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OKLAHOMA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
AIR QUALITY DIVISION

MEMORANDUM **September 4, 2024**

TO: Phillip Fielder, P.E., Chief Engineer

THROUGH: Rick Groshong, Sr. Environmental Manager, Compliance & Enforcement

THROUGH: Eric L. Milligan, P.E., Manager, Engineering Section

THROUGH: Alex Johnson, E.I., New Source Permits Section

FROM: Ryan Buntyn, P.E., New Source Permits Section

SUBJECT: Evaluation of Permit Application No. **2022-0869-C (M-1)**
Waste Management of Oklahoma
Quarry Recycling & Disposal Facility (RDF) (DEQ FAC ID #2986)
13720 E. 46th Street N., Tulsa, Section 16, T20N, R14E, Tulsa County
Latitude 36.22213°N, Longitude 95.82243°W
Directions: The facility is located on the Southeast corner of E. 46th Street N. of North 141st East Avenue, approximately 2 miles north of East Apache Street.

SECTION I. FACILITY DESCRIPTION

Waste Management of Oklahoma, Inc. (WMO or applicant) currently operates their Quarry Recycling & Disposal Facility (SIC 4953) under 2022-0869-TVR4, issued May 22, 2024. The applicant has requested a major source construction permit. The facility is proposing to install a renewable natural gas (RNG) facility that processes landfill gas (LFG) recovered from Quarry RDF for injection into a natural gas pipeline.

The facility is a municipal solid waste (MSW) landfill that is permitted by the Oklahoma Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) to accept municipal solid wastes (MSW), asbestos containing wastes, and non-hazardous industrial wastes. The facility began accepting municipal solid waste in 1989.

As authorized by DEQ and after May 30, 1991, facility capacity was increased to its current permitted design capacity of 23.6 million megagrams (23.6 million Mg). The facility is subject to Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations (40 CFR) Part 62, Approval and Promulgation of State Plans for Designated Facilities and Pollutants, Subpart OOO. Pursuant to §60.752(b), a Title V Operating Permit is required for this facility. The LFG flare is part of the LFG control system that is required under 40 CFR Part 62, Subpart OOO. The LFG flare has no emissions limits in the permit. The LFG control system includes a utility flare permitted up to 4,500-scfm capacity.

The facility does not have the potential to emit 250 tons per year of any criteria pollutant. It also does not have the potential to emit 10 tons per year of any hazardous air pollutant (HAP), nor 25 tons per year of any HAP combination.

SECTION II. REQUESTED CHANGES

The facility is proposing to install a renewable natural gas (RNG) facility that processes landfill gas (LFG) recovered from Quarry RDF for injection into natural gas pipeline. The new emission sources from the proposed RNG facility will include a thermal oxidizer and backup off-spec methane flare.

SECTION III. PERMIT HISTORY

The following table lists the permit history of this facility from issuance of the initial Title V permits.

Permits	Date Issued	Description
2022-0869-TVR4	5/22/2024	Fourth Title V Renewal Permit.
2017-0098-TVR3	5/24/2018	Third Title V Renewal Permit.
2011-531-TVR2 (M-2)	1/4/2017	Minor modification to incorporate requirements approved for monitoring landfill gas extraction wells that operate at temperatures above 131°F.
2011-531-TVR2 (M-1)	2/25/2013	Minor modification to increase design capacity to 23.6 Mg.
2011-531-TVR2	8/3/2012	Second Title V Renewal Permit.
2005-151-AD M-1	12/6/2011	Applicability determination concerning NSPS Subpart WWW.
2005-151-TVR	3/5/2007	First Title V Renewal Permit.
99-406-TV	1/31/2001	Initial Title V Permit.

SECTION IV. EMISSIONS

Air emissions from the facility are primarily VOC, NO_X, CO, SO_2, HCl, PM, and NMOC.

Landfill Gas Generation

Municipal solid waste is accepted and taken directly to the landfill for disposal. The anaerobic decomposition of organic material in the waste results in the generation of a biogas commonly referred to as LFG. Consisting of approximately 50 percent methane and 50 percent carbon dioxide, LFG also includes other trace compounds and water vapor.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA's) Landfill Gas Emissions Model Version 3.02 (LandGEM) was used to determine the maximum LFG generation for the Site, based on the current site conditions and forecasts. The model used the landfill's total design capacity of 23,651,000 Mg, waste acceptance data, a methane generation rate of 0.04, a methane generation capacity of 100 m^3/Mg, and a NMOC concentration of 600 parts per million by volume (ppmv as hexane). Results from modeling demonstrate emission of NMOC is greater than 50 Mg/year.

Based on the results of the modeling, the landfill will generate a maximum of 45,930,000 cubic meters per year (m^3/yr) of methane (CH_4) in 2036 Methane is assumed to be 50 percent of the total volume of LFG. As such, the maximum projected LFG generation rate for the landfill is estimated to be 6,172 standard cubic feet per minute (scfm) in 2036. Section 2.4 of AP-42 assumes 75% of all landfill gas generated will be collected.

A portion of the collected LFG may be compressed, dehydrated, filtered and transported through a pipeline to Tulsa Cement Manufacturing Plant for beneficial use. The compressor used for this process is electrically driven and therefore does not have any emissions.

Utility Flare Operations
An active GCCS is installed at the landfill and is used to extract and convey the LFG to the utility flare. The blower supplies the vacuum necessary to extract the LFG from the landfill and discharge it for combustion. The emission calculations represent the utility flare operating at a maximum design capacity of 4,500 scfm LFG having 50% methane.

The utility flare is 40 feet in height with a 14 inch diameter stack. The utility flare stack has a maximum capacity of 4,500 scfm and is equipped with a thermocouple located near the stack exit to determine the flame presence. Upon main flame loss at the utility flare, the waste gas valve will be closed and the landfill gas blower will be shut off. Automatic re-ignition will be attempted resuming normal utility flare operation. A master flow control valve installed along the main LFG header regulates the amount of LFG extracted from the landfill. This valve is also used as an isolation valve to prevent the direct release of LFG emissions from the collection system during system repairs. Monitoring ports in the main header, upstream from the valve, are used to measure LFG flow, pressure, and composition.

A portion of the collected LFG is combusted in the utility flare with a destruction efficiency of approximately 98 percent for VOCs and HAPs. As a result of combustion, nitrogen oxides (NO_X), carbon monoxide (CO), sulfur dioxide (SO_2), and HCl emissions are created. It is conservatively assumed, that all the sulfur-containing compounds are reduced to SO_2 in the utility flare. Emissions of particulate matter less than 10 microns (PM_{10}) from the utility flare are a result of combustion and particulate matter contained within the LFG stream. The emission estimates for the utility flare are based on the following:

- Maximum LFG flow rate to the utility flare of 4,500 scfm at 50% CH_4.
- The emission calculations for VOCs, HAPs, HCl, and PM_{10}, are based on the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA's) *Compilation of Air Pollutant Emission Factors* (AP-42) equations.
- SO_2 emission calculations are based on a sulfur (TRS) concentration of 400 ppm and the EPA AP-42 equations.
- The emission calculations for CO and NO_X are based on typical utility flare manufacturer's data.
- The utility flare destruction efficiency of VOCs and HAPs is assumed to be 98 percent.

Earthmoving Equipment Operations
Particulate emissions are generated during on-site earthmoving operations, which include the excavation of landfill cells and the placement of daily cover soil over the freshly placed waste at the landfill's working face. To control particulate emissions from earthmoving operations, water is sprayed on the surfaces by a water truck, as needed. Particulate emissions from the various earthmoving operations are based on the operating hours of the earthmoving equipment and the number and types of vehicles.

Air emissions generated from the landfill's earthmoving operations, which include the emissions from bulldozers, compactors, grader, and truck operations were quantified using emission factors from AP-42. Dozing, compacting, and grading emissions were estimated using emission factors

derived from Table 11.9-1 of AP-42. Emissions from truck loading and unloading operations were estimated using emission factors from Chapter 13.2.4 of AP-42.

Gasoline Dispensing Operations (Storage and Loading)
Gasoline is stored in the 500-gallon tank and dispensed as fuel for onsite vehicles. A 0.04-TPY VOC emission due to storage tank vapor loss (working and breathing) is conservatively estimated using AQD Storage Tank Calculation Tool based on 3,000 gallons per year (GPY) throughput of gasoline (RVP 10).

Potential Fugitive Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAP)
HAPs are emitted as fugitives and as un-combusted emissions through the collection system's utility flare. Fugitive HAP emissions were estimated using EPA's LandGEM. Only those listed are emitted above trace levels.

Pollutant	**Molecular Weight (lb/lb-mol)**	**LandGEM[1] Concentrations (ppmv)**	**Emissions [2] (TPY)**
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	133.41	0.48	0.07
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	167.85	1.11	0.19
1,1-Dichloroethane (ethylidene dichloride)	98.97	2.35	0.24
1,1-Dichloroethene (vinylidene chloride)	96.94	0.20	0.02
1,2-Dichloroethane (ethylene dichloride)	98.96	0.41	0.04
1,2-Dichloropropane (propylene dichloride)	112.99	0.18	0.02
2-Propanol	60.11	50.00	3.11
Acrylonitrile	53.06	6.33	0.35
Bromodichloromethane	163.83	3.13	0.53
Butane	58.12	5.03	0.30
Benzene	78.11	1.91	0.15
Carbon disulfide	76.13	0.58	0.05
Carbon tetrachloride	153.84	0.004	<0.01
Carbonyl sulfide	60.07	0.49	0.03
Chlorobenzene	112.56	0.25	0.03
Chloroethane	64.52	1.25	0.08
Chloroform	119.39	0.03	<0.01
Chloromethane	50.49	1.21	0.06
Dichlorobenzene	147.00	0.21	0.03
Dichlorofluoromethane	102.92	2.62	0.28
Dichloromethane	84.94	14.30	1.26
Dimethyl Sulfide	62.13	7.82	0.50
Ethanol	46.08	27.20	1.30
Ethyl Mercaptan	62.13	2.28	0.15
Ethylbenzene	106.16	4.61	0.51
Ethylene dibromide	187.88	0.001	<0.01
Fluorotrichloromethane	137.38	0.76	0.11

Pollutant	Molecular Weight (lb/lb-mol)	LandGEM[1] Concentrations (ppmv)	Emissions [2] (TPY)
Hexane	86.18	6.57	0.59
Mercury	200.61	0.0003	<0.01
Methyl Ethyl Ketone	72.11	7.09	0.53
Methyl isobutyl ketone	100.16	1.87	0.19
Methyl Mercaptan	48.11	2.50	0.12
Pentane	72.15	3.29	0.25
Perchloroethylene	165.83	3.73	0.64
Propane	44.09	11.10	0.51
1,2-Dichloroethene	96.94	2.84	0.28
Toluene	92.13	39.30	3.75
Trichloroethylene	131.40	2.82	0.38
Vinyl chloride	62.50	7.34	0.47
Xylenes	106.16	12.10	1.33
VOC Emissions			**16.53**
HAP Emissions			**10.49**

[1] Default concentrations for landfill gas constituents were obtained from the U.S. EPA's LandGEM version 3.03

[2] The fugitive emissions for each LFG compound are calculated by using the equations # 3 and # 4 from AP-42, Section 2.4 (11/98)

As demonstrated by the above table, HAP emissions are below major source levels.

Emergency Generator

Emission factors for the diesel-fired emergency generator engine are based on the engine rating, AP-42 (10/96) Tables 3.3-1&2, and 500 hours of operation per year.

Engine Emission Factors

Engine Type	Emission Factor (lb/hp-hr)			
	NOx	CO	VOC[1]	H_2CO
Emergency Generator	0.031	0.00668	0.00247	8.26E-06

[1] – VOC Emissions include H_2CO.

Emissions from Internal Combustion Engines

Emission Units	NOx		CO		VOC[1]		H_2CO	
	lb/hr	TPY	lb/hr	TPY	lb/hr	TPY	lb/hr	TPY
127-hp Emergency Generator	3.94	0.98	0.85	0.21	0.31	0.08	0.01	0.01

[1] – VOC Emissions include H_2CO.

RNG Facility Operations

Thermal Oxidizer

An active GCCS is installed at the landfill and the blower supplies the vacuum necessary to extract the LFG from the landfill and discharge it to the existing utility flare for combustion or to the treatment system prior to the RNG facility. The RNG facility will operate in a closed system with no atmospheric vents during normal operation. The LFG will first be treated by compression, dehydration, and filtration in a treatment system after which it will pass through a gas processing system that removes water, carbon dioxide, VOCs, H_2S, oxygen, and other trace components from the LFG. The resulting methane is then delivered to the interstate pipeline. The waste/tail gas stream from the processing system is routed to the thermal oxidizer for combustion. The waste/tail

gas that is routed to the thermal oxidizer has already been controlled by the treatment system; therefore, the thermal oxidizer is not subject to the requirements of 40 CFR Part 62 Subpart OOO or NESHAP AAAA. The thermal oxidizer supplemental fuel is natural gas.

- Maximum tail gas flow rate to the thermal oxidizer of 1,750 scfm which is supplemented by the combustion of the natural gas.
- The emission calculations for waste gas for HAPs are based on twice the default concentrations from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA's) *Compilation of Air Pollutant Emission Factors* (AP-42).
- VOC emissions from the thermal oxidizer is based on exhaust 20 ppmv VOC concentration at 3% O_2.
- The sulfur (TRS) concentration of the waste gas is assumed to be 5 ppmv or less, which is used to determine SO_2 emissions from the TOx
- The emission calculations for waste gas and natural gas for CO and NO_X from the thermal oxidizer are based on manufacturer's data.
- The emission calculations for PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$ are based on the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA's) Compilation of Air Pollutant Emission Factors (AP-42) equations.
- The thermal oxidizer destruction efficiency for HAPs is assumed to be 98 percent.
- Emission calculations for natural gas combustion for VOC, PM, and SO_2 from supplemental fuel are estimated using factors for natural gas combustion from AP-42 (7/98), Table 1.4-2.

Off-Spec Methane Flare Operations

An active GCCS is installed at the landfill and is used to extract and convey the LFG to the RNG facility. The RNG facility will include an Off-spec flare to combust the produced renewable natural gas that does not meet the pipeline specifications. This off-spec gas will be combusted until the gas quality reaches pipeline quality where the RNG will be injected into the pipeline. The off-spec flare does not combust any tail gas and only combusts created RNG that does not meet the minimum pipeline Btu/scfm or % CO_2 specification required/allowed into the natural gas pipeline.

- Maximum LFG flow rate to the Off-Spec flare of 1,500 scfm at 98% CH_4.
- The sulfur (TRS) concentration of the waste gas is assumed to be 5 ppmv or less, and therefore, 5 ppm is used to determine SO_2 emissions from the Off-Spec flare.
- The emission calculations for VOCs and HAPs are based on speciated LFG components from AP-42 (8/24) Chapter 2.4 and a methane flow rate of 22,325,002 m^3/yr.
- The emission calculations for waste gas for CO and NO_X are based on manufacturer's data.
- The Off-Spec flare destruction efficiency for VOCs and HAPs is assumed to be 98 percent.
- Maximum heat release for the off-spec methane flare is 91.1 MMBTUH, based on manufacturer's data, and 798,036 MMBtu/yr.

Facility-Wide Emissions

Source TPY	HAP TPY	CO TPY	NOx TPY	SO_2 TPY	$PM_{2.5}$ TPY	PM_{10} TPY	VOC Fugitives TPY	VOC Non-Fugitive TPY
Utility Flare	5.15	218.78	40.21	77.28	9.86	9.86	--	0.96
Ldfl Fugitive	10.46	--	--	--	--	--	16.50	--
Earth Moving[1]	--	--	--	--	4.20	13.46	--	--
Gasoline Storage	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.04
Emergency Generator	0.01	0.21	0.98	0.07	0.07	0.07	--	0.08[2]
Thermal Oxidizer – Waste Gas	2.24	4.31	1.29	0.38	0.16	0.16	--	2.02
Thermal Oxidizer – Natural Gas	--	7.31	5.48	0.20	0.27	0.27	--	0.20
Off-Spec Methane Flare	1.72	123.70	27.13	0.32	6.44	6.44	--	0.32
Facility Totals[3]	**15.62**	**219.01**	**41.19**	**77.35**	**14.13**	**23.38**	**16.50**	**1.08**
Previous Totals	**15.62**	**219.01**	**41.19**	**77.35**	**14.13**	**23.38**	**16.50**	**1.08**
Difference	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**

[1] Fugitive emissions from processes such as vehicle traffic are not federally regulated; however, the specific conditions will require reasonable precautions be taken to minimize fugitive dust from all activities.

[2] VOC Emissions include H_2CO.

[3] Facility-Wide emission totals are worst-case between the Off-Spec methane flare and the thermal oxidizer (TOx). The TOx produces more NOx when only combusting natural gas with no tail gas.

SECTION V. INSIGNIFICANT AND TRIVIAL ACTIVITIES

Other minor sources and activities that may generate air emissions at the facility are listed below. These insignificant sources qualify under one or more of the activities listed in the DEQ's Insignificant Activities and Trivial Activities OAC 252:100 Appendices I and J, respectively.

- Vehicle travel on unpaved roads
- (1) 10,000-gallon diesel storage tank (throughput ≤ 2,175 gallons per day)
- (1) 500-gallon on-road diesel storage tank (throughput ≤ 2,175 gallons per day)
- (1) 500-gallon engine oil storage tank
- (1) 500-gallon hydraulic oil storage tank
- (2) 300-gallon transmission oil storage tanks
- (1) 500-gallon used oil storage tank
- Welding and soldering operations (Utilizes less than 100 pounds of solder and 53 tons per year of electrodes)
- Liquid waste solidification operations
- (2) Safety Kleen parts washers
- Quarrying operations
- Surface Coating for maintenance purposes
- (1) 150-gallon used antifreeze storage tank
- (1) 300-gallon used oil storage tank
- (1) 500-gallon hydraulic oil storage tank
- (1) 300-gallon Lube oil storage tank
- (1) 130-gallon hydraulic oil storage tank
- 55-gallon drums – transmission oil, gear oil, and antifreeze

- 50-gallon service truck – Engine oil, hydraulic oil, transmission oil, and antifreeze
- 44-gallon service truck – Diesel and hydraulic oil
- 40-gallon service truck – Hydraulic and used hydraulic oil

The appropriate records of hours, quantity, or capacity shall be maintained sufficient to demonstrate that the insignificant sources qualify as Insignificant Activities or Trivial Activities.

SECTION VI. OKLAHOMA AIR POLLUTION CONTROL RULES

OAC 252:100-1 (General Provisions) [Applicable]
Subchapter 1 includes definitions but there are no regulatory requirements.

OAC 252:100-2 (Incorporation by Reference) [Applicable]
This subchapter incorporates by reference applicable provisions of Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations. These requirements are addressed in the "Federal Regulations" section.

OAC 252:100-3 (Air Quality Standards and Increments) [Applicable]
Primary Standards are in Appendix E and Secondary Standards are in Appendix F of the Air Pollution Control Rules. At this time, all of Oklahoma is in attainment of these standards.

OAC 252:100-5 (Registration, Emissions Inventory and Annual Operating Fees) [Applicable]
Subchapter 5 requires sources of air contaminants to register with Air Quality, file emission inventories annually, and pay annual operating fees based upon total annual emissions of regulated pollutants. Emission inventories have been submitted and fees paid for the past years.

OAC 252:100-8 (Permits for Part 70 Sources) [Applicable]
Part 5 includes the general administrative requirements for Part 70 permits. Any planned changes in the operation of the facility that result in emissions not authorized in the permit and that exceed the "Insignificant Activities" or "Trivial Activities" thresholds require prior notification to AQD and may require a permit modification. Insignificant activities refer to those individual emission units either listed in Appendix I or whose actual calendar year emissions do not exceed the following limits.

- 5 TPY of any one criteria pollutant
- 2 TPY of any one hazardous air pollutant (HAP) or 5 TPY of multiple HAPs or 20% of any threshold less than 10 TPY for a HAP that the EPA may establish by rule

The facility is classified a Part 70 source as specified in NSPS Subpart WWW since design capacity of the landfill is greater than 2.5 million megagrams or 2.5 million m^3. As such, a Title V (Part 70) operating permit is required.

Section 8-4 requires a construction permit prior to the following:

- Construction of a new source that would require an operating permit under 40 CFR Part 70;
- Reconstruction of a major HAP source under 40 CFR Part 63;
- Any physical change or change in method of operation that would be a significant modification under OAC 252:100-8-7.2(b)(2); or

- Any physical change or change in method of operation that would increase the PTE of any one regulated air pollutant by more than 10 TPY, calculated using the approach in 40 CFR § 49.153(b).

The requested modifications are physical changes or changes in method of operation that would be a significant modification under OAC 252:100-8-7.2(b)(2). Therefore, a construction permit is required.

OAC 252:100-9 (Excess Emissions Reporting Requirements) [Applicable]
Except as provided in OAC 252:100-9-7(a)(1), the owner or operator of a source of excess emissions shall notify the Director as soon as possible but no later than 4:30 p.m. the following working day of the first occurrence of excess emissions in each excess emission event. No later than thirty (30) calendar days after the start of any excess emission event, the owner or operator of an air contaminant source from which excess emissions have occurred shall submit a report for each excess emission event describing the extent of the event and the actions taken by the owner or operator of the facility in response to this event. Request for mitigation, as described in OAC 252:100-9-8, shall be included in the excess emission event report. Additional reporting may be required in the case of ongoing emission events and in the case of excess emissions reporting required by 40 CFR Parts 60, 61, or 63.

OAC 252:100-13 (Open Burning) [Applicable]
Open burning of refuse and other combustible material is prohibited except as authorized in the specific examples and under the conditions listed in this subchapter.

OAC 252:100-19 (Particulate Matter) [Not Applicable]
Subchapter 19 defines fuel-burning unit as any internal combustion engine or gas turbine, or other combustion device used to convert the combustion of fuel into usable energy. The flares are not fuel-burning units as defined by this subchapter and are not subject to the requirements of this subchapter.

OAC 252:100-25 (Visible Emissions and Particulates) [Applicable]
No discharge of greater than 20% opacity is allowed except for short-term occurrences which consist of not more than one six-minute period in any consecutive 60 minutes, not to exceed three such periods in any consecutive 24 hours. In no case shall the average of any six-minute period exceed 60% opacity.

OAC 252:100-29 (Fugitive Dust) [Applicable]
No person shall cause or permit the discharge of any visible fugitive dust emissions beyond the property line on which the emissions originate in such a manner as to damage or to interfere with the use of adjacent properties, or cause air quality standards to be exceeded, or interfere with the maintenance of air quality standards. Fugitive dust emissions from traffic on paved and unpaved roads are controlled using water spray with 90% control efficiency. The permittee will be required to take reasonable precautions to minimize fugitive dust.

OAC 252:100-37 (Volatile Organic Compounds) [Applicable]
Part 3 requires storage tanks constructed after December 28, 1974, with a capacity of 400 gallons or more and storing a VOC with a vapor pressure greater than 1.5 psia to be equipped with a permanent submerged fill pipe or with an organic vapor recovery system. The facility has one 500-gallon gasoline storage tank equipped with submerged fill pipe.

Part 5 limits the VOC content of coatings used in coating lines or operations. This facility will not normally conduct coating or painting operations except for routine maintenance of the facility and equipment, which is exempt.
Part 7 requires fuel-burning and refuse-burning equipment to be operated to minimize emissions of VOC. The operation of fuel-burning and refuse-burning equipment shall be based on manufacturer's data and good engineering practice, and the permittee shall assure that the equipment is not overloaded; that it is properly cleaned, operated, and maintained; and that temperature and available air are sufficient to provide essentially complete combustion. The utility flare is considered "refuse-burning equipment."

OAC 252:100-42 (Toxic Air Contaminants (TAC)) [Applicable]
This subchapter regulates toxic air contaminants (TAC) that are emitted into the ambient air in areas of concern (AOC). Any work practice, material substitution, or control equipment required by the Department prior to June 11, 2004, to control a TAC, shall be retained, unless a modification is approved by the Director. Since no AOC has been designated there are no specific requirements for this facility at this time.

OAC 252:100-43 (Testing, Monitoring, and Recordkeeping) [Applicable]
This subchapter provides general requirements for testing, monitoring and recordkeeping and applies to any testing, monitoring or recordkeeping activity conducted at any stationary source. To determine compliance with emissions limitations or standards, the Air Quality Director may require the owner or operator of any source in the state of Oklahoma to install, maintain and operate monitoring equipment or to conduct tests, including stack tests, of the air contaminant source. All required testing must be conducted by methods approved by the Air Quality Director and under the direction of qualified personnel. A notice of intent-to-test and a testing protocol shall be submitted to Air Quality at least 30 days prior to any EPA Reference Method stack tests. Emissions and other data to demonstrate compliance with any federal or state emission limit or standard, or any requirement set forth in a valid permit shall be recorded, maintained, and submitted as required by this subchapter, an applicable rule, or permit requirement. Data from any required testing or monitoring not conducted in accordance with the provisions of this subchapter shall be considered invalid. Nothing 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.

OAC 252:100-47 (Control of Emissions from Existing MSW Landfills) [Applicable]
Existing MSW landfills having a design capacity greater than or equal to 2.5 million megagrams and 2.5 million cubic meters are required to obtain a Part 70 permit. Landfills having NMOC emissions of at least 50 Mg/yr are required to obtain a construction permit to install a collection and control system (GCCS) in accordance with the requirements of 40 CFR §60.752. This facility is subject to this and has a GCCS in place.

The following Oklahoma Air Pollution Control Rules are not applicable to this facility

OAC 252:100-11	Alternative Reduction	Not requested
OAC 252:100-17	Incinerators	Not type of emission unit
OAC 252:100-23	Cotton Gins	Not type of emission unit
OAC 252:100-24	Feed & Grain Facility	Not in source category
OAC 252:100-31	Sulfur Compounds	Not type of emission unit
OAC 252:100-33	Nitrogen Oxides	Not type of emission unit
OAC 252:100-39	Nonattainment Areas	Not in a subject area

SECTION VII. FEDERAL REGULATIONS

PSD, 40 CFR Part 52 [Not Applicable]

PSD does not apply. Final total emissions are less than the threshold of 250 TPY of any single regulated pollutant and the facility is not one of the listed stationary sources with an emission threshold of 100 TPY.

NSPS, 40 CFR Part 60 [Not Applicable]

Subpart A, General Provisions. This subpart specifies standards only for control devices used to achieve compliance with an applicable NSPS subpart. This facility is not subject to any NSPS subparts; therefore, this subpart is not applicable.

Subpart Cf, Emission Guidelines and Compliance Times for Municipal Solid Waste Landfills. This subpart contains emission guidelines and compliance times for the control of certain designated pollutants from certain designated municipal solid waste landfills. The facility will have to meet the requirements of this subpart through 40 CFR Part 62 Subpart OOO (i.e., the FIP) or OAC 252:100-47 once the rule is revised and the state's 111(d) Plan is approved by EPA.

Subpart WWW, Municipal Solid Waste Landfills. This subpart affects each municipal solid waste landfill (MSWL) that commenced construction, reconstruction, or modification, or began accepting waste on or after May 30, 1991 but before July 18, 2014, has a design capacity greater than 2.5 million cubic meters and 2.5 million megagrams, and are not subject to more stringent requirements in an approved and effective state or federal plan that implements 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Cf. The facility must comply with the more stringent requirements of an effective state or federal plan and no longer has any other requirements under this subpart.

Subpart XXX, Municipal Solid Waste Landfills. This subpart affects each landfill that commences construction, reconstruction, or modification after July 17, 2014. The facility has not commenced construction, reconstruction, or modification after July 17, 2014, and is not subject to this subpart.

Subpart IIII, Stationary Compression Ignition (CI) Internal Combustion Engines (ICE). This subpart affects CI ICE that commence construction after July 11, 2005, where the stationary CI ICE are manufactured after April 1, 2006, and are not fire pump engines. The emergency generator engine was manufactured prior to April 1, 2006, and is not subject to this subpart.

NESHAP, 40 CFR Part 61 [Subpart M Applicable]

Subpart M, Section 61.154, Standards for Active Waste Disposal sites, requires each owner or operator of an active waste disposal site that receives asbestos-containing waste material from a source covered under §61.149, §61.150, or §61.155 to meet the requirements of this section. This facility is subject to the subpart because it receives asbestos-containing materials.

Federal Plan, 40 CFR Part 62 [Subpart OOO Applicable]

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 establishes emission control requirements and compliance schedules for the control of designated pollutants from certain designated municipal solid waste (MSW) landfills in accordance with section 111(d) of the Clean Air Act and subpart B of 40 CFR Part 60. This facility is subject to the federal plan in 40 CFR Part 62, Subpart OOO, implementing the emission guidelines in 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Cf. The facility will be subject to OAC 252:100-47 and the state 111(d) plan implementing the emission guidelines upon EPA approval of said plan. The facility is subject to the control requirements of this subpart beginning March 17, 2024, unless subsequent NMOC testing shows emissions are below 34 Mg/yr. The waste gas that is

routed to the thermal oxidizer and off-spec methane flare has already been treated; therefore, the thermal oxidizer and off-spec methane flare are not subject to the requirements of this subpart.

NESHAP, 40 CFR Part 63 [Subparts AAAA and CCCCCC Applicable]

Subpart AAAA, Municipal Solid Waste Landfills. This subpart applies to each municipal solid waste landfill that is a major source as defined by 40 CFR §63.2 of Subpart A; or is collocated with a major source; or is an area source having a design capacity of at least 2.5 million Mg and 2.5 million m^3 and having an estimated uncontrolled NMOC emission of at least 50 Mg/yr as calculated according to §60.754(a); or is an area source that meets the design capacity threshold of 2.5 million Mg and 2.5 million m^3 and has a bioreactor and is not permanently closed as of January 16, 2003. Before September 28, 2021, if alternatives to the operational standards, test methods, procedures, compliance measures, monitoring, recordkeeping, or reporting provisions have already been approved under 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart WWW; Subpart XXX; a federal plan; or an EPA-approved and effective state or tribal plan, these alternatives can be used to comply with this subpart, This facility is subject to a federal plan (40 CFR Part 62 Subpart OOO). The waste gas that is routed to the thermal oxidizer and off-spec methane flare has already been treated; therefore, the thermal oxidizer and off-spec methane flare are not subject to the requirements of this subpart. The utility flare combusts LFG and is subject to this subpart.

Subpart ZZZZ, Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines (RICE). This subpart affects new and existing engines at major and area sources. For stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions, a stationary RICE is existing if you commenced construction or reconstruction of the stationary RICE before June 12, 2006. The emergency generator is an "existing" engine, for which §63.6603 requires the engine to comply with the operating and maintenance requirements listed in Table 2d. Fuel requirements for emergency CI engines rated more than 100-hp and operated for 50 hours a year in non-emergency situations are found in §63.6604, and became effective January 1, 2015. General requirements for emergency engines of §63.6625(f) requires a non-resettable hour meter. §63.6625(i) offer alternatives to oil change requirements of Table 2d. Table 6 displays requirements for demonstrating continuous compliance. Application for this permit satisfies the notification required by §63.6645. Recordkeeping requirements are addressed in §63.6655. Operations of emergency engines are limited emergency situations (i.e., those occasions when electric power from the local utility is interrupted) plus 100 hours for maintenance and testing to include 50 hours per year of operation in non-emergency situations. If the generator is used beyond the restrictions for "emergency" use, WMO must comply with the non-emergency engine applicable requirements.

Engine Category	**Requirements From Table 2d to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63**
Existing Emergency Stationary CI RICE and black start stationary CI RICE	a. Change oil and filter every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first. b. Inspect air cleaner every 1,000 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary; and, c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.

Subpart CCCCCC, Gasoline Dispensing Facilities. This subpart establishes emission limitations and management practices for HAP emitted from the loading of gasoline storage tanks at gasoline dispensing facilities (GDF) located at an area source. GDF means any stationary facility which

dispenses gasoline into the fuel tank of a motor vehicle. The affected source includes each gasoline cargo tank during the delivery of product to a GDF and also includes each storage tank.

If the GDF has a monthly throughput of less than 10,000 gallons of gasoline, the owner/operator must 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:

1) Minimize gasoline spills;
2) Clean up spills as expeditiously as practicable;
3) Cover all open gasoline containers and all gasoline storage tank fill-pipes with a gasketed seal when not in use;
4) Minimize gasoline sent to open waste collection systems that collect and transport gasoline to reclamation and recycling devices, such as oil/water separators.

This facility dispenses gasoline to company owned vehicles and is subject to this subpart. All applicable requirements have been incorporated into the permit.

CAM, 40 CFR Part 64 [Not Applicable]
This part applies to any pollutant-specific emission unit at a major source that is required to obtain an operating permit, for any application for an initial operating permit submitted after April 18, 1998, that addresses "large emissions units," or any application that addresses "large emissions units" as a significant modification to an operating permit, or for any application for renewal of an operating permit, if it meets all of the following criteria.

- It is subject to an emission limit or standard for an applicable regulated air pollutant
- It uses a control device to achieve compliance with the applicable emission limit or standard
- It has potential emissions, prior to the control device, of the applicable regulated air pollutant of 100 TPY or 10/25 TPY of HAP.

There is no equipment at the facility that meets the above criteria; therefore, the facility is not subject to the requirements of this part.

Chemical Accident Prevention Provisions, 40 CFR Part 68 [Not Applicable]
This facility does not process or store more than the threshold quantity of any regulated substance (Section 112r of the Clean Air Act 1990 Amendments). More information on this federal program is available on the web page: *www.epa.gov/rmp*.

Stratospheric Ozone Protection, 40 CFR Part 82 [Subpart A and F Applicable]
These standards require phase out of Class I & II substances, reductions of emissions of Class I & II substances to the lowest achievable level in all use sectors, and banning use of nonessential products containing ozone-depleting substances (Subparts A & C); control servicing of motor vehicle air conditioners (Subpart B); require Federal agencies to adopt procurement regulations which meet phase out requirements and which maximize the substitution of safe alternatives to Class I and Class II substances (Subpart D); require warning labels on products made with or containing Class I or II substances (Subpart E); maximize the use of recycling and recovery upon disposal (Subpart F); require producers to identify substitutes for ozone-depleting compounds under the Significant New Alternatives Program (Subpart G); and reduce the emissions of halons (Subpart H).

Subpart A identifies ozone-depleting substances and divides them into two classes. Class I controlled substances are divided into seven groups; the chemicals typically used by the manufacturing industry include carbon tetrachloride (Class I, Group IV) and methyl chloroform (Class I, Group V). A complete phase-out of production of Class I substances is required by January 1, 2000 (January 1, 2002, for methyl chloroform). Class II chemicals, which are hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs), are generally seen as interim substitutes for Class I CFCs. Class II substances consist of 33 HCFCs. A complete phase-out of Class II substances, scheduled in phases starting by 2002, is required by January 1, 2030.
Subpart F requires that any persons servicing, maintaining, or repairing appliances except for motor vehicle air conditioners; persons disposing of appliances, including motor vehicle air conditioners; refrigerant reclaimers, appliance owners, and manufacturers of appliances and recycling and recovery equipment comply with the standards for recycling and emissions reduction.
The standard conditions of the permit address the requirements specified at § 82.156 for persons opening appliances for maintenance, service, repair, or disposal; § 82.158 for equipment used during the maintenance, service, repair, or disposal of appliances; § 82.161 for certification by an approved technician certification program of persons performing maintenance, service, repair, or disposal of appliances; § 82.166 for recordkeeping; § 82.158 for leak repair requirements; and § 82.166 for refrigerant purchase records for appliances normally containing 50 or more pounds of refrigerant.

This facility does not utilize any Class I & II substances

SECTION VIII. COMPLIANCE

Tier Classification and Public Review
This application has been classified as **Tier II** based upon a request for a construction permit for modification of a Part 70 source. Public review of the application and permit are required. The applicant has submitted an affidavit that they are not seeking a permit for land use or for any operation upon land owned by others without their knowledge. The affidavit certifies that the applicant owns the real property. This permit is being processed through the "enhanced" process.

The applicant published the "Notice of Filing a Tier II Application" on March 28, 2024, in the *Tulsa World*, a daily newspaper in Tulsa County. The notice stated that the application was available for review at the Owasso Public Library. The applicant will publish a "Notice of Tier II Draft Permit," in a newspaper in Tulsa County. The notice will state that the draft permit will be available for review at a public library for a period of 30-days and on the Air Quality section of the DEQ web page at https://www.deq.ok.gov.

This facility is located not located within 50 miles of the border of Oklahoma and any other states. Tribal nations will be notified of the draft permit. The permit will be sent to EPA for a 45-day review period.

The information on all permit actions is available for review by the public in the Air Quality section of the DEQ web page at https://www.deq.ok.gov.

If the Administrator does not object in writing during the 45-day EPA review period, any person that meets the requirements of OAC 252:100-8-8 may petition the Administrator within 60 days after the expiration of the Administrator's 45-day review period to make such objection. Any such petition shall be based only on objections to the permit that the petitioner raised with reasonable

specificity during the public comment period provided for in 27A O.S. § 2-14-302.A.2., unless the petitioner demonstrates that it was impracticable to raise such objections within such period, or unless the grounds for such objection arose after such period. If the Administrator objects to the permit as a result of a petition filed under OAC 252:100-8-8, the DEQ shall not issue the permit until EPA's objection has been resolved, except that a petition for review does not stay the effectiveness of a permit or its requirements if the permit was issued after the end of the 45-day review period and prior to an EPA objection. If the DEQ has issued a permit prior to receipt of an EPA objection under OAC 252:100-8-8, the DEQ will modify, terminate, or revoke such permit, and shall do so consistent with the procedures in 40 CFR §§ 70.7(g)(4) or (5)(i) and (ii) except in unusual circumstances. If the DEQ revokes the permit, it may thereafter issue only a revised permit that satisfies EPA's objection. In any case, the source will not be in violation of the requirement to have submitted a timely and complete application.

Inspection

The Specific Conditions of this permit contain various testing, monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements in order to document on-going compliance with emission limits. The specific method used to document compliance was based on the type of emission unit, the type of process equipment, the specific pollutants emitted, and the amount of permitted emissions taking into account other regulatory requirements that an emission unit may be subject to.

In addition to the permitting requirements, the following periodic inspections were conducted since issuance of the last Title V renewal permit.

Inspection Type	Date	Summary/Results
Full Inspection	6/15/2023	In compliance
Full Inspection	6/10/2021	In compliance
Full Inspection	6/15/2020	In compliance

There have been no other enforcement actions since issuance of the last Title V renewal permit.

Fee Paid

Construction permit application fee for modification of a Part 70 source of $5,000 has been paid.

SECTION IX. SUMMARY

The facility was constructed as described in the permit application. Ambient air quality standards are not threatened at this site. There are no active Air Quality compliance or enforcement issues. Issuance of the permit is recommended, contingent on public, tribal, and EPA review.

DRAFT/PROPOSED

PERMIT TO CONSTRUCT
AIR POLLUTION CONTROL FACILITY
SPECIFIC CONDITIONS

Waste Management of Oklahoma, Inc. **Permit No. 2022-0869-C (M-1)**
Quarry Recycling and Disposal Facility

The permittee is authorized to construct in conformity with the specifications submitted to Air Quality on November 9, 2022. The Evaluation Memorandum, dated September 4, 2024, explains the derivation of applicable permit requirements and estimates of emissions; however, it does not contain operating limitations or permit requirements. Commencing construction or continuing operations under this permit constitutes acceptance of, and consent to, the conditions contained herein.

1. Emission limitations:

   A. The facility is subject to 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. The permittee shall comply with all applicable standards contained therein, including but not limited to:
   [40 CFR Part 62, §62.16710 – §62.16730]

      i. § 62.16710 Scope and delegated authorities.
      ii. § 62.16711 Designated facilities.
      iii. § 62.16712 Compliance schedule and increments of progress.
      iv. § 62.16714 Standards for municipal solid waste landfill emissions.
      v. § 62.16716 Operational standards for collection and control systems.

      a) The gas collection and control system (GCCS) at this facility is approved for a higher operating temperature. To identify aluminum waste reaction occurring at a well, permittee shall monitor landfill gas extraction wells by compliance with the following procedures.

         I. Wells exhibiting operating temperatures that are above 145°F but below 160°F and with no signs of smoke shall be operated, monitored, and reported at their operating temperature with no further NSPS action required. However, if it is suspected that a subsurface oxidation is occurring at the well(s), the situation will be further investigated (e.g., wells will be tested for elevated carbon monoxide, monitored for visible evidence of combustion, etc.). If it is confirmed that subsurface oxidation is present, the well(s) will be shut off as provided, and corrective measures shall be implemented. The permittee shall report any well(s) shut down due to potential subsurface oxidation in the semiannual report.

         II. Wells exhibiting operating temperatures at or above 160°F shall be field tested for hydrogen gas.

            (a) If the test indicates hydrogen concentrations above 1% by volume, the well shall be identified as an aluminum waste reaction (AWR) well. The AWR well shall

be operated, monitored and reported at its operating temperature with no further NSPS action.

(b) If the test indicates hydrogen concentrations below 1% by volume, the permittee shall collect a gas sample for laboratory analysis within 30 days of the initial monitoring event. Any well with a temperature equal to or greater than 160°F will be shut down and treated as a potential subsurface oxidation.

(c) The permittee shall report any wells operating as an AWR well or shut down due to potential subsurface oxidation in the semiannual report.

(d) AWR wells shall be monitored monthly for carbon monoxide using a portable field analyzer and quarterly by laboratory analysis.

(e) AWR wells shall be monitored monthly for hydrogen using a portable field analyzer and quarterly by laboratory analysis.

(f) AWR wells shall be monitored monthly for visible smoke and/or char.

III. The permittee shall report all monitoring results in the semiannual report. A summary report of this data is acceptable provided there is sufficient information to enable the DEQ to evaluate the report for compliance.

IV. Records of all monitoring shall be maintained at the facility and made available for inspection by the DEQ upon request. These records must be maintained for a period of not less than 5 years.

vi. § 62.16718 Test methods and procedures.
vii. § 62.16720 Compliance provisions.
viii. § 62.16722 Monitoring of operations.
ix. § 62.16724 Reporting guidelines.
x. § 62.16726 Recordkeeping guidelines.
xi. § 62.16728 Specifications for active collection systems.
xii. § 62.16730 Definitions.

2. The permittee shall be authorized to operate this facility continuously (24 hours per day, every day of the year). [OAC 252:100-8-6(a)]

3. The permittee shall operate the landfill gas utility flare with a maximum flow of 4,500 ft^3/min at 50% methane [OAC 252:100-8-6(a)]

A. The landfill gas utility flare shall achieve a control efficiency of 98% for VOC and HAP.
B. The landfill gas utility flare shall have an alarm system to notify operators of pilot malfunction.
C. Each owner or operator using a non-enclosed flare must install, calibrate, maintain, and operate according to the manufacturer's specifications a device that records flow to the flare and bypass of the flare (if applicable).
D. A heat sensing device, such as an ultraviolet beam sensor or thermocouple, at the pilot light or the flame itself to indicate the continuous presence of a flame.
E. Records that document proper maintenance, malfunctions and repairs shall be maintained.

4. The permittee shall operate the thermal oxidizer with a maximum flow rate of 1,750 ft^3/min [OAC 252:100-8-6(a)]

   A. The thermal oxidizer shall achieve a control efficiency of 98% for VOC and HAP.
   B. The thermal oxidizer shall have an alarm system to notify operators of pilot malfunction.
   C. Records that document proper maintenance, malfunctions and repairs shall be maintained.

5. The permittee shall operate the off-spec methane flare with a maximum methane flow of 1,500 ft^3/min.

   [OAC 252:100-8-6(a)]

   A. The off-spec methane flare shall achieve a control efficiency of 98% for VOC and HAP.
   B. The off-spec methane flare shall have an alarm system to notify operators of pilot malfunction.
   C. Each owner or operator using a non-enclosed flare must install, calibrate, maintain, and operate according to the manufacturer's specifications a device that records flow to the flare and bypass of the flare (if applicable).
   D. A heat sensing device, such as an ultraviolet beam sensor or thermocouple, at the pilot light or the flame itself to indicate the presence of a flame.
   E. Records that document proper maintenance, malfunctions and repairs shall be maintained.
   F. The maximum heat release for the off-spec methane flare shall not exceed 91.1 MMBUTH.

6. The CO emissions of the landfill site and the RNG treatment site shall be counted together and shall not exceed 219.00 TPY. Compliance for CO emissions shall be achieved by using emission factors from U.S. EPA's AP-42 emission factors or from flare manufacturer's factors. Compliance with the CO emission limit shall be based on a 12-month rolling total, calculated monthly. [OAC 252:100-8-6(a) & 252:100-43]

7. The permittee shall take reasonable precautions to minimize fugitive dust. [OAC 252:100-29-3]

   A. The use, where possible, of water or chemicals for control of dust in the grading of roads, driveways and parking lots or the clearing of land. [OAC 252:100-29-3(1)]
   B. The application of water or suitable chemicals or some other covering on surfaces that can create air-borne dusts under normal conditions. [OAC 252:100-29-3(2)]
   C. The covering or wetting of open-bodied trucks, trailers, or railroad cars when transporting dusty materials in areas where the general public must have access. [OAC 252:100-29-3(4)]
   D. Plant and maintain vegetative ground cover as necessary. [OAC 252:100-29-3(5)]

8. The following records shall be maintained on site to verify insignificant activities. [OAC 252:100-8-6(a)(3)]

   A. Activities having the potential to emit no more than 5.0 TPY (actual) of any criteria pollutant: list the activity with estimated actual annual emissions.

B. Storage tanks with less than or equal to 10,000 gallons capacity that store volatile organic liquids with a true vapor pressure less than or equal to 1.0 psia at maximum storage temperature: tank size and vapor pressure.

9. The facility is subject to National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants, 40 CFR 61, Subpart M, National Emission Standard for Asbestos. The permittee shall comply with all applicable standards contained therein. [40 CFR §61.154]

A. There must be no visible emissions to the outside air from any active waste disposal site where asbestos-containing waste has be deposited or
   i. At the end of each operating day, or at least once every 24-hour period while the site is in continuous operation, the asbestos-containing waste material that has been deposited at the site during the operating day or previous 24-hour period shall be covered with at least 15 centimeters (6 inches) of compact non-asbestos-containing material.
   ii. Use an alternative emissions control method that has received prior written approval by DEQ.

B. For all asbestos-containing waste material received, the permittee shall:
   i. Maintain waste shipment records including following information:
      a) The name, address, and telephone number of the waste generator.
      b) The name, address, and telephone number of the transporter(s).
      c) The quantity of the asbestos-containing waste material in cubic meters (cubic yards).
      d) The presence of improperly enclosed or uncovered waste, or any asbestos-containing waste material not sealed in leak-tight containers. Report in writing to the local, State, or EPA regional office.
      e) The date of receipt.
   ii. As soon as possible (less than 30 days) after receipt of the waste, send a copy of the signed waste shipment record to the waste generator.
   iii. Upon discovering a discrepancy between the quantity of waste designated on the waste shipment records and quantity acutely received, attempt to reconcile the discrepancy with the waste generator.
   iv. Retain a copy of all records and reports for at least two years.

C. Maintain, until closure, records of the location, depth and area, and quantity in cubic meters (cubic yards) of asbestos-containing waste material within the disposal site on a map or diagram of the disposal area.

D. Upon closure, comply with all the provisions of §61.151.

E. Submit to DEQ, upon closure of the facility, a copy of records of asbestos waste disposal locations and quantities.

F. Furnish upon request, and make records available during normal business hours for inspection by DEQ personnel.

G. Notify the DEQ in writing at least 45 days prior to excavating or otherwise disturbing any asbestos-containing waste material that has been deposited at a waste disposal site and is covered.
   i. Scheduled starting and completion dates.
   ii. Reason for disturbing the waste.

iii. Procedures to be used to control emissions during the excavation, storage, transport, and ultimate disposal of the excavated asbestos-containing waste material
iv. Location of any temporary storage site and the final disposal site.

10. This facility is subject to the requirements of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart AAAA, and shall comply with all applicable standards. [40 CFR §63.1930 – 40 CFR §63.1990]

A. § 63.1930 What is the purpose of this subpart?
B. § 63.1935 Am I subject to this subpart?
C. § 63.1940 What is the affected source of this subpart?
D. § 63.1945 When do I have to comply with this subpart?
E. § 63.1947 When do I have to comply with this subpart if I own or operate a bioreactor?
F. § 63.1950 When am I no longer required to comply with this subpart?
G. § 63.1952 When am I no longer required to comply with the requirements of this subpart if I own or operate a bioreactor?
H. § 63.1964 How is compliance determined?
I. § 63.1965 What is a deviation?
J. § 63.1975 How do I calculate the 3-hour block average used to demonstrate compliance?
K. § 63.1981 What reports must I submit?
L. § 63.1982 What records and reports must I submit and keep for bioreactors or liquids addition other than leachate?
M. § 63.1983 What records must I keep?
N. § 63.1985 Who enforces this subpart?
O. § 63.1990 What definitions apply to this subpart?

11. The owner/operator shall comply with all applicable requirements of 40 CFR Part 63 NESHAP Subpart CCCCCC, Gasoline Dispensing Facilities for each affected facility including but not limited to the following. [40 CFR §63.11110 – 40 CFR §63.11132]

A. § 63.11110 What is the purpose of this subpart?
B. § 63.11111 Am I subject to the requirements in this subpart?
C. § 63.11112 What parts of my affected source does this subpart cover?
D. § 63.11113 When do I have to comply with this subpart?
E. § 63.11116 Requirements for facilities with monthly throughput of less than 10,000 gallons of gasoline.
F. § 63.11130 What parts of the General Provisions apply to me?
G. § 63.11132 What definitions apply to this subpart?

12. The emergency generator is an affected source under ZZZZ, and the permittee shall comply with all applicable requirements of 40 CFR Part 63 (NESHAP) Subpart ZZZZ, Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines (RICE), including but not limited to the following.
[40 CFR §63.6580 - §63.6675]

A. §§63.6580, 85, 90, 95 What This Subpart Covers.
B. §§63.6600, 01, 02, 03, 04 Emission and Operating Limitations.
C. §63.6605 General Compliance Requirements.

D. §§63.6610, 11, 12, 15, 20, 25, 30 Testing and Initial Compliance Requirements.
E. §§63.6635, 40 Continuous Compliance Requirements.
F. §§63.6645, 50, 55, 60 Notifications, Reports, and Records.
G. §63.6665, 70, 75 Other Requirements and Information.
H. Tables 1 – 8 & Appendix A

13. Each generator shall be equipped with a non-resettable hour meter and records kept of dates and times of operation.

14. The permittee shall keep records of operations as listed below. These records shall be maintained on-site for inspection by regulatory personnel upon request. Required records shall be retained for a period of at least five years following dates of recording.
[OAC 252:100-8-6(a)(3)(B)]

A. Records required by 40 CFR Part 61, Subpart M.
B. Records required by 40 CFR Part 62, Subpart OOO.
C. Records required by 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart AAAA.
D. Records required by 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ.
E. Records required by 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart CCCCCC.

15. If this facility applies, through the DEQ Land Protection Division, for an expansion of the permitted volume design capacity of the landfill, then they shall apply for an Air Quality major source construction permit prior to beginning construction of the expansion.
[OAC 252:100-8-4(a)(1)(B)]

16. No later than 30 days after each anniversary date of the issuance of the original Title V permit for this facility (January 31, 2001), the permittee shall submit to Air Quality Division of DEQ, with a copy to the US EPA, Region 6, a certification of compliance with the terms and conditions of this permit. [OAC 252:100-8-6(c)(5)(A) & (D)]

17. Within 180 days of operational start-up of the thermal oxidizer, the permittee shall submit an application for a Part 70 operating permit along with the information noting any changes in operation from this construction permit application. [OAC 252:100-8-6 (a)(2)]

MAJOR SOURCE AIR QUALITY PERMIT
STANDARD CONDITIONS
(June 21, 2016)

SECTION I. DUTY TO COMPLY

A. This is a permit to operate / construct this specific facility in accordance with the federal Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7401, et al.) and under the authority of the Oklahoma Clean Air Act and the rules promulgated there under. [Oklahoma Clean Air Act, 27A O.S. § 2-5-112]

B. The issuing Authority for the permit is the Air Quality Division (AQD) of the Oklahoma Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ). The permit does not relieve the holder of the obligation to comply with other applicable federal, state, or local statutes, regulations, rules, or ordinances. [Oklahoma Clean Air Act, 27A O.S. § 2-5-112]

C. The permittee shall comply with all conditions of this permit. Any permit noncompliance shall constitute a violation of the Oklahoma Clean Air Act and shall be grounds for enforcement action, permit termination, revocation and reissuance, or modification, or for denial of a permit renewal application. All terms and conditions are enforceable by the DEQ, by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), and by citizens under section 304 of the Federal Clean Air Act (excluding state-only requirements). This permit is valid for operations only at the specific location listed.

[40 C.F.R. §70.6(b), OAC 252:100-8-1.3 and OAC 252:100-8-6(a)(7)(A) and (b)(1)]

D. 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 the permit. However, nothing in this paragraph shall be construed as precluding consideration of a need to halt or reduce activity as a mitigating factor in assessing penalties for noncompliance if the health, safety, or environmental impacts of halting or reducing operations would be more serious than the impacts of continuing operations. [OAC 252:100-8-6(a)(7)(B)]

SECTION II. REPORTING OF DEVIATIONS FROM PERMIT TERMS

A. Any exceedance resulting from an emergency and/or posing an imminent and substantial danger to public health, safety, or the environment shall be reported in accordance with Section XIV (Emergencies). [OAC 252:100-8-6(a)(3)(C)(iii)(I) & (II)]

B. Deviations that result in emissions exceeding those allowed in this permit shall be reported consistent with the requirements of OAC 252:100-9, Excess Emission Reporting Requirements.

[OAC 252:100-8-6(a)(3)(C)(iv)]

C. Every written report submitted under this section shall be certified as required by Section III (Monitoring, Testing, Recordkeeping & Reporting), Paragraph F.

[OAC 252:100-8-6(a)(3)(C)(iv)]

SECTION III. MONITORING, TESTING, RECORDKEEPING & REPORTING

A. The permittee shall keep records as specified in this permit. These records, including monitoring data and necessary support information, shall be retained on-site or at a nearby field office for a period of at least five years from the date of the monitoring sample, measurement, report, or application, and shall be made available for inspection by regulatory personnel upon request. Support information includes all original strip-chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, and copies of all reports required by this permit. Where appropriate, the permit may specify that records may be maintained in computerized form.

[OAC 252:100-8-6 (a)(3)(B)(ii), OAC 252:100-8-6(c)(1), and OAC 252:100-8-6(c)(2)(B)]

B. Records of required monitoring shall include:

(1) the date, place and time of sampling or measurement;
(2) the date or dates analyses were performed;
(3) the company or entity which performed the analyses;
(4) the analytical techniques or methods used;
(5) the results of such analyses; and
(6) the operating conditions existing at the time of sampling or measurement.

[OAC 252:100-8-6(a)(3)(B)(i)]

C. No later than 30 days after each six (6) month period, after the date of the issuance of the original Part 70 operating permit or alternative date as specifically identified in a subsequent Part 70 operating permit, the permittee shall submit to AQD a report of the results of any required monitoring. All instances of deviations from permit requirements since the previous report shall be clearly identified in the report. Submission of these periodic reports will satisfy any reporting requirement of Paragraph E below that is duplicative of the periodic reports, if so noted on the submitted report. [OAC 252:100-8-6(a)(3)(C)(i) and (ii)]

D. If any testing shows emissions in excess of limitations specified in this permit, the owner or operator shall comply with the provisions of Section II (Reporting Of Deviations From Permit Terms) of these standard conditions. [OAC 252:100-8-6(a)(3)(C)(iii)]

E. In addition to any monitoring, recordkeeping or reporting requirement specified in this permit, monitoring and reporting may be required under the provisions of OAC 252:100-43, Testing, Monitoring, and Recordkeeping, or as required by any provision of the Federal Clean Air Act or Oklahoma Clean Air Act. [OAC 252:100-43]

F. Any Annual Certification of Compliance, Semi Annual Monitoring and Deviation Report, Excess Emission Report, and Annual Emission Inventory submitted in accordance with this permit shall be certified by a responsible official. This certification shall be signed by a responsible official, and shall contain the following language: "I certify, based on information and belief formed after reasonable inquiry, the statements and information in the document are true, accurate, and complete."

[OAC 252:100-8-5(f), OAC 252:100-8-6(a)(3)(C)(iv), OAC 252:100-8-6(c)(1), OAC 252:100-9-7(e), and OAC 252:100-5-2.1(f)]

G. Any owner or operator subject to the provisions of New Source Performance Standards ("NSPS") under 40 CFR Part 60 or National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants ("NESHAPs") under 40 CFR Parts 61 and 63 shall maintain a file of all measurements and other information required by the applicable general provisions and subpart(s). These records shall be maintained in a permanent file suitable for inspection, shall be retained for a period of at least five years as required by Paragraph A of this Section, and shall include records of the occurrence and duration of any start-up, shutdown, or malfunction in the operation of an affected facility, any malfunction of the air pollution control equipment; and any periods during which a continuous monitoring system or monitoring device is inoperative.

[40 C.F.R. §§60.7 and 63.10, 40 CFR Parts 61, Subpart A, and OAC 252:100, Appendix Q]

H. The permittee of a facility that is operating subject to a schedule of compliance shall submit to the DEQ a progress report at least semi-annually. The progress reports shall contain dates for achieving the activities, milestones or compliance required in the schedule of compliance and the dates when such activities, milestones or compliance was achieved. The progress reports shall also contain an explanation of why any dates in the schedule of compliance were not or will not be met, and any preventive or corrective measures adopted. [OAC 252:100-8-6(c)(4)]

I. All testing must be conducted under the direction of qualified personnel by methods approved by the Division Director. All tests shall be made and the results calculated in accordance with standard test procedures. The use of alternative test procedures must be approved by EPA. When a portable analyzer is used to measure emissions it shall be setup, calibrated, and operated in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions and in accordance with a protocol meeting the requirements of the "AQD Portable Analyzer Guidance" document or an equivalent method approved by Air Quality. [OAC 252:100-8-6(a)(3)(A)(iv), and OAC 252:100-43]

J. The reporting of total particulate matter emissions as required in Part 7 of OAC 252:100-8 (Permits for Part 70 Sources), OAC 252:100-19 (Control of Emission of Particulate Matter), and OAC 252:100-5 (Emission Inventory), shall be conducted in accordance with applicable testing or calculation procedures, modified to include back-half condensables, for the concentration of particulate matter less than 10 microns in diameter (PM_{10}). NSPS may allow reporting of only particulate matter emissions caught in the filter (obtained using Reference Method 5).

K. The permittee shall submit to the AQD a copy of all reports submitted to the EPA as required by 40 C.F.R. Part 60, 61, and 63, for all equipment constructed or operated under this permit subject to such standards. [OAC 252:100-8-6(c)(1) and OAC 252:100, Appendix Q]

SECTION IV. COMPLIANCE CERTIFICATIONS

A. No later than 30 days after each anniversary date of the issuance of the original Part 70 operating permit or alternative date as specifically identified in a subsequent Part 70 operating permit, the permittee shall submit to the AQD, with a copy to the US EPA, Region 6, a certification of compliance with the terms and conditions of this permit and of any other applicable requirements which have become effective since the issuance of this permit.

[OAC 252:100-8-6(c)(5)(A), and (D)]

B. The compliance certification shall describe the operating permit term or condition that is the basis of the certification; the current compliance status; whether compliance was continuous or intermittent; the methods used for determining compliance, currently and over the reporting period. The compliance certification shall also include such other facts as the permitting authority may require to determine the compliance status of the source. [OAC 252:100-8-6(c)(5)(C)(i)-(v)]

C. The compliance certification shall contain a certification by a responsible official as to the results of the required monitoring. This certification shall be signed by a responsible official, and shall contain the following language: "I certify, based on information and belief formed after reasonable inquiry, the statements and information in the document are true, accurate, and complete." [OAC 252:100-8-5(f) and OAC 252:100-8-6(c)(1)]

D. Any facility reporting noncompliance shall submit a schedule of compliance for emissions units or stationary sources that are not in compliance with all applicable requirements. This schedule shall include a schedule of remedial measures, including an enforceable sequence of actions with milestones, leading to compliance with any applicable requirements for which the emissions unit or stationary source is in noncompliance. This compliance schedule shall resemble and be at least as stringent as that contained in any judicial consent decree or administrative order to which the emissions unit or stationary source is subject. Any such schedule of compliance shall be supplemental to, and shall not sanction noncompliance with, the applicable requirements on which it is based, except that a compliance plan shall not be required for any noncompliance condition which is corrected within 24 hours of discovery.
[OAC 252:100-8-5(e)(8)(B) and OAC 252:100-8-6(c)(3)]

SECTION V. REQUIREMENTS THAT BECOME APPLICABLE DURING THE PERMIT TERM

The permittee shall comply with any additional requirements that become effective during the permit term and that are applicable to the facility. Compliance with all new requirements shall be certified in the next annual certification. [OAC 252:100-8-6(c)(6)]

SECTION VI. PERMIT SHIELD

A. Compliance with the terms and conditions of this permit (including terms and conditions established for alternate operating scenarios, emissions trading, and emissions averaging, but excluding terms and conditions for which the permit shield is expressly prohibited under OAC 252:100-8) shall be deemed compliance with the applicable requirements identified and included in this permit. [OAC 252:100-8-6(d)(1)]

B. Those requirements that are applicable are listed in the Standard Conditions and the Specific Conditions of this permit. Those requirements that the applicant requested be determined as not applicable are summarized in the Specific Conditions of this permit. [OAC 252:100-8-6(d)(2)]

SECTION VII. ANNUAL EMISSIONS INVENTORY & FEE PAYMENT

The permittee shall file with the AQD an annual emission inventory and shall pay annual fees based on emissions inventories. The methods used to calculate emissions for inventory purposes shall be based on the best available information accepted by AQD.
[OAC 252:100-5-2.1, OAC 252:100-5-2.2, and OAC 252:100-8-6(a)(8)]

SECTION VIII. TERM OF PERMIT

A. Unless specified otherwise, the term of an operating permit shall be five years from the date of issuance. [OAC 252:100-8-6(a)(2)(A)]

B. A source's right to operate shall terminate upon the expiration of its permit unless a timely and complete renewal application has been submitted at least 180 days before the date of expiration. [OAC 252:100-8-7.1(d)(1)]

C. A duly issued construction permit or authorization to construct or modify will terminate and become null and void (unless extended as provided in OAC 252:100-8-1.4(b)) if the construction is not commenced within 18 months after the date the permit or authorization was issued, or if work is suspended for more than 18 months after it is commenced. [OAC 252:100-8-1.4(a)]

D. The recipient of a construction permit shall apply for a permit to operate (or modified operating permit) within 180 days following the first day of operation. [OAC 252:100-8-4(b)(5)]

SECTION IX. SEVERABILITY

The provisions of this permit are severable and if any provision of this permit, or the application of any provision of this permit to any circumstance, is held invalid, the application of such provision to other circumstances, and the remainder of this permit, shall not be affected thereby.
[OAC 252:100-8-6 (a)(6)]

SECTION X. PROPERTY RIGHTS

A. This permit does not convey any property rights of any sort, or any exclusive privilege.
[OAC 252:100-8-6(a)(7)(D)]

B. This permit shall not be considered in any manner affecting the title of the premises upon which the equipment is located and does not release the permittee from any liability for damage to persons or property caused by or resulting from the maintenance or operation of the equipment for which the permit is issued. [OAC 252:100-8-6(c)(6)]

SECTION XI. DUTY TO PROVIDE INFORMATION

A. The permittee shall furnish to the DEQ, upon receipt of a written request and within sixty (60) days of the request unless the DEQ specifies another time period, any information that the DEQ may request to determine whether cause exists for modifying, reopening, revoking, reissuing,

terminating the permit or to determine compliance with the permit. Upon request, the permittee shall also furnish to the DEQ copies of records required to be kept by the permit.

[OAC 252:100-8-6(a)(7)(E)]

B. The permittee may make a claim of confidentiality for any information or records submitted pursuant to 27A O.S. § 2-5-105(18). Confidential information shall be clearly labeled as such and shall be separable from the main body of the document such as in an attachment.

[OAC 252:100-8-6(a)(7)(E)]

C. Notification to the AQD of the sale or transfer of ownership of this facility is required and shall be made in writing within thirty (30) days after such sale or transfer.

[Oklahoma Clean Air Act, 27A O.S. § 2-5-112(G)]

SECTION XII. REOPENING, MODIFICATION & REVOCATION

A. The permit may be modified, revoked, reopened and reissued, or terminated for cause. Except as provided for minor permit modifications, the filing of a request by the permittee for a permit modification, revocation and reissuance, termination, notification of planned changes, or anticipated noncompliance does not stay any permit condition.

[OAC 252:100-8-6(a)(7)(C) and OAC 252:100-8-7.2(b)]

B. The DEQ will reopen and revise or revoke this permit prior to the expiration date in the following circumstances: [OAC 252:100-8-7.3 and OAC 252:100-8-7.4(a)(2)]

(1) Additional requirements under the Clean Air Act become applicable to a major source category three or more years prior to the expiration date of this permit. No such reopening is required if the effective date of the requirement is later than the expiration date of this permit.
(2) The DEQ or the EPA determines that this permit contains a material mistake or that the permit must be revised or revoked to assure compliance with the applicable requirements.
(3) The DEQ or the EPA determines that inaccurate information was used in establishing the emission standards, limitations, or other conditions of this permit. The DEQ may revoke and not reissue this permit if it determines that the permittee has submitted false or misleading information to the DEQ.
(4) DEQ determines that the permit should be amended under the discretionary reopening provisions of OAC 252:100-8-7.3(b).

C. The permit may be reopened for cause by EPA, pursuant to the provisions of OAC 100-8-7.3(d). [OAC 100-8-7.3(d)]

D. The permittee shall notify AQD before making changes other than those described in Section XVIII (Operational Flexibility), those qualifying for administrative permit amendments, or those defined as an Insignificant Activity (Section XVI) or Trivial Activity (Section XVII). The notification should include any changes which may alter the status of a "grandfathered source," as defined under AQD rules. Such changes may require a permit modification.

[OAC 252:100-8-7.2(b) and OAC 252:100-5-1.1]

E. Activities that will result in air emissions that exceed the trivial/insignificant levels and that are not specifically approved by this permit are prohibited. [OAC 252:100-8-6(c)(6)]

SECTION XIII. INSPECTION & ENTRY

A. Upon presentation of credentials and other documents as may be required by law, the permittee shall allow authorized regulatory officials to perform the following (subject to the permittee's right to seek confidential treatment pursuant to 27A O.S. Supp. 1998, § 2-5-105(17) for confidential information submitted to or obtained by the DEQ under this section):

(1) enter upon the permittee's premises during reasonable/normal working hours where a source is located or emissions-related activity is conducted, or where records must be kept under the conditions of the permit;
(2) have access to and copy, at reasonable times, any records that must be kept under the conditions of the permit;
(3) inspect, at reasonable times and using reasonable safety practices, any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and air pollution control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under the permit; and
(4) as authorized by the Oklahoma Clean Air Act, sample or monitor at reasonable times substances or parameters for the purpose of assuring compliance with the permit.

[OAC 252:100-8-6(c)(2)]

SECTION XIV. EMERGENCIES

A. Any exceedance resulting from an emergency shall be reported to AQD promptly but no later than 4:30 p.m. on the next working day after the permittee first becomes aware of the exceedance. This notice shall contain a description of the emergency, the probable cause of the exceedance, any steps taken to mitigate emissions, and corrective actions taken.

[OAC 252:100-8-6 (a)(3)(C)(iii)(I) and (IV)]

B. Any exceedance that poses an imminent and substantial danger to public health, safety, or the environment shall be reported to AQD as soon as is practicable; but under no circumstance shall notification be more than 24 hours after the exceedance. [OAC 252:100-8-6(a)(3)(C)(iii)(II)]

C. An "emergency" means any situation arising from sudden and reasonably unforeseeable events beyond the control of the source, including acts of God, which situation requires immediate corrective action to restore normal operation, and that causes the source to exceed a technology-based emission limitation under this permit, due to unavoidable increases in emissions 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. [OAC 252:100-8-2]

D. The affirmative defense of emergency shall be demonstrated through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs or other relevant evidence that: [OAC 252:100-8-6 (e)(2)]

(1) an emergency occurred and the permittee can identify the cause or causes of the emergency;

(2) the permitted facility was at the time being properly operated;
(3) during the period of the emergency the permittee took all reasonable steps to minimize levels of emissions that exceeded the emission standards or other requirements in this permit.

E. In any enforcement proceeding, the permittee seeking to establish the occurrence of an emergency shall have the burden of proof. [OAC 252:100-8-6(e)(3)]

F. Every written report or document submitted under this section shall be certified as required by Section III (Monitoring, Testing, Recordkeeping & Reporting), Paragraph F.
[OAC 252:100-8-6(a)(3)(C)(iv)]

SECTION XV. RISK MANAGEMENT PLAN

The permittee, if subject to the provision of Section 112(r) of the Clean Air Act, shall develop and register with the appropriate agency a risk management plan by June 20, 1999, or the applicable effective date. [OAC 252:100-8-6(a)(4)]

SECTION XVI. INSIGNIFICANT ACTIVITIES

Except as otherwise prohibited or limited by this permit, the permittee is hereby authorized to operate individual emissions units that are either on the list in Appendix I to OAC Title 252, Chapter 100, or whose actual calendar year emissions do not exceed any of the limits below. Any activity to which a State or Federal applicable requirement applies is not insignificant even if it meets the criteria below or is included on the insignificant activities list.

(1) 5 tons per year of any one criteria pollutant.
(2) 2 tons per year for any one hazardous air pollutant (HAP) or 5 tons per year for an aggregate of two or more HAP's, or 20 percent of any threshold less than 10 tons per year for single HAP that the EPA may establish by rule.
[OAC 252:100-8-2 and OAC 252:100, Appendix I]

SECTION XVII. TRIVIAL ACTIVITIES

Except as otherwise prohibited or limited by this permit, the permittee is hereby authorized to operate any individual or combination of air emissions units that are considered inconsequential and are on the list in Appendix J. Any activity to which a State or Federal applicable requirement applies is not trivial even if included on the trivial activities list.
[OAC 252:100-8-2 and OAC 252:100, Appendix J]

SECTION XVIII. OPERATIONAL FLEXIBILITY

A. A facility may implement any operating scenario allowed for in its Part 70 permit without the need for any permit revision or any notification to the DEQ (unless specified otherwise in the permit). When an operating scenario is changed, the permittee shall record in a log at the facility the scenario under which it is operating. [OAC 252:100-8-6(a)(10) and (f)(1)]

B. The permittee may make changes within the facility that:

(1) result in no net emissions increases,
(2) are not modifications under any provision of Title I of the federal Clean Air Act, and
(3) do not cause any hourly or annual permitted emission rate of any existing emissions unit to be exceeded;

provided that the facility provides the EPA and the DEQ with written notification as required below in advance of the proposed changes, which shall be a minimum of seven (7) days, or twenty four (24) hours for emergencies as defined in OAC 252:100-8-6 (e). The permittee, the DEQ, and the EPA shall attach each such notice to their copy of the permit. For each such change, the written notification required above shall include a brief description of the change within the permitted facility, the date on which the change will occur, any change in emissions, and any permit term or condition that is no longer applicable as a result of the change. The permit shield provided by this permit does not apply to any change made pursuant to this paragraph. [OAC 252:100-8-6(f)(2)]

SECTION XIX. OTHER APPLICABLE & STATE-ONLY REQUIREMENTS

A. The following applicable requirements and state-only requirements apply to the facility unless elsewhere covered by a more restrictive requirement:

(1) Open burning of refuse and other combustible material is prohibited except as authorized in the specific examples and under the conditions listed in the Open Burning Subchapter. [OAC 252:100-13]
(2) No particulate emissions from any fuel-burning equipment with a rated heat input of 10 MMBTUH or less shall exceed 0.6 lb/MMBTU. [OAC 252:100-19]

(3) For all emissions units not subject to an opacity limit promulgated under 40 C.F.R., Part 60, NSPS, no discharge of greater than 20% opacity is allowed except for: [OAC 252:100-25]

(a) Short-term occurrences which consist of not more than one six-minute period in any consecutive 60 minutes, not to exceed three such periods in any consecutive 24 hours. In no case shall the average of any six-minute period exceed 60% opacity;
(b) Smoke resulting from fires covered by the exceptions outlined in OAC 252:100-13-7;
(c) An emission, where the presence of uncombined water is the only reason for failure to meet the requirements of OAC 252:100-25-3(a); or
(d) Smoke generated due to a malfunction in a facility, when the source of the fuel producing the smoke is not under the direct and immediate control of the facility and the immediate constriction of the fuel flow at the facility would produce a hazard to life and/or property.

(4) No visible fugitive dust emissions shall be discharged beyond the property line on which the emissions originate in such a manner as to damage or to interfere with the use of

adjacent properties, or cause air quality standards to be exceeded, or interfere with the maintenance of air quality standards. [OAC 252:100-29]

(5) No sulfur oxide emissions from new gas-fired fuel-burning equipment shall exceed 0.2 lb/MMBTU. No existing source shall exceed the listed ambient air standards for sulfur dioxide. [OAC 252:100-31]

(6) Volatile Organic Compound (VOC) storage tanks built after December 28, 1974, and with a capacity of 400 gallons or more storing a liquid with a vapor pressure of 1.5 psia or greater under actual conditions shall be equipped with a permanent submerged fill pipe or with a vapor-recovery system. [OAC 252:100-37-15(b)]

(7) All fuel-burning equipment shall at all times be properly operated and maintained in a manner that will minimize emissions of VOCs. [OAC 252:100-37-36]

SECTION XX. STRATOSPHERIC OZONE PROTECTION

A. The permittee shall comply with the following standards for production and consumption of ozone-depleting substances: [40 CFR 82, Subpart A]

(1) Persons producing, importing, or placing an order for production or importation of certain class I and class II substances, HCFC-22, or HCFC-141b shall be subject to the requirements of §82.4;
(2) Producers, importers, exporters, purchasers, and persons who transform or destroy certain class I and class II substances, HCFC-22, or HCFC-141b are subject to the recordkeeping requirements at §82.13; and
(3) Class I substances (listed at Appendix A to Subpart A) include certain CFCs, Halons, HBFCs, carbon tetrachloride, trichloroethane (methyl chloroform), and bromomethane (Methyl Bromide). Class II substances (listed at Appendix B to Subpart A) include HCFCs.

B. If the permittee performs a service on motor (fleet) vehicles when this service involves an ozone-depleting substance refrigerant (or regulated substitute substance) in the motor vehicle air conditioner (MVAC), the permittee is subject to all applicable requirements. Note: The term "motor vehicle" as used in Subpart B does not include a vehicle in which final assembly of the vehicle has not been completed. The term "MVAC" as used in Subpart B does not include the air-tight sealed refrigeration system used as refrigerated cargo, or the system used on passenger buses using HCFC-22 refrigerant. [40 CFR 82, Subpart B]

C. The permittee shall comply with the following standards for recycling and emissions reduction except as provided for MVACs in Subpart B: [40 CFR 82, Subpart F]

(1) Persons opening appliances for maintenance, service, repair, or disposal must comply with the required practices pursuant to § 82.156;
(2) Equipment used during the maintenance, service, repair, or disposal of appliances must comply with the standards for recycling and recovery equipment pursuant to § 82.158;
(3) Persons performing maintenance, service, repair, or disposal of appliances must be

certified by an approved technician certification program pursuant to § 82.161;
(4) Persons disposing of small appliances, MVACs, and MVAC-like appliances must comply with record-keeping requirements pursuant to § 82.166;
(5) Persons owning commercial or industrial process refrigeration equipment must comply with leak repair requirements pursuant to § 82.158; and
(6) Owners/operators of appliances normally containing 50 or more pounds of refrigerant must keep records of refrigerant purchased and added to such appliances pursuant to § 82.166.

SECTION XXI. TITLE V APPROVAL LANGUAGE

A. DEQ wishes to reduce the time and work associated with permit review and, wherever it is not inconsistent with Federal requirements, to provide for incorporation of requirements established through construction permitting into the Source's Title V permit without causing redundant review. Requirements from construction permits may be incorporated into the Title V permit through the administrative amendment process set forth in OAC 252:100-8-7.2(a) only if the following procedures are followed:

(1) The construction permit goes out for a 30-day public notice and comment using the procedures set forth in 40 C.F.R. § 70.7(h)(1). This public notice shall include notice to the public that this permit is subject to EPA review, EPA objection, and petition to EPA, as provided by 40 C.F.R. § 70.8; that the requirements of the construction permit will be incorporated into the Title V permit through the administrative amendment process; that the public will not receive another opportunity to provide comments when the requirements are incorporated into the Title V permit; and that EPA review, EPA objection, and petitions to EPA will not be available to the public when requirements from the construction permit are incorporated into the Title V permit.
(2) A copy of the construction permit application is sent to EPA, as provided by 40 CFR § 70.8(a)(1).
(3) A copy of the draft construction permit is sent to any affected State, as provided by 40 C.F.R. § 70.8(b).
(4) A copy of the proposed construction permit is sent to EPA for a 45-day review period as provided by 40 C.F.R.§ 70.8(a) and (c).
(5) The DEQ complies with 40 C.F.R. § 70.8(c) upon the written receipt within the 45-day comment period of any EPA objection to the construction permit. The DEQ shall not issue the permit until EPA's objections are resolved to the satisfaction of EPA.
(6) The DEQ complies with 40 C.F.R. § 70.8(d).
(7) A copy of the final construction permit is sent to EPA as provided by 40 CFR § 70.8(a).
(8) The DEQ shall not issue the proposed construction permit until any affected State and EPA have had an opportunity to review the proposed permit, as provided by these permit conditions.
(9) Any requirements of the construction permit may be reopened for cause after incorporation into the Title V permit by the administrative amendment process, by DEQ as provided in OAC 252:100-8-7.3(a), (b), and (c), and by EPA as provided in 40 C.F.R. § 70.7(f) and (g).

(10) The DEQ shall not issue the administrative permit amendment if performance tests fail to demonstrate that the source is operating in substantial compliance with all permit requirements.

B. To the extent that these conditions are not followed, the Title V permit must go through the Title V review process.

SECTION XXII. CREDIBLE EVIDENCE

For the purpose of submitting compliance certifications or establishing whether or not a person has violated or is in violation of any provision of the Oklahoma implementation plan, nothing 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. [OAC 252:100-43-6]

MAJOR SOURCE NSR PERMIT

AIR QUALITY DIVISION
STATE OF OKLAHOMA
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
707 N. ROBINSON, SUITE 4100
P.O. BOX 1677
OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA 73101-1677

Permit No. 2022-0869-C (M-1)

Waste Management of Oklahoma, Inc.,

having complied with the requirements of the law, is hereby granted permission to modify the Quarry Recycling and Disposal, located at Section 16, T20N, R14E, Tulsa County, Oklahoma, subject to standard conditions dated June 21, 2016, and specific conditions, both attached.

In the absence of commencement of construction, this permit shall expire 18 months from the issuance date, except as authorized under Section VIII of the Standard Conditions.

DRAFT/PROPOSED

Director, Air Quality Division **Date**

Robert Singletary
Executive Director

OKLAHOMA Environmental Quality

Kevin Stitt
Governor

September 4, 2024

Waste Management of Oklahoma, Inc.
Attn: Mayra Lopez
1600 S. Railroad Street
Lewisville, TX 75067

Re: Permit No. **2022-0869-C (M-1)**
Quarry Recycling and Disposal Facility (DEQ FAC ID #2986)
Section 16, T20N, R14E, Tulsa County

Dear Ms. Lopez:

Enclosed is the permit authorizing operation of the referenced facility above. Please note that this permit is issued subject to standard and specific conditions, which are attached. These conditions must be carefully followed since they define the limits of the permit and will be confirmed by periodic inspections.

Also note that you are required to annually submit an emission inventory for this facility. An emission inventory must be completed through DEQ's electronic reporting system by April 1st of every year. Any questions concerning the form or submittal process should be referred to the Emission Inventory Staff at (405) 702-4100.

Thank you for your cooperation. If we may be of further service, or you have any questions, please refer to the permit number above and contact the permit writer at e-mail Ryan.Buntyn@deq.ok.gov or at (405) 702-4213. Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

DRAFT/PROPOSED

Phillip Fielder, P.E.
Chief Engineer
AIR QUALITY DIVISION

Enclosures

Robert Singletary
Executive Director

OKLAHOMA Environmental Quality

Kevin Stitt
Governor

Waste Management of Oklahoma, Inc.
Attn: Ms. Mayra Lopez
1600 S. Railroad Street
Lewisville, TX 75067

Permit Application No. 2022-0869-C (M-1)
Permit Writer: Ryan Buntyn
Date: September 4, 2024

SUBJECT: Construction Permit Modification **No. 2022-0869-C (M-2)**
Quarry Recycling and Disposal Facility (DEQ FAC ID #2986)
Section 16, T20N, R14E, Tulsa County

Dear Ms. Lopez:

Air Quality has received the permit application for the referenced facility and completed initial review. This application has been determined to be a Tier II application. In accordance with 27A O.S. 2-14-301 and 302 and OAC 252:4-7-13(c), the enclosed draft permit is now ready for public review. The requirements for public review of the draft permit include the following steps, which **you** must accomplish:

1. Publish at least one legal notice (one day) in at least one newspaper of general circulation within the county where the facility is located (Instructions enclosed);
2. Submit sample notice and provide date of publication to **AQD 5 days prior to notice publishing;**
3. Provide for public review, for a period of 30 days following the date of the newspaper announcement, a copy of the application and draft permit at a convenient location (preferentially at a public location) within the county of the facility;
4. Send AQD a signed affidavit of publication for the notice(s) from Item #1 above within 20 days of publication of the draft permit. Any additional comments or requested changes you have for the draft permit or the application should be submitted within 30 days of publication.

Thank you for your cooperation. If you have any questions, please refer to the permit number above and contact me or the permit writer at (405) 702-4100.

Sincerely,

Phillip Fielder

Phillip Fielder, P.E.
Chief Engineer
AIR QUALITY DIVISION

Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ)
Air Quality Division (AQD)
Acronym List
9-10-21

ACFM	Actual Cubic Feet per Minute
AD	Applicability Determination
AFRC	Air-to-Fuel Ratio Controller
API	American Petroleum Institute
ASTM	American Society for Testing and Materials
BACT	Best Available Control Technology
BAE	Baseline Actual Emissions
BBL	Barrel(s)
BHP	Brake Horsepower (bhp)
BTU	British thermal unit (Btu)
C&E	Compliance and Enforcement
CAA	Clean Air Act
CAM	Compliance Assurance Monitoring
CAS	Chemical Abstract Service
CAAA	Clean Air Act Amendments
CC	Catalytic Converter
CCR	Continuous Catalyst Regeneration
CD	Consent Decree
CEM	Continuous Emission Monitor
CFC	Chlorofluorocarbon
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CI	Compression Ignition
CNG	Compressed Natural Gas
CO	Carbon Monoxide or Consent Order
COA	Capable of Accommodating
COM	Continuous Opacity Monitor
D	Day
DEF	Diesel Exhaust Fluid
DG	Demand Growth
DSCF	Dry Standard (At Standard Conditions) Cubic Foot (Feet)
EGU	Electric Generating Unit
EI	Emissions Inventory
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
ESP	Electrostatic Precipitator
EUG	Emissions Unit Group
EUSGU	Electric Utility Steam Generating Unit
FCE	Full Compliance Evaluation
FCCU	Fluid Catalytic Cracking Unit
FEL	Federally Enforceable Limit(s)
FESOP	Federally Enforceable State Operating Permit
FIP	Federal Implementation Plan
FR	Federal Register
GACT	Generally Achievable Control Technology
GAL	Gallon (gal)
GDF	Gasoline Dispensing Facility
GEP	Good Engineering Practice
GHG	Greenhouse Gases
GR	Grain(s) (gr)
H_2CO	Formaldehyde
H_2S	Hydrogen Sulfide
HAP	Hazardous Air Pollutants
HC	Hydrocarbon
HCFC	Hydrochlorofluorocarbon
HFR	Horizontal Fixed Roof
HON	Hazardous Organic NESHAP
HP	Horsepower (hp)
HR	Hour (hr)
I&M	Inspection and Maintenance
IBR	Incorporation by Reference
ICE	Internal Combustion Engine
LAER	Lowest Achievable Emission Rate
LB	Pound(s) [Mass] (lb, lbs, lbm)
LB/HR	Pound(s) per Hour (lb/hr)
LDAR	Leak Detection and Repair
LNG	Liquefied Natural Gas
LT	Long Ton(s) (metric)
M	Thousand (Roman Numeral)
MAAC	Maximum Acceptable Ambient Concentration
MACT	Maximum Achievable Control Technology
MM	Prefix used for Million (Thousand-Thousand)
MMBTU	Million British Thermal Units (MMBtu)
MMBTUH	Million British Thermal Units per Hour (MMBtu/hr)
MMSCF	Million Standard Cubic Feet (MMscf)
MMSCFD	Million Standard Cubic Feet per Day
MSDS	Material Safety Data Sheet
MWC	Municipal Waste Combustor
MWe	Megawatt Electrical
NA	Nonattainment
NAAQS	National Ambient Air Quality Standards
NAICS	North American Industry Classification System
NESHAP	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants
NH_3	Ammonia

NMHC	Non-methane Hydrocarbon
NGL	Natural Gas Liquids
NO_2	Nitrogen Dioxide
NOx	Nitrogen Oxides
NOI	Notice of Intent
NSCR	Non-Selective Catalytic Reduction
NSPS	New Source Performance Standards
NSR	New Source Review
O_3	Ozone
O&G	Oil and Gas
O&M	Operation and Maintenance
O&NG	Oil and Natural Gas
OAC	Oklahoma Administrative Code
OC	Oxidation Catalyst
PAH	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons
PAE	Projected Actual Emissions
PAL	Plant-wide Applicability Limit
Pb	Lead
PBR	Permit by Rule
PCB	Polychlorinated Biphenyls
PCE	Partial Compliance Evaluation
PEA	Portable Emissions Analyzer
PFAS	Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substance
PM	Particulate Matter
$PM_{2.5}$	Particulate Matter with an Aerodynamic Diameter <= 2.5 Micrometers
PM_{10}	Particulate Matter with an Aerodynamic Diameter <= 10 Micrometers
POM	Particulate Organic Matter or Polycyclic Organic Matter
ppb	Parts per Billion
ppm	Parts per Million
ppmv	Parts per Million Volume
ppmvd	Parts per Million Dry Volume
PSD	Prevention of Significant Deterioration
psi	Pounds per Square Inch
psia	Pounds per Square Inch Absolute
psig	Pounds per Square Inch Gage
RACT	Reasonably Available Control Technology
RATA	Relative Accuracy Test Audit
RAP	Regulated Air Pollutant or Reclaimed Asphalt Pavement
RFG	Refinery Fuel Gas
RICE	Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engine
RO	Responsible Official
ROAT	Regional Office at Tulsa
RVP	Reid Vapor Pressure
SCC	Source Classification Code
SCF	Standard Cubic Foot
SCFD	Standard Cubic Feet per Day
SCFM	Standard Cubic Feet per Minute
SCR	Selective Catalytic Reduction
SER	Significant Emission Rate
SI	Spark Ignition
SIC	Standard Industrial Classification
SIP	State Implementation Plan
SNCR	Selective Non-Catalytic Reduction
SO_2	Sulfur Dioxide
SOx	Sulfur Oxides
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
SRU	Sulfur Recovery Unit
T	Tons
TAC	Toxic Air Contaminant
TEG	Triethylene Glycol
THC	Total Hydrocarbons
TPY	Tons per Year
TRS	Total Reduced Sulfur
TSP	Total Suspended Particulates
TV	Title V of the Federal Clean Air Act
$\mu g/m^3$	Micrograms per Cubic Meter
US EPA	U. S. Environmental Protection Agency
VFR	Vertical Fixed Roof
VMT	Vehicle Miles Traveled
VOC	Volatile Organic Compound
VOL	Volatile Organic Liquid
VRT	Vapor Recovery Tower
VRU	Vapor Recovery Unit
YR	Year
2SLB	2-Stroke Lean Burn
4SLB	4-Stroke Lean Burn
4SRB	4-Stroke Rich Burn

NOTICE OF DRAFT PERMIT
TIER II or TIER III AIR QUALITY PERMIT APPLICATION

APPLICANT RESPONSIBILITIES

Permit applicants are required to give public notice that a Tier II or Tier III draft permit has been prepared by DEQ. The notice must be published in one newspaper local to the site or facility. Note that if either the applicant or the public requests a public meeting, this must be arranged by the DEQ.

1. Complete the public notice using the samples provided by AQD below. Please use the version applicable to the requested permit action;
   Version 1 – Traditional NSR process for a construction permit
   Version 2 – Enhanced NSR process for a construction permit
   Version 3 – initial Title V (Part 70 Source) operating permit, Title V operating permit renewal, Significant Modification to a Title V operating permit, and any Title V operating permit modification incorporating a construction permit that followed Traditional NSR process
2. Determine appropriate newspaper local to facility for publishing;
3. Submit sample notice and provide date of publication to AQD 5 days prior to notice publishing;
4. Upon publication, a signed affidavit of publication must be obtained from the newspaper and sent to AQD.

REQUIRED CONTENT (27A O.S. § 2-14-302 and OAC 252:4-7-13(c))

1. A statement that a Tier II or Tier III draft permit has been prepared by DEQ;
2. Name and address of the applicant;
3. Name, address, driving directions, legal description and county of the site or facility;
4. The type of permit or permit action being sought;
5. A description of activities to be regulated, including an estimate of emissions from the facility;
6. Location(s) where the application and draft permit may be reviewed (a location in the county where the site/facility is located must be included);
7. Name, address, and telephone number of the applicant and DEQ contacts;
8. Any additional information required by DEQ rules or deemed relevant by applicant;
9. A 30-day opportunity to request a formal public meeting on the draft permit.

Version 2 – For those using the Enhanced NSR Process for a construction permit application review

DEQ NOTICE OF TIER *…II or III…* **DRAFT PERMIT**

A Tier *…II or III…* **application for an air quality construction permit for a modification at an existing major facility has been filed with the Oklahoma Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) by applicant,** *…name and address.*

The applicant requests approval to *…brief description of purpose of application…* **at the** *…site/facility name … …***[proposed to be] located at** *…physical address (if any), driving directions, and legal description including county….*

In response to the application, DEQ has prepared a draft construction permit (Permit Number: *…xxxx-xxxx-x…***), which may be reviewed at** *…locations (one must be in the county where the site/facility is located)…* **or at the Air Quality Division's main office (see address below). The draft permit is also available for review under Permits for Public Review on the DEQ Web Page: http://www.deq.ok.gov/**

This draft permit would authorize the facility to emit the following regulated pollutants: *(list each pollutant and amounts in tons per year (TPY))***, which represents** (*identify the emissions change (increase or decrease) involved in the modification)***. [**Or add: **The modification will not result in a change in emissions.**] [For PSD permits only, add**: The project will consume the following increment levels:** *(list the amount of increment consumption for each pollutant in ug/m^3).*]

The public comment period ends 30 days after the date of publication of this notice. Any person may submit written comments concerning the draft permit to the Air Quality Division contact listed below or as directed through the corresponding online notice. Only those issues relevant to the proposed modification(s) are open for comment. A public meeting on the draft permit may also be requested in writing at the same address. Note that all public meetings are to be arranged and conducted by DEQ staff.

In addition to the public comment opportunity offered under this notice, this draft permit is subject to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) review, EPA objection, and petition to EPA, as provided by 40 CFR § 70.8. The requirements of the construction permit will be incorporated into the Title V operating permit through the administrative amendment process. Therefore, no additional opportunity to provide comments or EPA review, EPA objection, and petitions to EPA will be available to the public when requirements from the construction permit are incorporated into the Title V operating permit.

If the Administrator (EPA) does not object to the proposed permit, the public has 60 days following the Administrator's 45-day review period to petition the Administrator to make such an objection as provided in 40 CFR 70.8(d) and in OAC 252:100-8-8(j).

Information on all permit actions including draft permits, proposed permits, final issued permits and applicable review timelines are available in the Air Quality section of the DEQ Web page: http://www.deq.ok.gov/**.**

For additional information, contact *…names, addresses and telephone numbers of contact persons for the applicant,* **or contact DEQ at: Chief Engineer, Air Quality Division, 707 N. Robinson, Suite 4100, P.O. Box 1677, Oklahoma City, OK, 73101-1677. Phone No. (405) 702-4100.**

Robert Singletary
Executive Director

OKLAHOMA Environmental Quality

Kevin Stitt
Governor

September 4, 2024

Cherokee Nation
Attn: Chuck Hoskin, Jr., Principal Chief
P.O. Box 948
Tahlequah, OK 74465

Re: Permit Application No. **2022-0869-C (M-1)**
Waste Management of Oklahoma, Inc.
Quarry Recycling and Disposal Facility (DEQ FAC ID #2986)
Tulsa, Tulsa County, Oklahoma
Date Received: November 9, 2022

Dear Mr. Hoskin:

The Oklahoma Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ), Air Quality Division (AQD), has received the Tier II application referenced above. The public participation process requires the facility to notify the public by newspaper notice in a newspaper in the county of the proposed project. Since the proposed project falls within your Tribal jurisdiction, AQD is providing this direct notice. This letter notification is in addition to the newspaper notice.

Electronic copies of the application may be obtained from DEQ. If you would like to request a copy of the application, please notify our Chief Engineer by email at phillip.fielder@deq.ok.gov, or letter at:

Department of Environmental Quality, Air Quality Division
Attn: Phillip Fielder, Chief Engineer
707 N Robinson
Oklahoma City, OK, 73102

Please note that as this is not an agency action or determination, there is no public comment period for Tier II applications. Notification and availability of the application is for informational purposes. You will receive a separate direct notification of the draft permit at commencement of the public comment period for the draft and/or proposed permit.

Thank you for your cooperation. If you have any questions, I can also be contacted at (405) 702-4213 and Mr. Fielder may be reached at (405) 702-4185.

Sincerely,

Phillip Fielder

Phillip Fielder, P.E.
Supervisor – New Source Permits Section
AIR QUALITY DIVISION

Robert Singletary
Executive Director

OKLAHOMA Environmental Quality

Kevin Stitt
Governor

September 4, 2024

Muscogee Nation
Attn: David Hill, Principal Chief
P.O. Box 580
Okmulgee, OK 74447

Re: Permit Application No. **2022-0869-C (M-1)**
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Phillip Fielder

Phillip Fielder, P.E.
Supervisor – New Source Permits Section
AIR QUALITY DIVISION