LANE REGIONAL AIR PROTECTION AGENCY
1010 Main Street, Springfield, Oregon 97477
Telephone: (541) 736-1056 Toll Free: (877) 285-7272
Fax: (541) 726-1205 Web Page: www.lrapa.org

STANDARD AIR CONTAMINANT DISCHARGE PERMIT (ACDP)
Issued in accordance with provisions of Title 37, Lane Regional Air Protection Agency's Rules and Regulations, and based on the land use compatibility findings included in the permit record.

Issued To:
Diversified Wood Resources, LLC
dba American Laminators
12796 Highway 36
Swissshome, Oregon 97480

Information Relied Upon:
Application No: 60027
Date: December 11, 2014

Mailing Address:
P.O. Box 99
Swissshome, Oregon 97480

Land Use Compatibility Statement:
Approving Authority: Lane County
Date: January 11, 2001

Permit Number: 200021
Permit Type: Standard
SIC: 2439 Structural Wood Members
4961 Fuel Burning Equipment

Specific Emission Units:
Various Millwork Activities
5 Dry Kilns
2 Biomass-fired Boilers

Date Renewed: July 10, 2015
Expiration Date: July 10, 2020
Modified Date: April 11, 2017

Issued By:

Merlyn L. Hough, Director

Effective Date: April 11, 2017

ADDENDUM NO. 1
Non NSR/PSD Simple Technical Permit Mod

In accordance with Section 37-0084 Air Contaminant Discharge Permit No. 200021 is hereby amended by an LRAPA-initiated modification to update the wood-fired boiler emission factors based upon testing performed in 2016. Condition 21 includes updates to the emission factors for NOx, CO and particulate for the EU- Boilers and now reads as follows:
21. The permittee must use the following emission factors for calculating pollutant emissions, unless alternative emission factors are approved by LRAPA. The permittee may request or LRAPA may require using alternative emission factors provided they are based on actual test data or other documentation (e.g., AP-42 compilation of emission factors) that has been reviewed and approved by LRAPA. [LRAPA 35-160]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Emission Unit</th>
<th>Pollutant</th>
<th>Emission Factor (EF)</th>
<th>EF units</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Boilers - Convert from 1000 lbs steam to MMBtu using: 1000 lbs steam = 1.1 MMBtu</td>
<td>PM/PM$<em>{10}$/PM$</em>{2.5}$</td>
<td>1.08</td>
<td>Lb/MMBtu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SO$_2$</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>Lb/MMBtu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NO$_x$</td>
<td>0.042</td>
<td>Lb/MMBtu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CO</td>
<td>9.74</td>
<td>Lb/MMBtu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>VOC</td>
<td>0.12</td>
<td>Lb/MMBtu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total HAP</td>
<td>0.0326</td>
<td>Lb/MMBtu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kilns (Doug Fir)</td>
<td>PM/PM$<em>{10}$/PM$</em>{2.5}$</td>
<td>0.02</td>
<td>Lb/M Bd Ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>VOC</td>
<td>0.768</td>
<td>Lb/M Bd Ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total HAP</td>
<td>0.0924</td>
<td>Lb/M Bd Ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kilns (Cedar)</td>
<td>PM/PM$<em>{10}$/PM$</em>{2.5}$</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>Lb/M Bd Ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>VOC</td>
<td>0.38</td>
<td>Lb/M Bd Ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total HAP</td>
<td>0.246</td>
<td>Lb/M Bd Ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Millwork (cyclones)</td>
<td>PM/PM$<em>{10}$/PM$</em>{2.5}$</td>
<td>0.5/0.25/0.13</td>
<td>Lb/BDT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Millwork (adhesives)</td>
<td>VOC/HAP*</td>
<td>Mass Balance</td>
<td>Percent by weight</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*EU-Millwork is the highest HAP-emitting activity. EU-Boilers and EU-Kilns do not contribute to the highest single HAP emission (phenol) from EU-Millwork adhesive activity
LANE REGIONAL AIR PROTECTION AGENCY
1010 Main Street, Springfield, Oregon 97477
Telephone: (541) 736-1056
Fax: (541) 726-1205
Toll Free: (877) 285-7272
Web Page: www.lrapa.org

STANDARD AIR CONTAMINANT DISCHARGE PERMIT (ACDP)

Issued in accordance with provisions of Title 37, Lane Regional Air Protection Agency's Rules and Regulations, and based on the land use compatibility findings included in the permit record.

Issued To:
Diversified Wood Resources, LLC
dba American Laminators
12796 Highway 36
Swishome, Oregon 97480

Information Relied Upon:
Application No: 60027
Date: December 11, 2014

Mailing Address:
P.O. Box 99
Swishome, Oregon 97480

Land Use Compatibility Statement:
Approving Authority: Lane County
Date: January 11, 2001

Permit Number: 200021
Permit Type: Standard
SIC: 2439 Structural Wood Members
4961 Fuel Burning Equipment
Date Renewed: July 10, 2015
Expiration Date: July 10, 2020

Specific Emission Units:
Various Millwork Activities
5 Dry Kilns
2 Biomass-fired Boilers

Effective Date: JUL 10 2015
Issued By: Merlyn L. Hough, Director
Permitted Activities

1. Until this permit expires or is revoked, the permittee is herewith allowed to discharge air contaminants only in accordance with the permit application and the requirements, limitations, and conditions contained in this permit. This specific listing of requirements, limitations, and conditions does not relieve the permittee from complying with all other rules of Lane Regional Air Protection Agency (LRAPA).

Emission Unit Description

2. The emission units regulated by this permit are the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Emission Unit</th>
<th>Emission Unit Identification (EU ID)</th>
<th>Control Equipment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Millwork Activities</td>
<td>Millwork</td>
<td>Two (2) cyclones (EQ-1, EQ-3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Five (5) Dry Kilns</td>
<td>Kilns</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two (2) wood-fired boilers:</td>
<td>Boilers</td>
<td>Multiclone and wet scrubber</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boiler 1 and Boiler 2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Performance Standards and Limitations

**Plant Site Emission Limits (PSELs)**

3. Emissions from the plant site shall not exceed the following 12-month rolling limits. Any changes in operation that might increase emissions above the following PSELs must be approved by LRAPA. Failure to do so may result in enforcement action. [LRAPA 42-0040, 42-0041, and 42-0043]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Annual (12-month rolling) PSELs (tons/year)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Source</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Totals</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

General Emission Limitations

4. Emissions from any air contaminant source, other than fuel burning equipment, must not equal or exceed 20% opacity as a six-minute block average. [OAR 340-226-0210(2)(b)(B)]

5. Particulate emissions from each cyclone must not exceed 0.14 grains per dry standard cubic foot (gr/dscf). [OAR 340-226-0210(2)(b)(B)]
6. To ensure that overall HAP emissions from the dry kilns remain at the lowest extent possible, the permittee shall limit the maximum temperature in each kiln to no more than 200 degrees Fahrenheit (200 degrees F). [LRAPA 32-007 and 42-0080]

6a. The permittee must certify in the annual report required by Condition 22 that the dry kilns did not operate above 200°F at any time during any 12-month rolling period for that reporting period.

Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs)

7. Total HAPs from this source shall not exceed 9 tons/year for any single HAP and 24 tons/year of total combination of HAPs during any consecutive 12 month period. [LRAPA 42-0060]

7a. To ensure compliance with Condition 7, the emissions of hazardous air pollutants (HAPs) shall be calculated in accordance with Condition 20 for each rolling 12-month period.

Boiler

8. Particulate matter from each wood-fired boiler must not exceed 0.14 grains per dry standard cubic foot (gr/dscf), corrected to 12% CO₂ or 50% excess air. [OAR 340-228-0110(2)(b)(A)]

9. Emissions from each wood-fired boiler must not equal or exceed 20 percent opacity as a six-minute block average with the exception that visible emissions may equal or exceed 20 percent opacity for up to two independent six-minute blocks in any one hour, as long as the average opacity during each of these two six-minute blocks is less than 40 percent. [OAR 340-208-0110(6)]

10. The permittee must submit a grate cleaning plan to LRAPA within 60 days of permit issuance and keep a log of each grate cleaning performed. The plan must include the following: [LRAPA 32-007]

   10a. Frequency of the grate cleaning;
   10b. Expected length of grate cleaning period; and
   10c. Methods to minimize emissions during the grate cleaning period.

11. EU-Boilers Fuel Limitations: The fuel for EU-Boilers shall be biomass supply limited to: [LRAPA 32-007-1:A. and 40 CFR 241.3]

11a. Biomass means any biomass-based solid fuel that is not a solid waste. This includes, but is not limited to, wood residue and wood products (e.g., trees, tree stumps, tree limbs, bark, lumber, sawdust, chips, scraps, slabs, millings, and shavings); animal manure, including litter and other bedding materials; vegetative agricultural and silvicultural materials, such as grain hulls and chaff (e.g., almond, walnut, peanut, rice, and wheat), bagasse, orchard prunings, corn stalks, coffee bean hulls, and grounds. This definition of biomass is not intended to suggest that these materials are or are not solid waste;

11b. No chemically treated wood products including painted or oil stained material, or preservative treated wood;

11c. No fossil fuel may be combusted in each boiler; and

11d. In no event shall sanderdust be a source of fuel for any boiler in EU-Boilers.

Area Source Boiler National Emission Standard for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP)
(40 CFR 63 Subpart JJJjjjjj)
12. **Applicability and Fuel Limitation:** The requirements of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart JJJJJJ are incorporated by reference, as applicable. The NESHAP/MACT Standard for Industrial, Commercial and Institutional Boilers – Boiler Area Source MACT applies to each boiler in EU-Boilers because each boiler combusts biomass. The permittee may only burn wood biomass that has not been discarded and meets the legitimacy criteria specified in paragraph 40 CFR 241.3(d)(1). Biomass means any biomass-based solid fuel that is not a solid waste as defined in paragraph 40 CFR 241.3 and Condition 11, as applicable. [40 CFR 63.11196(c)]

13. **Limited-use Boiler:** Boiler 1 (6.7 MMBtu/hr biomass-fired boiler) operation shall be limited to no more than 876 hours/year. [40 CFR 63.11195 and 63.11237 (definition of “limited-use boiler”)].

14. **Boiler Tune-Up Requirements:** Except as specified in 40 CFR 63.11223(c) through (f), the permittee must conduct a tune-up of Boiler 2 in EU-Boilers no later than March 21, 2014 and biennially thereafter to demonstrate continuous compliance as specified in 40 CFR 63.11223(b)(1) though (b)(7). Each biennial tune-up must be conducted no more than 25 months after the previous tune-up. [40 CFR 63.11223(b)]

14a. As applicable, inspect the burner, and clean or replace any components of the burner as necessary (the permittee may delay the burner inspection until the next scheduled unit shutdown, no to exceed 36 months from the previous inspection). Units that produce electricity for sale may delay the burner inspection until the first outage, not to exceed 36 months from the previous inspection. [40 CFR 63.11223(b)(1)]

14b. Inspect the flame pattern, and adjust the burner as necessary to optimize the flame pattern. Any adjustment must be consistent with the manufacturer’s specifications for the burner, if available; [40 CFR 63.11223(b)(2)]

14c. Inspect the system controlling the air-to-fuel ratio, as applicable, and ensure that it is correctly calibrated and functioning properly (the permittee may delay the inspection until the next scheduled unit shutdown, not to exceed 36 months from the previous inspection). Units that produce electricity for sale may delay the inspection until the first outage, not to exceed 36 months from the previous inspection. [40 CFR 63.11223(b)(3)]

14d. Optimize total emissions of carbon monoxide (CO). The optimization should be consistent with the manufacturer’s specifications, if available, and with any nitrogen oxide (NOx) requirement to which the unit is subject. [40 CFR 63.11223(b)(4)]

14e. Measure the concentrations in the effluent stream of CO in parts per million, by volume, and oxygen in volume percent, before and after the adjustments are made (measurements may be either on a dry or wet basis, as long as it is the same basis before and after the adjustments are made). Measurements may be taken using a portable CO analyzer. [40 CFR 63.11223(b)(5)]

14f. Maintain on-site and submit, if requested by the LRAPA, a report containing the information in paragraphs below: [40 CFR 63.11223(b)(6)]

14fi. The concentrations of CO in the effluent stream in parts per million, by volume, and oxygen in volume percent, measured at high fire or typical operating load, before and after the tune-up of the boiler.

14fii. A description of any corrective actions taken as a part of the tune-up of the boiler.

14fiii. The type and amount of fuel used over the 12 months prior to the tune-up of the boiler, but only if the was physically and legally capable of using more than one type of fuel during that period. Units sharing a fuel meter may estimate the fuel use by each unit.

14g. If the is not operating on the required date for a tune-up, the tune-up must be conducted within 30 days of startup. [40 CFR 63.11223(b)(7)]

15. The permittee shall submit the notifications to LRAPA specified in Conditions 15a through 15b:

15a. The permittee shall submit all of the notifications in 40 CFR 63.7(b); 63.8(e) and (f); and
63.9(b) through (e), (g) and (h) that apply to the source by the dates specified in Condition 15b: [40 CFR 63.11225]

15b. The permittee shall submit the Notification of Compliance Status no later than July 19, 2014. The permittee shall submit the Notification of Compliance Status must include the information and certification(s) of compliance in Conditions 15bi through 15biii, as applicable, and signed by the responsible official.

15bi. “This facility complies with the requirements in 40 CFR 63.11214 to conduct an initial tune-up of the boiler.”

15bii. For units that do not qualify for a statutory exemption as provided in section 129(g)(1) of the Clean Air Act: “No secondary materials that are solid waste were combusted in any affected unit.”

15biii. The notification must be submitted electronically using the Compliance and Emissions Data Reporting Interface (CEDRI) that is accessed through EPA’s Central Data Exchange (CDX) (http://www.epa.gov/cdx). However, if the reporting form specific to this subpart is not available in CEDRI at the time that the report is due, the written Notification of Compliance Status must be submitted to the administrator at the appropriate address listed in 40 CFR 63.13.

16. The permittee must prepare, by March 1 of each year, and submit to LRAPA upon request, a biennial compliance report as specified in Conditions 16a and 16b: [40 CFR 63.11225(b)]

16a. Company name and address: [40 CFR 63.11225(b)(1)]

16b. Statement by a responsible official, with the official’s name, title, phone number, email address, and signature, certifying the truth, accuracy and completeness of the notification and a statement of whether the source has complied with all the relevant standards and other requirements of this subpart. The permittee notification must include the following certification(s) of compliance, as applicable, and signed by the responsible official: [40 CFR 63.11225(b)(2)]

16bi. “This facility complies with the requirements in 40 CFR 63.11223 to conduct a biennial tune-up for the boiler.” [40 CFR 63.11225(b)(2)(i)]

16bii. For units that do not qualify for a statutory exemption as provided in section 129(g)(1) of the Clean Air Act: “No secondary materials that are solid waste were combusted in the any affected unit.” [40 CFR 63.11225(b)(2)(ii)]

17. The permittee must maintain the records specified in the Conditions 17a and 17b: [40 CFR 63.11225(c)]

17a. As required in 40 CFR 63.10(b)(2)(xiv), the permittee must keep a copy of each notification and report that the permittee submitted to comply with this subpart and all documentation supporting any Initial Notification or Notification of Compliance Status that the permittee submitted: [40 CFR 63.11225(c)(1)]

17b. The permittee must keep records to document conformance with the work practices, emission reduction measures, and management practices required by 40 CFR 63.11214 and 63.11223 as specified in Conditions 17bi through 17bii. [40 CFR 63.11225(c)(2)]

17bi. Records must identify each boiler, the date of tune-up, the procedures followed for tune-up, and the manufacturer's specifications to which the boiler was tuned. [40 CFR 63.11225(c)(2)(i)]

17bii. For operating units that combust non-hazardous secondary materials that have been determined not to be solid waste pursuant to 40 CFR 241.3(b)(1), the permittee must keep a record which documents how the secondary material meets each of the legitimacy criteria under 40 CFR 241.3(d)(1). If the permittee combust a fuel that has been processed from a discarded non-hazardous secondary material pursuant to 40 CFR 241.3(b)(4), the permittee must keep records as to how the operations that produced the fuel satisfies the definition of processing in 40 CFR 241.2 and each of the legitimacy criteria in 40 CFR 241.3(d)(1). If the fuel received a non-waste determination pursuant to the
petition process submitted under 40 CFR 241.3(c), the permittee must keep a
record that documents how the fuel satisfies the requirements of the petition
process. For operation units that combust non-hazardous secondary materials
as fuel per 40 CFR 241.4, the permittee must keep records documenting that the
materials is listed non-waste under 40 CFR 241.4(a). [40 CFR 63.11225(c)(2)(ii)]

18. The permittee’s records must be in a form suitable and readily available for expeditious review.
The permittee must keep each record for 5 years following the date of each recorded action. The
permittee must keep each record on-site or be accessible from a central location by computer or
other means that instantly provide access at the site for at least 2 years after the date of each
recorded action. The permittee may keep the records off site for the remaining 3 years. [40 CFR
63.11225(d)]

Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements

Recordkeeping

19. A record of the following data shall be maintained at the plant site for a period of five (5) years
following date of entry and shall be available for inspection by authorized representatives of
LRAPA. All totals except for items F and G shall be 12-month rolling totals: [LRAPA 35-160 and
35-0270]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Parameter (units)</th>
<th>Minimum Recording Frequency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>Boiler steam production (1000’s of pounds)</td>
<td>Daily</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>Amount of material processed through the cyclones (tons)</td>
<td>Monthly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>Dry Kiln Throughput by species (MBF)</td>
<td>Monthly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>Amount and type of glue used in the laminating plant (pounds)</td>
<td>Monthly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>Operating hours of laminating plant</td>
<td>Daily</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>Dry Kiln Temperature (degrees F)</td>
<td>Twice per charge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>Dates of inspection and maintenance of scrubber system and cyclones</td>
<td>As Performed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

20. Compliance with the PSEL and HAP limitations are determined for each 12-month rolling period
based on the following calculation for each pollutant, except for GHGs: [LRAPA 35-160 and 35-
0270]

\[ E = \Sigma (EF \times F) / 2000 \]

where,

- \( E \) = pollutant emissions (tons/year);
- \( \Sigma \) = symbol representing "summation of"
- \( EF \) = pollutant emission factor (see Condition 21);
- \( F \) = fuel combustion or material throughput (see Condition 19);

21. The permittee must use the following emission factors for calculating pollutant emissions, unless
alternative emission factors are approved by LRAPA. The permittee may request or LRAPA may
require using alternative emission factors provided they are based on actual test data or other
documentation (e.g., AP-42 compilation of emission factors) that has been reviewed and approved by LRAPA. [LRAPA 35-160]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Emission Unit</th>
<th>Pollutant</th>
<th>Emission Factor (EF)</th>
<th>EF units</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Boilers -</td>
<td>PM/PM\textsubscript{10}/PM\textsubscript{2.5}</td>
<td>0.11/0.05/0.05</td>
<td>Lb/MBtu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Convert from 1000 lbs</td>
<td>SO\textsubscript{2}</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>Lb/MBtu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>steam to MMBtu using:</td>
<td>NO\textsubscript{x}</td>
<td>0.28</td>
<td>Lb/MBtu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1000 lbs steam =</td>
<td>CO</td>
<td>2.73</td>
<td>Lb/MBtu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1 MMBtu</td>
<td>VOC</td>
<td>0.12</td>
<td>Lb/MBtu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total HAP</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.0326</td>
<td>Lb/MBBu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kilns (Doug Fir)</td>
<td>PM/PM\textsubscript{10}/PM\textsubscript{2.5}</td>
<td>0.02</td>
<td>Lb/M Bd Ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>VOC</td>
<td>0.768</td>
<td>Lb/M Bd Ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total HAP</td>
<td>0.0924</td>
<td>Lb/M Bd Ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kilns (Cedar)</td>
<td>PM/PM\textsubscript{10}/PM\textsubscript{2.5}</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>Lb/M Bd Ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>VOC</td>
<td>0.38</td>
<td>Lb/M Bd Ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total HAP</td>
<td>0.246</td>
<td>Lb/M Bd Ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Millwork (cyclones)</td>
<td>PM/PM\textsubscript{10}/PM\textsubscript{2.5}</td>
<td>0.5/0.25/0.13</td>
<td>Lb/BDT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Millwork (adhesives)</td>
<td>VOC/HAP*</td>
<td>Mass Balance</td>
<td>Percent by weight</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*EU-Millwork is the highest HAP-emitting activity. EU-Boilers and EU-Kilns do not contribute to the highest single HAP emission (phenol) from EU-Millwork adhesive activity.

**Reporting**

22. **The permittee shall submit to LRAPA by March 1st of each year** this permit is in effect, the following information for the preceding calendar year: [LRAPA 35-0160, 35-0270, 42-0080]

22a. The excess emission log information required per Condition G.13, if required by Condition G.13.

22b. Annual emissions as calculated according to Conditions 77a. and 20, including the supporting process parameter and emission factor information.

22c. List major maintenance performed on pollution control equipment.

22d. Greenhouse Gas Registration and Reporting: If the annual emission rate of greenhouse gases (CO\textsubscript{2}e) is greater than or equal to 2,756 tons (2,500 metric tons), the permittee must register and report its greenhouse gas emissions with LRAPA in accordance with OAR 340-215. [OAR 340-215-0010 and 340-215-0040]

22e. The dry kiln temperature certification required by Condition 6.

23. Unless otherwise specified, all reports, test results, notifications, etc., required by the above terms and conditions shall be reported to the following office: [LRAPA 35-0270]

Lane Regional Air Protection Agency
1010 Main Street
Springfield, Oregon 97477
(541) 736-1056
Testing

24. **Emission Factor Verification Testing: 5.0 MMBtu/hr Boiler 2** (EU-Boilers CO, NOₓ and PM and PM₁₀ Emissions): [LRAPA 35-0140 and 35-0160]

24a. The testing specified in this condition shall be performed within 18 months of issuance or by December 31, 2016, whichever is later. The permittee shall submit a source test plan at least 30 days prior to the date of the test.

24b. EPA Method 10 and EPA Methods 1 through 4 shall be used for measuring CO emissions from the Boiler. The test shall consist of three (3) runs and each test run shall be a minimum of 60 minutes long with a minimum sample volume of at least 31.8 scf. Test results shall be reported parts per million (ppm), ppm corrected to 12% CO₂, pounds per hour, and pounds per 1000 pounds of steam produced.

24c. EPA Method 7e and EPA Methods 1 through 4 shall be used for measuring NOₓ emissions from the Boiler. The test shall consist of three (3) runs and each test run shall be a minimum of 60 minutes long with a minimum sample volume of at least 31.8 scf. Test results shall be reported parts per million (ppm), ppm corrected to 12% CO₂, pounds per hour, and pounds per 1000 pounds of steam produced.

24d. Oregon DEQ Method 5 and EPA Methods 1 through 4 shall be used for measuring PM and PM₁₀ emissions from the Boiler and the multiclone. The test shall consist of three (3) runs and each test run shall be a minimum of 60 minutes long with a minimum sample volume of at least 31.8 scf. Test results shall be reported as grains per dry standard cubic foot (gr/dscf) and pounds per 1000 pounds of steam produced.

24e. ASTM Method E 711 shall be used to measure the high heat value (HHV) of the hogged-fuel. An Ultimate Analysis shall be performed on the composite wood fuel samples including an analysis for HHV.

24f. Each test shall be conducted while the Boiler is operating between 90 and 110% of the maximum steaming rate. For the purposes of this permit, the maximum steaming rate is defined as the 90th percentilie of all average hourly steam rates (based on daily production) during the 12-month period immediately preceding 30 days before the source test.

24g. The permittee shall record the multi-clone pressure drop and wet scrubber pressure drop daily for a period of at least one (1) month prior to the initial source test.

24h. A report, which includes the results of the source test and multi-clone pressure drop and wet scrubber pressure drop, shall be submitted to LRAPA for review and approval within 60 days of completing the source test, unless otherwise approved by LRAPA.

24i. During each test run, the permittee shall collect or record the following information:

24ii. Analysis of fuel characteristics: Fuel characteristics including moisture content, species, approximate percentage of wood and bark, and the percent by weight that passes a 1/8" sieve shall be collected and sent to a laboratory for analysis. The fuel sample analyzed must be a composite of samples taken during each test run from the fuel feed system to the boiler and which is representative of the fuel being burned during the test;

24iii. Steaming rate: Boiler steaming rate (lbs/hr); and

24iv. Operating parameter: Control device exhaust temperature and pressure drop for the multi-clone and wet scrubber.

Open Burning

25. Open burning may be conducted in accordance with the requirements of LRAPA 47-020.
Fee Schedule

26. In accordance with adopted regulations, the permittee will be invoiced in October with fees due December 1st each year for the Annual Fee.  [LRAPA 37-0020 Table 2]

Max/cmw
07/10/15
### Abbreviations and Acronyms

The following is a list of abbreviations and acronyms that may be used in this permit:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ACDP</td>
<td>Air Contaminant Discharge Permit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASTM</td>
<td>American Society for Testing and Materials</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AQMA</td>
<td>Air Quality Maintenance Area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>calendar year</td>
<td>The 12-month period beginning January 1st and ending December 31st</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CFR</td>
<td>Code of Federal Regulations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CO</td>
<td>Carbon Monoxide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CO$_2$e</td>
<td>Carbon dioxide equivalent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DEQ</td>
<td>Oregon Department of Environmental Quality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dscf</td>
<td>dry standard cubic foot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EPA</td>
<td>US Environmental Protection Agency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FCAA</td>
<td>Federal Clean Air Act</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gal</td>
<td>gallon(s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GHG</td>
<td>Greenhouse gases</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gr/dscf</td>
<td>grains per dry standard cubic foot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HAP</td>
<td>Hazardous Air Pollutant as defined by LRAPA Title 44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I&amp;M</td>
<td>inspection and maintenance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lb</td>
<td>pound(s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LRAPA</td>
<td>Lane Regional Air Protection Agency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MM</td>
<td>million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MMBtu</td>
<td>million British thermal units</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NA</td>
<td>not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NESHAP</td>
<td>National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NO$_x$</td>
<td>nitrogen oxides</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NSPS</td>
<td>New Source Performance Standard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NSR</td>
<td>New Source Review</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O$_2$</td>
<td>oxygen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OAR</td>
<td>Oregon Administrative Rules</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ORS</td>
<td>Oregon Revised Statutes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O&amp;M</td>
<td>operation and maintenance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pb</td>
<td>lead</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCD</td>
<td>pollution control device</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PM</td>
<td>particulate matter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PM$_{10}$</td>
<td>particulate matter less than 10 microns in size</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>part per million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PSD</td>
<td>Prevention of Significant Deterioration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PSEL</td>
<td>Plant Site Emission Limit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PTE</td>
<td>Potential to Emit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RACT</td>
<td>Reasonably Available Control Technology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>scf</td>
<td>standard cubic foot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SER</td>
<td>Significant Emission Rate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SIC</td>
<td>Standard Industrial Code</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SIP</td>
<td>State Implementation Plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SO$_2$</td>
<td>sulfur dioxide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Control Area</td>
<td>as defined in LRAPA Title 29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VE</td>
<td>visible emissions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VOC</td>
<td>volatile organic compound</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
GENERAL PERMIT CONDITIONS

General Conditions and Disclaimers

G1. A copy of the permit application and this Air Contaminant Discharge Permit (ACDP) must be available on site for inspection upon request.

G2. The permittee shall allow the Director or his/her authorized representatives access to the plant site and pertinent records at all reasonable times for the purpose of making inspections, surveys, collecting samples, obtaining data, reviewing and copying air contaminant discharge records and otherwise conducting necessary functions related to this permit in accordance with ORS 468.095. [LRAPA 13-020(1)(h)]

G3. The issuance of this permit does not convey any property rights in either real or personal property, or any exclusive privileges, nor does it authorize any injury to private property or any invasion of personal rights, nor any infringement of federal, state, or local laws or regulations.

Performance Standards and Emission Limits

G4. No person shall cause or permit the emissions of any particulate matter which is greater than 250 microns in size if such particulate matter does or will deposit upon the real property of another person. [OAR 340-208-0450]

G5. No person shall discharge from any source whatsoever such quantities of air contamination which cause injury or damage to any persons, the public, business or property. Such determination to be made by LRAPA. [LRAPA 32-090-1]

G6. The permittee shall not cause or permit emission of water vapor if the water vapor causes or tends to cause detriment to the health, safety or welfare of any person or causes, or tends to cause damage to property or business. [LRAPA 32-090-2]

G7. The permittee shall not willfully cause or permit the installation or use of any device or use of any means which, without resulting in a reduction in the total amount of air contaminants emitted, conceals emissions of air contaminants which would otherwise violate LRAPA rules. [LRAPA 33-030-1]

G8. The permittee shall not cause or permit the installation or use of any device or use of any means designed to mask the emissions of an air contaminant which causes or tends to cause detriment to health, safety or welfare of any person. [LRAPA 33-030-2]

G9. The permittee shall not allow any materials to be handled, transported, or stored; or a building, its appurtenances or road(s) to be used, constructed, altered, repaired, or demolished; or any equipment to be operated, without taking reasonable precautions to prevent particulate matter from being airborne. [LRAPA 48-015-2]

G10. No person may cause or allow air contaminants from any source subject to regulation by LRAPA to cause nuisance. [LRAPA 49-010-1]

Excess Emissions: General Policy

G11. Emissions of air contaminants in excess of applicable standards or permit conditions are unauthorized and are subject to enforcement action, pursuant to LRAPA 36-010 and 36-030. These rules apply to any permittee operating a source which emits air contaminants in violation of any applicable air quality rule or permit condition, including but not limited to excess emissions resulting from the breakdown of air pollution control equipment or operating equipment, process
upset, startup, shutdown, or scheduled maintenance. Sources that do not emit air contaminants in excess of any applicable rule or permit condition are not subject to the recordkeeping and reporting requirements in LRAPA Title 36. [LRAPA 36-001-1]

Excess Emissions: Notification and Record-keeping

G12. For all other excess emissions not addressed in LRAPA Sections 36-010, 36-015, or 36-040, the following requirements apply. The owner or operator, of a small source, as defined by Section 36-005-7, need not notify LRAPA of excess emissions events immediately unless otherwise required by permit condition, written notice by LRAPA, or if the excess emission is of a nature that could endanger public health. [LRAPA 36-020-1]

Notification shall be made to the LRAPA office. The current LRAPA telephone number during regular business hours (8 a.m. - 5 p.m., M-F) is (541) 736-1056. During nonbusiness hours, weekends, or holidays, the permittee shall immediately notify LRAPA by calling the LRAPA Upset/Complaint Line. The current number is (541) 726-1930.

Follow-up reporting, if required by LRAPA, shall contain all information required by Condition G15.

G13. At each annual reporting period specified in this permit, or sooner if required by LRAPA, the permittee shall submit a copy of the upset log entries for the reporting period, as required by Condition G15. [LRAPA 36-025-4]

G14. Any excess emissions which could endanger public health or safety shall immediately be reported to the Oregon Emergency Response System (OERS) at 1-800-452-0311.

G15. The permittee shall keep an upset log of all planned and unplanned excess emissions. [LRAPA 36-025-3 and 36-030-1] The upset log shall include the following:

a. date and time each event was reported to LRAPA;

b. whether the process handling equipment and the air pollution control equipment were at all times maintained and operated in a manner consistent with good practice for minimizing emissions;

c. whether repairs or corrections were made in an expeditious manner when the permittee knew or should have known that emission limits were being or were likely to be exceeded;

d. whether the event was one in a recurring pattern of incidents which indicate inadequate design, operation, or maintenance; and

e. final resolution of the cause of the excess emissions.

Upset logs shall be kept by the permittee for five (5) calendar years. [LRAPA 36-025-4]

Excess Emissions: Scheduled Maintenance

G16. Where it is anticipated that shutdown, by-pass, or operation at reduced efficiency of production equipment or air pollution control equipment for necessary scheduled maintenance may result in excess emissions, the permittee must obtain prior LRAPA approval of procedures that will be used to minimize excess emissions. Application for approval of procedures associated with the scheduled maintenance shall be submitted and received by LRAPA in writing at least seventy-two (72) hours prior to the event. [LRAPA 36-015-1] The application shall include the following:
a. reasons explaining the need for maintenance, including why it would be impractical to shut
down the source operation during the period, and why the by-pass or reduced efficiency
could not be avoided through better scheduling for maintenance or through better operation
and maintenance practices;

b. identification of the specific production or emission control equipment or system to be
maintained;

c. nature of the air contaminants likely to be emitted during the maintenance period, and the
estimated amount and duration of the excess emissions, including measures such as the
use of overtime labor and contract services and equipment that will be taken to minimize
the length of the maintenance period; and

d. identification of specific procedures to be followed which will minimize excess emissions.

G17. No scheduled maintenance which is likely to result in excess emissions shall occur during any
period in which an Air Pollution Alert, Air Pollution Warning, or Air Pollution Emergency has been
declared, or during an announced “Stage I Red” woodstove advisory period, in areas determined
by LRAPA as PM₁₀ Nonattainment Areas. [LRAPA 36-015-6]

G18. In cases where LRAPA has not received notification of scheduled maintenance that is likely to
cause excess emissions within the required seventy-two (72) hours prior to the event, or where
such approval has not been waived pursuant to LRAPA 36-015-3, the permittee shall immediately
notify LRAPA by telephone of the situation, and shall be subject to the requirements of Conditions
G12 and G13. [LRAPA 36-015-7]

Air Pollution Emergencies

G19. The permittee shall, upon declaration of an air pollution episode, take all actions specified in
Tables 1, 2, and 3 of LRAPA’s Title 51 (see Attachment A) and shall particularly put into effect the
LRAPA-approved preplanned abatement strategy for such condition, if applicable. [LRAPA 51-
015]

Notification of Construction/Modification

G20. The permittee shall notify LRAPA in writing and obtain approval in accordance with LRAPA 34-
035 before:

a. constructing or installing any new source of air contaminant emissions, including air
pollution control equipment; or

b. modifying or altering an existing source that may significantly affect the emissions of air
contaminants, or

c. making any physical change which increases emissions; or

d. changing the method of operation, the process, or the fuel use, or increasing the normal
hours of operation to levels above those contained in the permit application and reflected in
this permit and which result in increased emissions.

Notification of Name Change

G21. The permittee shall notify LRAPA in writing, using an LRAPA Application for Administrative
Amendment to ACDP form, within 60 days after legal change of the registered name of the
company with the Corporation Division of the State of Oregon.

Applicable administrative fees must be submitted with an application for the name change.
Permit Renewal

G22. The permittee must submit an application for renewal of the existing permit by not later than:
   a. 120 days prior to the expiration date of a Simple ACDP; or
   b. 180 days prior to the expiration date of a Standard ACDP. [OAR 340-216-0040]

G23. The procedure for issuance of a permit shall apply to renewal of a permit. If a completed application for a renewal of a permit is filed with LRAPA in a timely manner, prior to the expiration date of the permit, the permit shall not be deemed to expire until final action has been taken on the renewal application to issue or deny a permit. [LRAPA 37-0082-1]

Termination Conditions

G24. This permit shall be automatically terminated upon: [LRAPA 37-0082]
   a. Issuance of a renewal or new ACDP for the same activity or operation;
   b. Written request of the permittee, if LRAPA determines that a permit is no longer required;
   c. Failure to submit a timely application for permit renewal. Termination is effective on the permit expiration date; or;
   d. Failure to pay annual fees within 90 days of invoice by LRAPA, unless prior arrangements for payment have been approved in writing by LRAPA.

G25. If LRAPA determines that a permittee is in noncompliance with the terms of the permit, submitted false information in the application or other required documentation, or is in violation of any applicable rule or statute, LRAPA may revoke the permit. Notice of the intent to revoke the permit will be provided to the permittee in accordance with LRAPA Title 14. The notice will include the reasons why the permit will be revoked, and include an opportunity for hearing prior to the revocation. A written request for hearing must be received within 60 days from service of the notice, and must state the grounds of the request. The hearing will be conducted as a contested case hearing in accordance with LRAPA Title 14. The permit will continue in effect until the 60 days expires, or until a final order is issued if an appeal is filed, whichever is later. [LRAPA 37-0082-4]

G26. A permit automatically terminated under 37-0082-2.B. through 2.D. may only be reinstated by the permittee by applying for a new permit, including the applicable new source permit application fees as set forth in Title 37. [LRAPA 37-0082-3]

G27. If LRAPA finds there is a serious danger to the public health, safety or the environment caused by a permittee’s activities, LRAPA may immediately revoke or refuse to renew the permit without prior notice or opportunity for a hearing. If no advance notice is provided, notification will be provided to the permittee as soon as possible as provided in LRAPA Title 14. The notification will set forth the specific reasons for the revocation or refusal to renew. For the permittee to contest LRAPA’s revocation or refusal to renew LRAPA must receive a written request for a hearing within 90 days of service of the notice and the request must state the grounds for the request. The hearing will be conducted as a contested case hearing in accordance with LRAPA Title 14. The revocation or refusal to renew becomes final without further action by LRAPA if a request for a hearing is not received within the 90 days. [LRAPA 37-0082-4.B]

G28. Any hearing requested shall be conducted pursuant to the rules of LRAPA. [LRAPA Title 31]

G29. The permittee may be required to submit, by April 20 of each year, the emission inventory form provided by LRAPA. [LRAPA 34-015]
G30. Any owner or operator who fails to submit any relevant facts or who has submitted incorrect information in a permit application must, upon becoming aware of such failure or incorrect submittal, promptly submit such supplementary facts or corrected information.

Max/DW/bp [revised 10/24/01, 4/18/06, 3/9/09, 5/6/09, 12/11/09, 2/8/11, 9/1/11, 02/04/13, 05/22/15]
ATTACHMENT A: Air Pollution Emergencies

Table I

AIR POLLUTION EPISODE: ALERT CONDITION
EMISSION REDUCTION PLAN

Part A: Pollution Episode Conditions for Carbon Monoxide or Ozone

For Alert Conditions due to excessive levels of carbon monoxide or ozone, persons operating motor vehicles shall be requested to voluntarily curtail or eliminate all unnecessary operations within the designated Alert Area, and public transportation systems shall be requested to provide additional services in accordance with a preplanned strategy.

Part B: Pollution Episode Conditions for Particulate Matter

For Alert Conditions resulting from excessive levels of particulate matter, the following measures shall be taken in the designated area:

1. There shall be no open burning by any person of any material.

2. Persons operating fuel-burning equipment which requires boiler lancing or soot blowing shall perform such operations only between the hours of 12 noon and 4 p.m.

3. Persons responsible for the operation of any source of air contaminants listed below shall take all required actions for the Alert Level, in accordance with the preplanned strategy:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source of Contamination</th>
<th>Control Actions — Alert Level</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| A. Coal, oil, or wood-fired facilities. | 1) Utilization of electric generating fuels having low ash and sulfur content.  
2) Utilization of mid-day (12:00 noon to 4:00 p.m.) atmospheric turbulence for boiler lancing and soot blowing.  
3) Diverting electric power generation to facilities outside of Alert Area. |
| B. Coal, oil, or wood-fired process steam generating facilities. | 1) Utilization of fuel having low ash and sulfur content.  
2) Utilization of mid-day (12:00 noon to 4:00 p.m.) atmospheric turbulence for boiler lancing and soot blowing. |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source of Contamination</th>
<th>Control Actions — <em>Alert Level</em></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>C. Manufacturing industries of the following classifications:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Primary Metals Industries</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Petroleum Refining</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Chemical Industries</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Mineral Processing Indus.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Grain Industries</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Paper and Allied Products</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Wood Processing Industry</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3) Substantial reduction of steam load demands consistent with continuing plant operations.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1) **Reduction of air contaminants from manufacturing operations by curtailing postponing, or deferring production and all operations.**

2) Reduction by deferring trade waste disposal operations which emit solid particle gas vapors or malodorous substance.

3) Reduction of heat load demands for processing.

4) Utilization of mid-day (12:00 noon to 4:00 p.m.) atmospheric turbulence for boiler lancing or soot blowing.
Table II

AIR POLLUTION EPISODE: WARNING CONDITIONS

EMISSION REDUCTION PLAN

Part A: Pollution Episode Conditions for Carbon Monoxide or Ozone

For Warning Conditions, resulting from excessive levels or carbon monoxide or ozone, the following measures shall be taken:

1. Operation of motor vehicles carrying fewer than three (3) persons shall be prohibited within designated areas during specified hours. Exceptions from this provision are:
   A. Public transportation and emergency vehicles
   B. Commercial vehicles
   C. Through traffic remaining on Interstate or primary highways.

2. At the discretion of the Agency, operations of all private vehicles within designated areas or entry of vehicles into designated areas may be prohibited for specified periods of time.

3. Public transportation operators shall, in accordance with a pre-planned strategy, provide the maximum possible additional service to minimize the public's inconvenience as a result of No. 1 or No. 2. above.

4. For ozone episodes the following additional measures shall be taken:
   A. No bulk transfer of gasoline without vapor recovery from 2:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m.
   B. No service station pumping of gasoline from 2:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m.
   C. No operation of paper coating plants from 2:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m.
   D. No architectural painting or auto finishing;
   E. No venting of dry cleaning solvents from 2:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m. (except perchloroethylene).

5. Where appropriate for carbon monoxide episodes during the heating season, and where legal authority exists, governmental agencies shall prohibit all use of wood stoves and fireplaces for domestic space heating, except where such devices provide the sole source of heat.

Part B: Pollution Episode Conditions for Particulate Matter

For Warning Conditions resulting from excessive levels of particulate matter, the following measures shall be taken:

1. There shall be no open burning by any person of any material.

2. The use of incinerators for the disposal of solid or liquid wastes shall be prohibited.

3. Persons operating fuel-burning equipment which requires boiler lancing or soot blowing shall perform such operations only between the hours of 12 noon and 4 p.m.

4. Where legal authority exists, governmental agencies shall prohibit all use of wood stoves and fireplaces for domestic space heating, except where such devices provide the sole source of heat.
5. Persons responsible for the operation of any source of air contaminants listed below shall take all required actions for the **Warning Level**, in accordance with a preplanned strategy:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source of Contamination</th>
<th>Control Actions — <strong>Warning Level</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| A. Coal, oil, or wood-fired electric power generating facilities. | 1) Maximum utilization of fuels having lowest ash and sulfur content.  
2) Utilization of mid-day (12:00 noon to 4:00 p.m.) atmospheric turbulence for boiler lancing and soot blowing.  
3) Diverting electric power generation to facilities outside of **Warning Area**.  
4) Prepare to use a plan of action if an **Emergency Condition** develops.  
5) Cease operation of facilities not related to safety or protection of equipment or delivery of priority power. |
| B. Coal, oil, or wood-fired process steam generating facilities.   | 1) Maximum utilization of fuels having the lowest ash and sulfur content.  
2) Utilization of mid-day (12:00 noon to 4:00 p.m.) atmospheric turbulence for boiler lancing and soot blowing.  
3) Prepare to use a plan of action if an **Emergency Condition** develops.  
4) Cease operation of facilities not related to safety or protection of equipment or delivery of priority power. |
| C. Manufacturing industries which require considerable lead time for shut-down including the following classifications:  
- Petroleum Refining  
- Chemical Industries  
- Primary Metals Industries  
- Glass Industries  
- Paper and Allied Products | 1) Reduction of air contaminants from manufacturing operations by, if necessary, assuming reasonable economic hardships by postponing production and allied operations.  
2) Reduction by deferring trade waste disposal operations which emit solid particles, gases, vapors or malodorous substances.  
3) Maximum reduction of heat load demands for processing.  
4) Utilization of mid-day (12:00 noon to 4:00 p.m.) atmospheric turbulence of boiler lancing or soot blowing. |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source of Contamination</th>
<th>Control Actions — <strong>Warning Level</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>D. Manufacturing industries which require relatively short time for shut-down.</td>
<td>1) Elimination of air contaminants from manufacturing operations by ceasing, allied operations to the extent possible without causing injury to persons or damage to equipment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2) Elimination of air contaminants from trade waste disposal processes which emit solid particles, gases, vapors, or malodorous substances.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3) Reduction of heat load demands for processing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4) Utilization of mid-day (12 noon to 4 p.m.) atmospheric turbulence for boiler lancing or soot blowing.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table III

AIR POLLUTION EPISODE: **EMERGENCY CONDITIONS**

EMISSION REDUCTION PLAN

1. There shall be no open burning by any person of any material.

2. The use of incinerators for the disposal of solid or liquid wastes shall be prohibited.

3. All places of employment, commerce, trade, public gatherings, government, industry, business, or manufacture shall immediately cease operation, except the following:
   - A. Police, fire, medical and other emergency services;
   - B. Utility and communication services;
   - C. Governmental functions necessary for civil control and safety;
   - D. Operations necessary to prevent injury to persons or serious damage to equipment or property;
   - E. Food stores, drug stores and operations necessary for their supply;
   - F. Operations necessary for evacuation of persons leaving the area;
   - G. Operations conducted in accordance with an approved preplanned emission reduction plan on file with the Agency.

4. All commercial and manufacturing establishments not included in these rules shall institute such actions as will result in maximum reduction of air contaminants from their operations which emit air contaminants, to the extent possible without causing injury or damage to equipment.

5. The use of motor vehicles is prohibited except for the exempted functions in 3, above.

6. Airports shall be closed to all except emergency air traffic.

7. Where legal authority exists, governmental agencies shall prohibit all use of wood stoves and fireplaces.

8. Any person responsible for the operation of a source of atmospheric contamination listed below shall take all required control actions for this **Emergency Level**.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source of Contamination</th>
<th>Control Actions — <strong>Emergency Level</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. Coal, oil, or wood-fired electric power</td>
<td>1) Maximum utilization of fuels having lowest ash and sulfur content.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>generating facilities.</td>
<td>2) Utilization of mid-day (12:00 noon to 4:00 p.m.) atmospheric turbulence for boiler lancing or soot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>blowing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Source of Contamination</td>
<td>Control Actions — <strong>Emergency Level</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3) Diverting electric power generation to facilities outside of Emergency area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4) Cease operation of facilities not related to safety or protection of equipment or delivery of priority power.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Coal, oil, or wood-fired steam generating facilities.</td>
<td>1) Reducing heat and steam process demands to absolute necessities consistent with preventing equipment damage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2) Utilization of mid-day (12:00 noon to 4:00 p.m.) atmospheric turbulence for boiler lancing and soot blowing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3) Taking the action called for in the emergency plan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4) Cease operation of facilities not related to safety or protection of equipment or delivery of priority power.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. Manufacturing industries of the following classifications:</td>
<td>1) The elimination of air of contaminants from manufacturing operations by ceasing, curtailing, postponing or deferring production and allied operations to the extent possible without causing injury to persons or damage to equipment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Primary Metals Industry</td>
<td>2) Elimination of air contaminants from trade waste disposal processes which emit solid particles, gases, vapors, or malodorous substances.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Chemical Industries</td>
<td>4) Utilization of mid-day (12:00 noon to 4:00 p.m.) atmospheric turbulence for boiler lancing or soot blowing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Mineral Processing Industries</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Paper and Allied Products</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Grain Industry</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Wood Processing Industry</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>