

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

(Standard - 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:

University of Oregon
Campus Planning and Facilities Management
1295 Franklin Boulevard
Eugene, Oregon 97403

Land Use Compatibility Statement:

From: City of Eugene
Dated: May 20, 1997

Mailing Address:

1230 University of Oregon
Eugene, Oregon 97403-5224

Fee Basis - Title 37, Table 1

- B.12 Boilers over 10 MMBtu/hr
- B.25 Electrical Power Generation
- C.3 Source electing to maintain baseline
- C.4 Source subject to a NSPS
- C.6 Source with potential to emit more than 100 tons/yr of any regulated air pollutant

Permit Number: 208557

Permit Type: Standard

SIC: 4961 Fuel-burning Equipment
4911 Electric Power Generation

Date Issued: May 30, 2017

Expiration Date: May 30, 2022

Permitted Sources:

- 1 Boiler, 79 MMBtu/hr, Gas/Oil-fired
- 1 Boiler, 78 MMBtu/hr, Gas/Oil-fired
- 1 Combustion Turbine, 78 MMBtu/hr, Gas/Oil-fired
- 1 Duct Burner 45 MMBtu/hr, Gas-fired
- 8 Small Boilers, >2 MMBtu/hr, Gas-fired
- 2 Heaters, 3 MMBtu/hr, Gas-fired
- 13 Emergency Generators
- Unpaved Parking Lots
- Printing Activities



Issued

By: _____
Merlyn L. Hough, Director

Effective

Date: _____
May 30, 2017

Permitted Activities

1. Until this permit expires or is revoked, the permittee is herewith allowed to discharge exhaust gases containing contaminants only in accordance with the permit application and the requirements, limitations, and conditions in the 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:

Emission Unit	Emission Unit Description
EU-1	Boiler #1, Central Power Station, Nebraska, 79 MMBtu/hr, gas/oil-fired (1994)
EU-2	Boiler #2, Central Power Station, Babcock & Wilcox, 78 MMBtu/hr, gas/oil-fired (2011)
EU-3	Heat recovery steam generator combined cycle cogeneration plant (2011): Combustion Turbine, Central Power Station, 8.6 MW, Solar Taurus 70, gas/oil-fired Duct Burner, Central Power Station, 45 MMBtu/hr, Rentec HRSG, gas
EU-4	Printing services, Baker Center Downtown
EU-5	Unpaved parking lots (See emission details attached to the review report for locations)
EU-6	Emergency Generators: 3 Generators, Central Power Station, Caterpillar, 2.2 MW each, oil-fired (2009) Generator, Franklin Office, Caterpillar, 80 kW, oil-fired (2016) Generator, Knight Law, Cummins, 65 kW, gas-fired (1988) Generator, Mac Court, Kohler, 30 kW, LPG-fired (1973) Generator, UOPD, Olympian, 55 kW, gas-fired (2012) Generator, Rainier Building, Cummins, 80 kW, oil-fired (2013) Generator, Willamette Hall, Waukesha, 325 kW, gas-fired (1988) Generator, Hatfield-Dowlin Complex, Kohler, 400 kW, oil-fired (2013) Generator, PK Park, Deere, 80 kW, oil-fired (2009) Generator, Hayward, Cat G50F3, 50 kW, gas-fired (2006) Generator, Autzen, Caterpillar, 750 kW, oil-fired (2002)
EU-7	Boiler, Casanova Center, Kewanee, 8.4 MMBtu/hr, gas-fired Boiler, Casanova Center, Kewanee, 4.2 MMBtu/hr, gas-fired
EU-8	2 Boilers, Agate Hall, Cleaver Brooks, 2.5 MMBtu/hr each, gas-fired

Emission Unit	Emission Unit Description
EU-9	Boiler, Romania Center, Fire Tube, 2.5 MMBtu/hr, gas-fired
EU-10	2 Make-up air heaters, Practice Facility, 3.0 MMBtu/hr, gas-fired
EU-11	Boiler, Baker Center Downtown, 2.04 MMBtu/hr, gas-fired (2012)
EU-12	2 Boilers, Hatfield Dowlin Complex, Lochinvar Crest Model FBN2500, 2.3 MMBtu/hr each, gas-fired
EU-13	Categorically Insignificant Activities: Boiler, U of O Annex, Crane Co., assumed <0.1 MMBtu/hr, gas-fired 2 Boilers, Alder House, Weil-McClain LGB-4, 0.3 MMBtu/hr each, gas-fired Boiler, Innovation Center, A.O. Smith HW 679, 0.5 MMBtu/hr, gas-fired Boiler, Innovation Center, Lochinvar Knight KBN501, 0.5 MMBtu/hr, gas-fired Boiler, Long House, Lochinvar Knight KHN085, 0.085 MMBtu/hr, gas-fired Boiler, Long House, Munchkin Model 80M, 0.07 MMBtu/hr, gas-fired Boiler, Moss Street Center, Lochinvar KHN110, 0.11 MMBtu/hr, gas-fired Boiler, Museum of History, Weil-McClain Ultra 80, 0.08 MMBtu/hr, gas-fired Boiler, Museum of History, LARRS, assumed <0.1 MMBtu/hr, gas-fired

Emission Limits and Standards

3. The total emissions from the source shall not exceed the annual, 12-month rolling limits listed below [42-0040,42-0041 and 42-0043]:

**Annual (12-month rolling) PSEL
(Tons/year)**

	PM	PM ₁₀	PM _{2.5}	CO	NO _x	VOC	SO ₂	GHG
PSEL	44	17	9	99	53	39	39	74,000

4. To ensure compliance with the PSELs, fuel usage in emission units EU-1, EU-2 and EU-3 is limited to 1165 million standard cubic feet of natural gas (MMscf) and 329 thousand gallons of fuel oil (kgal) on a 12-month rolling basis. [LRAPA 42-0080]

PSEL Monitoring

5. **By the thirtieth (30th) day of each month**, the permittee shall record the process production parameters listed in Condition 21 and calculate the emissions from the previous 12 months using the methods in Condition 6 and 7. The totals will be used to demonstrate compliance with the PSELs, except for GHGs. [LRAPA 35-0160]

6. The permittee shall calculate the pollutant mass emissions, except for GHGs, on a 12-month rolling basis using the following equation for all processes other than printing operations (EU-4):

$$E = \sum_{i=1}^{12} \frac{EF \cdot P_i}{K}$$

where,

- E = Emissions in tons/year;
- Σ = Symbol representing “summation of”;
- i = Month, beginning with the most recent, summing for 12 preceding, consecutive calendar months;
- EF = Pollutant emissions factor (see review report emission factor attachment);
- P = Process production or parameter (see Condition 21);
- K = Conversion factor of 2000 pounds per 1 ton.

7. The permittee shall determine compliance with the 12-month rolling VOC emissions from EU-4 in accordance with the following procedure. All of the VOC content of the raw material is assumed to be emitted to the atmosphere. The 12-month rolling total shall be determined by summing the total VOC emissions from the previous 12 months. The permittee shall maintain usage records of all materials that contain VOC and calculate emissions using the following equation:

$$E = \sum_{i=1}^{12} \frac{RM_i \cdot D \cdot W\%}{K}$$

where,

- E = VOC emissions in tons per year;
- Σ = Symbol representing “summation of”;
- RM = Raw material usage in gallons per month;
- i = Month, beginning with the most recent, summing for 12 preceding, consecutive calendar months;
- D = Density of each raw material used in pounds per gallon as obtained from the SDS;
- W% = VOC content of raw material by weight percent as obtained from the SDS;
- K = Conversion factor of 2000 pounds per 1 ton.

General Emission Limits

8. The permittee must ensure that visible emissions from any air contaminant source do not equal or exceed 20 percent opacity. Opacity must be measured as a six-minute block average using EPA Method 9. [OAR 340-208-0110(4)]
9. The permittee must ensure that particulate matter emissions, other than fuel burning equipment and fugitive emissions, from any air contaminant source installed, constructed or modified after June 1, 1970 but prior to April 16, 2015 do not exceed 0.14 grains per dry standard cubic foot. [OAR 340-226-0210(2)(b)]
10. The permittee must ensure that particulate matter emissions, other than fuel burning equipment and fugitive emissions, from any air contaminant source installed, constructed or modified after April 16, 2015 do not exceed 0.10 grains per dry standard cubic foot. [OAR 340-226-0210(2)(B)]
11. Particulate matter emissions from any fuel burning equipment other than EU-1 and EU-2 must not exceed 0.10 grains per dry standard cubic foot, corrected to 12% CO₂ or 50% excess air. [OAR 340-228-0210(2)(b) and 340-228-0210(2)(c)]
12. The sulfur content in the fuel oil shall not exceed 0.5% by weight. [LRAPA 32-065-2.B.]

EU-1 and EU-2 Boiler Requirements

13. The permittee must ensure that emissions from boilers in EU-1 and EU-2 do not exceed 0.14 grains per dry standard cubic foot corrected to 50% excess air. [OAR 340-228-0210(2)(b) and 340-228-0210(3)(b)]
14. A fuel flow meter shall be installed to indicate gas and oil usage rate, in cubic feet and gallons respectively, in the fuel supply line at each boiler in EU-1 and EU-2. The flow meters shall have non-resettable totalizers for use in maintaining a log of monthly fuel use. The fuel flow meters shall be calibrated, maintained and operated according to manufacturer's instructions. [LRAPA 35-0120-(1)(c)]
15. Each boiler in EU-1 and EU-2 shall be equipped with a steam flow meter that is installed, calibrated, maintained and operated according to manufacturer's instructions. [LRAPA 35-0120-(1)(c)]
16. The boilers in EU-1 and EU-2 are not subject to the requirements specified in the area source NESHAP for Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers (40 CFR 63 Subpart JJJJJJ) due to the operation of a natural gas boiler as defined by 40 CFR 63.11195(e). To continue to be classified as a natural gas boiler, the permittee may burn liquid fuel only during periods of gas curtailment, gas supply interruption, startups, or periodic testing on liquid fuel. Periodic testing with liquid fuel shall not exceed a combined total of 48 hours during any calendar year.

17. Subpart Dc New Source Performance Standards: Standards of Performance for Small Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units
- 17.a. The permittee is not required to operate a COMS for emission monitoring for particulate matter on EU-1 and EU-2 provided that: [40 CFR 60.47c(f)]
- 17.a.i The permittee burns only gaseous fuels and/or fuel oils that contain no greater than 0.5 weight percent sulfur, and the permittee operates the unit according to a written site-specific monitoring plan approved by LRAPA. This monitoring plan must include procedures and criteria for establishing and monitoring specific parameters indicative of compliance with the opacity standard. [40 CFR 60.47c(f)(3)]
- 17.b. Subpart Dc reporting and recordkeeping requirements for EU-1 and EU-2 are the following: [40 CFR 60.48c]
- 17.b.i The permittee may use fuel certifications to demonstrate compliance with the SO₂ standard and may elect to record and maintain records of the total amount of each steam generating unit fuel delivered to the source during each calendar month. [40 CFR 60.48c(g)(3)]
- 17.b.ii The permittee shall maintain and make readily available records of fuel supplier certifications that include the following information: [40 CFR 60.48c(f)(4)]
- 17.b.ii.A. The name of the supplier of the fuel;
- 17.b.ii.B. The potential sulfur emissions rate or maximum potential sulfur emissions rate of the fuel in ng/J heat input; and
- 17.b.ii.C. The method used to determine the potential sulfur emissions rate of the fuel.

EU-3 Combustion Turbine and Duct Burner Requirements

18. Subpart KKKK New Source Performance Standards: Standards of Performance for Stationary Combustion Turbines
- 18.a. Emission of nitrogen oxides (NO_x) from the Combustion Turbine and Duct Burner (EU-3) shall not exceed the following limits: [40 CFR Subpart KKKK Table 1, 40 CFR 60.4325]
- 18.a.i 25 parts per million (ppm) at 15 percent (%) oxygen (O₂) or 1.2 pounds per megawatt hour (lb/MWh) when the total heat input is greater than or equal to 50 percent natural gas.
- 18.a.ii 74 parts per million (ppm) at 15 percent (%) oxygen (O₂) or 3.6 pounds per megawatt hour (lb/MWh) when the total heat input is greater than or equal to 50 percent distillate oil and fuels other than natural gas.
- 18.b. The permittee must monitor the total sulfur content of the fuel being fired in the turbine (EU-3), except as provided below: [40 CFR 60.4360]

- 18.b.i The permittee may elect to demonstrate that the sulfur content of the fuel does not exceed the potential sulfur emissions of 0.060 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million British thermal units (lb SO₂/MMBtu) heat input by maintaining a current, valid purchase contract, tariff sheet or transportation contract for fuel, specifying that the maximum total sulfur content for oil is 0.05 weight percent (500 ppmw) or less and the sulfur content for natural gas is 20 grains of sulfur or less per 100 standard cubic feet. [40 CFR 60.4365(a)]
- 18.c. NO_x Performance Testing for EU-3
 - 18.c.i To demonstrate continuous compliance for NO_x emissions, the permittee must perform annual performance tests (no more than 14 months following the previous performance test) with each permitted fuel in accordance with 40 CFR 60.4400, with the following allowance: [40 CFR 60.4340]
 - 18.c.i.A. If the NO_x emission result from the performance test is less than or equal to 75 percent of the NO_x emission limit for the turbine, the permittee may reduce the frequency of subsequent performance tests to once every 2 years (no more than 26 calendar months following the previous performance test). [40 CFR 60.4340(a)]
 - 18.c.i.B. If the results of any subsequent performance test exceed 75 percent of the NO_x emission limit for the turbine, the permittee must resume annual performance tests. [40 CFR 60.4340(a)]
 - 18.c.ii The permittee is required to submit a pre-test plan to LRAPA at least 30 days prior to the date of the NO_x performance test. The pre-test plan must be approved by the LRAPA Source Test Coordinator. [LRAPA 35-0120-(3)]
 - 18.c.iii The permittee must submit test data and results for review by the LRAPA Source Test Coordinator within 45 days after the source test is completed. [LRAPA 35-0120-(3)]
- 18.d. The permittee must operate and maintain the stationary combustion turbine (EU-3), air pollution control equipment and monitoring equipment in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practices for minimizing emissions at all times including during startup, shutdown and malfunction. [40 CFR 60.4333(a)]

EU-6 Emergency Generator Requirements

- 19. Subpart IIII New Source Performance Standards: Standards of Performance for Stationary Compression Ignition Internal Combustion Engines
 - 19.a. The permittee must operate each of the emergency stationary compression ignition internal combustion engines (CI ICE) in EU-6 in accordance with the following conditions: [40 CFR 60.4211(f)]
 - 19.a.i There is no time limit on the use of the emergency stationary CI ICE in emergency situations. [40 CFR 60.4211(f)(1)]
 - 19.a.ii The permittee may operate the emergency stationary CI ICE for the purpose of maintenance checks and readiness testing, provided that the tests are

recommended by the manufacturer, the vendor, or the insurance company associated with the engine. Required maintenance and testing of the emergency stationary CI ICE is limited to 50 hours per year.¹

- 19.a.ii.A. ¹NOTE: the 50-hour limitation is not based on 40 CFR 60.4211(f)(2); it is based on LRAPA policy.
- 19.a.iii The permittee is prohibited from using its emergency stationary CI ICE for any non-emergency use including but not limited to peak shaving, demand response operation, and/or generation of income from the sale of power. To perform such activity, the permittee must notify and obtain approval from LRAPA in accordance with Condition G20. [40 CFR 60.4211(f)(3)]
- 19.a.iv The permittee must install a non-resettable hour meter prior to startup of the CI ICE in EU-6. [40 CFR 60.4209(a)]
- 19.a.v The permittee must keep records of the operation of the CI ICE in EU-6 in emergency and non-emergency service that are recorded through the non-resettable hour meter. The permittee must record the time of operation of the engine and the reason the engine was in operation during that time. [40 CFR 60.4214(b)]
- 19.b. The permittee must meet the following emission standards for the operation of an emergency stationary CI ICE with a displacement greater than or equal to 30 liters per cylinder: [40 CFR 60.4205(d)]
- 19.b.i For engines installed prior to January 1, 2012, the permittee must limit the emission of NO_x in the stationary CI ICE exhaust to $45 \cdot n^{-0.2}$ g/kW-hr ($34 \cdot n^{-0.23}$ g/hp-hr) when the maximum engine speed is 130 or more but less than 2,000 rpm, where n is the maximum engine speed. [40 CFR 60.4205(d)(1)(ii)]
- 19.b.ii The permittee must limit the emissions of PM in the stationary CI ICE engine exhaust to 0.40 g/kW-hr (0.30 g/hp-hr). [40 CFR 60.4205(d)(3)]
- 19.c. The permittee must meet the NO_x emission standard of 9.2 g/kW-hr (6.9 g/hp-hr) from Table 1 of the subpart for the operation of a pre-2007 model year emergency stationary CI ICE with a displacement of less than 10 liters. [40 CFR 60.4205(a)]
- 19.d. The permittee must meet the following emission standards for the operation of the emergency stationary CI ICE with a maximum power less than 2,237 kW (3,000 hp) and a displacement of less than 10 liters: [40 CFR 60.4202(a)]
- 19.d.i Engines with a maximum engine power greater than or equal to 37 kW (50 hp) must meet the certification emission standards for new non-road CI engines for the same model year and maximum engine power in 40 CFR 89.112 and 40 CFR 89.113 for all pollutants beginning in model year 2007. [40 CFR 60.4202(a)(2)]

20. Subpart JJJJ New Source Performance Standards: Standards of Performance for Stationary Spark Ignition Internal Combustion Engines

20.a. The permittee must operate each of the emergency stationary spark ignition internal combustion engines (SI ICE) in EU-6 in accordance with the following conditions: [40 CFR 60.4248]

20.a.i There is no time limit on the use of emergency stationary SI ICE in emergency situations. [40 CFR 60.4243(d)(1)]

20.a.ii Emergency stationary SI ICE may be operated for the purpose of maintenance checks and readiness testing, provided that the tests are recommended by the manufacturer, the vendor or the insurance company associated with the engine. Required maintenance and testing of such units is limited to 50 hours per year.¹

20.a.ii.A. ¹NOTE: the 50-hour limitation is not based on 40 CFR 63.6640(f)(2); it is based on LRAPA policy.

20.a.iii The permittee is prohibited from using the emergency stationary SI ICE for any non-emergency use including but not limited to peak shaving, demand response operation, and/or generation of income from the sale of power. To perform such an activity, the permittee must notify and obtain approval from LRAPA in accordance with Condition G20. [40 CFR 60.4243(d)(3)]

20.a.iv The permittee must document how many hours are spent for emergency operation, including what classified the operation as emergency and how many hours are spent for non-emergency operation used for maintenance checks and readiness testing. [40 CRF 60.4245(b)]

20.b. The permittee must meet the following emissions standards from Table 1 of the subpart for emergency stationary SI ICE in EU-6 with a maximum engine power greater than 19 kW (25 hp) that commenced construction on or after January 1, 2009: [40 CFR 60.4230(a)(4)(iv)]

Engine type	Maximum engine power	Manufacture date	Emission Standards (g/hp-hr)	
			NO _x ¹	CO
Emergency	25<HP<130	1/1/2009	10	387

¹NOTE: The emission standards applicable to emergency engines between 25 HP and 130 HP are in terms of NO_x + HC.

Monitoring and Recordkeeping

21. To demonstrate compliance with Conditions 3 and 4, the permittee must record and maintain the following information for a period of at least five (5) years that is available for review by LRAPA representatives upon request: [LRAPA 35-0160]

Source	Recordkeeping	Minimum Recording Frequency
Boilers (EU-1, EU-2, EU-7, EU-8, EU-9, EU-10, EU-11, EU-12)	Natural gas (MMscf) and oil fuel usage (Kgal) rate per boiler	Monthly
	Hours of operation per boiler	Monthly
	Steam (pounds) production rate per boiler	Monthly
Combustion Turbine and Duct Burner (EU-3)	Natural gas (MMscf) and oil fuel usage (Kgal) rate	Monthly
	Hours of operation	Monthly
Emergency Generators (EU-6)	Hours of operation	As performed
	Reason for operation	As performed
Printing Operations (EU-4)	Material usage (gallons)	Monthly
	Material VOC content (% by weight) and density (lb/gal) ¹	Per material
Unpaved road traffic (EU-5)	Days of operation	Monthly
	Vehicle miles traveled (VMT)	Monthly
All Emission Units	EPA Method 9 or Method 22 visible emission observations	As performed

¹NOTE: This information shall be supplied from the SDS or Certified Product Data Sheet provided by the manufacturer or supplier of the inks, solvents or coatings.

Reporting

22. The permittee shall submit a semi-annual report by **July 30th** of each year containing the following information:
 - 22.a. Description of planned and unplanned excess emission events, in accordance with NSPS Subpart Dc and Subpart KKKK, including but not limited to, the following information:
 - 22.a.i Date and time of the event;
 - 22.a.ii Duration of the event;
 - 22.a.iii Actual excess emissions;
 - 22.a.iv Reason for the event;
 - 22.a.v Actions taken to address and remedy the event.
23. The permittee shall submit an annual report by **January 30th** for the previous calendar year containing the following information:
 - 23.a. Annual steam production rate and fuel usage for EU-1, EU-2 and EU-3;
 - 23.b. A rolling 12-month summary of emissions calculated in accordance with Condition 6 and 7 to establish compliance with Conditions 3, 4, and 5;
 - 23.c. Greenhouse gas emissions reported in accordance with OAR 340-215-0040;
 - 23.d. Description of planned and unplanned excess emission events with the information detailed in Condition 22.a.i through 22.a.v;

Open Burning

24. The permittee is prohibited from conducting open burning on the plant site, except as may be allowed by LRAPA Title 47. [LRAPA 47-001]

Fee Schedule

25. In accordance with adopted regulations, the permittee will be invoiced for the annual permit fee on **October 1st**, with fees due on **December 1st** of each year. [LRAPA 37-0020, Table 2]
26. Unless otherwise specified, all reports, test results, and notifications required by this permit shall be submitted to the following office: [LRAPA 35-0160]

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

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. [OAR 340-216-0020(3)]
- G2. The permittee must 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. [OAR 340-218-0120(2)]

Performance Standards and Emission Limits

- G4. The permittee must not cause or permit the deposition of any particulate matter larger than 250 microns in size at sufficient duration and quantity, as to create an observable deposition upon the real property of another person. [OAR 340-208-0450]
- G5. The permittee must not 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 must 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 must 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 must 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 49-040]
- G9. The permittee must 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. [OAR 340-208-0210]
- G10. The permittee may not 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 must 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 must immediately notify LRAPA by calling the LRAPA Upset/Complaint Line. The current number is (541) 726-1930.

Follow-up reporting, if required by LRAPA, must 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 must 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 must immediately be reported to the Oregon Emergency Response System (OERS) at 1-800-452-0311.
- G15. The permittee must keep an upset log of all planned and unplanned excess emissions. [LRAPA 36-025-3 and 36-030-1] The upset log must 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 must 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 must be submitted and received by LRAPA in writing at least seventy-two (72) hours prior to the event. [LRAPA 36-015-1] The application must 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 must 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 must immediately notify LRAPA by telephone of the situation, and must be subject to the requirements of Conditions G12 and G13. [LRAPA 36-015-7]

Air Pollution Emergencies

- G19. The permittee must, 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 must 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 must 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 must 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. Application for renewal of this permit must be submitted not less than 120 days prior to the permit expiration date for Simple ACDPs, and 180 days prior to the permit expiration date for Standard ACDP. [OAR 340-216-0040(2)(b)]
- G23. The procedure for issuance of a permit must 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 must 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 will 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 must be conducted pursuant to the rules of LRAPA. [LRAPA Title 31]
- G29. 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.

[Revised 02/14/17]

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:

Source of Contamination	Control Actions — Alert Level
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.

Source of Contamination	Control Actions — <i>Alert Level</i>
	3) Substantial reduction of steam load demands consistent with continuing plant operations.
C. Manufacturing industries of the following classifications: - Primary Metals Industries - Petroleum Refining - Chemical Industries - Mineral Processing Indus. - Grain Industries - Paper and Allied Products - Wood Processing Industry	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 of 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:

Source of Contamination	Control Actions — Warning Level
<p>A. Coal, oil, or wood-fired electric power generating facilities.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
<p>B. Coal, oil, or wood-fired process steam generating facilities.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
<p>C. Manufacturing industries which require considerable lead time for shut-down including the following classifications:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Petroleum Refining - Chemical Industries - Primary Metals Industries - Glass Industries - Paper and Allied Products 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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.

Source of Contamination	Control Actions — <i>Warning Level</i>
D. Manufacturing industries which require relatively short time for shut-down.	<ol style="list-style-type: none">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.2) Elimination of air contaminants from trade waste disposal processes which emit solid particles, gases, vapors, or malodorous substances.3) Reduction of heat load demands for processing.4) Utilization of mid-day (12 noon to 4 p.m.) atmospheric turbulence for boiler lancing or soot blowing.

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***.

Source of Contamination	Control Actions — <i>Emergency Level</i>
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 or soot blowing.

Source of Contamination	Control Actions — <i>Emergency Level</i>
	3) Diverting electric power generation to facilities outside of Emergency area. 4) Cease operation of facilities not related to safety or protection of equipment or delivery of priority power.
B. Coal, oil, or wood-fired steam generating facilities.	1) Reducing heat and steam process demands to absolute necessities consistent with preventing equipment damage. 2) Utilization of mid-day (12:00 noon to 4:00 p.m.) atmospheric turbulence for boiler lancing and soot blowing. 3) Taking the action called for in the emergency plan. 4) Cease operation of facilities not related to safety or protection of equipment or delivery of priority power.
C. Manufacturing industries of the following classifications: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Primary Metals Industry - Petroleum Refining Operations - Chemical Industries - Mineral Processing Industries - Paper and Allied Products - Grain Industry - Wood Processing Industry 	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. 2) Elimination of air contaminants from trade waste disposal processes 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 for boiler lancing or soot blowing.