



LANE REGIONAL AIR PROTECTION AGENCY  
1010 Main Street, Springfield, Oregon 97477  
(541) 736-1056

## **SIMPLE AIR CONTAMINANT DISCHARGE PERMIT** **(SIMPLE 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:  
**Marathon Coach, Inc.**  
91333 Coburg Industrial Way  
Coburg, OR 97408

Information Relied Upon:  
Application Number: 69811  
Date Received: September 13, 2023

Facility Location:  
91333 Coburg Industrial Way  
Coburg, OR 97408

Land Use Compatibility Statement:  
From: City of Coburg  
Date: October 15, 1999

Permit Number: 205161  
Permit Type: Simple  
Primary SIC: 3716 – Motor Homes  
Secondary SIC: NA  
Issuance Date: [Insert Upon Issuance]  
Expiration Date: [Insert Upon Issuance]

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Max Hueftle, Operations Manager

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Effective Date

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Travis Knudsen, Acting Director

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Effective Date

Source(s) Permitted to Discharge Air Contaminants (LRAPA 37-8010):

Title 37 Table 1 Code	Source Description
Part B: 47	Motor coach manufacturing

### **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). The permittee is also allowed to discharge air contaminants from the following:
  - 1.a. Any categorically insignificant activities, as defined in LRAPA title 12, at the source; and
  - 1.b. Construction or modification changes that are Type 1 or Type 2 changes under LRAPA 34-035 in accordance with LRAPA 34-010 and 34-035 through 34-038).

### **Emission Unit Description**

2. Emission units regulated by this permit are the following:

<b>Emission Unit ID</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Pollution Control Device (PCD ID)</b>	<b>Installed / Last Modified</b>
PR	Production and Installation Area	Uncontrolled	1993
CS	Cabinet Shop	Two (2) baghouses	1993
SB-1	Spray Booth #1	Dry Filters	1993
SB-2	Spray Booth #2	Dry Filters	1993
SB-3	Spray Booth #3	Dry Filters	2001
SB-4	Spray Booth #4	Dry Filters	2005
MAU-1	Natural-Gas Fired Make-up Air Unit for SB-1	Uncontrolled	1993
MAU-2	Natural-Gas Fired Make-up Air Unit for SB-2	Uncontrolled	1993
MAU-3	Natural-Gas Fired Make-up Air Unit for SB-3	Uncontrolled	2001
MAU-4	Natural-Gas Fired Make-up Air Unit for SB-4	Uncontrolled	2005
MS	Metal Shop	Uncontrolled	1993
WS	Wood Shop	One (1) baghouse	1993
SS	Solid Surface	One (1) baghouse	1993
FG	Fiberglass Operation Including Spray Booth	Dry Filters	2010

### **Plant Site Emission Limits (PSELs)**

3. Total emissions from all sources located at the facility must not exceed the PSELs below. The PSEL applies to any 12 consecutive calendar month period. [LRAPA 42-0041(2) and 42-0080(3)]

<b>Pollutant</b>	<b>PSEL (tons per year)</b>
CO	2.9
NO <sub>x</sub>	3.4
VOC	15
GHGs (as CO <sub>2</sub> eq.)	4,103

4. Any changes in operation that may increase the emissions above the PSELs must be approved by LRAPA. Failure to do so may result in enforcement actions being taken by LRAPA. [LRAPA 42-0035(2)]

### **PSEL Monitoring and Compliance**

5. By the 15<sup>th</sup> day of each month the permittee must demonstrate compliance with the previous 12 consecutive calendar month PSEL for VOC in accordance with the following procedures. [LRAPA 34-016(1) and LRAPA 42-0080(4)(b)]

- 5.a. The permittee must calculate the total calendar month emissions of VOCs using the following equation:

$$E_m = \left[ \sum_{i=1}^n U_i \cdot C_i \right] / 2000 \quad \text{Equation 1}$$

Where:

$E_m$  = The total calendar month VOC emissions from all of the VOC-containing materials used, in tons;

$U_i$  = The total usage of an individual VOC-containing material for a calendar month, in gallons;

$C_i$  = The actual mass of VOC in an individual VOC-containing material, in pounds of VOC per gallon of coating;

$i$  = Each individual VOC-containing material;

$n$  = The total number of individual VOC-containing materials; and

2000 = The number of pounds in a short ton.

- 5.b. The permittee must calculate the total previous 12 consecutive calendar month VOC emissions using the following equation:

$$E_{12} = \sum_{m=1}^{12} E_{m_i} \quad \text{Equation 2}$$

Where:

$E_{12}$  = The total consecutive 12 calendar month VOC emissions, in tons;

$E_{m_i}$  = The VOC emissions during each of the previous consecutive 12 calendar months, in tons, as calculated using Equation 1; and

$m$  = Each calendar month in the previous consecutive 12 calendar month period.

6. The permittee must keep and maintain SDS, CPDS, or other manufacturer's data that provide the mass of VOC in each coating or solvent used by the facility. The permittee must provide SDS, CPDS, or other manufacturer's data to LRAPA upon request. For SDS, CPDS or other manufacturer's data that list a range of values for the VOC content, the highest value in the range must be used in the emission calculations in Condition 5. All of the VOC content of the coatings and solvents used is assumed to be emitted to the atmosphere. [LRAPA 34-016]
7. By the 15<sup>th</sup> day of each month the permittee must demonstrate compliance with the previous 12 consecutive calendar month PSEL for CO, NO<sub>x</sub>, VOC and GHG from combustion sources in accordance with the following procedures: [LRAPA 34-016(1) and LRAPA 42-0080(4)(c)]

$$E_{12} = \sum_{i=1}^{12} \frac{EF \cdot P_i}{2000}$$

Where:

$E_{12}$  = The total consecutive 12 calendar month VOC emissions, in tons;

EF = Pollutant emission factor in Condition 8;

P = Process production, in units that correspond with the pollutant emission factor; and

$i$  = Month, beginning with the most recent, summing for 12 preceding, consecutive calendar months.

8. The permittee must use the following emission factors for calculating emissions, unless alternative emission rates or emission factors are approved by LRAPA. The permittee may request the use of alternative emission rates or emission factors provided they are based on actual test data or other documentation (e.g., AP-42 compilation of emission factors). The use of

alternative emission rates or emission factors is not allowed until the alternative emission rates or emission factors have been reviewed and approved by LRAPA using procedures in title 34 and/or title 37, as appropriate. [LRAPA 34-016(1) and 42-0080(4)(c)]

EU ID	Pollutant	Emission Factor	Units	Source
MAU-1,	CO	84	lb/MMcf	ODEQ AQ-EF05
MAU-2,	NO <sub>x</sub>	100	lb/MMcf	ODEQ AQ-EF05
MAU-3,	VOC	5.5	lb/MMcf	ODEQ AQ-EF05
MAU-4	GHG (CO <sub>2</sub> eq)	117	lb/MMBtu	40 CFR part 98

### **Performance Standards and Limitations**

9. The permittee must not emit or allow to be emitted any visible emissions from all equipment, other than fugitive emission sources, that equal or exceed an average of 20 percent opacity. Opacity must be measured as a six-minute block average using EPA Method 9. [LRAPA 32-010(2)&(3)]
10. For any air contaminant sources installed, constructed or modified on or after June 1, 1970 but prior to April 16, 2015, other than fuel burning equipment, refuse burning equipment and fugitive emissions, for which there are no representative compliance source test results prior to April 16, 2015, the permittee must not cause, suffer, allow, or permit particulate matter emissions in excess of 0.14 grains per dry standard cubic foot. [LRAPA 32-015(2)(b)(B)]
11. The permittee must not cause, suffer, allow or permit the emissions of particulate matter in any one (1) hour from any non-fuel burning process in excess of the amount shown in LRAPA 32-8010, for the process weight allocated to the process. [LRAPA 32-045]

### **Monitoring Requirements**

12. The permittee must demonstrate compliance with Conditions 9 through 11 by performing a visible emissions survey of the plant. At least once each quarter for a minimum period of 30 minutes, the permittee must visually survey the plant using EPA Method 22 for any sources of visible emissions. For the purposes of this condition, visible emissions requiring action are considered to be any visible emissions that do not result from mobile or fugitive sources and are not the result of condensed water vapor. The person conducting the EPA Method 22 does not have to be EPA Method 9 certified. However, the individual conducting the EPA Method 22 should be familiar with the procedures of EPA Method 9, including using the proper location to observe visible emissions. [LRAPA 34-016(1)]
  - 12.a. If visible emissions are observed using EPA Method 22, the permittee must take corrective action to eliminate the visible emissions within one (1) hour of finishing the visible emissions survey. After taking corrective action to eliminate the visible emissions, the permittee must conduct another visible emissions survey using EPA Method 22 within 24 hours of the previous visible emissions survey.
  - 12.b. If the visible emissions survey performed within 24 hours of the previous visible emissions survey detects visible emissions from the same source(s), the permittee is required to immediately contact LRAPA or perform an EPA Method 9 on the source(s) of visible emissions. If the permittee performs an EPA Method 9 on the source(s) of visible emissions and the results are in compliance with Condition 9, no further action is required beyond the recordkeeping required in Condition 13. If the results of EPA Method 9 are not in compliance with Condition 9, the permittee must immediately contact LRAPA. [LRAPA 34-016(1)]
13. The permittee must keep documentation of all visible emissions surveys required by Condition 12. For all corrective actions taken, the permittee must record the date, time, person or entity

performing the corrective action, and the corrective actions taken, as applicable. [LRAPA 34-016(1)]

14. All plant process equipment and all air contaminant collection and disposal facilities, including any baghouses and dry filters, must be operated and maintained at the highest and best practicable treatment and control of air contaminant emissions so as to maintain overall air quality at the highest possible levels, and to maintain contaminant concentrations, visibility reduction, odors, soiling, and other deleterious factors at the lowest possible levels. [LRAPA 32-005(1)]
15. The permittee must demonstrate compliance with Conditions 9 through 11 and Condition 14 by preparing and updating, as needed, an Operation and Maintenance Plan (O&M Plan). If the permittee does not have an existing O&M Plan, the permittee must prepare an O&M Plan within 60 days of the date of issuance of this permit. The O&M Plan must include requirements for the proper operation and maintenance of all particulate matter emission control devices at the facility, including but not limited to, baghouses and dry filters. The permittee must submit a copy of the O&M Plan to LRAPA for review upon request. If LRAPA determines the O&M Plan is deficient, LRAPA may require the permittee to amend the plan. For each particulate matter emission control device, the O&M Plan must, at a minimum, identify the frequency of inspections and procedures for documenting each inspection. Documentation of each inspection must include the date and time of each inspection, the person or entity performing the inspection, identification of the equipment inspected, the results of each inspection, and the actions taken if repairs or maintenance are necessary. [LRAPA 32-007(1)]
16. In addition, the permittee must demonstrate compliance with Condition 14 by using the following operational and work practice requirements: [LRAPA 32-007(1)]
  - 16.a. For Emission Unit FG: All gel coat must be applied in a spray booth equipped with dry filters demonstrated to achieve at least 98% capture of overspray particulate matter emissions. The permittee may use published filter efficiency data provided by filter vendors to demonstrate compliance with this requirement.
  - 16.b. For Emission Units SB-1, SB-2, SB-3 and SB-4: The permittee must meet the requirements of Conditions 17 through 22.

**40 CFR part 63 subpart HHHHHH (6H) – National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Paint Stripping and Miscellaneous Surface Coating Operations at Area Sources**

17. General requirements for complying with 40 CFR part 63 subpart 6H. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(iiiiii) and 40 CFR 63.11173]
  - 17.a. The permittee who owns or operates a motor vehicle and mobile equipment surface coating operation or a miscellaneous surface coating operation must meet the requirements in Conditions 17.a.i. through 17.a.v. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(iiiiii) and 40 CFR 63.11173(e)]
    - 17.a.i. All painters must be certified that they have completed training in the proper spray application of surface coatings and the proper setup and maintenance of spray equipment. The minimum requirements for training and certification are described in Condition 17.b. The spray application of surface coatings is prohibited by persons who are not certified as having completed the training described in Condition 17.b. The requirements of this condition do not apply to the students of an accredited surface coating training program who are under the direct supervision of an instructor who meets the requirements of this condition. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(iiiiii) and 40 CFR 63.11173(e)(1)]
    - 17.a.ii. All spray-applied coatings must be applied in a spray booth, preparation station, or mobile enclosure that meets the requirements of Condition 17.a.ii.1. and either Conditions 17.a.ii.2., 17.a.ii.3., or 17.a.ii.4. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(iiiiii) and 40 CFR 63.11173(e)(2)]
      - 17.a.ii.1. All spray booths, preparation stations, and mobile enclosures must

- be fitted with a type of filter technology that is demonstrated to achieve at least 98 percent capture of paint overspray. The procedure used to demonstrate filter efficiency must be consistent with the ANSI/ASHRAE Standard 52.2–2017 (incorporated by reference, see 40 CFR 63.14). The filter efficiency must be based on the difference between the quantity of dust injected and the quantity captured on the final filter with no test device in place. The filter will be challenged with 100 grams of loading dust and the final filter weight will be to the nearest 0.1 gram. EPA Method 319 of Appendix A to 40 CFR part 63 may be used as an alternative to ANSI/ASHRAE Standard 52.2–2017. The permittee may use published filter efficiency data provided by filter vendors to demonstrate compliance with this requirement and are not required to perform this measurement. The requirements of this condition do not apply to water wash spray booths that are operated and maintained according to the manufacturer's specifications. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(iiiiii) and 40 CFR 63.11173(e)(2)(i)]
- 17.a.ii.2. Spray booths and preparation stations used to refinish complete motor vehicles or mobile equipment must be fully enclosed with a full roof, and four (4) complete walls or complete side curtains, and must be ventilated at negative pressure so that air is drawn into any openings in the booth walls or preparation station curtains. However, if a spray booth is fully enclosed and has seals on all doors and other openings and has an automatic pressure balancing system, it may be operated at up to, but not more than, 0.05 inches water gauge positive pressure. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(iiiiii) and 40 CFR 63.11173(e)(2)(ii)]
- 17.a.ii.3. Spray booths and preparation stations that are used to coat miscellaneous parts and products or vehicle subassemblies must have a full roof, at least three (3) complete walls or complete side curtains, and must be ventilated so that air is drawn into the booth. The walls and roof of a booth may have openings, if needed, to allow for conveyors and parts to pass through the booth during the coating process. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(iiiiii) and 40 CFR 63.11173(e)(2)(iii)]
- 17.a.ii.4. Mobile ventilated enclosures that are used to perform spot repairs must enclose and, if necessary, seal against the surface around the area being coated such that paint overspray is retained within the enclosure and directed to a filter to capture paint overspray. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(iiiiii) and 40 CFR 63.11173(e)(2)(iv)]
- 17.a.iii. All spray-applied coatings must be applied with a high volume, low pressure (HVLP) spray gun, electrostatic application, airless spray gun, air-assisted airless spray gun, or an equivalent technology that is demonstrated by the spray gun manufacturer to achieve transfer efficiency comparable to one of the spray gun technologies listed above for a comparable operation, and for which written approval has been obtained from LRAPA. The procedure used to demonstrate that spray gun transfer efficiency is equivalent to that of an HVLP spray gun must be equivalent to the California South Coast Air Quality Management District's "Spray Equipment Transfer Efficiency Test Procedure for Equipment User, May 24, 1989" and "Guidelines for Demonstrating Equivalency with District Approved Transfer Efficient Spray Guns, September 26, 2002" (incorporated by reference, see 40 CFR 63.14). The requirements of this condition do not apply to painting performed by students and instructors at paint training centers. The requirements of this condition do not apply to the surface coating of aerospace vehicles that involves the coating of components that normally require the use of an airbrush or an extension on the spray gun to

- properly reach limited access spaces; to the application of coatings on aerospace vehicles that contain fillers that adversely affect atomization with HVLP spray guns; or to the application of coatings on aerospace vehicles that normally have a dried film thickness of less than 0.0013 centimeter (0.0005 in.). [LRAPA 44-150(5)(iiiiii) and 40 CFR 63.11173(e)(3)]
- 17.a.iv. All paint spray gun cleaning must be done so that an atomized mist or spray of gun cleaning solvent and paint residue is not created outside of a container that collects used gun cleaning solvent. Spray gun cleaning may be done with, for example, hand cleaning of parts of the disassembled gun in a container of solvent, by flushing solvent through the gun without atomizing the solvent and paint residue, or by using a fully enclosed spray gun washer. A combination of non-atomizing methods may also be used. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(iiiiii) and 40 CFR 63.11173(e)(4)]
- 17.a.v. As provided in 40 CFR 63.6(g), the U.S. EPA, may choose to grant the permittee permission to use an alternative to the emission standards Condition 17.a. after the permittee has requested approval to do so according to 40 CFR 63.6(g)(2). [LRAPA 44-150(5)(iiiiii) and 40 CFR 63.11173(e)(5)]
- 17.b. The permittee that owns or operates an affected miscellaneous surface coating source must ensure and certify that all new and existing personnel, including contract personnel, who spray apply surface coatings, as defined in 40 CFR 63.11180, are trained in the proper application of surface coatings as required by Condition 17.a.i. The training program must include, at a minimum, the items listed in Conditions 17.b.i. through 17.b.iii. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(iiiiii) and 40 CFR 63.11173(f)]
- 17.b.i. A list of all current personnel by name and job description who are required to be trained; [LRAPA 44-150(5)(iiiiii) and 40 CFR 63.11173(f)(1)]
- 17.b.ii. Hands-on and classroom instruction that addresses, at a minimum, initial and refresher training in the topics listed in Conditions 17.b.ii.1. through 17.b.ii.4. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(iiiiii) and 40 CFR 63.11173(f)(2)]
- 17.b.ii.1. Spray gun equipment selection, set up, and operation, including measuring coating viscosity, selecting the proper fluid tip or nozzle, and achieving the proper spray pattern, air pressure and volume, and fluid delivery rate. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(iiiiii) and 40 CFR 63.11173(f)(2)(i)]
- 17.b.ii.2. Spray technique for different types of coatings to improve transfer efficiency and minimize coating usage and overspray, including maintaining the correct spray gun distance and angle to the part, using proper banding and overlap, and reducing lead and lag spraying at the beginning and end of each stroke. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(iiiiii) and 40 CFR 63.11173(f)(2)(ii)]
- 17.b.ii.3. Routine spray booth and filter maintenance, including filter selection and installation. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(iiiiii) and 40 CFR 63.11173(f)(2)(iii)]
- 17.b.ii.4. Environmental compliance with the requirements of 40 CFR part 63 subpart 6H. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(iiiiii) and 40 CFR 63.11173(f)(2)(iv)]
- 17.b.iii. A description of the methods to be used at the completion of initial or refresher training to demonstrate, document, and provide certification of successful completion of the required training. The permittee who can show by documentation or certification that a painter's work experience and/or training has resulted in training equivalent to the training required in Condition 17.b.ii. are not required to provide the initial training required by Condition 17.b.ii. to these painters. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(iiiiii) and 40 CFR 63.11173(f)(3)]
- 17.c. As required by Condition 17.a.i., all new and existing personnel at an affected motor vehicle and mobile equipment or miscellaneous surface coating source, including contract personnel, who spray apply surface coatings, as defined in 40 CFR 63.11180, must be trained by the dates specified in Condition 17.c.i. Employees who transfer within a company to a position as a painter are subject to the same requirements as a new hire.

- [LRAPA 44-150(5)(iiiiii) and 40 CFR 63.11173(g)]
- 17.c.i. If the permittee is an existing source, all personnel must be trained and certified no later than 180 days after hiring. Painter training that was completed within five (5) years prior to the date training is required, and that meets the requirements specified in Condition 17.b.ii satisfies this requirement and is valid for a period not to exceed five (5) years after the date the training is completed. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(iiiiii) and 40 CFR 63.11173(g)(2)]
- 17.c.ii. Training and certification will be valid for a period not to exceed five (5) years after the date the training is completed, and all personnel must receive refresher training that meets the requirements Condition 17.c. and be re-certified every five (5) years. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(iiiiii) and 40 CFR 63.11173(g)(3)]
- 17.d. The permittee must be in compliance with the requirements in 40 CFR part 63 subpart 6H at all times. At all times, the permittee must operate and maintain any affected source, including associated air pollution control equipment and monitoring equipment, in a manner consistent with safety and good air pollution control practices for minimizing emissions. The general duty to minimize emissions does not require the permittee to make any further efforts to reduce emissions if levels required by the applicable standard have been achieved. Determination of whether a source is operating in compliance with operation and maintenance requirements will be based on information available to LRAPA which may include, but is not limited to, monitoring results, review of operation and maintenance procedures, review of operation and maintenance records, and inspection of the source. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(iiiiii) and 40 CFR 63.11173(h)]
18. Parts of the General Provisions that apply. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(iiiiii) and 40 CFR 63.11174]
- 18.a. Table 1 of 40 CFR part 63 subpart 6H shows which parts of the General Provisions in 40 CFR part 63 subpart A apply to the permittee. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(iiiiii) and 40 CFR 63.11174(a)]
19. Notifications that must be submitted. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(iiiiii) and 40 CFR 63.11175]
- 19.a. Initial notification. If the permittee owns or operates a surface coating operation subject to 40 CFR part 63 subpart 6H, the permittee must submit the initial notification required by 40 CFR 63.9(b). For an existing affected source, the permittee must submit the initial notification no later than 120 days after the source becomes subject to 40 CFR part 63 subpart 6H. The initial notification must provide the information specified in Conditions 19.a.i. through 19.a.vii. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(iiiiii) and 40 CFR 63.11175(a)]
- 19.a.i. The company name, if applicable. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(iiiiii) and 40 CFR 63.11175(a)(1)]
- 19.a.ii. The name, title, street address, telephone number, e-mail address (if available), and signature of the permittee, or other certifying company official; [LRAPA 44-150(5)(iiiiii) and 40 CFR 63.11175(a)(2)]
- 19.a.iii. The street address (physical location) of the affected source and the street address where compliance records are maintained, if different. If the source is a motor vehicle or mobile equipment surface coating operation that repairs vehicles at the customer's location, rather than at a fixed location, such as a collision repair shop, the notification should state this and indicate the physical location where records are kept to demonstrate compliance; [LRAPA 44-150(5)(iiiiii) and 40 CFR 63.11175(a)(3)]
- 19.a.iv. An identification of the relevant standard (i.e., 40 CFR part 63, subpart 6H); [LRAPA 44-150(5)(iiiiii) and 40 CFR 63.11175(a)(4)]
- 19.a.v. A brief description of the type of operation as specified in Conditions 19.a.v.1. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(iiiiii) and 40 CFR 63.11175(a)(5)]
- 19.a.v.1. For all surface coating operations, indicate whether the source is a motor vehicle and mobile equipment surface coating operation or a miscellaneous surface coating operation, and include the number of spray booths and preparation stations, and the number of painters

- usually employed at the operation. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(iiiiii) and 40 CFR 63.11175(a)(5)(i)]
- 19.a.vi. A statement of whether the source is already in compliance with each of the relevant requirements of this subpart, or whether the source will be brought into compliance by the compliance date. For surface coating operations, the relevant requirements are specified in Conditions 17.a. through 17.c. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(iiiiii) and 40 CFR 63.11175(a)(7)]
- 19.a.vii. If the source is an existing source, the permittee may certify in the initial notification that the source is already in compliance. If the permittee is certifying in the initial notification that the source is in compliance with the relevant requirements of 40 CFR part 63 subpart 6H, then include also a statement by a responsible official with that official's name, title, phone number, e-mail address (if available) and signature, certifying the truth, accuracy, and completeness of the notification, a statement that the source has complied with all the relevant standards of this subpart, and that this initial notification also serves as the notification of compliance status. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(iiiiii) and 40 CFR 63.11175(a)(8)]
- 19.b. Notification of compliance status. If the permittee owns or operates any existing source and did not certify in the initial notification that the source is already in compliance as specified in Condition 19.a., then the permittee must submit a notification of compliance status. The permittee is required to submit the information specified in Conditions 19.b.i. through 19.b.iii. with the Notification of Compliance Status: [LRAPA 44-150(5)(iiiiii) and 40 CFR 63.11175(b)]
- 19.b.i. The permittee's company name and the street address (physical location) of the affected source and the street address where compliance records are maintained, if different. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(iiiiii) and 40 CFR 63.11175(b)(1)]
- 19.b.ii. The name, title, address, telephone, e-mail address (if available) and signature of the permittee, or other certifying company official, 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 40 CFR part 63 subpart 6H or an explanation of any noncompliance and a description of corrective actions being taken to achieve compliance. For surface coating operations, the relevant requirements are Conditions 17.a. through 17.c. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(iiiiii) and 40 CFR 63.11175(b)(2)]
- 19.b.iii. The date of the Notification of Compliance Status. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(iiiiii) and 40 CFR 63.11175(b)(3)]
- 19.c. On and after May 9, 2023, the permittee must submit the initial notifications required in 40 CFR 63.9(b) and Condition 19.a. and the notification of compliance status required in 40 CFR 63.9(h) and Condition 19.b. to the EPA via the Compliance and Emissions Data Reporting Interface (CEDRI) (CEDRI can be accessed through the EPA's Central Data Exchange (CDX) (<https://cdx.epa.gov>)). The permittee must upload to CEDRI an electronic copy of each applicable notification in portable document format (PDF). The applicable notification must be submitted by the deadline specified in 40 CFR part 63 subpart 6H, regardless of the method in which the reports are submitted. The permittee who claims that some of the information required to be submitted via CEDRI is confidential business information (CBI) must submit a complete notification, including information claimed to be CBI, on a compact disc, flash drive, or other commonly used electronic storage medium to the EPA. The electronic medium must be clearly marked as CBI and mailed to U.S. EPA/OAQPS/CORE CBI Office, Attention: Paint Stripping and Miscellaneous Surface Coating Operations Sector Lead, MD C404-02, 4930 Old Page Rd., Durham, NC 27703. The same file with the CBI omitted must be submitted to the EPA via the EPA's CDX as described earlier in Condition 19.c. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(iiiiii) and 40 CFR 63.11175(c)]
20. Reports that must be submitted. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(iiiiii) and 40 CFR 63.11176]
- 20.a. Annual notification of changes report. If the permittee owns or operates a motor vehicle

- or mobile equipment, or miscellaneous surface coating affected source, the permittee is required to submit a report in each calendar year in which information previously submitted in either the initial notification required by Condition 19.a., Notification of Compliance, or a previous annual notification of changes report submitted under this condition, has changed. Deviations from the relevant requirements in Conditions 17.a. through 17.c. on the date of the report will be deemed to be a change. The annual notification of changes report must be submitted prior to March 1 of each calendar year when reportable changes have occurred and must include the information specified in Conditions 20.a.i through 20.a.ii. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(iiiiii) and 40 CFR 63.11176(a)]
- 20.a.i. The permittee's company name and the street address (physical location) of the affected source and the street address where compliance records are maintained, if different. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(iiiiii) and 40 CFR 63.11176(a)(1)]
- 20.a.ii. The name, title, address, telephone, e-mail address (if available) and signature of the permittee, or other certifying company official, 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 40 CFR part 63 subpart 6H or an explanation of any noncompliance and a description of corrective actions being taken to achieve compliance. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(iiiiii) and 40 CFR 63.11176(a)(2)]
- 20.b. On and after May 9, 2023, the permittee must submit the Annual Notification of Changes Report required in Condition 20.a. to the EPA via CEDRI (CEDRI can be accessed through the EPA's CDX (<https://cdx.epa.gov>)). The permittee must upload to CEDRI an electronic copy of each applicable report in PDF. The applicable report must be submitted by the deadline specified in 40 CFR part 63 subpart 6H, regardless of the method in which the reports are submitted. Permittees who claim that some of the information required to be submitted via CEDRI is CBI must submit a complete report, including information claimed to be CBI, on a compact disc, flash drive, or other commonly used electronic storage medium to the EPA. The electronic medium must be clearly marked as CBI and mailed to U.S. EPA/OAQPS/CORE CBI Office, Attention: Paint Stripping and Miscellaneous Surface Coating Operations Sector Lead, MD C404-02, 4930 Old Page Rd., Durham, NC 27703. The same file with the CBI omitted must be submitted to the EPA via the EPA's CDX as described earlier in Condition 20.b. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(iiiiii) and 40 CFR 63.11176(c)]
- 20.c. If the permittee is required to electronically submit a report through the CEDRI in the EPA's CDX, and due to a planned or actual outage of either the EPA's CEDRI or CDX systems within the period of time beginning five (5) business days prior to the date that the submission is due, the permittee will be or is precluded from accessing CEDRI or CDX and submitting a required report within the time prescribed, the permittee may assert a claim of EPA system outage for failure to timely comply with the reporting requirement. The permittee must submit notification to the LRAPA in writing as soon as possible following the date the permittee first knew, or through due diligence should have known, that the event may cause or caused a delay in reporting. The permittee must provide to LRAPA a written description identifying the date, time and length of the outage; provide to LRAPA a rationale for attributing the delay in reporting beyond the regulatory deadline to the EPA system outage; describe the measures taken or to be taken to minimize the delay in reporting; and identify a date by which the permittee proposes to report, or if the permittee has already met the reporting requirement at the time of the notification, the date the permittee reported. In any circumstance, the report must be submitted electronically as soon as possible after the outage is resolved. The decision to accept the claim of EPA system outage and allow an extension to the reporting deadline is solely within the discretion of the LRAPA. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(iiiiii) and 40 CFR 63.11176(d)]
- 20.d. If the permittee is required to electronically submit a report through CEDRI in the EPA's CDX and a *force majeure* event is about to occur, occurs, or has occurred or there are lingering effects from such an event within the period of time beginning five (5) business days prior to the date the submission is due, the permittee may assert a claim of *force*

*majeure* for failure to timely comply with the reporting requirement. For the purposes of this section, a *force majeure* event is defined as an event that will be or has been caused by circumstances beyond the control of the affected facility, its contractors, or any entity controlled by the affected facility that prevents the permittee from complying with the requirement to submit a report electronically within the time period prescribed. Examples of such events are acts of nature (e.g., hurricanes, earthquakes, or floods), acts of war or terrorism, or equipment failure or safety hazard beyond the control of the affected facility (e.g., large scale power outage). If the permittee intends to assert a claim of *force majeure*, the permittee must submit notification to LRAPA in writing as soon as possible following the date the permittee first knew, or through due diligence should have known, that the event may cause or caused a delay in reporting. The permittee must provide to LRAPA a written description of the *force majeure* event and a rationale for attributing the delay in reporting beyond the regulatory deadline to the *force majeure* event; describe the measures taken or to be taken to minimize the delay in reporting; and identify a date by which the permittee proposes to report, or if the permittee has already met the reporting requirement at the time of the notification, the date the permittee reported. In any circumstance, the reporting must occur as soon as possible after the *force majeure* event occurs. The decision to accept the claim of *force majeure* and allow an extension to the reporting deadline is solely within the discretion of LRAPA. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(iiiiii) and 40 CFR 63.11176(e)]

21. Records that must be kept. If the permittee owns or operates a surface coating operation, the permittee must keep the records specified in Conditions 21.a. through 21.f.. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(iiiiii) and 40 CFR 63.11177]
  - 21.a. Certification that each painter has completed the training specified in Condition 17.b. with the date the initial training and the most recent refresher training was completed. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(iiiiii) and 40 CFR 63.11177(a)]
  - 21.b. Documentation of the filter efficiency of any spray booth exhaust filter material, according to the procedure in Condition 17.a.ii.1. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(iiiiii) and 40 CFR 63.11177(b)]
  - 21.c. Documentation from the spray gun manufacturer that each spray gun with a cup capacity equal to or greater than 3.0 fluid ounces (89 cc) that does not meet the definition of an HVLP spray gun, electrostatic application, airless spray gun, or air assisted airless spray gun, has been determined by the LRAPA to achieve a transfer efficiency equivalent to that of an HVLP spray gun, according to the procedure in Condition 17.a.iii. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(iiiiii) and 40 CFR 63.11177(c)]
  - 21.d. Copies of any notification submitted as required by Condition 19 and copies of any report submitted as required by Condition 20. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(iiiiii) and 40 CFR 63.11177(d)]
  - 21.e. Records of any deviation from the requirements in Conditions 17, 18, 19, or 20. These records must include the date and time period of the deviation, and a description of the nature of the deviation and the actions taken to correct the deviation. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(iiiiii) and 40 CFR 63.11177(g)]
  - 21.f. Records of any assessments of source compliance performed in support of the initial notification, notification of compliance status, or annual notification of changes report. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(iiiiii) and 40 CFR 63.11177(h)]
22. Record retention and the format. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(iiiiii) and 40 CFR 63.11178]
  - 22.a. If the permittee owns or operates an affected source, the permittee must maintain copies of the records specified in Condition 21 for a period of at least five (5) years after the date of each record. Copies of records must be kept on site and in a printed or electronic form that is readily accessible for inspection for at least the first two (2) years after their date, and may be kept off-site after that two (2) year period. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(iiiiii) and 40 CFR 63.11178(a)]

### **Monitoring and Recordkeeping Requirements**

23. The permittee must monitor and maintain records for a period of at least five (5) years from the date of entry of the following information: [LRAPA 34-016(1) and LRAPA 42-0080]

Activity	Parameter	Units	Minimum Recording Frequency
<b>PSEL Recordkeeping</b>			
VOC-containing material CPDS or SDS	Each VOC-containing material	NA	Maintain documentation
VOC-containing material Usage	Material name and usage	Gallons	Monthly
VOC-containing material Usage	Density of material	Pounds per gallon	Each coating and solvent
VOC-containing material usage	VOC content	% by weight	Each coating and solvent
Spray booth filter particulate matter control efficiency	Control efficiency	%	Maintain documentation from each filter manufacturer
Spray booth filter replacement	Occurrence	NA	Upon Replacement
Facility-wide natural gas usage	NA	Therms or MMcf	Monthly
<b>40 CFR part 63 subpart HHHHHH Recordkeeping</b>			
All records required by 40 CFR part 63 subpart HHHHHH under Condition 21 of the permit.	NA	NA	As required
<b>General Recordkeeping</b>			
Log of nuisance complaints	NA	NA	Upon receipt of complaint
Visible Emission Survey	Opacity	%	Quarterly
Operation and Maintenance Plan	NA	NA	Maintain the current version on-site
Upset Log of all planned and unplanned excess emissions, as required by Condition G16 of the permit.	NA	NA	Per occurrence

### **Reporting Requirements**

24. The facility must submit to LRAPA the following reports by no later than the dates indicated in the table below: [LRAPA 34-016(1) and 42-0080(5)]

Report	Reporting Period	Due Date
PSEL pollutant emissions as calculated according to Conditions 5 and 7, including supporting calculations.	Annual	February 15
All reports required by 40 CFR part 63 subpart HHHHHH under Condition 20 of the permit.	Annual	February 15
A summary of maintenance and repairs performed on any pollution	Annual	February 15

Report	Reporting Period	Due Date
control devices at the facility.		
A summary of all complaints received by the permittee and their resolution as required by Condition G11.	Annual	February 15
The upset log information required by Condition G14, if any planned or unplanned excess emissions have occurred during the reporting period.	Annual	February 15

25. Unless otherwise specified, all reports, test results, notifications, etc., required by the above terms and conditions must be reported to the following office: [LRAPA 34-016]

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

#### **Outdoor Burning**

26. Commercial and industrial outdoor burning is prohibited, unless authorized pursuant to LRAPA 47-020. [LRAPA 47-015(4)&(5)]

#### **Fee Schedule**

27. In accordance with adopted regulations, the permittee will be invoiced for the annual permit fees on October 1<sup>st</sup>, with fees due December 1<sup>st</sup> of each year. [LRAPA 37-8020 Table 2]

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## **GENERAL PERMIT CONDITIONS**

### General Conditions and Disclaimers

- G1. A copy of this Air Contaminant Discharge Permit (ACDP) must be available on site for inspection upon request. [LRAPA 37-0020(3)]
- G2. The permittee must allow the Director or their authorized representatives to enter, during operation hours, any property, premises, or place for the purpose of investigating either an actual or suspected air contaminant source or to ascertain compliance or noncompliance with these rules or any issued order. The Director or their authorized representatives must also have access to any pertinent records relating to such property, including but not limited to blueprints, operation and maintenance records and logs, operating rules and procedures. [ORS 468.095 and 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. The permittee must not cause or permit the deposition of any particulate matter which is larger than 250 microns in size at sufficient duration and quantity, as to create an observable deposition upon the real property of another person. [LRAPA 32-055]
- 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 32-050(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 32-050(2)]
- 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. [LRAPA 48-015(1)]
- G10. The permittee may not cause or allow air contaminants from any source subject to regulation by LRAPA to cause a nuisance. [LRAPA 49-010(1)]
- G11. To demonstrate compliance with Conditions G4 through G10, the permittee must provide LRAPA with written notification within five (5) days of all complaints received by the permittee during the operation of the facility and maintain a log of each complaint received by the permittee during the operation of the facility. Documentation must include date of contact, time of observed complaint

condition, description of complaint condition, location of complainant, status of plant operation during the observed period, and time of response to complainant. The permittee must immediately (within one (1) hour during normal business hours) investigate the condition following the receipt of the complaint and the permittee must provide a response to the complainant within 24 hours, if possible, but no later than five (5) business days. [LRAPA 34-016(1)]

Excess Emissions: General Policy

- G12. Emissions of air contaminants in excess of applicable standards or permit conditions are unauthorized and are subject to enforcement action. section 36-001 through 36-030 apply to any permittee operating a source which emits air contaminants in excess of any applicable air quality rule or permit condition, including but not limited to excess emissions resulting from the breakdown of air pollution control devices 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 title 36. Emissions in excess of applicable standards are not excess emissions if the standard is in an NSPS or NESHAP and the NSPS or NESHAP exempts startups, shutdowns and malfunctions as defined in the applicable NSPS or NESHAP. [LRAPA 36-001(1)]

Excess Emissions: Notification and Record-keeping

- G13. This condition applies to all excess emissions not addressed in sections 36-010 and 36-015. [LRAPA 36-020(1)]
- a. The permittee, of a small source, as defined by subsection 36-005(2), need not immediately notify LRAPA of excess emissions events 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)(b)]
  - b. 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.
  - c. Follow-up reporting, if required by LRAPA, must contain all information required by Condition G16.
- G14. At each annual reporting period specified in this permit, or sooner if required by LRAPA, the permittee must submit a copy of the excess emission log entries for the reporting period, as required by Condition G16. [LRAPA 36-025(4)(a)]
- G15. 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.
- G16. The permittee must keep an excess emissions log of all planned and unplanned excess emissions. The excess emissions log must include the following: [LRAPA 36-025(3) and 36-025(1)]
- a. The date and time of the beginning of the excess emission event and the duration or best estimate of the time until return to normal operation;
  - b. The date and time the permittee notified LRAPA of the event;
  - c. The equipment involved;

- d. Whether the event occurred during startup, shutdown, maintenance, or as a result of a breakdown, malfunction, or emergency;
- e. Steps taken to mitigate emissions and corrective actions taken;
- f. The magnitude and duration of each occurrence of excess emissions during the course of an event and the increase over normal rates or concentrations as determined by continuous monitoring or a best estimate, supported by operating data and calculations;
- g. The final resolution of the cause of the excess emissions; and
- h. Where applicable, evidence supporting any claim that emissions in excess of technology-based limits were due to an emergency pursuant to section 36-040.

Excess emissions logs must be kept by the permittee for five (5) calendar years. [LRAPA 36-025(3)]

Excess Emissions: Scheduled Maintenance

- G17. If the permittee anticipates that scheduled maintenance of air contaminant sources or air pollution control devices may result in excess emissions, the permittee must obtain prior LRAPA authorization 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. The application must include the following: [LRAPA 36-015(1)]
- a. The reasons explaining the need for maintenance, including but not limited to: why the maintenance activity is necessary; why it would be impractical to shut down the source operation during the maintenance activity; if applicable, why air pollution control devices must be by-passed or operated at reduced efficiency during the maintenance activity; and why the excess emissions 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 device or system to be maintained;
  - c. Identification of the 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 at all times during the scheduled maintenance.
- G18. LRAPA will approve the procedures if it determines that they are consistent with good pollution control practices, will minimize emissions during such period to the extent practicable, and that no adverse health impact on the public will occur. The permittee must record all excess emissions in the excess emissions log as required in Condition G16. Approval of the procedures in Condition G17 does not shield the permittee from an enforcement action, but LRAPA will consider whether the procedures were followed in determining whether an enforcement action is appropriate. [LRAPA 36-015(2)]
- G19. No scheduled maintenance associated with the approved procedures in Condition G18 that is likely to result in excess emissions may occur during any period in which an Air Pollution Alert, Air Pollution Warning, or Air Pollution Emergency has been declared, or during an announced yellow or red woodstove advisory period, in areas determined by LRAPA as PM<sub>2.5</sub> or PM<sub>10</sub>

nonattainment areas. [LRAPA 36-015(6)]

- G20. In cases where LRAPA has not received notification of scheduled maintenance that is likely to cause excess emissions within the required 72 hours prior to the event according to Condition G17, or where such approval has not been waived pursuant to subsection 36-015(3), the permittee must immediately notify LRAPA by telephone of the situation, and must be subject to the requirements of Conditions G14 and G16. [LRAPA 36-015(7)]

#### Air Pollution Emergencies

- G21. The permittee must, upon declaration of an air pollution alert, air pollution warning, or air pollution emergency, take all emission reduction measures specified in Tables I, II, and III of title 51. Permittees responsible for a source of air contamination within a Priority I AQCR must, upon declaration of an episode condition affecting the locality of the air contamination source, take all appropriate actions specified in the applicable table and must take all appropriate actions specified in an LRAPA-approved preplanned abatement strategy for such condition which has been submitted and is on file with LRAPA. [LRAPA 51-015]

#### Notification of Construction/Modification

- G22. The permittee must notify LRAPA in writing using an LRAPA "Notice of Intent to Construct" form, or other permit application forms and obtain approval in accordance with section 34-010 and 34-035 through 34-038 before: [LRAPA 34-010]
- a. Constructing, installing or establishing a new stationary source that will cause an increase in regulated pollutant emissions;
  - b. Making any physical change or change in the operation of an existing stationary source that will cause an increase, on an hourly basis at full production, in any regulated pollutant emissions; or
  - c. Constructing or modifying any pollution control equipment.

#### Notification of Name Change

- G23. 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. [LRAPA 37-0030(4)]

Applicable administrative fees may be required for the name change application.

#### Permit Renewal

- G24. 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 ACDPs. [LRAPA 37-0040(2)(b)]
- G25. A source may not be operated after the expiration date of a permit, unless any of the following occur prior to the expiration date of the permit: [LRAPA 37-0082(1)(a)]
- a. A timely and complete application for renewal or reassignment has been submitted; or

- b. Another type of permit, ACDP or Title V, has been applied for or issued authorizing the operation of the source.
- G26. For a source operating under an ACDP or LRAPA Title V Operating Permit, a requirement established in an earlier ACDP remains in effect notwithstanding expiration of the ACDP, unless the provision expires by its terms or unless the provision is modified or terminated in accordance with the procedures used to establish the requirement initially. [LRAPA 37-0082(1)(c)]
- G27. Any person 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. [LRAPA 37-0040(4)]

Termination Conditions

- G28. This permit terminates upon: [LRAPA 37-0082(2)]
  - a. Issuance of a renewal, reassigned ACDP or a new ACDP for the same activity or operation;
  - b. Written request by the permittee to LRAPA requesting termination. If LRAPA determines that a permit is no longer needed, LRAPA will confirm termination in writing to the permittee;
  - c. Failure to submit a timely and complete application for permit renewal or reassignment as required in section 37-0040. Termination is effective on the permit expiration date; or
  - d. Failure to pay annual fees within 90 days of the invoice due date as issued by LRAPA, unless prior arrangements for a payment plan have been approved in writing by LRAPA.
- G29. 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. LRAPA will provide notice of the intent to revoke the permit to the permittee under title 31. The notice will include the reasons why the permit will be revoked, and include an opportunity for the permittee to request a contested case hearing prior to the revocation. A written request for hearing must be received by LRAPA within 60 days from service of the notice on the permittee, and must state the grounds of the request. The hearing will be conducted as a contested case hearing under ORS 183.413 through 183.470 and title 14. The permit will continue in effect until the 60th day after service of the notice on the permittee, if the permittee does not timely request a hearing, or until a final order is issued if the permittee timely requests a hearing. [LRAPA 37-0082(5)(a)]
- G30. Reinstatement of Terminated Permit [37-0082(4)]
  - a. A permit subject to termination under Condition G28.c. may only be reinstated if, not later than 30 days after the permit expiration date, the permittee submits a complete renewal application and pays a late application fee equivalent to the initial new permitting application fee that would apply if the source was a new source, in which case the existing, expired permit will be reinstated effective as of the permit expiration date and will remain in effect until final action has been taken on the renewal application to issue or deny a permit;
  - b. A permit terminated under Condition G28.d. may only be reinstated if, not later than 90 days after termination, the permittee pays all unpaid annual fees and applicable late fees in which case the existing permit will be reinstated effective on the date of termination; or
  - c. A terminated permit may only be reinstated as provided in Conditions G30.a. and G30.b. If neither Condition G30.a. and G30.b. apply, the former permittee of a terminated permit who wishes to obtain an ACDP must submit a complete application for a new permit, including

paying applicable new source permit application fees and any unpaid annual fees and late fees that were due under the terminated permit. Until LRAPA issues or reassigns a new permit, the source may not operate.

- G31. 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 under title 31. The notification will set forth the specific reasons for the revocation or refusal to renew and will provide an opportunity for the permittee to request a contested case hearing for review of the revocation or refusal to renew. A permittee's written request for hearing must be received by LRAPA within 90 days of service of the notice on the permittee and must state the grounds for the request. The hearing will be conducted as a contested case hearing under ORS 183.413 through 183.470 and 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 90 days. If a request for a hearing is timely received, the revocation or refusal to renew will remain in place until issuance of a final order. [LRAPA 37-0082(5)(b)]
- G32. Any hearing requested must be conducted pursuant to the rules of LRAPA. [LRAPA title 14]

#### Approval to Construct

- G33. The permittee of a source that receives approval to construct or modify must commence construction within 18 months of approval, or other date approved in writing by LRAPA.

Construction or modification approval terminates and is invalid for the following reasons:

- A. Construction or modification is not commenced within 18 months after LRAPA issues such approval, by an alternative deadline established by LRAPA under this section, or by the deadline approved by LRAPA in an extension under paragraph G33.b.;
  - B. Construction or modification is discontinued for a period of 18 months or more; or
  - C. Construction or modification is not completed within 18 months of the anticipated date of construction completion included in the application.
- b. The permittee may submit a request to extend the construction or modification commencement deadline by submitting a written, detailed explanation of why the source could not commence construction or modification within the initial 18-month period. LRAPA may grant, for good cause, one 18-month construction or modification approval extension.

#### Asbestos

- G34. The permittee must comply with the asbestos abatement requirements in title 43 for all activities involving asbestos-containing materials, including, but not limited to, demolition, renovation, repair, construction, and maintenance. [LRAPA title 43]

#### Sampling, Testing and Measurement General Requirements

- G35. Testing must be conducted in accordance with the DEQ's Source Sampling Manual, the DEQ's Continuous Monitoring Manual, or an applicable EPA Reference Method unless LRAPA (if allowed under applicable federal requirements): [LRAPA 35-0120(3)]
- a. Specifies or approves minor changes in methodology in specific cases;

- b. Approves the use of an equivalent or alternative method as defined in title 12;
  - c. Waives the testing requirement because the permittee has satisfied LRAPA that the affected facility is in compliance with applicable requirements; or
  - d. Approves shorter sampling times and smaller sample volumes when necessitated by process variables or other factors.
- G36. LRAPA must be notified of all source sampling projects that are required by LRAPA, including federal requirements that have been delegated to LRAPA by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). Unless specified by rule or by permit condition, LRAPA must receive notification at least 30 days in advance of the source test date. Notification may be submitted electronically or by hardcopy, and be accompanied by a source test plan. In addition, LRAPA must be notified of all source sampling projects that are not required by LRAPA if test results are relied upon in permitting a source, used as evidence in an enforcement case, or used to demonstrate compliance with non-delegated federal requirements. [Source Sampling Manual, Vol. 1, November 2018, Section 2.2]
- G37. A source test plan must be approved by LRAPA in advance of all source sampling projects that are required by LRAPA, including federal requirements delegated to LRAPA by EPA. If not otherwise specified by rule or permit condition, LRAPA must be provided at least 30 days to review and approve source test plans. The source test plan will be reviewed by LRAPA [Source Sampling Manual, Vol. 1, November 2018, Section 2.3]
- G38. For demonstrating compliance with an emission standard, the stack test must successfully demonstrate that a facility is capable of complying with the applicable standard under all normal operating conditions. Therefore, a permittee should conduct the source test while operating under typical worst-case conditions that generate the highest emissions. During the compliance demonstration, new or modified equipment should operate at levels that equal or exceed ninety-percent (90%) of the design capacity. For existing equipment, emission units should operate at levels that equal or exceed ninety-percent (90%) of normal maximum operating rates. Furthermore, the process material(s) and fuel(s) that generate the highest emissions for the pollutant(s) being tested should be used during the testing. Operating requirements for performance tests are often specified by state or federal rule, or by permit condition. [Source Sampling Manual, Vol. 1, November 2018, Section 2.9]

#### Reference Test Methods

- G39. Unless otherwise indicated elsewhere in this permit, whenever emission testing is required, the permittee must use the source sampling methods listed in Appendix B or Appendix C of DEQ's Source Sampling Manual. [Source Sampling Manual, Vol. 1, November 2018]

[Revised 3/19/24]

# **LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS THAT MAY BE USED IN THIS PERMIT**

ACDP	Air Contaminant Discharge Permit	MM	Million
AQMA	Air Quality Management Area	MMBtu	Million British thermal units
ACS	Applied coating solids	MMCF	Million cubic feet
Act	Federal Clean Air Act	NA	Not applicable
ASTM	American Society of Testing and Materials	NESHAP	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants
BDT	Bone dry ton	NO <sub>x</sub>	Nitrogen oxides
Btu	British thermal unit	NSPS	New Source Performance Standards
CAM	Compliance Assurance Monitoring	NSR	New Source Review
CAO	Cleaner Air Oregon	O <sub>2</sub>	Oxygen
CD ID	Control device identifier	OAR	Oregon Administrative Rules
CEMS	Continuous Emissions Monitoring System	ODEQ	Oregon Department of Environmental Quality
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations	OPR	Operation
CI	Compression Ignition	ORS	Oregon Revised Statutes
CMS	Continuous Monitoring System	O&M	Operation and maintenance
CO	Carbon Monoxide	SB	Lead
CO <sub>2</sub>	Carbon dioxide	PCD	Pollution Control Device
CO <sub>2</sub> e	Carbon dioxide equivalent	PM	Particulate matter
COMS	Continuous Opacity Monitoring System	PM <sub>2.5</sub>	Particulate matter less than 2.5 microns in size
CPDS	Certified Product Data Sheet	PM <sub>10</sub>	Particulate matter less than 10 microns in size
CPMS	Continuous parameter monitoring system	ppm	Parts per million
DEQ	Department of Environmental Quality	PSEL	Plant Site Emission Limit
dscf	Dry standard cubic feet	psia	pounds per square inch, actual
EF	Emission factor	PTE	Potential to Emit
EPA	US Environmental Protection Agency	QIP	Quality Improvement Plan
EU	Emissions Unit	RICE	Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engine
EU ID	Emission unit identifier	SACC	Semi-Annual Compliance Certification
FCAA	Federal Clean Air Act	SCEMP	Surrogate Compliance Emissions Monitoring Parameter
ft <sup>2</sup>	Square foot	Scf	Standard cubic foot
FSA	Fuel sampling and analysis	SDS	Safety data sheet
gal	Gallon	SER	Significant emission rate
GHG	Greenhouse Gas	SERP	Source emissions reduction plan
gr/dscf	Grain per dry standard cubic feet (1 pound = 7000 grains)	SI	Spark Ignition
HAP	Hazardous Air Pollutants as defined by LRAPA title 12	SIC	Standard Industrial Code
HCFC	Halogenated Chlorofluorocarbons	SIP	State Implementation Plan
Hr	Hour	SO <sub>2</sub>	Sulfur dioxide
ID	Identification number or label	ST	Source test
I&M	Inspection and maintenance	TAC	Toxic air contaminant
Lb	Pound	TACT	Typically Achievable Control Technology
LRAPA	Lane Regional Air Protection Agency	TEU	Toxic Emission Unit
MACT	Maximum Achievable Control Technology	TPY	Tons per year
MBF	Thousand board feet	VE	Visible emissions
MERV	Minimum efficiency reporting values	VMT	Vehicle miles traveled
MFHAP	Metal fabrication or finishing metal hazardous air pollutants	VOC	Volatile organic compounds
		Year	A period consisting of any 12-consecutive calendar month