



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:

Lane Forest Products, Inc.
2111 Prairie Road
Eugene, Oregon 97402

Information Relied Upon:

Application Number: 69324
Date Received: February 13, 2023

Facility Location:

2111 Prairie Road
Eugene, Oregon 97402

Land Use Compatibility Statement:

From: City of Eugene
Date: December 29, 1998

Permit Number: 204741

Permit Type: Simple

Primary SIC: 2875 Compost

Secondary SIC: 5261 Mulches

Issuance Date: [Insert Upon Issuance]

Expiration Date: [Insert Upon Issuance]

Max Hueftle, Operations Manager

Effective Date

Travis Knudsen, Acting Director

Effective Date

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

Title 37 Table 1 Code	Source Description
Part B: 75	Source which would have actual emissions, if the source were to operate uncontrolled, of 5 or more tons per year of direct PM ₁₀ if located in a PM ₁₀ maintenance area, or 10 tons/yr or more of any single criteria pollutant

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 a Type 1 or Type 2 change under LRAPA 34- 035 in accordance with LRAPA 34-010 and 34-035 through 34-038.

Emission Unit Description

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

Emission Unit ID	Description	Date Manufactured
G-09	Grinder fired on fuel oil, 765 Hp, 18.099 displacement liters/cylinder	03/05/07
G-12	Grinder fired on fuel oil, 765 Hp, 18.099 displacement liters/cylinder	09/22/09
G-15	Grinder fired on fuel oil, 765 Hp, 18.099 displacement liters/cylinder	06/06/12
G-16	Grinder fired on fuel oil, 765 Hp, 18.099 displacement liters/cylinder	04/21/16
G-18	Grinder fired on fuel oil, 765 Hp, 18.099 displacement liters/cylinder	02/01/18
E-120	Grinder, electrically powered, 600 Hp	04/12/22
Piles	Market Storage Piles: biomass and rock products	NA
Screens	Screens, electrically powered	NA
SC-4	Screen fired on fuel oil, 89.7 Hp, 1.3 displacement liters/cylinder	10/2000

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 42-0080(3) and OAR 340-222-0041(2)]

Annual PSELs

Pollutant	PSEL (tons per year)
PM	20
PM ₁₀	14
PM _{2.5}	3.7
VOC	39

4. Any changes in operation that may increase emissions above the PSEL must be approved by LRAPA. Failure to do so may result in enforcement actions being taken by LRAPA. [LRAPA 37-0020(7)]

Production Limitation

5. To ensure compliance with the PSELs, the permittee must limit the total biomass and soil material throughput (bark, mulch and bedding, soils and compost, etc.) for EU Piles to a maximum of 175,000 bone dry tons per 12-month rolling period (BDT/year). [LRAPA 42-0080]
6. To ensure compliance with the PSELs, the permittee must limit the total grinding and screening throughput to a maximum of 250,000 bone dry tons per 12-month rolling period (BDT/year). [LRAPA 42-0080]
7. To ensure compliance with the PSELs, the permittee must limit the total rock material throughput (rock, bulk rock and gravel, etc.) for EU Piles to a maximum of 75,000 tons per 12-month rolling period (BDT/year). [LRAPA 42-0080]

General Performance Standards and Emissions Limits

8. The permittee must ensure that emissions from the engine exhaust in EU SC-4 do not equal or exceed 20 percent opacity for a period or periods aggregating more than three (3) minutes in any one (1) hour. [LRAPA 32-010-(2) and (3)]
9. For the engine exhaust in EU SC-4, the permittee must not cause, suffer, allow, or permit particulate matter emissions from any air contaminant source installed, constructed or modified on or after June 1, 1970 but prior to April 16, 2015 in excess of 0.14 grains per dry standard cubic foot if there are no representative compliance source test results. [LRAPA 32-015(2)(b)(B)]
10. The permittee must not cause, suffer, allow or permit the emissions of particulate matter in any one (1) hour from any process in excess of the amount shown in LRAPA 32-8010, for the process weight allocated to the process. [LRAPA 32-045]
11. The permittee must not cause, suffer, allow or permit any materials to be handled, transported, or stored; or a building, its appurtenances, or a road to be used, constructed, altered, repaired or demolished; or any equipment to be operated, without taking reasonable precautions to prevent particulate matter from becoming airborne. Such reasonable precautions must include, but are not limited to the following: [LRAPA 48-015(1)]
 - 11.a. Use, where possible, of water or chemicals for control of dust in the demolition of existing buildings or structures, construction operations, the grading of roads or the clearing of land;
 - 11.b. Application of water or other suitable chemicals on unpaved roads, materials stockpiles, and other surfaces which can create airborne dusts;
 - 11.c. Full or partial enclosure of materials stockpiles in cases where application of water or other suitable chemicals is not sufficient to prevent particulate matter from becoming airborne;
 - 11.d. Installation and use of hoods, fans, and fabric filters to enclose and vent the handling of dusty materials;
 - 11.e. The covering of moving, open bodied trucks transporting materials likely to become airborne;
 - 11.f. The prompt removal from paved streets of earth or other material which does or may become airborne.
12. The permittee must demonstrate compliance with Condition 10 by conducting a fugitive emissions survey. At least once each month for a minimum period of 30 minutes, the permittee must visually survey the facility using EPA Method 22 for any sources of fugitive emissions. For purposes of this

condition, fugitive emissions are visible emissions that leave the plant site boundary for a period or periods totaling more than 18 seconds in a six-minute period. The person conducting EPA Method 22 does not have to be EPA Method 9 certified. However, the individual conducting 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) and LRAPA 48-015(2)&(3)]

- 12.a.If sources of fugitive emissions are identified that leave the plant site boundary for a period or periods totaling more than 18 seconds in a six-minute period, the permittee must immediately take corrective action to minimize the fugitive emissions, including but not limited to those actions identified in Condition 9. After taking corrective action, the permittee must conduct another fugitive emissions survey using EPA Method 22 within 24 hours of the previous fugitive emissions survey.
- 12.b.If the fugitive emissions survey performed within 24 hours of the previous fugitive emissions survey detects visible emissions that leave the plant site boundary for a period or periods totaling more than 18 seconds in a six-minute period, the permittee must immediately notify LRAPA. LRAPA may require the facility to develop and implement a Fugitive Emission Control Plan to prevent any visible emissions from leaving the plant site boundary.
13. The permittee must operate the water spray system(s) on grinders (EUs G-9 through G-13), as needed to prevent particulate matter (PM) from becoming airborne. [LRAPA 48-015]

40 CFR part 60 subpart IIII – Standards of Performance for Stationary Compression Ignitions Combustion Engines (CI ICE) Requirements:

Applicability

14. The permittee must certify annually that the each engine in EUs: G-09, G-12, G-15, G-16, and G-18 continues to meet the definition of a nonroad engine as defined at [40 CFR 1068.30](#). [LRAPA 34-016]
 - 14.a.If the permittee identifies that an engine in For EUs: G-09, G-12, G-15, G-16, and G-18 no longer meets the definition of a nonroad engine as defined at [40 CFR 1068.30](#), the facility must follow the requirements of 40 CFR part 1098 and submit to LRAPA an application to modify the permit to include the Subpart IIII NSPS regulations.

40 CFR part 63 subpart ZZZZ – National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines (CI ICE) Requirements: Diesel-Fired Screen (SC-4) [LRAPA 44-150(5)(ffff)]

15. If the permittee owns or operates an existing stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions, the permittee must comply with the requirements in Table 2d of 40 CFR 63 subpart ZZZZ as listed below: [40 CFR 63.6603(a)]
 - 15.a.Change oil and filter every 1,000 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, except as allowed by Condition 15;
 - 15.b.Inspect air cleaner every 1,000 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary; and
 - 15.c.Inspect all hoses and belts every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.
16. The permittee has the option of utilizing an oil analysis program in order to extend the specified oil change requirement in Condition 14. The oil analysis must be performed at the same frequency specified for changing the oil in Condition 14. The analysis program must at a minimum analyze the following three parameters: Total Base Number, viscosity, and percent water content. The condemning limits for these parameters are as follows: [40 CFR 63.6625(i)]

- 16.a. Total Base Number is less than 30 percent of the Total Base Number of the oil when new;
- 16.b. Viscosity of the oil has changed by more than 20 percent from the viscosity of the oil when new; or
- 16.c. Percent water content (by volume) is greater than 0.5.

If all of these condemning limits in Conditions 15.a through 15.c are not exceeded, the permittee is not required to change the oil. If any of the limits are exceeded, the permittee must change the oil within 2 days of receiving the results of the analysis; if the engine is not in operation when the results of the analysis are received, the permittee must change the oil within 2 days or before commencing operation, whichever is later. The permittee must keep records of the parameters that are analyzed as part of the program, the results of the analysis, and the oil changes for the engine. The analysis program must be part of the maintenance plan for the engine.

- 17. The permittee's monitoring, installation, collection, operation, and maintenance requirements include the following: [40 CFR 63.6625]
 - 17.a. The permittee must operate and maintain the stationary RICE in SC-4 and after-treatment control device (if any) according to the manufacturer's emission-related written instructions or develop their own maintenance plan which must provide to the extent practicable for the maintenance and operation of the engine in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions. [40 CFR 63.6625(i)]
 - 17.b. The permittee must minimize the SC-4 engine's time spent at idle during startup and minimize the engine's startup time to a period needed for appropriate and safe loading of the engine, not to exceed 30 minutes, after which time the emission standards applicable to all times other than startup in Condition 14. [40 CFR 63.6625(h)]
- 18. The permittee's general requirements for complying with 40 CFR 63 subpart ZZZZ are the following: [40 CFR 63.6605]
 - 18.a. The permittee must be in compliance with the emission limitations and operating limitations in this subpart that apply at all times. [40 CFR 63.6605(a)]
 - 18.b. The permittee must operate and maintain the stationary RICE according to the manufacturer's emission-related written instructions or develop a maintenance plan which must provide to the extent practicable for the maintenance and operation of the engine in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice 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 this standard have been achieved. Determination of whether such operation and maintenance procedures are being used 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. [40 CFR 63.6605(b)]
- 19. The permittee must demonstrate continuous compliance with each operating limitation in Table 2d to 40 CFR 63 subpart ZZZZ that apply to the permittee according to the methods specified in Table 6 of 40 CFR 63 subpart ZZZZ. [40 CFR 63.6640(a)]
- 20. The permittee must keep the following records: [40 CFR 63.6655(a)]
 - 20.a. If the permittee must comply with operating limitations, the permittee must keep the records described in Condition 19.a.i through 19.a.iii: [40 CFR 63.6655(a)]
 - 20.a.i. A copy of each notification and report that the permittee submitted to comply with this subpart, including all documentation supporting any Initial Notification or Notification of Compliance Status that the permittee submitted, according to the requirement in 40 CFR 63.10(b)(2)(xiv).

- 20.a.ii. Records of the occurrence and duration of each malfunction of operation (i.e., process equipment) or the air pollution control and monitoring equipment.
 - 20.a.iii. Records of actions taken during periods of malfunction to minimize emissions in accordance with 40 CFR 63.6605(b), including corrective actions to restore malfunctioning process and air pollution control and monitoring equipment to its normal or usual manner of operation.
21. The permittee must keep the records required in Table 6 of 40 CFR 63 subpart ZZZZ to show continuous compliance with each emission or operating limitation that applies to them. [40 CFR 63.6655(d)]
22. The permittee must keep records of the maintenance conducted on the stationary RICE in order to demonstrate that the permittee operated and maintained the stationary RICE and after-treatment control device (if any) according to the permittee's own maintenance plan. [40 CFR 63.6655(e)]
23. The permittee must keep their records in the following form and length of time: [40 CFR 63.6660]
- 23.a. The permittee's records must be in a form suitable and readily available for expeditious review according to 40 CFR 63.10(b)(1). [40 CFR 63.6660(a)]
 - 23.b. As specified in 40 CFR 63.10(b)(1), the permittee must keep each record for 5 years following the date of each occurrence, measurement, maintenance, corrective action, report, or record. [40 CFR 63.6660(b)]
 - 23.c. The permittee must keep each record readily accessible in hard copy or electronic form for at least 5 years after the date of each occurrence, measurement, maintenance, corrective action, report, or record, according to 40 CFR 63.10(b)(1). [40 CFR 63.6660(c)]

Monitoring and Recordkeeping Requirements

24. ***By the fifteenth (15th) working day of each month***, the permittee must monitor and maintain records of the following information. A record of the required information must be maintained for a period of five (5) years at the plant site and must be available for inspection by authorized representatives of LRAPA. [LRAPA 34-016(1) and LRAPA 42-0080]

Parameter	Units	Minimum Recording Frequency
Emission Unit Recordkeeping		
Maintenance of Water Spray System on Horizontally Fed Grinders	NA	Each Occurrence
Hours of Operation, Fuel Type and Fuel Quantity Used in SC-4	Hours, fuel type, and gallons	Monthly
Tons of Biomass and Soils* Stored in Piles	Bone Dry Tons (BDT)	Monthly
Tons of Rock Material* Stored in Piles	Tons	Monthly

Parameter	Units	Minimum Recording Frequency
Statement of Certification in Accordance with Condition 13	NA	Annually
40 CFR 63 Subpart ZZZZ Recordkeeping: Records of actions taken during periods of malfunction to minimize emissions	NA	Each occurrence
40 CFR 63 Subpart ZZZZ Recordkeeping: Records of inspections and maintenance performed according to the manufacturer's or the permittee's maintenance plan	NA	Each occurrence
General Recordkeeping		
Log each complaint from the public and the resolution	NA	Upon receipt
Upset log of all planned and unplanned excess emissions (See Condition G13)	NA	Per occurrence

*See emission detail sheets in review report for the various products included.

Reporting Requirements

25. An annual summary must be submitted for the information in Condition 23, and General Condition G15. ***The report must be submitted by March 15 of each year.*** [LRAPA 34-016]
26. Unless otherwise specified, all reports, test results, notification, 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

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

Fee Schedule

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

MH
4/12/24

Abbreviations, Acronyms, and Definitions

ACDP	Air Contaminant Discharge Permit	NO _x	Nitrogen oxides
AIE	Aggregate Insignificant Emissions	NSPS	New Source Performance Standard
Agency	Lane Regional Air Protection Agency	NSR	New Source Review
ASTM	American Society for Testing and Materials	O ₂	Oxygen
AQMA	Air Quality Maintenance Area	OAR	Oregon Administrative Rules
Calendar year	The 12-month period beginning January 1 st and ending December 31 st	ORS	Oregon Revised Statutes
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations	O&M	Operation and Maintenance
CMS	Continuous Monitoring System	Pb	Lead
CO	Carbon monoxide	PCD	Pollution control device
DEQ	Oregon Department of Environmental Quality	PIR	Paved Industrial Roads
dscf	dry standard cubic foot	PM	Particulate matter
EPA	US Environmental Protection Agency	PM ₁₀	Particulate matter less than 10 microns in size
FCAA	Federal Clean Air Act	PM _{2.5}	Particulate matter less than 2.5 microns in size
gal	gallon(s)	ppmv	Part per million by volume
gr/dscf	Grains per dry standard cubic foot	PSD	Prevention of Significant Deterioration
HAP	Hazardous Air Pollutant as defined by LRAPA title 44	PSEL	Plant Site Emission Limit
IC	Internal Combustion	PTE	Potential to Emit
I&M	Inspection and maintenance	RACT	Reasonable Available Control Technology
lb	pound(s)	RICE	Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engine
LFG	Landfill Gas	scf	Standard cubic foot
LRAPA	Lane Regional Air Protection Agency	SER	Significant Emission Rate
MMBtu	Million British thermal units	SEM	Surface Emission Monitor
MMcf	Million cubic feet	SIC	Standard Industrial Code
NA	Not applicable	SIP	State Implementation Plan
NESHAP	National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants	SO ₂	Sulfur dioxide
		Special Control Area	As defined in LRAPA title 29
		TRS	Total Reduced Sulfur
		THC	Total Hydrocarbon
		UPR	Unpaved Roads
		VE	Visible emissions
		VOC	Volatile organic compound
		Year	A period consisting of any 12-consecutive months

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_{2.5} or PM₁₀ 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]