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

STANDARD AIR CONTAMINANT DISCHARGE PERMIT (STANDARD ACDP)

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

Issued To:
Seneca Sawmill Company, LLC
P.O. Box 851
Eugene, Oregon 97440

Facility Location:
90201 Highway 99N
Eugene, Oregon 97402

Permit Number: 207459
Permit Type: Standard
Primary SIC: 2421 - Sawmill/Planing Mill
Issuance Date: September 20, 2022
Expiration Date: September 20, 2027
Modification Date: June 6, 2024

Information Relied Upon:
Application Number: 70456
Dated: January 15, 2024

Land Use Compatibility Statement:
From: City of Eugene
Date: January 22, 2001

Travis Knudsen, Executive Director

6/6/24
Effective Date

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

Title 37 Table 1 Code	Source Description
Part B: 62	Sawmills and/or planing mills 25,000 or more board feet/maximum 8 hour finished product
Part C: 5	All sources having the potential to emit more than 100 tons or more of any regulated pollutant, except GHG, in a year

ADDENDUM NO. 1
Non-PSD/NSR Moderate Technical Permit Modification

In accordance with subparagraph 37-0066(4)(b)(B) of LRAPA's Rules and Regulations, Standard Air Contaminant Discharge Permit No. 207459 issued on September 20, 2022 is hereby modified and replaced in entirety by the following conditions.

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. The existing emission units regulated by this permit before the modification authorized by this Standard ACDP are the following:

Emission Unit ID	Emission Unit Description	Pollution Control Device Description (PCD ID)	Installed / Last Modified
Significant Emission Units			
MH	Sawmill/Planing Mill Activities	Main Baghouse (EP-01) Mill A Planer Baghouse No. 1 (EP-02A) Stud Mill Sawdust Baghouse (EP-05) Stud Mill Planer Shaving Baghouse (EP-06) Mill A Sawdust Baghouse (EP-08) One (1) Target Box with Filter (EP-11)	<2015 <2015 <2015 <2015 <2015 <2015
K1	Dimensional Dry Kiln	None	>2015
K2	Dimensional Dry Kiln	None	>2015
K3	Dimensional Dry Kiln	None	>2015
K4	Dimensional Dry Kiln	None	>2015
K5	Stud Dry Kiln (S1)	None	2011
K6	Stud Dry Kiln (S2)	None	2012
K7	Stud Dry Kiln (S3)	None	2014
K8	Stud Dry Kiln	None	>2015
Boiler-3	One (1) 50 MMBtu/hr Natural Gas-Fired Boiler	None	2016
Boiler-4	One (1) 50 MMBtu/hr Natural Gas-Fired Boiler	None	TBI
Boiler-5	One (1) 50 MMBtu/hr Natural Gas-Fired Boiler	None	TBI
GDF	Gasoline Dispensing Facility	None	1980's
Categorically Insignificant Activities			
CIA-1	Diesel-Fired 150 kW Emergency Generator	None	2016
CIA-2	Diesel Storage Tanks	None	1980's

3. The new and modified emission units regulated by this permit after the modification authorized by this Standard ACDP are the following:

Emission Unit ID	Emission Unit Description	Pollution Control Device Description (PCD ID)	Installed / Last Modified
Significant Emission Units			
MH	Sawmill/Planing Mill Activities	Main Baghouse (EP-01)	<2015

Emission Unit ID	Emission Unit Description	Pollution Control Device Description (PCD ID)	Installed / Last Modified
		Dimensional Planer Baghouse No. 1 (EP-02) Stud Mill Planer Baghouse No. 1 (EP-05) Stud Mill Planer Baghouse No. 2 (EP-06) Planer Trim Saw Sawdust Baghouse (EP-08) One (1) Target Box with Filter (EP-11)	<2015 TBI TBI TBI TBI
K5–K12	Eight (8) Stud Dry Kilns	None	TBI
MG	Mill Grinding	Mill Grinding Cyclone and Baghouse (EP-013)	TBI
Aggregate Insignificant Activities			
AIA-1	Plasma Table with Torch	Semi-dry Plasma Table	TBI
AIA-2	Paint Booth	Dry filters	TBI
AIA-3	Welding and Fabrication	None	TBI
Categorically Insignificant Activities			
CIA-2	Diesel Storage Tanks	None	None

Plant Site Emission Limits (PSELs)

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

Pollutant	PSEL (TPY)
PM	22
PM_{10}	22
$PM_{2.5}$	22
CO	24
NO_x	25
SO_2	1.1
VOC	249
GHG (as CO_2e)	76,933

PSEL Monitoring and Compliance

5. By the 15th working day of each month, the permittee must determine compliance with the previous consecutive 12 calendar month PSELs. Compliance with the PSELs are determined for each consecutive 12 calendar month period based on the following calculation for each regulated pollutant: [LRAPA 34-016, 35-0270 and 42-0080(4)(c)]

$$E = AIA + EE + \sum_{i=1}^{12} \frac{EF \cdot P_n}{2000}$$

Where:
E = Emissions in tons per year for a given regulated pollutant;
AIA = 1 ton for any consecutive 12 calendar month period for any aggregate insignificant activities, by pollutant;
EE = Any excess emissions, by pollutant, in tons per year;
Σ = Symbol representing “summation of”;
EF = Pollutant emission factor in Condition 6;
P = Process production or time of operation, in units compatible with the emission factor;
n = A given process that emits the same regulated pollutant; and
i = Month, beginning with the most recent, summing for 12 preceding, consecutive calendar months.

6. The permittee must use the following emission rates or emission factors for calculating pollutant 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	Emission Unit Description	Pollutant	Emission Factor or Rate	Units	Source
MH	Sawmill baghouses	$PM/PM_{10}/PM_{2.5}$	0.001	Lb/BDT	AQGP-010
	Sawmill target box	PM	0.025	Lb/BDT	Modified AQGP-010
	Sawmill target box	$PM_{10}/PM_{2.5}$	0.02125	Lb/BDT	Modified AQGP-010
Boiler-3	Combusting natural gas	$PM/PM_{10}/PM_{2.5}$	2.5	Lb/MMCF	AQ-EF05
		SO_2	1.7	Lb/MMCF	AQ-EF05
		NO_X	0.037	Lb/MMBtu	Manf. Guarantee
		CO	0.036	Lb/MMBtu	Manf. Guarantee
		VOC	5.5	Lb/MMCF	AQ-EF05
		GHG (CO_2 eq.)	117	L/MMBtu	40 CFR 64
Boiler-4	Combusting natural gas	$PM/PM_{10}/PM_{2.5}$	2.5	Lb/MMCF	AQ-EF05
		SO_2	1.7	Lb/MMCF	AQ-EF05
		NO_X	0.037	Lb/MMBtu	Manf. Guarantee
		CO	0.036	Lb/MMBtu	Manf. Guarantee
		VOC	5.5	Lb/MMCF	AQ-EF05
		GHG (CO_2 eq.)	117	L/MMBtu	40 CFR 64
Boiler-5	Combusting natural gas	$PM/PM_{10}/PM_{2.5}$	2.5	Lb/MMCF	AQ-EF05
		SO_2	1.7	Lb/MMCF	AQ-EF05
		NO_X	0.037	Lb/MMBtu	Manf. Guarantee
		CO	0.036	Lb/MMBtu	Manf. Guarantee
		VOC	5.5	Lb/MMCF	AQ-EF05
		GHG (CO_2 eq.)	117	L/MMBtu	40 CFR 64
K1 through K12	Processing green Douglas fir	$PM/PM_{10}/PM_{2.5}$	0.02	Lb/MBF	AQ-EF09
		VOC	1.116	Lb/MBF	AQ-EF09
	Processing green Hemlock	$PM/PM_{10}/PM_{2.5}$	0.05	Lb/MBF	AQ-EF09
		VOC	0.396	Lb/MBF	AQ-EF09
	Processing burnt Douglas fir	$PM/PM_{10}/PM_{2.5}$	0.02	Lb/MBF	AQ-EF09
		VOC	0.669	Lb/MBF	Application
	Processing burnt Hemlock	$PM/PM_{10}/PM_{2.5}$	0.05	Lb/MBF	AQ-EF09
		VOC	0.238	Lb/MBF	Application
GDF	Gasoline throughput	VOC	13.1	Lb/1000 gal	Application
MG	Grinding	$PM/PM_{10}/PM_{2.5}$	175	Lb/month	Application

7. The permittee must register and report in compliance with Chapter 340, Division 215 of the Oregon Administrative Rules, if the source's direct greenhouse gas emissions meet or exceed 2,500 metric tons CO_2e during the previous year. Once a source's direct greenhouse gas emissions meet or exceed 2,500 metric tons CO_2e during a year, the permittee must annually register and report in each subsequent year, regardless of the amount of the source's direct GHG emissions in future years, except as provided in OAR 340-215-0032 and OAR 340-215-0034. Air contamination sources required to register and report under OAR 340-215-0030(2) must register and submit annual emissions data reports to LRAPA under OAR 340-215-0044 by the due date for the annual report for non-greenhouse gas emissions specified in Condition 88, or by March 31 of each year, whichever is later. [LRAPA 34-016, OAR 340-215-0030(2) and 340-340-215-0046(1)(a)]

Performance Standards and Limitations

Fugitive Emissions

8. 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)]

    8.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;
    8.b. Application of water or other suitable chemicals on unpaved roads, materials stockpiles, and other surfaces which can create airborne dusts;
    8.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;
    8.d. Installation and use of hoods, fans, and fabric filters to enclose and vent the handling of dusty materials;
    8.e. Adequate containment during sandblasting or other similar operations;
    8.f. The covering of moving, open bodied trucks transporting materials likely to become airborne;
    8.g. The prompt removal from paved streets of earth or other material which does or may become airborne.

9. The permittee must demonstrate compliance with Condition 8 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)]

    9.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 8. 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.
    9.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.

10. The permittee must record the following information in a monitoring log pertaining to Condition 9 for all fugitive emission surveys: date, time, person or entity conducting the survey, any excess fugitive emissions observed, and any corrective actions taken. [LRAPA 34-016(1)]

Direct Source Emissions

11. 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. When visual determination of opacity is required, opacity must be measured as a six-minute block average using EPA Method 9. [LRAPA 32-010(2)&(3)]

12. For Emission Units MH, K1 through K12, MG, Boiler-3, Boiler-4, and Boiler-5, the permittee must demonstrate compliance with the opacity limit in Condition 11 by performing a visible emissions survey of the plant. At least once each month 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 11, 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 11, 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. For sources, other than fuel burning equipment, refuse burning equipment and fugitive emissions, installed, constructed or modified on or after June 1, 1970, but prior to April 16, 2015, the permittee must not cause, suffer, allow, or permit particulate matter emissions from any air contaminant source in excess of 0.14 grains per dry standard cubic foot for a source that has no representative compliance source test results. [LRAPA 32-015(2)(b)(B)]

15. For sources, other than fuel burning equipment, refuse burning equipment and fugitive emissions, installed, constructed or modified after April 16, 2015, the permittee must not cause, suffer, allow, or permit particulate matter emissions from any air contaminant source in excess of 0.10 grains per dry standard cubic foot for a source that has no representative compliance source test results. [LRAPA 32-015(2)(c)]

16. 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(1)]

17. The $PM_{2.5}$ emissions from Emission Point EP05 from Emission Unit MH may not exceed 0.027 pounds per hour. [LRAPA 37-0066(3)(c)(A) and 32-009(1)]

18. The $PM_{2.5}$ emissions from Emission Point EP06 from Emission Unit MH may not exceed 0.027 pounds per hour. [LRAPA 37-0066(3)(c)(A) and 32-009(1)]

19. The $PM_{2.5}$ emissions from Emission Point EP08 from Emission Unit MH may not exceed 0.022 pounds per hour. [LRAPA 37-0066(3)(c)(A) and 32-009(1)]

20. The $PM_{2.5}$ emissions from Emission Unit MG may not exceed 0.24 pounds per hour. [LRAPA 37-0066(3)(c)(A) and 32-009(1)]

21. To demonstrate compliance with Conditions 14 through 19, the permittee must exhaust the particulate matter emissions from Emissions Unit MH to a baghouse(s) and/or a target box whenever this process is operating. The permittee must operate, maintain and calibrate monitoring devices for measuring the pressure drop across each baghouse used to control emissions from these processes. The permittee must maintain the pressure drop across each baghouse between 0.5 and 5 inches of water column whenever Emission Unit MH is operating. The permittee may establish alternate operating parameter ranges or values with the written approval of LRAPA. The permittee must measure and record the pressure drop across each baghouse at least once per week while Emission Unit MH is operating. [LRAPA 32-005(1), 32-007(1)(b) and 34-016(1)]

21.a. If the pressure drop across a baghouse exceeds the operating parameter range listed in

Condition 21, the permittee must complete a daily visual emissions survey for that baghouse according to Conditions 12 and 13 for each day that baghouse is operating, take corrective action to return the baghouse to the operating parameter range listed in Condition 21, and document the corrective actions. The permittee may cease conducting a daily visual emissions survey once the baghouse is operating within the operating parameter range listed in Condition 21.

21.b. If the permittee is unable to conduct the daily visual emissions survey on a particular day due to visual interferences caused by other visible emissions sources (e.g., wildfires) or due to weather conditions such as fog, heavy rain, or snow, the permittee must note such conditions on the monitoring log and make at least three (3) attempts to conduct the visual emissions survey at approximately 2-hour intervals throughout the day.

21.c. Operating the baghouse when the pressure drop exceeds the operating parameter range listed in Condition 21 is not considered a violation of an emission limit. However, failure to take corrective action will be considered a violation of this permit.

22. To demonstrate compliance with Conditions 14 through 16 and Condition 20, the permittee must exhaust the particulate matter emissions from Emissions Unit MG to a baghouse whenever this process is operating. The permittee must operate, maintain and calibrate monitoring devices for measuring the pressure drop across the baghouse used to control emissions from this process. The permittee must maintain the pressure drop across the baghouse between 0.5 and 5 inches of water column whenever Emission Unit MG is operating. The permittee may establish alternate operating parameter ranges or values with the written approval of LRAPA. The permittee must measure and record the pressure drop across the baghouse at least once per week while Emission Unit MG is operating. [LRAPA 32-005(1), 32-007(1)(b) and 34-016(1)]

22.a. If the pressure drop across the baghouse exceeds the operating parameter range listed in Condition 22, the permittee must complete a daily visual emissions survey for Emissions Unit MG according to Conditions 12 and 13 for each day that this process is operating, take corrective action to return the baghouse to the operating parameter range listed in Condition 22, and document the corrective actions. The permittee may cease conducting a daily visual emissions survey once the baghouse is operating within the operating parameter range listed in Condition 22.

22.b. If the permittee is unable to conduct the daily visual emissions survey on a particular day due to visual interferences caused by other visible emissions sources (e.g., wildfires) or due to weather conditions such as fog, heavy rain, or snow, the permittee must note such conditions on the monitoring log and make at least three (3) attempts to conduct the visual emissions survey at approximately 2-hour intervals throughout the day.

22.c. Operating Emissions Unit MG when the pressure drop exceeds the operating parameter range listed in Condition 22 is not considered a violation of an emission limit. However, failure to take corrective action will be considered a violation of this permit.

23. Operation and Maintenance Plan (O&M Plan). To demonstrate compliance with Conditions 14 through 20, the permittee must prepare and update, as needed, an O&M Plan for any air pollution control equipment associated with Emissions Units MH and MG. 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. At a minimum, the O&M Plan must include inspection schedules for all particulate matter control systems, including but not limited to baghouses and target boxes. The O&M Plan must identify procedures for recording the date and time of any inspections, identification of the equipment inspected, the results of the inspection, and the actions taken if repairs or maintenance are necessary. [LRAPA 32-007(1)]

24. To demonstrate compliance with Conditions 14 through 16 for Emission Units K1 through K12, the permittee must demonstrate compliance with Conditions 11 through 13. [LRAPA 32-007(1)(b) and 34-016(1)]

Conditions Specific to K1 through K12

25. The $PM_{2.5}$ emissions from each Emission Unit K5 through K8 after modification and each Emission

Unit K9 through K12 may not exceed 2.14 pounds per hour. [LRAPA 37-0066(3)(c)(A) and 32-009(1)]

26. To demonstrate compliance with Conditions 25, the permittee must keep and maintain documentation of the calculation of the maximum hourly particulate matter emission rate from each emission unit K5 through K12. [LRAPA 34-016(1)]

27. The permittee must operate each Emission Unit K1 through K12 such that each three (3) hour block average dry kiln operating temperature is less than or equal to 200 °F (dry bulb), whenever a dry kiln is operating and loaded with a charge. If the three (3) hour block average operating temperature exceeds 200 °F (dry bulb), the permittee must initiate corrective action to decrease the operating temperature below 200°F (dry bulb). Exceeding a three (3) hour block average dry kiln operating temperature of 200 °F (dry bulb) is not a violation of this permit if the permittee initiates corrective action. [LRAPA 32-007 and 42-0080]

28. The permittee must record each three (3) hour block average temperature for a dry kiln whenever the dry kiln is operating and loaded with a charge. [LRAPA 34-016(1)]

29. For each three (3) hour block average operating temperature that exceeds 200 °F (dry bulb), the permittee must record the corrective action taken to decrease the operating temperature below 200 °F (dry bulb). [LRAPA 34-016(1)]

National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Plywood and Composite Wood Products – 40 CFR part 63 subpart DDDD

30. The permittee that owns or operates a new major affected source for which an application for the modification of the Standard ACDP is required must provide the following information in writing to the LRAPA: [LRAPA 44-150(5)(a)&(kkk), 40 CFR 63.2252 and 40 CFR 63.9(b)(4)]

    30.a. A notification of intention to construct a new major-emitting affected source with the application for the modification of the Standard ACDP.
    30.b. A notification of the actual date of startup of the source, delivered or postmarked within 15 calendar days after that date.

31. The permittee may use the application for the modification of the Standard ACDP issued on September 20, 2022 to fulfill the initial notification requirements in Condition 30. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(a) and 40 CFR 63.9(b)(1)(iii)]

<u>Conditions Specific to Boiler-3, Boiler-4 and Boiler-5</u>

32. For fuel burning equipment sources installed, constructed, or modified after April 16, 2015, the permittee must not cause suffer, allow, or permit particulate matter emissions from any fuel burning equipment in excess of 0.10 grains per dry standard cubic foot. For fuel burning equipment that burns fuels other than wood, the emission results are corrected to 50% excess air. [LRAPA 32-030(2) and (3)(b)]

33. To demonstrate compliance with Condition 32, the permittee must combust only natural gas in Boiler-3, Boiler-4, or Boiler-5. [LRAPA 32-009(4)]

Standards of Performance for Small Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units (NSPS) – 40 CFR part 60 Subpart Dc

34. The permittee must record and maintain records of the amount of each fuel combusted by Boiler-3, Boiler-4 and Boiler-5 during each calendar month. [LRAPA 46-535(3)(e) and 40 CFR 60.48c(g)(2)]

National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Major Sources: Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers and Process Heaters (NESHAP) – 40 CFR part 63

Subpart DDDDD (5D)

35. Compliance deadlines for 40 CFR part 63 subpart 5D. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7495]

    35.a. Any new or reconstructed boiler or process heater at the existing source must be in compliance with 40 CFR part 63 subpart 5D upon startup. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7495(c)(1)]
    35.b. Any existing boiler or process heater at the existing source must be in compliance with 40 CFR part 63 subpart 5D within three (3) years after the source becomes a major source. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7495(c)(2)]
    35.c. The permittee must meet the notification requirements in Condition 42 according to the schedule in Condition 42 and in 40 CFR part 63 subpart A. Some of the notifications must be submitted before the facility is required to comply with the work practice standards in 40 CFR part 63 subpart 5D. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7495(d)]

36. Emissions limitations, work practice standards, and operating limits for 40 CFR part 63 subpart 5D. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7500]

    36.a. The permittee must meet the requirements in Condition 36.a.i. and ii., except as provided in Condition 36.b. The permittee must meet these requirements at all times the affected unit is operating. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7500(a)]
        36.a.i. The permittee must meet each work practice standard in Table 3 to 40 CFR part 63 subpart 5D (included in this permit) that applies to each boiler, for each boiler at the source. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7500(a)(1)]
        36.a.ii. At all times, the permittee must operate and maintain any affected source (as defined in 40 CFR 63.7490), including associated air pollution control equipment and monitoring equipment, in a manner consistent with safety and good air pollution control practices for minimizing emissions. Determination of whether such operation and maintenance procedures are being used will be based on information available to LRAPA that 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)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7500(a)(3)]
    36.b. Boilers and process heaters in the units designed to burn gas 1 fuels subcategory are not subject to the emission limits in Tables 1 and 2 or 11 through 13 of 40 CFR part 63 subpart 5D, or the operating limits in Table 4 of 40 CFR part 63 subpart 5D. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7500(e)]

37. General requirements for complying with 40 CFR part 63 subpart 5D. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7505]

    37.a. The permittee must be in compliance with the work practice standards in 40 CFR part 63 subpart 5D. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7505(a)]

38. Initial compliance requirements for 40 CFR part 63 subpart 5D. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7510]

    38.a. For existing affected sources (as defined in 40 CFR 63.7490), the permittee must complete an initial tune-up by following the procedures described in Condition 41.a.i.1. through 6. no later than the compliance date specified in Condition 35. You must complete the one-time energy assessment specified in Table 3 to 40 CFR part 63 subpart 5D (included in this permit) no later than the compliance date specified in Condition 35. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7510(e)]
    38.b. For new or reconstructed affected sources (as defined in 40 CFR 63.7490), the permittee must demonstrate initial compliance with the applicable work practice standards in Table 3 to 40 CFR part 63 subpart 5D (included in this permit) within the annual or 5-year schedule as specified in Condition 39.a. following the initial compliance date specified in Condition 35.a. Thereafter, the permittee is required to complete the applicable annual or 5-year tune-up as

specified in Condition 39.a. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7510(g)]

39. Conducting subsequent tune-ups for 40 CFR part 63 subpart 5D. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7515]

39.a. If the permittee is required to meet an applicable tune-up work practice standard, the permittee must conduct an annual or 5-year performance tune-up according to Condition 41.a.i. or Condition 41.a.ii., respectively. Each annual tune-up specified in Condition 41.a.i must be no more than 13 months after the previous tune-up. Each 5-year tune-up specified in Condition 41.a.ii must be conducted no more than 61 months after the previous tune-up. For a new or reconstructed affected source (as defined in 40 CFR 63.7490), the first annual or 5-year tune-up must be no later than 13 months or 61 months, respectively, after the initial startup of the new or reconstructed affected source, whichever is later. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7515(d)]

40. Demonstrating initial compliance with the work practice standards for 40 CFR part 63 subpart 5D. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7530]

40.a. The permittee must include with the Notification of Compliance Status a signed certification that either the energy assessment was completed according to Table 3 to 40 CFR part 63 subpart 5D (included in this permit), and that the assessment is an accurate depiction of the permittee's facility at the time of the assessment, or that the maximum number of on-site technical hours specified in the definition of energy assessment applicable to the facility has been expended. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7530(e)]

40.b. The permittee must submit the Notification of Compliance Status containing the results of the initial compliance demonstration according to the requirements in Condition 42.c. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7530(f)]

41. Demonstrating continuous compliance with the work practice standards for 40 CFR part 63 subpart 5D. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7540]

41.a. The permittee must demonstrate continuous compliance with the work practice standards in Table 3 to 40 CFR part 63 subpart 5D (included in this permit), and Condition 41.a.i. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7540(a)]

41.a.i. The permittee must conduct an annual tune-up of the boiler or process heater to demonstrate continuous compliance as specified in Conditions 41.a.i.1 through 6. The permittee must conduct the tune-up while burning the type of fuel that provided the majority of the heat input to the boiler or process heater over the 12 months prior to the tune-up. This frequency does not apply to units with continuous oxygen trim systems that maintain an optimum air to fuel ratio. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7540(a)(10)]

41.a.i.1. As applicable, inspect the burner, and clean or replace any components of the burner as necessary (the permittee may perform the burner inspection any time prior to the tune-up or delay the burner inspection until the next scheduled unit shutdown). At units where entry into a piece of process equipment or into a storage vessel is required to complete the tune-up inspections, inspections are required only during planned entries into the storage vessel or process equipment; [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7540(a)(10)(i)]

41.a.i.2. Inspect the flame pattern, as applicable, and adjust the burner as necessary to optimize the flame pattern. The adjustment should be consistent with the manufacturer's specifications, if available; [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7540(a)(10)(ii)]

41.a.i.3. Inspect the system controlling the air-to-fuel ratio, as applicable, and ensure that it is correctly calibrated and functioning properly (the permittee may delay the inspection until the next scheduled unit shutdown); [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7540(a)(10)(iii)]

41.a.i.4. Optimize total emissions of CO. This optimization should be consistent

with the manufacturer's specifications, if available, and with any NO_X requirement to which the unit is subject; [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7540(a)(10)(iv)]

41.a.i.5. Measure the concentrations in the effluent stream of CO in parts per million, by volume, and oxygen in volume percent, before and after the adjustments are made (measurements may be either on a dry or wet basis, as long as it is the same basis before and after the adjustments are made). Measurements may be taken using a portable CO analyzer; and [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7540(a)(10)(v)]

41.a.i.6. Maintain on-site and submit, if requested by LRAPA, a report containing the information in Conditions 41.a.i.6.A. and B. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7540(a)(10)(vi)]

41.a.i.6.A. The concentrations of CO in the effluent stream in parts per million by volume, and oxygen in volume percent, measured at high fire or typical operating load, before and after the tune-up of the boiler or process heater; [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7540(a)(10)(vi)(A)]

41.a.i.6.B. A description of any corrective actions taken as a part of the tune-up; and [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7540(a)(10)(vi)(B)]

41.a.ii. If the boiler or process heater has a continuous oxygen trim system that maintains an optimum air to fuel ratio, the permittee must conduct a tune-up of the boiler or process heater every five (5) years as specified in Conditions 41.a.i.1. through 6. to demonstrate continuous compliance. The permittee may delay the burner inspection specified in Condition 41.a.i.1. until the next scheduled or unscheduled unit shutdown, but the permittee must inspect each burner at least once every 72 months. If an oxygen trim system is utilized on a unit without emission standards to reduce the tune-up frequency to once every five (5) years, set the oxygen level no lower than the oxygen concentration measured during the most recent tune-up. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7540(a)(12)]

41.a.iii. If the unit is not operating on the required date for a tune-up, the tune-up must be conducted within 30 calendar days of startup. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7540(a)(13)]

42. Notifications that must be submitted for 40 CFR part 63 subpart 5D. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7545]

42.a. The permittee must submit to LRAPA all of the notifications in 40 CFR 63.9(b) through (h) that apply to the permittee by the dates specified. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7545(a)]

42.b. As specified in 40 CFR 63.9(b)(4) and (5), if the permittee starts a new or reconstructed affected source on or after January 31, 2013, the permittee must submit an Initial Notification not later than 15 days after the actual date of startup of the affected source. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7545(c)]

42.c. If the permittee is required to conduct an initial compliance demonstration as specified in Condition 40, the permittee must submit a Notification of Compliance Status according to 40 CFR 63.9(h)(2)(ii). For the initial compliance demonstration for each boiler, the permittee must submit the Notification of Compliance Status before the close of business on the 60th day following the completion of other initial compliance demonstrations for all boilers at the facility according to 40 CFR 63.10(d)(2). The Notification of Compliance Status report must contain all the information specified in Conditions 42.c.i. through iv. The Notification of Compliance Status must only contain the information specified in Conditions 42.c.i. through iv. and must be submitted within 60 days of the compliance date in Condition 35. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7545(e)]

42.c.i. A description of the affected unit(s) including identification of which subcategories the unit is in, the design heat input capacity of the unit, a description of the add-on controls used on the unit to comply with this subpart, description of the fuel(s) burned, including whether the fuel(s) were a secondary material determined by the

permittee or the EPA through a petition process to be a non-waste under 40 CFR 241.3, whether the fuel(s) were a secondary material processed from discarded non-hazardous secondary materials within the meaning of 40 CFR 241.3, and justification for the selection of fuel(s) burned during the compliance demonstration. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7545(e)(1)]

42.c.ii. A signed certification that the permittee has met all applicable work practice standards. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7545(e)(6)]

42.c.iii. If the permittee had a deviation from any work practice standard, or operating limit, the permittee must also submit a description of the deviation, the duration of the deviation, and the corrective action taken in the Notification of Compliance Status report. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7545(e)(7)]

42.c.iv. In addition to the information required in 40 CFR 63.9(h)(2), the notification of compliance status must include the following certification(s) of compliance, as applicable, and signed by a responsible official: [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7545(e)(8)]

42.c.iv.1. "This permittee completed the required initial tune-up for all of the boilers and process heaters covered by 40 CFR part 63 subpart DDDDD at this site according to the procedures in Condition 41.a.i. through vi." [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7545(e)(8)(i)]

42.c.iv.2. "This permittee has had an energy assessment performed according to Condition 40.a." [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7545(e)(8)(ii)]

43. Reports that must be submitted for 40 CFR part 63 subpart 5D. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7550]

43.a. The permittee must submit each report in Table 9 to 40 CFR part 63 subpart 5D (included in this permit) that applies to the permittee. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7550(a)]

43.b. The permittee must submit each report, according to Condition 43.d., by the date in Table 9 to 40 CFR part 63 subpart 5D (included in this permit) and according to the requirements in Condition 88. For units that are subject only to a requirement to conduct subsequent annual or 5-year tune-up according to Conditions 41.a.i. or 41.a.ii., and not subject to emission limits or operating limits, the permittee may submit only an annual or 5-year compliance report instead of a semi-annual compliance report. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj), 40 CFR 63.7550(b), and 40 CFR 63.10(a)]

43.c. A compliance report must contain the following information depending on how the permittee chooses to comply with the limits set in this rule. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7550(c)]

43.c.i. The permittee must submit a compliance report with the information in Condition 43.c.ii.1. through 5. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7550(c)(1)]

43.c.ii. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7550(c)(5)]

43.c.ii.1. Company and facility name and address. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7550(c)(5)(i)]

43.c.ii.2. Process unit information. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7550(c)(5)(ii)]

43.c.ii.3. Date of report and beginning and ending dates of the reporting period. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7550(c)(5)(iii)]

43.c.ii.4. Include the date of the most recent tune-up for each unit subject to only the requirement to conduct an annual or 5-year tune-up according to Conditions 41.a.i. or 41.a.ii. Include the date of the most recent burner inspection if it was not done annually or on a 5-year period and was delayed until the next scheduled or unscheduled unit shutdown. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7550(c)(5)(xiv)]

43.c.ii.5. Statement by a responsible official with that official's name, title, and signature, certifying the truth, accuracy, and completeness of the content of the report. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7550(c)(5)(xvii)]

43.d. The permittee must submit the reports according to the procedures specified Condition 43.d.i. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7550(h)]

43.d.i. The permittee must submit all reports required by Table 9 to 40 CFR part 63 subpart

5D (included in this permit) electronically to the EPA via the CEDRI. (CEDRI can be accessed through the EPA's CDX.) The permittee must use the appropriate electronic report in CEDRI for 40 CFR part 63 subpart 5D. Instead of using the electronic report in CEDRI for this subpart, the permittee may submit an alternate electronic file consistent with the XML schema listed on the CEDRI Web site (*http://www.epa.gov/ttn/chief/cedri/index.html*), once the XML schema is available. If the reporting form specific to 40 CFR part 63 subpart 5D is not available in CEDRI at the time that the report is due, the permittee must submit the report to the Administrator at the appropriate address listed in 40 CFR 63.13. The permittee must begin submitting reports via CEDRI no later than 90 days after the form becomes available in CEDRI. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7550(h)(3)]

44. Records that must be kept for 40 CFR part 63 subpart 5D. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7555]

44.a. The permittee must keep records according to Condition 44.a.i. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7555(a)]

44.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 or semiannual compliance report that the permittee submitted, according to the requirements in 40 CFR 63.10(b)(2)(xiv). [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7555(a)(1)]

45. In what form and how long must records be kept for 40 CFR part 63 subpart 5D. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7560]

45.a. The permittee records must be in a form suitable and readily available for expeditious review, according to 40 CFR 63.10(b)(1). [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7560(a)]

45.b. As specified in 40 CFR 63.10(b)(1), the permittee must keep each record for five (5) years following the date of each occurrence, measurement, maintenance, corrective action, report, or record. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7560(b)]

45.c. The permittee must keep each record on site, or they must be accessible from on site (for example, through a computer network), for at least two (2) years after the date of each occurrence, measurement, maintenance, corrective action, report, or record, according to 40 CFR 63.10(b)(1). The permittee can keep the records off site for the remaining three (3) years. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7560(c)]

Table 3 to 40 CFR part 63 subpart DDDDD – Work Practice Standards

As stated in Condition 36, the permittee must comply with the following applicable work practice standards:

If the permittee's unit is . . .	The permittee must meet the following . . .
1. A new or existing boiler with a continuous oxygen trim system that maintains an optimum air to fuel ratio in any of the following subcategories: unit designed to burn gas 1	Conduct a tune-up of the boiler or process heater every five (5) years as specified in Condition 41.
3. A new or existing boiler or process heater without a continuous oxygen trim system and with heat input capacity of 10 million Btu per hour or greater	Conduct a tune-up of the boiler or process heater annually as specified in Condition 41. Units in the Gas 1 subcategory will conduct this tune-up as a work practice for all regulated emissions under 40 CFR 63 subpart 5D.
4. An existing boiler located at a major source facility, not including limited use units	Must have a one-time energy assessment performed by a qualified energy assessor. An energy assessment completed on or after January 1, 2008, that meets or is amended to meet the energy assessment requirements in this table, satisfies the energy assessment requirement. A facility that operated under an energy management program developed according to the ENERGY STAR

Table 3 to 40 CFR part 63 subpart DDDDD – Work Practice Standards

As stated in Condition 36, the permittee must comply with the following applicable work practice standards:

If the permittee's unit is . . .	The permittee must meet the following . . .
	guidelines for energy management or compatible with ISO 50001 for at least one year between January 1, 2008 and the compliance date specified in Condition 35 that includes the affected units also satisfies the energy assessment requirement. The energy assessment must include the following with extent of the evaluation for items a. to e. appropriate for the on-site technical hours listed in the definition of energy assessment in 40 CFR 63.7575:
	a. A visual inspection of the boiler or process heater system.
	b. An evaluation of operating characteristics of the boiler or process heater systems, specifications of energy using systems, operating and maintenance procedures, and unusual operating constraints.
	c. An inventory of major energy use systems consuming energy from affected boilers and process heaters and which are under the control of the boiler/process heater owner/operator.
	d. A review of available architectural and engineering plans, facility operation and maintenance procedures and logs, and fuel usage.
	e. A review of the facility's energy management program and provide recommendations for improvements consistent with the definition of energy management program, if identified.
	f. A list of cost-effective energy conservation measures that are within the facility's control.
	g. A list of the energy savings potential of the energy conservation measures identified.
	h. A comprehensive report detailing the ways to improve efficiency, the cost of specific improvements, benefits, and the time frame for recouping those investments.

Table 9 to Subpart DDDDD of part 63—Reporting Requirements

As stated in Condition 43, the permittee must comply with the following requirements for reports:

The permittee must submit a(n)	The report must contain . . .	The permittee must submit the report . . .
1. Compliance report	a. Information required in Conditions 43.c.i. and ii.	Annually or every five (5) years according to the requirements in Condition 43.b.

Conditions Specific to GDF

46. The emission sources to which OAR 340-244-0231 through OAR 340-244-0252 apply are gasoline storage tanks and all associated equipment components in vapor or liquid gasoline service at a GDF. [OAR 340-244-0234(1)]

47. The affected source to which the emission standards apply is each GDF. The affected source includes each gasoline cargo tank during the delivery of gasoline to a GDF, each gasoline storage tank, pressure/vacuum vents on gasoline storage tanks and the equipment necessary to unload product from cargo tanks into the storage tanks at a GDF. [OAR 340-244-0234(2)]

48. Each GDF will fall into one or more of the categories listed in this condition. Where multiple categories apply to one GDF, the requirements of each applicable category apply to that GDF. Each GDF category is followed by a number which is used to indicate which rules in this division apply to that GDF: [OAR 340-244-0234(4)]

48.a. A GDF located anywhere in the state that has only gasoline storage tanks with capacity of less than 250 gallons, hereafter referred to as GDF 1. [OAR 340-244-0234(4)(a)]
48.b. A GDF located anywhere in the state with a gasoline storage tank that has a capacity of 250 gallons or more, hereafter referred to as GDF 2. [OAR 340-244-0234(4)(b)]
48.c. A GDF located anywhere in the state with 120,000 gallons or more of annual gasoline throughput, hereafter referred to as GDF 3. [OAR 340-244-0234(4)(c)]
48.d. A GDF located anywhere in the state with 600,000 gallons or more of annual gasoline throughput, hereafter referred to as GDF 4. [OAR 340-244-0234(4)(d)]
48.e. A GDF located anywhere in the state with 1,000,000 gallons or more of annual gasoline throughput, hereafter referred to as GDF 5. [OAR 340-244-0234(4)(e)]

49. The dispensing of gasoline from a fixed gasoline storage tank at a GDF into a portable gasoline tank for the on-site delivery and subsequent dispensing of the gasoline into the fuel tank of a motor vehicle or other gasoline-fueled engine or equipment used within the area source is only subject to OAR 340-244-0245(1). [OAR 340-244-0234(7)]

50. If the affected source ever exceeds an applicable threshold, throughput or otherwise, the affected source will remain subject to the requirements for sources above the threshold, even if the affected source later falls below the applicable threshold. [OAR 340-244-0234(8)]

51. For a source that becomes subject to a requirement to install a Stage I vapor balance system, Enhanced Vapor Recovery system, or complete any other equipment change because of an increase in throughput, the permittee must have completed the equipment changes no later than 24 months after the affected source becomes subject to the additional or changed requirement, unless otherwise specified within this division. [OAR 340-244-0234(9)]

52. A split compartment gasoline storage tank (i.e., one storage tank that is internally divided to hold two or more different types of liquid) will have each compartment of the tank treated as a separate storage tank for purposes of compliance with OAR 340-244-0231 through OAR 340-244-0252. [OAR 340-244-0234(10)]

53. All equipment installed at a GDF that is in gasoline liquid or vapor service must be compatible with gasoline according to the equipment manufacturer’s instructions or documentation. [OAR 340-244-0234(12)]

54. A permittee that owns or operates a GDF must, at all times, operate and maintain all equipment, including associated air pollution control equipment and monitoring equipment, in a manner consistent with safety and good air pollution control practices for minimizing emissions. 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. [OAR 340-244-0235(1)]

55. Compliance with OAR 340-244-0231 through OAR 340-244-0252 does not exempt the permittee from enforcement for any noncompliance with applicable requirements during a malfunction event. [OAR 340-244-0235(2)]

56. A permittee that owns or operates a GDF 3 as described in OAR 340-244-0234(4) must comply with the following requirements: [OAR 340-244-0241(1)]
56.a. All applicable requirements under OAR 340-244-0238; and [OAR 340-244-0241(1)(a)]
56.b. Testing requirements under OAR 340-244-0249. [OAR 340-244-0241(1)(b)]

57. Work Practices. A permittee that owns or operates a GDF must not allow gasoline to be handled in a manner that would result in vapor releases to the atmosphere for extended periods of time. Measures to be taken include, but are not limited to, the following: [OAR 340-244-0245(1)]

57.a. Minimize gasoline spills; [OAR 340-244-0245(1)(a)]

57.b. Do not top off or overfill vehicle tanks. [OAR 340-244-0245(1)(b)]
  57.b.i. If a person can confirm that a vehicle tank is not full after the nozzle clicks off, such as by checking the vehicle's fuel tank gauge, the person may continue to dispense fuel using best judgment and caution to prevent a spill; [OAR 340-244-0245(1)(b)(A)]
  57.b.ii. Post sign(s) at the GDF instructing a person filling up a motor vehicle to not top off the vehicle tank. A sign must be placed on each gasoline dispenser, or on a permanent fixture within six feet of the dispenser, and be clearly visible to an individual using the hose and nozzle to dispense gasoline; [OAR 340-244-0245(1)(b)(B)]
57.c. Clean up spills as expeditiously as practicable. The permittee must develop a written plan that describes how a spill will be cleaned up upon occurrence. The plan must include, but is not limited to, where spill materials are located, a brief description of how each is used, and an explanation of how the permittee is implementing the 'as expeditiously as practicable' requirement of this condition. [OAR 340-244-0245(1)(c)]
57.d. Cover all open gasoline containers and all gasoline storage tank fill-pipes with a gasketed seal when not in use; [OAR 340-244-0245(1)(d)]
57.e. Minimize gasoline sent to open waste collection systems that collect and transport gasoline to reclamation and recycling devices, such as oil/water separators. [OAR 340-244-0245(1)(e)]
57.f. Ensure that cargo tanks unloading gasoline at the GDF comply with Conditions 57.a. through 57.d. [OAR 340-244-0245(1)(f)]

58. Submerged Fill. Except for gasoline storage tanks with a capacity of less than 250 gallons, a permittee that owns or operates a GDF must only load gasoline into storage tanks at the GDF by utilizing submerged filling, as defined in OAR 340-244-0232, and as specified in Conditions 58.a., 58.b., or 58.c. The applicable distances in Conditions 58.a. and 58.b. must be measured from the point in the opening of the submerged fill pipe that is the greatest distance from the bottom of the storage tank. [OAR 340-244-0245(2)]

58.a. Submerged fill pipes installed on or before Nov. 9, 2006, must be no more than 12 inches from the bottom of the storage tank. [OAR 340-244-0245(2)(a)]
58.b. Submerged fill pipes installed after Nov. 9, 2006, must be no more than six (6) inches from the bottom of the storage tank. [OAR 340-244-0245(2)(b)]
58.c. Submerged fill pipes not meeting the specifications of Conditions 58.a. and 58.b. are allowed if a permittee that owns or operates a GDF can demonstrate that the liquid level in the tank is and always has been above the entire opening of the fill pipe. Documentation providing such demonstration must be made available for inspection by LRAPA during the course of a site visit or upon request within 48 hours. [OAR 340-244-0245(2)(c)]

59. Portable gasoline containers that meet the requirements of 40 CFR part 59 subpart F are considered acceptable for compliance with Condition 57.d. [OAR 340-244-0245(4)]

60. A permittee that owns or operates a GDF must have records available within 24 hours of a request by LRAPA to document gasoline throughput. [OAR 340-244-0250(1)]

61. A permittee that owns or operates a GDF must keep the following records: [OAR 340-244-0250(2)]

61.a. Records related to the operation and maintenance of all equipment in gasoline service, including Stage I vapor balance, Enhanced Vapor Recovery, and Stage II vapor recovery equipment. Any equipment in gasoline or vapor service with a defect, leak, or malfunction must be logged and tracked by the owner or operator using forms provided by LRAPA or a reasonable facsimile; [OAR 340-244-0250(2)(b)]
61.b. Records of total throughput volume of gasoline, in gallons, for each calendar month; [OAR 340-244-0250(2)(b)]
61.c. Records of permanent changes made at the GDF and equipment in gasoline service which may affect emissions. This includes, but is not limited to, installing new gasoline storage tanks, installing new vapor control equipment, changing vapor control equipment, or removing gasoline storage tanks or vapor control equipment; [OAR 340-244-0250(2)(b)]

61.d. Records of the occurrence and duration of each malfunction of operation, including, without limitation, malfunctions of process equipment or the air pollution control and monitoring equipment; [OAR 340-244-0250(2)(b)]
61.e. Records of actions taken during periods of malfunction to minimize emissions in accordance with Conditions 54 and 55, including corrective actions to restore malfunctioning process and air pollution control and monitoring equipment to its normal or usual manner of operation; [OAR 340-244-0250(2)(b)]
61.f. If subject to Condition 58, submerged fill requirements, the permittee must keep documentation from the equipment manufacturer, a service provider, or other similar documentation which demonstrates that each submerged fill tube is a compliant length. These records must be retained for as long as the permittee is subject to any submerged fill requirements under Condition 58; and [OAR 340-244-0250(2)(b)]
61.g. A copy of the written plan for cleanup of spills required by Condition 57.c. The plan must be retained for as long as the facility meets the definition of a GDF. [OAR 340-244-0250(2)(b)]

62. Records required under Condition 61 must be kept for a period of five (5) years, unless otherwise specified, and must be made available for inspection and review by LRAPA during the course of a site visit. [OAR 340-244-0250(3)]

63. Annual reports. A permittee that owns or operates a GDF 3 must report, by February 15 of each year, the following information, as applicable: [OAR 340-244-0251(2)]

63.a. The total throughput volume of gasoline, in gallons, for each calendar month and the annual total for the previous calendar year; [OAR 340-244-0251(2)(a)]
63.b. A summary of changes made at the GDF on any equipment in gasoline or vapor service which may affect emissions; [OAR 340-244-0251(2)(b)]
63.c. List of all major maintenance performed on pollution control devices and equipment in gasoline service; [OAR 340-244-0251(2)(c)]
63.d. The number, duration, and a brief description of each malfunction which occurred during the previous calendar year and which caused or may have caused any applicable emission limitation to be exceeded; [OAR 340-244-0251(2)(d)]
63.e. A description of actions taken by the permittee that owns or operates a GDF during a malfunction to minimize emissions in accordance with Conditions 54 and 55, including actions taken to correct the malfunction. [OAR 340-244-0251(2)(e)]

Emission Limitations Specific to Categorically Insignificant Activities

Aggregate Insignificant Activity – Emission Unit AIA-1 (Plasma Table with Torch)

64. The permittee must comply with the following conditions for Emission Unit AIA-1 (Plasma Table with Torch): [LRAPA 37-0066(3)(c)(A) and 32-009(1)]

64.a. The $PM_{2.5}$ emissions from Emission Unit AIA-1 may not exceed 2.03 pounds per day. [LRAPA 37-0066(3)(c)(A) and 32-009(1)]
64.b. The permittee must not use the plasma table with torch for cutting metal more than eight (8) hours in any day
64.c. The permittee must use the plasma table with torch to cut only mild steel.
64.d. The plasma table with torch must be equipped with a water bath such that the device is considered semidry for emission estimation purposes.

65. The permittee must keep and maintain the following records for Emission Unit AIA-1 (Plasma Table with Torch): [LRAPA 34-016(1)]

65.a. The total daily hours the plasma table with torch cuts metal for each day of operation;
65.b. Documentation that the plasma table with torch only cuts mild steel; and
65.c. Documentation that the plasma table with torch is equipped with a water bath such that the device is considered semidry for emission estimation purposes.

Aggregate Insignificant Activity – Emission Unit AIA-2 (Paint Booth)

66. The permittee must comply with the following conditions for Emission Unit AIA-2 (Paint Booth): [LRAPA 37-0066(3)(c)(A) and 32-009(1)]

    66.a. The $PM_{2.5}$ emissions from Emission Unit AIA-2 may not exceed 0.25 pounds per day.
    66.b. The permittee must not use more than ten (10) gallons per day of coatings.
    66.c. All spray-applied coatings 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.

67. The permittee must keep and maintain the following records for Emission Unit AIA-2 (Paint Booth): [LRAPA 34-016(1)]

    67.a. The total number of gallons of coating used for each day the paint booth is operated;
    67.b. The manufacture's name of each coating applied in the paint booth;
    67.c. A safety data sheet or other documentation from the manufacturer that lists the constituents of each coating applied in the paint booth; and
    67.d. Documentation that the spray booth dry filters achieve at least 98% capture of overspray particulate matter emissions.

Aggregate Insignificant Activity – Emission Unit AIA-3 (Welding and Fabrication)

68. The permittee must comply with the following conditions for Emission Unit AIA-3 (Welding and Fabrication): [LRAPA 37-0066(3)(c)(A) and 32-009(1)]

    68.a. The $PM_{2.5}$ emissions from Emission Unit AIA-3 may not exceed 0.18 pounds per day.
    68.b. The permittee must not use more than 15 pounds of welding wire/rod in any day.
    68.c. The permittee must use only FCAW E71T electrodes.

69. The permittee must keep and maintain the following records for Emission Unit AIA-3 (Welding and Fabrication): [LRAPA 34-016(1)]

    69.a. The total number of pounds of welding wire/rod used in any day; and
    69.b. Documentation that only FCAW E71T electrodes are used for welding.

Categorically Insignificant Activity – Emission Unit CIA-1 (Diesel-Fired 150 kW Emergency Generator)

40 CFR part 63 subpart ZZZZ – National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines

70. Stationary RICE subject to Regulations under 40 CFR part 60. An affected source that meets the criteria in Condition 70.a. must meet the requirements of 40 CFR part 63 subpart ZZZZ by meeting the requirements of 40 CFR part 60 subpart IIII, for compression ignition engines. No further requirements apply for such engines under 40 CFR part 63 subpart ZZZZ. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(ffff) and 40 CFR 63.6590(c)]

    70.a. A new or reconstructed emergency or limited use stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions; [LRAPA 44-150(5)(ffff) and 40 CFR 63.6590(c)(6)]

40 CFR part 60 subpart IIII – New Source Performance Standards for Stationary

Compression Ignition Internal Combustion Engines

71. Permittees that own and operate a 2007 model year and later emergency stationary CI ICE with a displacement of less than 30 liters per cylinder that are not fire pump engines must comply with the emission standards for new nonroad CI engines in 40 CFR 60.4202, for all pollutants, for the same model year and maximum engine power for their 2007 model year and later emergency stationary CI ICE in accordance with Condition 71.a. [LRAPA 46-535(3)(dddd) and 40 CFR 60.4205(b)]

71.a. For engines with a rated power greater than or equal to 37 KW (50 HP), the engine must comply with the Tier 2 or Tier 3 emission standards for new nonroad CI engines for the same rated power as described in Condition 71.a.i. for all pollutants and the smoke standards as specified in Condition 71.a.ii. beginning in model year 2007. [LRAPA 46-535(3)(dddd) and 40 CFR 60.4202(a)(2)]

71.a.i. The permittee must comply with the Tier 3 standards as summarized in the following table: [LRAPA 46-535(3)(dddd) and 40 CFR 1039, Appendix I, Table 3 – Tier 3 Emission Standards]

Rated Power (kW)	Starting Model Year	NO_X+NMHC (g/kW-hr)	CO (g/kW-hr)	PM (g/kW-hr)
130 ≤ kW < 560	2006	4.0	3.5	0.20

71.a.ii. The permittee must not exceed the following smoke standards: [LRAPA 46-535(3)(dddd) and 40 CFR 1039.105(b)]

71.a.ii.1. 20 percent during the acceleration mode. [LRAPA 46-535(3)(dddd) and 40 CFR 1039.105(b)(1)]

71.a.ii.2. 15 percent during the lugging mode. [LRAPA 46-535(3)(dddd) and 40 CFR 1039.105(b)(2)]

71.a.ii.3. 50 percent during the peaks in either the acceleration or lugging modes. [LRAPA 46-535(3)(dddd) and 40 CFR 1039.105(b)(3)]

72. The permit must demonstrate compliance with Condition 71 by purchasing an engine certified by the manufacturer to meet the emission limitations in Conditions 71.a.i. and ii. [LRAPA 32-007 and 32-009(4)]

73. The permittee must operate and maintain stationary CI ICE that achieve the emission standards as required in Condition 71 over the entire life of the engine. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(ffff) and 40 CFR 60.4206]

74. A permittee that owns and operates a stationary CI ICE subject to 40 CFR part 63 subpart IIII with a displacement of less than 30 liters per cylinder that use diesel fuel must use diesel fuel that meets the requirements of 40 CFR 80.510(b) for nonroad diesel fuel, except that any existing diesel fuel purchased (or otherwise obtained) prior to October 1, 2010, may be used until depleted. Pursuant to 40 CFR 80.510(b)(1)(i), the sulfur content for nonroad diesel fuel may not exceed 15 ppm (0.0015 percent by weight). [LRAPA 44-150(5)(ffff), 40 CFR 60.4207(b) and 40 CFR 80.510(b)(1)(i)]

74.a. Sulfur standard. Maximum sulfur content of 15 ppm. [LRAPA 46-535(3)(dddd) and 40 CFR 1090.305(b)]

74.b. Cetane index or aromatic content. Diesel fuel must meet one of the following standards: [LRAPA 46-535(3)(dddd) and 40 CFR 1090.305(c)]

74.b.i. Minimum cetane index of 40. [LRAPA 46-535(3)(dddd) and 40 CFR 1090.305(c)(1)]

74.b.ii. Maximum aromatic content of 35 volume percent. [LRAPA 46-535(3)(dddd) and 40 CFR 1090.305(c)(2)]

75. The permittee must meet the monitoring requirements of this condition. In addition, the permittee must also meet the monitoring requirements specified in Condition 76. LRAPA 44-150(5)(ffff) and [40 CFR 60.4209]

75.a. A permittee that owns or operates an emergency stationary CI internal combustion engine that does not meet the standards applicable to non-emergency engines must install a non-

resettable hour meter prior to startup of the engine. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(ffff) and 40 CFR 60.4209(a)]

76. The permittee must meet the following compliance requirements: [LRAPA 44-150(5)(ffff) and 40 CFR 60.4211]

76.a. A permittee that must comply with the emission standards specified in 40 CFR 60 subpart IIII must do all of the following, except as permitted under Condition 76.d.: [LRAPA 44-150(5)(ffff) and 40 CFR 60.4211(a)]

76.a.i. Operate and maintain the stationary CI internal combustion engine and control device according to the manufacturer's emission-related written instructions; [LRAPA 44-150(5)(ffff) and 40 CFR 60.4211(a)(1)]

76.a.ii. Change only those emission-related settings that are permitted by the manufacturer; and [LRAPA 44-150 and 40 CFR 60.4211(a)(2)]

76.a.iii. Meet the requirements of 40 CFR part 1068, as they apply. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(ffff) and 40 CFR 60.4211(a)(3)]

76.b. A permittee that owns or operates a 2007 model year and later stationary CI internal combustion engine must comply with the emission standards specified in Condition 71, and must comply by purchasing an engine certified to the emission standards in Condition 71, for the same model year and maximum (or in the case of fire pumps, NFPA nameplate) engine power. The engine must be installed and configured according to the manufacturer's emission-related specifications, except as permitted in Condition 76.d. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(ffff) and 40 CFR 60.4211(c)]

76.c. The permittee must operate the emergency stationary ICE according to the requirements in Conditions 76.c.i. and 76.c.ii.. In order for the engine to be considered an emergency stationary ICE under 40 CFR part 60 subpart IIII, any operation other than emergency operation and maintenance and testing, as described in Conditions 76.c.i. and 76.c.ii., is prohibited. If the permittee does not operate the engine according to the requirements in Conditions 76.c.i. and 76.c.ii., the engine will not be considered an emergency engine under 40 CFR 60 subpart IIII and must meet all requirements for non-emergency engines. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(ffff) and 40 CFR 60.4211(f)]

76.c.i. There is no time limit on the use of emergency stationary ICE in emergency situations. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(ffff) and 40 CFR 60.4211(f)(1)]

76.c.ii. The permittee may operate the emergency stationary ICE for any combination of the purposes specified in Condition 76.c.ii.1. for a maximum of 100 hours per calendar year. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(ffff) and 40 CFR 60.4211(f)(2)]

76.c.ii.1. Emergency stationary ICE may be operated for maintenance checks and readiness testing, provided that the tests are recommended by federal, state or local government, the manufacturer, the vendor, the regional transmission organization or equivalent balancing authority and transmission operator, or the insurance company associated with the engine. The permittee may petition LRAPA for approval of additional hours to be used for maintenance checks and readiness testing, but a petition is not required if the permittee maintains records indicating that federal, state, or local standards require maintenance and testing of emergency ICE beyond 100 hours per calendar year. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(ffff) and 40 CFR 60.4211(f)(2)(i)]

76.d. If the permittee does not install, configure, operate, and maintain the engine and control device according to the manufacturer's emission-related written instructions, or the permittee changes emission-related settings in a way that is not permitted by the manufacturer, the permittee must demonstrate compliance as follows: [LRAPA 44-150(5)(ffff) and 40 CFR 60.4211(g)]

76.d.i. If the permittee owns or operates a stationary CI internal combustion engine greater than or equal to 100 HP and less than or equal to 500 HP, the permittee must keep a maintenance plan and records of conducted maintenance and must, to the extent practicable, maintain and operate the engine in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions. In addition, the permittee must conduct an initial performance test to demonstrate compliance with the applicable

emission standards within one (1) year of startup, or within one (1) year after an engine and control device is no longer installed, configured, operated, and maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's emission-related written instructions, or within one (1) year after the permittee changes emission-related settings in a way that is not permitted by the manufacturer. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(ffff) and 40 CFR 60.4211(g)(2)]

77. The permittee must meet the following notification, reporting, and recordkeeping requirements: [LRAPA 44-150(5)(ffff) and 40 CFR 60.4214]

77.a. If the stationary CI internal combustion engine is an emergency stationary internal combustion engine, the permittee is not required to submit an initial notification. Starting with the model years in Table 5 to 40 CFR part 60 subpart IIII, if the emergency engine does not meet the standards applicable to non-emergency engines in the applicable model year, the permittee must keep records of the operation of the engine in emergency and non-emergency service that are recorded through the non-resettable hour meter. The permittee must record the time of operation of the engine and the reason the engine was in operation during that time. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(ffff) and 40 CFR 60.4214(b)]

78. The permittee must keep documentation that the engine is certified by the manufacturer to meet the emission limitations in Conditions 71.a.i. and ii. [LRAPA 34-016]

Cleaner Air Oregon Source Risk Limits

79. Source Risk Limit Conditions

79.a. The permittee must comply with the following conditions for Emission Unit AIA-1 (Plasma Table with Torch): [OAR 340-245-0110(1)(a)&(b)]

79.a.i. The permittee must not use the plasma table with torch for cutting metal more than eight (8) hours in any day
79.a.ii. The permittee must not use the plasma table with torch for cutting metal more than 1,200 hours in any 12-consecutive month period.
79.a.iii. The permittee must use the plasma table with torch to cut only mild steel.
79.a.iv. The plasma table must be equipped with a water bath such that the device is considered semidry for emission estimation purposes.

79.b. The permittee must keep and maintain the following records for Emission Unit AIA-1 (Plasma Table with Torch): [OAR 340-245-0110(5)(a)&(b)]

79.b.i. The total daily hours the plasma table with torch cuts metal for each day of operation;
79.b.ii. The total number of hours the plasma table with torch cuts metal in any 12-consecutive month period;
79.b.iii. Documentation that the plasma table with torch only cuts mild steel; and
79.b.iv. Documentation that the plasma table with torch is equipped with a water bath such that the device is considered semidry for emission estimation purposes.

79.c. The permittee must comply with the following conditions for Emission Unit AIA-2 (Paint Booth): [OAR 340-245-0110(1)(a)&(b)]

79.c.i. The permittee must not use more than ten (10) gallons per day of coatings.
79.c.ii. The permittee must not use more than 500 gallons of coatings in any 12-consecutive month period.
79.c.iii. All spray-applied coatings 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.

79.c.iv. All manual spray gun cleaning must be done so that an atomized mist or spray of gun cleaning solvent and coating residue is not created outside of a container that collects used gun cleaning solvent.

79.c.v. The permittee must ensure that storage containers used for VOC-containing materials are kept closed at all times except when adding or removing material.

79.d. The permittee must keep and maintain the following records for Emission Unit AIA-2 (Paint Booth): [OAR 340-245-0110(5)(a)&(b)]

79.d.i. The total number of gallons of coating used for each day the paint booth is operated;

79.d.ii. The total number of gallons of coating used in the paint booth in any 12-consecutive month period;

79.d.iii. The manufacturer's name of each coating applied in the paint booth;

79.d.iv. A safety data sheet or other documentation from the manufacturer that lists the constituents of each coating applied in the paint booth; and

79.d.v. Documentation that the spray booth dry filters achieve at least 98% capture of overspray particulate matter emissions.

79.e. The permittee must comply with the following conditions for Emission Unit AIA-3 (Welding and Fabrication): [OAR 340-245-0110(1)(a)&(b)]

79.e.i. The total number of pounds of welding wire/rod used in any day;

79.e.ii. The total number of pounds of welding wire/rod used in any 12-consecutive month period; and

79.e.iii. Documentation that only FCAW E71T electrodes are used for welding.

79.f. The permittee must keep and maintain the following records for Emission Unit AIA-3 (Welding and Fabrication): [OAR 340-245-0110(5)(a)&(b)]

79.f.i. The total number of pounds of welding wire/rod used in any day;

79.f.ii. The total number of pounds of welding wire/rod used in any 12-consecutive month period; and

79.f.iii. Documentation that only FCAW E71T electrodes are used for welding.

80. Change in Zoning Report. The permittee must report at least annually to LRAPA a verification that there has not been a change in zoning within 1.5 kilometers of the source and, if so, whether that change increases the source risk. [OAR 340-245-0100(7)(c)]

Cleaner Air Oregon General Conditions and Disclaimers

81. *Reassessment of Risk*: The permittee must reassess, and submit to LRAPA, the source risk for cancer, chronic noncancer, and acute noncancer risk in accordance with OAR 340-245-0100(8)(e) by no later than 60 days after the following: [OAR 340-245-0100(8)(a)(F)]

81.a. Zoning changes approved and effective within 1.5 kilometers of the source that could increase risk; or

81.b. Land use has changed in a way that could increase risk in any area in which land uses were excluded from the permittee's Cleaner Air Oregon risk assessment under OAR 340-245-0210(1)(a)(F) because such area was not used in a manner allowed by the applicable zoning.

82. *Reassessment of Risk*: The permittee must reassess, and submit to LRAPA, the source risk for cancer, chronic noncancer, and acute noncancer risk in accordance with OAR 340-245-0100(8)(e) based on any of the following:

82.a. The permittee becomes aware that corrections or additional information are needed to revise

or update the original risk assessment; [OAR 340-245-0100(8)(a)(H)]

82.b. The permittee proposes to modify any physical feature of the source that was used as a modeling parameter in the risk assessment that may increase risk; [OAR 340-245-0100(8)(a)(D)]

82.c. When notified in writing by LRAPA that a Risk Based Concentration in OAR 340-245-8010 Table 2 for a Toxic Air Contaminant that is emitted by this source has been added or the value lowered, leading to a substantial increase in risk; [OAR 340-245-0100(8)(b)(B)]

82.d. When notified in writing by LRAPA that the risk assessment procedures in division 245 have changed in a way that would substantially increase risk, or substantially impact the implementation or effectiveness of the Risk Reduction Plan; or [OAR 340-245-0100(8)(b)(C)]

82.e. When notified in writing by LRAPA that a previous risk assessment contains errors or omissions that, when corrected, could increase the risk. [OAR 340-245-0100(8)(b)(A)]

83. *Construction Approval and Permit Modifications*: The permittee must apply for approval under title 34 and submit fees as required under OAR 340-245-0100(8)(g) for the construction and modification of an Exempt TEU that is subject to National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) or New Source Performance Standard (NSPS) requirements. [OAR 340-245-0060(4)(c)(A)]

84. *Construction Approval and Permit Modifications*: The permittee must apply for a permit modification under title 37 and/or OAR chapter 340, division 218 and submit fees as required under OAR 340-245-0100(8)(g) for the following:

84.a. Construct or modify a TEU that is:
84.a.i. Aggregated under OAR 340-245-0060(4)(c)(B)(iii); or
84.a.ii. Significant under OAR 340-245-0060(4)(c)(C)(i);

84.b. Modify an established Source Risk Limit or any risk limits or conditions required by OAR chapter 340, division 245; [OAR 340-245-0100(8)(a)(B)]

84.c. Request an extension to a compliance date as outlined in OAR 340-245-0100(8)(a)(C);

84.d. Terminate postponement of risk reduction established under OAR 340-245-0150; or [OAR 340-245-0100(8)(a)(E)]

84.e. Modify air monitoring requirements established under OAR 340-245-0230. [OAR 340-245-0100(8)(a)(G)]

85. *Permit Modification Deadline*: If LRAPA has provided notice to the permittee that a modification under OAR 340-245-0100(8)(b) is required, the permittee must submit the necessary information required under OAR 340-245-0100(3) to LRAPA 90 days after the date that LRAPA sends such written notice. [OAR 340-245-0100(8)(c)]

86. *CAO Submittal Deadline Extensions*: The permittee may request an extension for submittals required under Conditions 81 through 85 in accordance with OAR 340-245-0030(3) by submitting a written request no fewer than 15 days prior to the submittal deadline.

Monitoring and Recordkeeping Requirements

87. A record of the following data must be maintained at the plant site for a period of at least five (5) years following date of entry and must be available for inspection by authorized representatives of LRAPA. [LRAPA 34-016(1) and 42-0080]

Activity	Units	Minimum Recording Frequency
PSEL Recordkeeping		
Sawmill/Planing Mill Production	BDT*	Monthly
Dry Kiln Throughput by species	MBF	Monthly
Natural gas combusted	MMCF	Monthly
Gasoline throughput	Gallons	Monthly

Activity	Units	Minimum Recording Frequency
Mill Grinding Emission Rate	Pounds	Month
General Recordkeeping		
Fugitive emissions survey	NA	Monthly
Visible emissions survey	NA	Monthly
Pressure drop monitoring on baghouses	Inches of water column	Weekly
O&M Plan	NA	Maintain the current version on-site
Dry kiln temperature	Degrees F	Each thee (3) hour block average
Corrective action taken if dry kiln temperature exceeds 200°F	NA	Each occurrence
NSPS subpart Dc Recordkeeping		
Initial notification for NSPS Dc	NA	One time
Natural gas combusted	MMSCF	Monthly
NESHAP subpart DDDDD (5D) Recordkeeping		
Initial notification for NESHAP 5D	NA	One time
Notice of compliance status	NA	One time
Energy assessment	NA	One time
Five (5) year tune-up	NA	Every five (5) years
NESHAP subpart DDDD (4D) Recordkeeping		
Initial notification for NESHAP 5D	NA	One time
NSPS subpart IIII Recordkeeping		
The date and time of operation in hours of CIA-1	Date, Hours of operation	Each occurrence
Reason for operation of CIA-1	NA	Each occurrence
The total hours that CIA-1 operates for emergency reasons in a calendar year	Hours	Monthly
The total hours that CIA-1 operates for non-emergency reasons in a calendar year	Hours	Monthly
Documentation that the engine is certified by the manufacturer	NA	Maintain documentation
LRAPA Title 44 Recordkeeping		
Initial notification for Title 44	NA	One time
Records related to the O&M of all equipment in gasoline service	NA	Each occurrence
Records of total throughput of gasoline for each calendar month	Gallons	Monthly
The annual gasoline throughput of the GDF for the previous calendar year	Gallons	Monthly
A summary of changes made at the GDF on any equipment in gasoline or vapor service which may affect emissions	NA	Each occurrence
Records of the occurrence and duration of each malfunction of operation	NA	Each occurrence
Records of actions taken during periods of malfunction to minimize emissions	NA	Each occurrence
Documentation of the distance the submerged fill pipe extends from the bottom of each storage tank	NA	Maintain documentation
A copy of the written plan for cleanup of spills	NA	Maintain the current version on-site
Cleaner Air Oregon Recordkeeping		
AIA-1: Daily hours cutting metal	Hours	Daily
AIA-1: Hours cutting metal in any 12-consecutive month period	Hours	Monthly

Activity	Units	Minimum Recording Frequency
AIA-1: Documentation that only mild steel is cut	NA	Maintain documentation
AIA-1: Documentation that the process is equipped with a water bath	NA	Maintain documentation
AIA-2: The number of gallons of coating used in any day	Gallons	Daily
AIA-2: The number of gallons of coating used in any 12-consecutive month period	Gallons	Monthly
AIA-2: The manufacture's name of each coating applied in the paint booth	NA	Maintain documentation
AIA-2: A safety data sheet or other documentation from the manufacturer that lists the constituents of each coating applied in the paint booth	NA	Maintain documentation
AIA-2: Spray booth filter particulate matter control efficiency	%	Maintain documentation
AIA-3: The number of pounds of welding wire/rod used in any day	Pounds	Daily
AIA-3: The number of pounds of welding wire/rod used in any 12-consecutive month period	Pounds	Monthly
AIA-3: Documentation that only FCAW E71T electrodes are used for welding	NA	Maintain documentation

*The permittee may calculate BDT from other production parameters.

Reporting Requirements

88. The permittee must submit to LRAPA the following reports by the dates indicated in the table below: [LRAPA 34-016, 36-025(4)(a), 42-0080, 44-280(2), 40 CFR 60.48c(d)]

Report	Reporting Period	Due Date
A Title 44 Report that includes the applicable information under OAR 340-244-0251(2).	Annual	February 15
A summary of maintenance and repairs performed on any pollution control devices at the facility.	Semiannual	March 1, September 1
A summary of all complaints received by the permittee and their resolution as required by Condition G11.	Semiannual	March 1, September 1
The excess emissions log required by Condition G16, if any planned or unplanned excess emissions have occurred during the reporting period.	Semiannual	March 1, September 1
PSEL pollutant emissions as calculated according to Condition 5 including supporting calculations.	Semiannual	March 1, September 1
Cleaner Air Oregon Change in Zoning Report	Annual	March 1
Reports required under 40 CFR part 63 subpart 5D.	Annual or every 5 years	March 1
GHG Report, if required by Condition 7.	Annual	March 31

89. 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

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

Fee Schedule

91. 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]

JJW/AA
06/06/2024

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 PM_{10} 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:

1. 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.;

2. Construction or modification is discontinued for a period of 18 months or more; or

3. 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]

ATTACHMENT A: Air Pollution Emergencies

Table I

AIR POLLUTION EPISODE: ***ALERT CONDITION***

EMISSION REDUCTION PLAN

Part A: Pollution Episode Conditions for Carbon Monoxide or Ozone

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

Part B: Pollution Episode Conditions for Particulate Matter

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

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

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

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

Source of Contamination	Control Actions — ***Alert Level***
A. Coal, oil, or wood-fired facilities.	1) Utilization of electric generating fuels having low ash and sulfur content. 2) Utilization of mid-day (12:00 noon to 4:00 p.m.) atmospheric turbulence for boiler lancing and soot blowing. 3) Diverting electric power generation to facilities outside of ***Alert Area***.
B. Coal, oil, or wood-fired process steam generating facilities.	1) Utilization of fuel having low ash and sulfur content. 2) Utilization of mid-day (12:00 noon to 4:00 p.m.) atmospheric turbulence for boiler lancing and soot blowing.
	3) Substantial reduction of steam load demands consistent with continuing plant operations.

Source of Contamination	Control Actions — ***Alert Level***
C. Manufacturing industries of the following classifications: - Primary Metals Industries - Petroleum Refining - Chemical Industries - Mineral Processing Indus. - Grain Industries - Paper and Allied Products - Wood Processing Industry	1) Reduction of air contaminants from manufacturing operations by curtailing postponing, or deferring production and all operations. 2) Reduction by deferring trade waste disposal operations which emit solid particle gas vapors or malodorous substance. 3) Reduction of heat load demands for processing. 4) Utilization of mid-day (12:00 noon to 4:00 p.m.) atmospheric turbulence for boiler lancing or soot blowing.

Table II

AIR POLLUTION EPISODE: ***WARNING CONDITIONS***

EMISSION REDUCTION PLAN

Part A: Pollution Episode Conditions for Carbon Monoxide or Ozone

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

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

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

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

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

5. Where appropriate for carbon monoxide episodes during the heating season, and where legal

authority exists, governmental agencies shall prohibit all use of wood stoves and fireplaces for domestic space heating, except where such devices provide the sole source of heat.

Part B: Pollution Episode Conditions for Particulate Matter

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

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

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

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

4. Where legal authority exists, governmental agencies shall prohibit all use of wood stoves and fireplaces for domestic space heating, except where such devices provide the sole source of heat.

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

Source of Contamination	Control Actions — ***Warning Level***
A. Coal, oil, or wood-fired electric power generating facilities.	1) Maximum utilization of fuels having lowest ash and sulfur content. 2) Utilization of mid-day (12:00 noon to 4:00 p.m.) atmospheric turbulence for boiler lancing and soot blowing. 3) Diverting electric power generation to facilities outside of ***Warning Area***. 4) Prepare to use a plan of action if an ***Emergency Condition*** develops. 5) Cease operation of facilities not related to safety or protection of equipment or delivery of priority power.
B. Coal, oil, or wood-fired process steam generating facilities.	1) Maximum utilization of fuels having the lowest ash and sulfur content. 2) Utilization of mid-day (12: 00 noon to 4:00 p.m.) atmospheric turbulence for boiler lancing and soot blowing. 3) Prepare to use a plan of action if an ***Emergency Condition*** develops. 4) Cease operation of facilities not related to safety or protection of equipment or delivery of priority power.

Source of Contamination	Control Actions — ***Warning Level***
C. Manufacturing industries which require considerable lead time for shut-down including the following classifications: - Petroleum Refining - Chemical Industries - Primary Metals Industries - Glass Industries - Paper and Allied Products	1) Reduction of air contaminants from manufacturing operations by, if necessary, assuming reasonable economic hardships by postponing production and allied operations. 2) Reduction by deferring trade waste disposal operations which emit solid particles, gases, vapors or malodorous substances. 3) Maximum reduction of heat load demands for processing. 4) Utilization of mid-day (12:00 noon to 4:00 p.m.) atmospheric turbulence of boiler lancing or soot blowing.
D. Manufacturing industries which require relatively short time for shut-down.	1) Elimination of air contaminants from manufacturing operations by ceasing, allied operations to the extent possible without causing injury to persons or damage to equipment. 2) Elimination of air contaminants from trade waste disposal processes which emit solid particles, gases, vapors, or malodorous substances. 3) Reduction of heat load demands for processing. 4) Utilization of mid-day (12 noon to 4 p.m.) atmospheric turbulence for boiler lancing or soot blowing.

Table III

AIR POLLUTION EPISODE: ***EMERGENCY CONDITIONS***

EMISSION REDUCTION PLAN

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

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

3. All places of employment, commerce, trade, public gatherings, government, industry, business, or manufacture shall immediately cease operation, except the following:

    A. Police, fire, medical and other emergency services;
    B. Utility and communication services;
    C. Governmental functions necessary for civil control and safety;
    D. Operations necessary to prevent injury to persons or serious damage to equipment or property;
    E. Food stores, drug stores and operations necessary for their supply;

F. Operations necessary for evacuation of persons leaving the area;

G. Operations conducted in accordance with an approved preplanned emission reduction plan on file with the Agency.

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

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

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

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

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

Source of Contamination	Control Actions — ***Emergency Level***
A. Coal, oil, or wood-fired electric power generating facilities.	1) Maximum utilization of fuels having lowest ash and sulfur content.
	2) Utilization of mid-day (12:00 noon to 4:00 p.m.) atmospheric turbulence for boiler lancing or soot blowing. 3) Diverting electric power generation to facilities outside of Emergency area. 4) Cease operation of facilities not related to safety or protection of equipment or delivery of priority power.
B. Coal, oil, or wood-fired steam generating facilities.	1) Reducing heat and steam process demands to absolute necessities consistent with preventing equipment damage. 2) Utilization of mid-day (12:00 noon to 4:00 p.m.) atmospheric turbulence for boiler lancing and soot blowing. 3) Taking the action called for in the emergency plan. 4) Cease operation of facilities not related to safety or protection of equipment or delivery of priority power.

Source of Contamination	Control Actions — ***Emergency Level***
C. Manufacturing industries of the following classifications: - Primary Metals Industry - Petroleum Refining Operations - Chemical Industries - Mineral Processing Industries - Paper and Allied Products - Grain Industry - Wood Processing Industry	1) The elimination of air of contaminants from manufacturing operations by ceasing, curtailing, postponing or deferring production and allied operations to the extent possible without causing injury to persons or damage to equipment. 2) Elimination of air contaminants from trade waste disposal processes which emit solid particles, gases, vapors, or malodorous substances. 3) Maximum reduction of heat load demands for processing. 4) Utilization of mid-day (12:00 noon to 4:00 p.m.) atmospheric turbulence for boiler lancing or soot blowing.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS THAT MAY BE USED IN THIS PERMIT

ACDP	Air Contaminant Discharge Permit
AQMA	Air Quality Management Area
ACS	Applied coating solids
Act	Federal Clean Air Act
ASTM	American Society of Testing and Materials
BDT	Bone dry ton
Btu	British thermal unit
CAM	Compliance Assurance Monitoring
CAO	Cleaner Air Oregon
CD ID	Control device identifier
CEMS	Continuous Emissions Monitoring System
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CI	Compression Ignition
CMS	Continuous Monitoring System
CO	Carbon Monoxide
CO_2	Carbon dioxide
CO_2e	Carbon dioxide equivalent
COMS	Continuous Opacity Monitoring System
CPDS	Certified Product Data Sheet
CPMS	Continuous parameter monitoring system
DEQ	Department of Environmental Quality
dscf	Dry standard cubic feet
EF	Emission factor
EPA	US Environmental Protection Agency
EU	Emissions Unit
EU ID	Emission unit identifier
FCAA	Federal Clean Air Act
FHAP	Federal Hazardous Air Pollutants as defined by LRAPA Title 12
ft^2	Square foot
FSA	Fuel sampling and analysis
gal	Gallon
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GMAW	Gas metal arc welding
gr/dscf	Grain per dry standard cubic feet (1 pound = 7000 grains)
HCFC	Halogenated Chlorofluorocarbons
Hr	Hour
ID	Identification number or label
I&M	Inspection and maintenance
Lb	Pound
LRAPA	Lane Regional Air Protection Agency
MACT	Maximum Achievable Control Technology
MBF	Thousand board feet
MERV	Minimum efficiency reporting values
MM	Million
MMBtu	Million British thermal units
MMCF	Million cubic feet
NA	Not applicable
NESHAP	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants
NO_x	Nitrogen oxides
NSPS	New Source Performance Standards
NSR	New Source Review
O_2	Oxygen
OAR	Oregon Administrative Rules
ODEQ	Oregon Department of Environmental Quality
OPR	Operation
ORS	Oregon Revised Statutes
O&M	Operation and maintenance
Pb	Lead
PCD	Pollution Control Device
PM	Particulate matter
$PM_{2.5}$	Particulate matter less than 2.5 microns in size
PM_{10}	Particulate matter less than 10 microns in size
ppm	Parts per million
PSEL	Plant Site Emission Limit
psia	pounds per square inch, actual
PTE	Potential to Emit
QIP	Quality Improvement Plan
RICE	Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engine
SACC	Semi-Annual Compliance Certification
SCEMP	Surrogate Compliance Emissions Monitoring Parameter
Scf	Standard cubic foot
SDS	Safety data sheet
SER	Significant emission rate
SERP	Source emissions reduction plan
SI	Spark Ignition
SIC	Standard Industrial Code
SIP	State Implementation Plan
SO_2	Sulfur dioxide
ST	Source test
TAC	Toxic air contaminant
TACT	Typically Achievable Control Technology
TBI	To be installed
TEU	Toxic Emission Unit
TPY	Tons per year
VE	Visible emissions
VMT	Vehicle miles traveled
VOC	Volatile organic compounds
VHAP	Volatile hazardous air pollutant
Year	A period consisting of any 12-consecutive calendar month