LANE REGIONAL AIR PROTECTION AGENCY
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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:
Metropolitan Wastewater Management Commission
410 River Avenue
Eugene, OR 97404

Facility Location:
Eugene/Springfield Water Pollution Control Facility
410 River Avenue
Eugene, OR 97404

Information Relied Upon:
Application Number: 70823
Date: 02/27/2023

Land Use Compatibility Statement:
From: City of Eugene
Date: 10/03/2000

Permit Number: 202537
Permit Type: Standard
Primary SIC: 4952 Sewerage Systems
Secondary SIC: 4922 Natural Gas Transmission
Issuance Date: [To be inserted upon issuance]
Expiration Date: [To be inserted upon issuance]

_____ _____
Travis Knudsen, Executive Director Effective Date

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

Table 1 Code	Source Description
Part B. 65.	Sewage treatment facilities employing internal combustion engines for digester gases.
Part C.3	All sources electing to maintain the source's netting basis.
Part C.4.	All sources that request a PSEL equal to or greater than the SER for a regulated pollutant.

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Permitted Activities

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

   1.a. Any categorically insignificant activities, as defined in LRAPA title 12, at the source; and
   1.b. Construction or modification changes that are a Type 1 or Type 2 change under LRAPA 34-035 in accordance with LRAPA 34-010 and 34-035 through 34-038.

Emission Unit Description

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

EU ID	Emission Unit (EU) Description	Pollution Control Device	Installed/Last Modified
EU-1	Engine Generator-set (Genset)	Miratech "L" CO catalytic converter	1997
EU-2	Boiler	None	2018
EU-3	Three (3) waste gas flares	None	2018; 3rd flare to be installed 2026
EU-4	Wastewater Treatment Operations	Biofiltration system and four (4) activated carbon filter odor/pollutant control vessels	NA
EU-5	Digester Gas Upgrade System	Regenerative Thermal Oxidizer (RTO), Waste Gas Flare (EU-3)[1]	2021
AIA-1	Gasoline Dispensing Facility (GDF)	Work Practices, Submerged Fill	2017
CIA-1	Emergency Generator	None	2019

1. EU-3 includes a dedicated flare to combust off-spec natural gas from the Digester Gas Upgrade System (EU-5).

Plant Site Emission Limits

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

Annual Plant Site Emission Limits (PSELs)

Pollutant	PSEL (tons/year)
NO_X	47
CO	90
VOC	36
GHGs	34,492

4. Any changes in operation that may increase the emissions above the PSEL must be approved by LRAPA. Failure to do so may result in enforcement actions being taken by LRAPA. [LRAPA 37-0020(7) and 42-0080]

PSEL Monitoring and Compliance

5. By the 15th working day of the month, the permittee must determine compliance with the previous consecutive 12 calendar month PSEL. Compliance with the PSEL is determined for each consecutive 12 calendar month period based on the following calculation for the pollutant, except for greenhouse gas. [LRAPA 34-016(1) 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 5.a;
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.

5.a. The permittee must use the following emission factors for calculating pollutant emissions unless alternative emission factors are approved by LRAPA. The permittee may request or LRAPA may require using alternative emission factors provided they are based on actual test data or other documentation (e.g., AP-42 compilation of emission factors). 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 and 42-0080(4)(c)]

Emission Unit (EU)	Pollutant	Emission Factor	EF Unit
EU-1 (Engine-Generator Set)	VOC	124.2	lb/MMscf digester gas
	NO_X	310.5	lb/MMscf digester gas
	CO	579.6	lb/MMscf digester gas
	VOC	120.4	lb/MMscf natural gas
	NO_X	863.9	lb/MMscf natural gas
	CO	568.1	lb/MMscf natural gas
EU-2 (Boiler)	VOC	5.5	lb/MMscf digester gas or natural gas
	NO_x	100	lb/MMscf digester gas or natural gas
	CO	84	lb/MMscf digester gas or natural gas
EU-3 (Waste Gas Flares)	VOC	84	lb/MMscf digester gas/off-spec gas
	NO_X	40.8	lb/MMscf digester gas/off-spec gas
	CO	186	lb/MMscf digester gas/off-spec gas
EU-4 (Wastewater Treatment Operations	VOC	0.487	lb/10^6 gallons

Emission Unit (EU)	Pollutant	Emission Factor	EF Unit
EU-05 (Digester Gas Upgrade System, RTO)	VOC	5.5	lb/MMscf natural gas/tail gas
	NO_x	50	lb/MMscf natural gas/tail gas
	CO	84	lb/MMscf natural gas/tail gas

6. 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 CO2e during the previous year. Once a source's direct greenhouse gas emissions meet or exceed 2,500 metric tons CO2e 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 54, 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)]

General Emission Limits

7. For sources, other than wood-fired boilers, no person may emit or allow to be emitted any visible emissions 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)]

8. For sources (EU-1) 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, no person may cause, suffer, allow, or permit particulate matter emissions from any air contaminant source in excess of 0.14 grains per dry standard cubic foot if there are no representative compliance source test results. [LRAPA 32-015(2)(b)(B)]

9. For sources (EU-3, EU-5, CIA-1) installed, constructed or modified on or after April 16, 2015, no person may cause, suffer, allow, or permit particulate matter emissions from any air contaminant source in excess of 0.10 grains per dry standard cubic foot. [LRAPA 32-015(2)(c)]

10. For fuel burning equipment sources (EU-2) installed, constructed or modified on or after April 16, 2015, except solid fuel burning devices that have been certified under OAR 340-262-0500, no person may cause, suffer, allow, or permit particulate matter emissions in excess of 0.10 grains per dry standard cubic foot. [LRAPA 32-030(2)]

Monitoring Requirements

11. To demonstrate compliance with Conditions 7 through 10 the permittee must perform a visible emission survey of the plant. At least quarterly for a minimum period of 30 minutes, the permittee must visually survey the stacks associated with EU-1 (Engine-Generator Set), EU-2 (Boiler), EU-3 (Waste Gas Flares), and EU-5 (Renewable Natural Gas Facility) using EPA Method 22 for any sources of visible emissions. For the purposes of this survey, 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 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. Visual emission surveys must be conducted only during periods of operation of each EU listed in this condition. Any EU listed in this condition that is operated

periodically during any quarter must be surveyed quarterly during periods of operation. [LRAPA 34-016(1)]

11.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.

11.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 must immediately contact LRAPA or perform an EPA Method 9 on the source(s) of visible emissions. If the results of EPA Method 9 are in compliance with Conditions 7 through 10, no further action is required beyond the recordkeeping required in Condition 12. If the results of EPA Method 9 are not in compliance with Conditions 7 through 10, the permittee must immediately contact LRAPA.

11.c. If the permittee is unable to conduct a test due to visual interferences caused by other visible emissions sources (e.g., fugitive emissions during high wind conditions) or due to weather conditions (e.g., fog, heavy rain, or snow), the permittee must note such conditions on the visible emissions survey sheet for that process or emission point. The permittee must attempt to conduct EPA Method 22 or EPA Method 9 tests daily until a valid visible emissions survey is completed.

12. The permittee must keep documentation of all visible emissions surveys required by Condition 11. 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)]

Operation and Maintenance (O&M) Requirements

13. The permittee must prepare and update, as needed, an Operation and Maintenance Plan (O&M Plan) which includes requirements for proper operation and maintenance of all pollution control devices and emission reduction processes at the facility. The permittee must submit a copy of the O&M Plan to LRAPA for review upon request. If LRAPA determines the O&M Plan is deficient, LRAPA may require the permittee to amend the plan. For each pollution control device, the O&M Plan must, at a minimum, identify the frequency of inspections and procedures for documenting each inspection. Documentation of each inspection must include the date and time of each inspection, the person or entity performing the inspection, identification of the equipment inspected, the results of each inspection, and the actions taken if repairs or maintenance are necessary. [LRAPA 32-007(1)]

EU-1 Engine Generator Set

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

14. An affected source is any existing, new, or reconstructed stationary RICE located at a major or area source of HAP emissions, excluding stationary RICE being tested at a stationary RICE test cell/stand. [40 CFR 63.6590(a) & LRAPA 44-150(1)]

14.a. For stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions, a stationary RICE is existing if construction or reconstruction of the stationary RICE commenced before June 12, 2006.

15. A permittee that owns or operates an existing stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP

emissions must comply with the following requirements: [40 CFR 63.6603(a) & LRAPA 44-150(1)]

15.a. For non-emergency, non-black start stationary RICE which combusts landfill or digester gas equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis, the permittee must meet the following requirements:

15.a.i. Change oil and filter every 1,440 hours of operation or within 1 year + 30 days of the previous change, whichever comes first;
15.a.ii. Inspect spark plugs every 1,440 hours of operation or within 1 year + 30 days of the previous inspection, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary; and
15.a.iii. Inspect all hoses and belts every 1,440 hours of operation or within 1 year + 30 days of the previous inspection, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary

16. The permittee must be in compliance with the emission limitations, operating limitations, and other requirements in 40 CFR part 63 subpart ZZZZ that apply to the permittee at all times. [40 CFR 63.6605(a) & LRAPA 44-150(1)]

17. At all times the permittee must operate and maintain EU-1 (Engine-Generator Set), including associated air pollution control equipment and monitoring equipment, in a manner consistent with safety and good air pollution control practices for minimizing emissions. The general duty to minimize emissions does not require the permittee to make any further efforts to reduce emissions if levels required by 40 CFR part 63 subpart ZZZZ have been achieved. Determination of whether such operation and maintenance procedures are being used will be based on information available to LRAPA which may include, but is not limited to, monitoring results, review of operation and maintenance procedures, review of operation and maintenance records, and inspection of the source. [40 CFR 63.6605(b) & LRAPA 44-150(1)]

18. A permittee that owns or operates an existing non-emergency, non-black start stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions which combusts landfill or digester gas equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis must operate and maintain the stationary RICE and after-treatment control device (if any) according to the manufacturer's emission-related written instructions or develop a maintenance plan which must provide to the extent practicable for the maintenance and operation of the engine in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions. [40 CFR 63.6625(e)(6), 40 CFR 63.6640(A), & LRAPA 44-150(1)]

19. A permittee that operates a new, reconstructed, or existing stationary engine must minimize the engine's time spent at idle during startup and minimize the engine's startup time to a period needed for appropriate and safe loading of the engine, not to exceed 30 minutes. [40 CFR 63.6625(h) & LRAPA 44-150(1)]

20. A permittee that owns or operates a stationary SI engine that is subject to the work, operation or management practices in Condition 15 may utilize an oil analysis program according to Conditions 20.a. through 20.f. in order to extend the specified oil and filter change requirement in Condition 15. [40 CFR 63.6625(j) & LRAPA 44-150(1)]

20.a. The oil analysis must be performed at the same frequency specified for changing the oil and filter in Condition 15.
20.b. The analysis program must at a minimum analyze the following three parameters:

20.b.i. Total Acid Number,
20.b.ii. Viscosity, and
20.b.iii. Percent water content.

20.c. The condemning limits for these parameters are as follows:

20.c.i. Total Acid Number increases by more than 3.0 milligrams of potassium hydroxide (KOH) per gram from Total Acid Number of the oil when new;
20.c.ii. Viscosity of the oil has changed by more than 20 percent from the viscosity of the oil when new;
20.c.iii. Percent water content (by volume) is greater than 0.5.

20.d. If all of the condemning limits in Condition 20.c are not exceeded, the permittee is not required to change the oil and filter. If any of the limits are exceeded, the permittee must change the oil and filter within 2 business days of receiving the results of the analysis. If the engine is not in operation when the results of the analysis are received, the permittee must change the oil and filter within 2 business days or before commencing operation, whichever is later.
20.e. The permittee must keep records of the parameters that are analyzed as part of the program, the results of the analysis, and the oil and filter changes for the engine.
20.f. The analysis program must be part of the maintenance plan for the engine.

21. A permittee that owns or operates an existing stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions subject to management practices in Condition 15 must keep records of the maintenance conducted on the stationary RICE in order to demonstrate that the stationary RICE and after-treatment control device (if any) was maintained and operated according to the permittee's maintenance plan. [40 CFR 63.6655(e)(3) & LRAPA 44-150(1)]

22. The permittee must keep records required by Condition 20.e and Condition 21 in a form suitable and readily available for expeditious review for a period of 5 years following the date of each occurrence, measurement, maintenance, corrective action, report, or record. [40 CFR 63.6660(a-c) & LRAPA 44-150(1)]

EU-3 Waste Gas Flares

23. The permittee must operate EU-3 (Waste Gas Flares) in a manner to maximize efficiency, as follows: [LRAPA 32-007(1)]

23.a. Each flare must be operated with a monitored pilot flame when there is a demand to combust digester gas and/or off-spec gas.

23.a.i. Each pilot flame must be monitored using a thermocouple or equivalent device to detect the presence of a flame.
23.a.ii. Each pilot flame must be monitored for on/off status and for flame failure.
23.a.iii. The system must be equipped with an alarm to signal flame failure.
23.a.iv. Pilot flame monitoring procedures must be included in the O&M plan required by Condition 13.

23.b. The flares must be operated with supplemental fuel, either natural gas or propane, to assist waste gas combustion unless the heating value of the waste gas is 200 btu/scf or greater. As necessary, the net heating value is determined by the method described in 40 CFR 60.18(f)(3).
23.c. The flares must be designed and operated with no visible emissions as determined by the monitoring requirements in Condition 11.

EU-4 Wastewater Operations

24. The permittee must continuously operate the biofilter and activated carbon odor control vessels associated with EU-4 (wastewater operations) unless an operational schedule is established and allowed under the Operation and Maintenance (O&M) Plan required by Condition 13. [LRAPA 32-007(1)]

25. The operation of the biofilter and activated carbon odor control vessels must be in accordance with the excess emissions provisions in Conditions G12 through G21. [LRAPA Title 36]

EU-5 Digester Gas Upgrade System

26. The permittee must include the following information for the Regenerative Thermal Oxidizer (RTO) in EU-5 in the O&M Plan required by Condition 13: [LRAPA 32-007]

    26.a. Description of operating and maintenance procedures, including startup and shutdown of the RTO. A schedule of RTO inspections and routine maintenance must be provided in the O&M Plan.
    26.b. Corrective actions that will be used in the event that the RTO is not performing at the highest reasonable efficiency and effectiveness to minimize emissions.
    26.c. Tail gas flow rate, natural gas flow rate, combustion chamber temperatures, or other physical or chemical parameters related to the operation of the RTO.

27. The permittee must operate the RTO in EU-5 in accordance with the excess emissions provisions in Conditions G12 through G21. [LRAPA Title 36]

    27.a. The permittee must not vent Pressure Swing Absorption (PSA) tail gas for periods exceeding 48 hours in any calendar month. Venting in excess of this limit shall be considered an excess emission event and is subject to the requirements in Conditions G12 through G21. [LRAPA 42-0080(1), 36-001(1)].

Aggregate Insignificant Activity – Gasoline Dispensing Facility (GDF) Requirements

28. The emission sources to which Conditions 28 through 43 apply are gasoline storage tanks and all associated equipment components in vapor or liquid gasoline service at a GDF. [OAR 340-244-0234(1)]

29. 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)]

30. 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 division 244 apply to that GDF: [OAR 340-244-0234(4)]

    30.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.
    30.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.
    30.c. A GDF located anywhere in the state with 120,000 gallons or more of annual gasoline throughput, hereafter referred to as GDF 3.
    30.d. A GDF located anywhere in the state with 600,000 gallons or more of annual gasoline throughput, hereafter referred to as GDF 4.
    30.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.

31. 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 Condition 37. [OAR 340-244-0234(7)]

32. 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)]

33. 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)]

34. 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)]

35. Compliance with Conditions 28 through 43 does not exempt the permittee from enforcement for any noncompliance with applicable requirements during a malfunction event. [OAR 340-244-0235(2)]

36. A permittee that owns or operates a GDF 2 as described in Condition 30 must comply with the following requirements [OAR 340-244-0238]

    36.a. All applicable requirements under OAR 340-244-0237; and
    36.b. Reporting under OAR 340-244-0251.

37. Work Practices. The permittee of 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)]

    37.a. Minimize gasoline spills;
    37.b. Do not top off or overfill vehicle tanks.

        37.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;
        37.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;

    37.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.
    37.d. Cover all open gasoline containers and all gasoline storage tank fill-pipes with a gasketed seal when not in use;
    37.e. Minimize gasoline sent to open waste collection systems that collect and transport

gasoline to reclamation and recycling devices, such as oil/water separators.

37.f. Ensure that cargo tanks unloading gasoline at the GDF comply with conditions 37.a through 37.d.

38. 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 38.a through 38.c. The applicable distances in Conditions 38.a and 38.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)]

38.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.

38.b. Submerged fill pipes installed after Nov. 9, 2006, must be no more than six (6) inches from the bottom of the storage tank.

38.c. Submerged fill pipes not meeting the specifications of Conditions 38.a and 38.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.

39. Any cargo tank unloading at a GDF that is equipped with a Stage I vapor balance system or Enhanced Vapor Recovery system must connect to the system whenever gasoline is being loaded. [OAR-340-244-0245(3)]

40. Portable gasoline containers that meet the requirements of 40 C.F.R. part 59 subpart F are considered acceptable for compliance with Condition 37.d. [OAR-340-244-0245(4)]

41. 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)]

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

42.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 permittee using forms provided by LRAPA or a reasonable facsimile;

42.b. Records of total throughput volume of gasoline, in gallons, for each calendar month;

42.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;

42.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;

42.e. Records of actions taken during periods of malfunction to minimize emissions in accordance with Condition 34 including corrective actions to restore malfunctioning process and air pollution control and monitoring equipment to its normal or usual manner of operation;

42.f. If subject to Condition 38, 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 38; and

42.g. A copy of the written plan for cleanup of spills required by Condition 37.c. The plan must be retained for as long as the facility meets the definition of a GDF.

43. Records required under Condition 42 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)]

Categorically Insignificant Activity – Emergency Generator Requirements

40 CFR part 60 subpart IIII—Standards of Performance for Stationary Compression Ignition Internal Combustion Engines

44. Conditions 44 through 52 are applicable to permittees that own and operate stationary compression ignition (CI) internal combustion engines (ICE) as specified in Condition 44.a. The date that construction commences is the date the engine is ordered by the permittee. [40 CFR 60.4200(a) & LRAPA 46-535(1)]

44.a. A permittee that owns and operates a stationary CI ICE that commence construction after July 11, 2005, where the stationary CI ICE is:

44.a.i. Manufactured after April 1, 2006

45. A permittee that owns and operates a 2007 model year and later emergency stationary CI ICE with a displacement of less than 30 liters per cylinder must comply with the emission standards for new nonroad CI engines in Condition 45.a for all pollutants, for the same model year and maximum engine power for their 2007 model year and later emergency stationary CI ICE. [40 CFR 60.4205(b) & LRAPA 46-535(1)]

45.a. The permittee must have documentation stating that the manufacturer of the CI ICE certifies their 2007 model year and later emergency stationary CI ICE with a maximum engine power less than or equal to 2,237 KW (3,000 HP) and a displacement of less than 10 liters per cylinder to the emission standards specified in Condition 45.a.i. [40 CFR 60.4202(a) & LRAPA 46-535(1)]

45.a.i. For engines with a rated power greater than or equal to 37 KW (50 HP), the Tier 3 emission standards for new nonroad CI engines for the same rated power are as follows: [40 CFR 60.4202(a)(2) & LRAPA 46-535(1)]

40 CFR 60.1039, Table 3 to Appendix I – Tier 3 Emission Standards, g/kW-hr.
Rated Power: 130 ≤ kW ≤ 560

Pollutant	Emission Limit (g/kW-hr)
PM	0.2
CO	3.5
NMHC + NOX	4.0

46. A permittee that owns and operates a stationary CI ICE must operate and maintain stationary CI ICE that achieve the emission standards as required in Condition 45 over the entire life of the engine. [40 CFR 60.4206 & LRAPA 46-535(1)]

47. A permittee that owns and operates a stationary CI ICE subject to 40 CFR part 60 subpart IIII with a displacement of less than 30 liters per cylinder that use diesel fuel must use diesel fuel that meets the requirements in Conditions 47.a and 47.b. [40 CFR 60.4207(b) & LRAPA 46-535(1)]

47.a. Sulfur standard. Maximum sulfur content of 15 ppm. [40 CFR 1090.305(b) and LRAPA

46-535(3)(dddd)]

47.b. Cetane index or aromatic content. Diesel fuel must meet one of the following standards: [40 CFR 1090.305(c)(1)-(2) and LRAPA 46-535(3)(dddd)]

47.b.i. Minimum cetane index of 40.
47.b.ii. Maximum aromatic content of 35 volume percent.

48. The permittee must do all of the following, except as permitted under Condition 50 of this section: [40 CFR 60.4211(a) and LRAPA 46-535(3)(dddd)]

48.a. Operate and maintain the stationary CI internal combustion engine and control device according to the manufacturer's emission-related written instructions;
48.b. Change only those emission-related settings that are permitted by the manufacturer; and
48.c. Meet the requirements of 40 CFR part 1068, as they apply.

49. A permittee that owns or operates a 2007 model year and later stationary CI internal combustion engine and must comply with the emission standards specified in Condition 45, the permittee must comply by purchasing an engine certified to the emission standards in Condition 45 as applicable, for the same model year and maximum engine power. The engine must be installed and configured according to the manufacturer's emission-related specifications, except as permitted in Condition 50. [40 CFR 60.4211(c) and LRAPA 46-535(3)(dddd)]

50. 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: [40 CFR 60.4211(g) and LRAPA 46-535(3)(dddd)]

50.a. 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 1 year of startup, or within 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 1 year after the permittee changes emission-related settings in a way that is not permitted by the manufacturer.

51. A permittee that owns or operates an emergency stationary ICE must operate the emergency stationary ICE according to the requirements in Conditions 51.a through 51.c. In order for the engine to be considered an emergency stationary ICE, any operation other than emergency operation, maintenance and testing, and operation in non-emergency situations for 50 hours per year, as described in Conditions 51.a through 51.c is prohibited. If the permittee does not operate the engine according to the requirements in Conditions 51.a through 51.c, the engine will not be considered an emergency engine and must meet all requirements for non-emergency engines. [40 CFR 60.4211(f) and LRAPA 46-535(3)(dddd)]

51.a. There is no time limit on the use of emergency stationary ICE in emergency situations.
51.b. The permittee may operate the emergency stationary ICE for the purpose specified in Condition 51.b.i for a maximum of 100 hours per calendar year. Any operation for non-emergency situations as allowed by Condition 51.c counts as part of the 100 hours per calendar year allowed by this Condition.

51.b.i. 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 owner or operator maintains records indicating that federal, state, or local standards require maintenance and testing of emergency ICE beyond 100 hours per calendar year.

51.c. Emergency stationary ICE may be operated for up to 50 hours per calendar year in non-emergency situations. The 50 hours of operation in non-emergency situations are counted as part of the 100 hours per calendar year for maintenance and testing provided in Condition 51.b. The 50 hours per calendar year for non-emergency situations cannot be used for peak shaving or non-emergency demand response, or to generate income for a facility to an electric grid or otherwise supply power as part of a financial arrangement with another entity.

52. If the stationary CI internal combustion engine is an emergency stationary internal combustion engine, the owner or operator is not required to submit an initial notification. Starting with the model years in table 5 to this subpart, if the emergency engine does not meet the standards applicable to non-emergency engines in the applicable model year, the owner or operator 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 owner must record the time of operation of the engine and the reason the engine was in operation during that time. [40 CFR 60.4214(b) and LRAPA 46-535(3)(dddd)]

Monitoring and Recordkeeping Requirements

53. The permittee must keep and maintain records for a period of at least five (5) years from the date of entry of the following information: [LRAPA 34-016(1) & (5) and 42-0080(3)]

Activity	Units	Minimum Recording Frequency
PSEL Recordkeeping		
PSEL emission calculations according to Condition 5	Tons	Monthly
Natural gas combusted in EU-1	Scf	Monthly
Digester gas combusted in EU-1	Scf	Monthly
Hours of operation of EU-1	Hours	Monthly
Natural gas combusted in EU-2	Scf	Monthly
Digester gas combusted in EU-2	Scf	Monthly
Natural gas combusted in EU-3	Scf	Monthly
Digester gas combusted in EU-3	Scf	Monthly
Off-spec gas combusted in EU-3	Scf	Monthly
Wastewater influent volume	10^6 gallons	Monthly
Natural gas combusted in the RTO	Scf	Monthly
PSA tail gas combusted in the RTO	Scf	Monthly
Periods of PSA tail gas venting	Hours	Monthly
Renewable natural gas injected into natural gas pipeline	Scf	Monthly
40 CFR part 63 subpart ZZZZ Recordkeeping for EU-1		
Records of the parameters that are analyzed as part of the oil analysis program, the results of the analysis, and the oil and filter changes for the engine, as applicable, according to Condition 20.e	NA	Upon Occurrence
Records of the maintenance conducted on the stationary RICE, according to Condition 21.	NA	Upon Occurrence

Activity	Units	Minimum Recording Frequency
Gasoline Dispensing Facility Recordkeeping		
Operation and maintenance records of GDF equipment according to Condition 42.a.	NA	Upon occurrence
Total throughput of gasoline according to Condition 42.b.	Gallons	Monthly
Permanent changes made at the GDF according to Condition 42.c.	NA	Upon occurrence
Occurrence and duration of each equipment malfunction according to Condition 42.d.	NA	Upon occurrence
Actions taken during periods of equipment malfunction according to Condition 42.e.	NA	Upon occurrence
Manufacturer documentation demonstrating submerged fill tube compliance according to Condition 42.f.	NA	Documentation
Written spill clean up plan according to Condition 42.g.	NA	Documentation
40 CFR part 60 subpart IIII Recordkeeping for CIA-1		
Manufacturer certification, according to Condition 45.a	NA	Documentation
Maintenance plan and records of conducted maintenance according to Condition 50.a, as applicable.	NA	Documentation
Hours of operation and reason for operation, according to Condition 52	Hours	Monthly
General Recordkeeping		
Documentation of all visible emission surveys and corrective actions, as applicable, according to Condition 12.	NA	Upon occurrence
Operation and Maintenance Plan, as required by Condition 13	NA	Maintain current version on-site
Log of each nuisance complaint and the resolution according to Condition G11.	NA	Upon receipt of complaint
Excess emissions log of all unplanned excess emissions according to Condition G16	NA	Per occurrence

Reporting Requirements

54. The facility must submit to LRAPA the following information by the dates indicated in the table below: [LRAPA 34-016 and 42-0080(5)]

Report	Reporting Period	Due Date
PSEL emission calculations according to Condition 5	Annual	March 15
Natural gas combusted in EU-1 (scf)	Annual	March 15
Digester gas combusted in EU-1 (scf)	Annual	March 15
Hours of Operation of EU-1 (hours)	Annual	March 15
Natural gas combusted in EU-2 (scf)	Annual	March 15
Digester gas combusted in EU-2 (scf)	Annual	March 15
Natural gas combusted in EU-3 (scf)	Annual	March 15
Digester gas combusted in EU-3 (scf)	Annual	March 15
Off-spec gas combusted in EU-3 (scf)	Annual	March 15
Wastewater influent volume (million gallons)	Annual	March 15
Natural gas combusted in the RTO (scf)	Annual	March 15
PSA tail gas combusted in the RTO (scf)	Annual	March 15
Periods of tail gas venting (hours)	Annual	March 15
Renewable natural gas injected into natural gas pipeline (scf)	Annual	March 15
Total throughput of gasoline for the GDF (gallons)	Annual	March 15

Report	Reporting Period	Due Date
Log of nuisance complaints received during the reporting period and the resolution according to Condition G11.	Annual	March 15
Log of all excess emissions which occurred during the reporting period, according to Condition G14.	Annual	March 15
Greenhouse Gas Report, according to Condition 6	Annual	March 31

55. Unless otherwise specified, all reports, 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

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

Fee Schedule

57. In accordance with adopted regulations, the permittee shall be invoiced by October 1st each year for the Annual Fee due December 1st each year. [LRAPA 37-0064 Table 2]

AD 8/15/2025

List of Abbreviations that may be used in this Permit

ACDP	Air Contaminant Discharge Permit
AQMA	Air Quality Management Area
Act	Federal Clean Air Act
ASTM	American Society of Testing and Materials
Btu	British thermal unit
CAO	Cleaner Air Oregon
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
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
FSA	Fuel sampling and analysis
gal	Gallon
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
gr/dscf	Grain per dry standard cubic feet (1 pound = 7000 grains)
HAP	Hazardous Air Pollutants as defined by LRAPA title 12
HCFC	Halogenated Chlorofluorocarbons
hr	Hour
ID	Identification number or label
lb	Pound
LRAPA	Lane Regional Air Protection Agency
MACT	Maximum Achievable Control Technology
MM	Million
MMBtu	Million British thermal units
MMCF	Million cubic feet
NA	Not applicable
NESHAP	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants
NMHC	Non-Methane Hydrocarbons
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
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
PSA	Pressure Swing Absorption
PSEL	Plant Site Emission Limit
PTE	Potential to Emit
RICE	Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engine
SACC	Semi-Annual Compliance Certification
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
TBD	To Be Determined
TEU	Toxic Emission Unit
TPY	Tons per year
VE	Visible emissions
VOC	Volatile organic compounds
Year	A period consisting of any 12-consecutive calendar months

General Permit Conditions

General Conditions and Disclaimers

G1. A copy of this Air Contaminant Discharge Permit (ACDP) must be available on site for inspection upon request. [LRAPA 37-0020(3)]

G2. The permittee must allow the Director or their authorized representatives to enter, during operation hours, any property, premises, or place for the purpose of investigating either an actual or suspected air contaminant source or to ascertain compliance or noncompliance with these rules or any issued order. The Director or their authorized representatives must also have access to any pertinent records relating to such property, including but not limited to blueprints, operation and maintenance records and logs, operating rules and procedures. [ORS 468.095 and LRAPA 13-020(1)(h)]

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

Performance Standards and Emission Limits

G4. The permittee must not cause or permit the deposition of any particulate matter which is larger than 250 microns in size at sufficient duration and quantity, as to create an observable deposition upon the real property of another person. [LRAPA 32-055]

G5. The permittee must not discharge from any source whatsoever such quantities of air contamination which cause injury or damage to any persons, the public, business or property. Such determination to be made by LRAPA. [LRAPA 32-090(1)]

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

G7. The permittee must not willfully cause or permit the installation or use of any device or use of any means which, without resulting in a reduction in the total amount of air contaminants emitted, conceals emissions of air contaminants which would otherwise violate LRAPA rules. [LRAPA 32-050(1)]

G8. The permittee must not cause or permit the installation or use of any device or use of any means designed to mask the emissions of an air contaminant which causes or tends to cause detriment to health, safety or welfare of any person. [LRAPA 32-050(2)]

G9. The permittee must not allow any materials to be handled, transported, or stored; or a building, its appurtenances or road(s) to be used, constructed, altered, repaired, or demolished; or any equipment to be operated, without taking reasonable precautions to prevent particulate matter from being airborne. [LRAPA 48-015(1)]

G10. The permittee may not cause or allow air contaminants from any source subject to regulation by LRAPA to cause a nuisance. [LRAPA 49-010(1)]

G11. To demonstrate compliance with Conditions G4 through G10, the permittee must provide LRAPA with written notification within five (5) days of all complaints received by the permittee during the operation of the facility and maintain a log of each complaint received by the permittee during the

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

Excess Emissions: General Policy

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

Excess Emissions: Notification and Record-keeping

G13. This condition applies to all excess emissions not addressed in sections 36-010 and 36-015. [LRAPA 36-020(1)]

a. The permittee, of a small source, as defined by subsection 36-005(2), need not immediately notify LRAPA of excess emissions events unless otherwise required by permit condition, written notice by LRAPA, or if the excess emission is of a nature that could endanger public health. [LRAPA 36-020(1)(b)]

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

c. Follow-up reporting, if required by LRAPA, must contain all information required by Condition G16.

G14. At each annual reporting period specified in this permit, or sooner if required by LRAPA, the permittee must submit a copy of the excess emission log entries for the reporting period, as required by Condition G16. [LRAPA 36-025(4)(a)]

G15. Any excess emissions which could endanger public health or safety must immediately be reported to the Oregon Emergency Response System (OERS) at 1-800-452-0311.

G16. The permittee must keep an excess emissions log of all planned and unplanned excess emissions. The excess emissions log must include the following: [LRAPA 36-025(3) and 36-025(1)]

a. The date and time of the beginning of the excess emission event and the duration or best estimate of the time until return to normal operation;

b. The date and time the permittee notified LRAPA of the event;

c. The equipment involved;
d. Whether the event occurred during startup, shutdown, maintenance, or as a result of a breakdown, malfunction, or emergency;

e. Steps taken to mitigate emissions and corrective actions taken;

f. The magnitude and duration of each occurrence of excess emissions during the course of an event and the increase over normal rates or concentrations as determined by continuous monitoring or a best estimate, supported by operating data and calculations;

g. The final resolution of the cause of the excess emissions; and

h. Where applicable, evidence supporting any claim that emissions in excess of technology-based limits were due to an emergency pursuant to section 36-040.

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

Excess Emissions: Ongoing Excess Emissions

G17. If there is an ongoing excess emission caused by an upset or breakdown, the owner or operator must immediately take action to minimize emissions to the greatest extent practicable by reducing or ceasing operation of the equipment or facility, unless doing so could result in physical damage to the equipment or facility, cause injury to employees, or result in higher emissions associated with shutdown and subsequent start up than those emissions resulting from continued operation. The owner or operator may:

a. Cease operation of the equipment or facility within eight (8) hours of the beginning of the period of excess emissions;

b. Request to continue operation by submitting to LRAPA a written request to continue operation within eight (8) hours of the beginning of the period of excess emissions;

c. Continue operation only if approved by LRAPA in accordance with LRAPA 36-020(3). Otherwise, the owner or operator must cease operation within one (1) hour of receiving LRAPA's disapproval of continued operation.

Excess Emissions: Scheduled Maintenance

G18. 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.

G19. 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 G18 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)]

G20. No scheduled maintenance associated with the approved procedures in Condition G19 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)]

G21. 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

G22. 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, included in this permit as Attachment A. 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

G23. 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

G24. 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

G25. 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)]

G26. 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.

G27. 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)

G28. 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

G29. 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.

G30. 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)]

G31. Reinstatement of Terminated Permit [37-0082(4)]

a. A permit subject to termination under Condition G29.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 G29.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 G31.a. and G31.b. If neither Condition G31.a. and G31.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.

G32. 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)]

G33. Any hearing requested must be conducted pursuant to the rules of LRAPA. [LRAPA title 14]

<u>Approval to Construct</u>

G34. 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. [LRAPA 34-037(4)]

a. Construction or modification approval terminates and is invalid for the following reasons: [LRAPA 34-037(4)(a)]

A. Construction or modification is not commenced within 18 months after LRAPA issues such approval, by an alternative deadline established by LRAPA under this section, or by the deadline approved by LRAPA in an extension under paragraph G34.b.;

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

C. Construction or modification is not completed within 18 months of the anticipated date of construction completion included in the application.

b. The permittee may submit a request to extend the construction or modification commencement deadline by submitting a written, detailed explanation of why the source could not commence construction or modification within the initial 18-month period. LRAPA may grant, for good cause, one 18-month construction or modification approval extension. [LRAPA 34-037(4)(b)]

Asbestos

G35. 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

G36. 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.

G37. 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]

G38. 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]

G39. 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]

G40. Unless otherwise required by this permit, the permittee must submit all source test reports electronically. [LRAPA 34-015]

Reference Test Methods

G41. 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 03/07/25]

ATTACHMENT A: AIR POLLUTION EMERGENCIES

Table I

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

EMISSION REDUCTION PLAN

Part A: Pollution Episode Conditions for Carbon Monoxide or Ozone

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

Part B: Pollution Episode Conditions for Particulate Matter

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

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

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

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

Source of Contamination	Control Actions — ***Alert Level***
A. Coal, oil, or wood-fired facilities.	1) Utilization of 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.