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

SIMPLE AIR CONTAMINANT DISCHARGE PERMIT (SIMPLE ACDP)

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

Issued To:
A&K Development Company/Pacific Metal Fab LLC
135 East 1st Avenue
Junction City, Oregon 97448

Facility Location:
135 East 1st Avenue
Junction City, Oregon 97448

Permit Number: 200059
Permit Type: Simple
Primary SIC: 3556 – Food Products Machinery
Secondary SIC: NA
Issuance Date:
Expiration Date:

Information Relied Upon:
Application Number: 70752, 73293, 73346
Date Received: July 19, 2024, May 6, 2026, June 9, 2026

Land Use Compatibility Statement:
From: City of Junction City
Date: June 9, 2026

Travis Knudsen, Executive Director

Effective Date

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

Title 37 Table 1 Code	Source Description
Part B: 69	Surface coating operations: coating operations whose actual or expected usage of coating materials is greater than 250 gallons per month, excluding sources that exclusively use non-VOC and non-HAP containing coatings.

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
CAM	Compliance Assurance Monitoring
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
FCAA	Federal Clean Air Act
ft^2	Square foot
FSA	Fuel sampling and analysis
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
gr/dscf	Grain per dry standard cubic feet (1 pound = 7000 grains)
HAP	Hazardous Air Pollutant as defined by LRAPA Title 12
HCFC	Halogenated Chloro-Fluoro-Carbons
ID	Identification number or label
I&M	Inspection and maintenance
LRAPA	Lane Regional Air Protection Agency
MACT	Maximum Achievable Control Technology
MM	Million
MMBtu	Million British thermal units
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
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
RICE	Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engine
SACC	Semi-Annual Compliance Certification
SCEMP	Surrogate Compliance Emissions Monitoring Parameter
scf	Standard cubic foot
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
TACT	Typically Achievable Control Technology
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 months

Permitted Activities

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

   1.a. Any categorically insignificant activities, as defined in LRAPA title 12, at the source; and

   1.b. Construction or modification changes that are Type 1 or Type 2 changes under LRAPA 34-035 in accordance with LRAPA 34-010 and 34-035 through 34-038.

Emission Unit Description

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

EU ID	Emission Unit Description	Pollution Control Device Description (PCD ID)	Installed / Last Modified
EU-1	Two (2) Paint Booths (A and B)	Dry Filter (DF)	2024
EU-2	Dip Line	Charcoal Bed Filter (CBF)	2024
EU-3	Welding (GMAW – gas metal arc welding)	None	2024
EU-4	Metal Cutting (plasma and fiber laser)	Six (6) Baghouses (BHs 1-6)	2024
EU-5	Rubber Forming/Extrusion	None	2024
EU-6	Powder Coat Oven (natural gas-fired)	Dust Collector (DC) for powder coating, none for oven	2024
Categorically Insignificant Activities			
CIA-1	Emergency Generator	None	Prior to 2024

Plant Site Emission Limits (PSELs)

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

Pollutant	PSEL (tons per year)
NO_X	2.2
CO	1.1
VOC	22
Single HAP	9
Total HAPs	24

4. Any changes in operation that may increase the emissions above the PSELs must be approved by LRAPA. Failure to do so may result in enforcement actions being taken by LRAPA. [LRAPA 42-0080]

PSEL Monitoring and Compliance

5. By the 15th day of each month, the permittee must determine compliance with the previous consecutive 12 calendar month period PSELs in accordance with the following procedures: [LRAPA 34-016 and LRAPA 42-0080(4)(b)&(c)]

5.a. The permittee must calculate the total calendar month emissions of VOCs for EU-1 Paint Booths and EU-2 Dip Line using the following equation:

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

Where:
E_m = The total calendar month VOC emissions from all of the VOC-containing materials used, in tons;
U_i = The total usage of an individual VOC-containing material for a calendar month, in gallons;
D_i = The density of an individual VOC-containing material, in pounds per gallon;
C_i = The actual mass of VOC in an individual VOC-containing material, in percent by weight;
i = Each individual VOC-containing material;
n = The total number of individual VOC-containing materials; and
2000 = The number of pounds in a short ton.

5.b. The permittee must calculate the total consecutive 12 calendar month emissions from the use of VOC-containing materials for EU-1 Paint Booths and EU-2 Dip Line using the following equation:

$$E_{12} = \sum_{m=1}^{12} Em_i$$

5.c. The permittee must calculate the total consecutive 12 calendar month emissions from EU-4 Metal Cutting, EU-5 Rubber Forming, and EU-6 Powder Coat Oven using the following equation:

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

Where:
E = Emissions in tons per year for a given regulated pollutant;
Σ = Symbol representing “summation of”;
EF = Pollutant emission factor in Condition 7;
P = Process production, in units that correspond with the pollutant emission factor; and
i = Month, beginning with the most recent, summing for 12 preceding, consecutive calendar months.

6. SDS or CPDS must be used to determine the maximum VOC content for each individual VOC-containing material and the density of the material. For SDS or CPDS that list a range of values for the VOC content, the highest value in the range must be used in the emission calculations in Condition 5. All of the VOC content of the coatings and solvents used is assumed to be emitted to the atmosphere. [LRAPA 34-016]

7. The permittee must use the following emission factors for calculating emissions with Condition 5.c, unless alternative emission rates or emission factors are approved by LRAPA.

The permittee may request the use of alternative emission rates or emission factors provided they are based on actual test data or other documentation (e.g., AP-42 compilation of emission factors). The use of alternative emission rates or emission factors is not allowed until the alternative emission rates or emission factors have been reviewed and approved by LRAPA using procedures in title 34 and/or title 37, as appropriate. [LRAPA 34-016(1) and 42-0080(4)(c)]

EU ID	Pollutant	Emission Factor	Units	Source
EU-4	NO_X	0.90	lb/hour of operation	Bromsen B. et al. (1994)
EU-5	VOC	1.23E-05	Lb/lb rubber	EPA AP-42, Section 4.12
EU-6	NO_X	100	Lb/MMcf	DEQ AQEF-05
	CO	84	Lb/MMcf	DEQ AQEF-05

Performance Standards and Limitations

8. The permittee must not emit or allow to be emitted any visible emissions from all equipment, other than fugitive emission sources, that equal or exceed an average of 20 percent opacity. Opacity must be measured as a six-minute block average using EPA Method 9. [LRAPA 32-010(2)&(3)]

9. Any air contaminant sources installed, constructed or modified on or after June 1, 1970 but prior to April 16, 2015, other than fuel burning equipment, refuse burning equipment and fugitive emissions, for which there are no representative compliance source test results prior to April 16, 2015, the permittee must not cause, suffer, allow, or permit particulate matter emissions in excess of 0.14 grains per dry standard cubic foot. [LRAPA 32-015(2)(b)(B)]

10. The permittee must not cause, suffer, allow or permit the emissions of particulate matter in any one (1) hour from any non-fuel burning process in excess of the amount shown in LRAPA 32-8010, for the process weight allocated to the process. [LRAPA 32-045]

11. The permittee must not cause, suffer, allow or permit any materials to be handled, transported, or stored; or a building, its appurtenances, or a road to be used, constructed, altered, repaired or demolished; or any equipment to be operated, without taking reasonable precautions to prevent particulate matter from becoming airborne. Such reasonable precautions must include, but are not limited to the following: [LRAPA 48-015(1)]

    11.a. Use, where possible, of water or chemicals for control of dust in the demolition of existing buildings or structures, construction operations, the grading of roads or the clearing of land;
    11.b. Application of water or other suitable chemicals on unpaved roads, material stockpiles, and other surfaces which can create airborne dusts;
    11.c. Full or partial enclosure of materials stockpiles in cases where application of water or other suitable chemicals is not sufficient to prevent particulate matter from becoming airborne;
    11.d. Installation and use of hoods, fans and fabric filters to enclose and vent the handling of dusty materials;
    11.e. Adequate containment during sandblasting or other similar operations;
    11.f. The covering of moving, open-bodied trucks transporting materials likely to become airborne; and
    11.g. The prompt removal from paved streets of earth or other material which does or may become airborne.

12. The permittee must demonstrate compliance with Conditions 8 through 11 by performing a visible emissions survey of the plant. At least once each quarter for a minimum period of 30 minutes, the

permittee must visually survey the plant using EPA Method 22 for any sources of visible emissions. For the purposes of this condition, visible emissions requiring action are considered to be any visible emissions that do not result from mobile or fugitive sources and are not the result of condensed water vapor. The person conducting the EPA Method 22 does not have to be EPA Method 9 certified. However, the individual conducting the EPA Method 22 should be familiar with the procedures of EPA Method 9, including using the proper location to observe visible emissions. [LRAPA 34-016(1)]

12.a. If visible emissions are observed using EPA Method 22, the permittee must take corrective action to eliminate the visible emissions within one (1) hour of finishing the visible emissions survey. After taking corrective action to eliminate the visible emissions, the permittee must conduct another visible emissions survey using EPA Method 22 within 24 hours of the previous visible emissions survey.

12.b. If the visible emissions survey performed within 24 hours of the previous visible emissions survey detects visible emissions from the same source(s), the permittee 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 Condition 8, 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 8, the permittee must immediately contact LRAPA. [LRAPA 34-016(1)]

13. The permittee must keep documentation of all visible emissions surveys required by Condition 12. For all corrective actions taken, the permittee must record the date, time, person or entity performing the corrective action, and the corrective actions taken, as applicable. [LRAPA 34-016(1)]

14. All plant process equipment and all air contaminant collection and disposal facilities, including any dust collectors, must be operated and maintained at the highest and best practicable treatment and control of air contaminant emissions so as to maintain overall air quality at the highest possible levels, and to maintain contaminant concentrations, visibility reduction, odors, soiling, and other deleterious factors at the lowest possible levels. [LRAPA 32-005(1)]

15. The permittee must demonstrate compliance with Condition 14 by preparing and updating, as needed, an Operation and Maintenance Plan (O&M Plan). If the permittee does not have an existing O&M Plan, the permittee must prepare an O&M Plan within 60 days of the date of issuance of this permit. The O&M Plan must include requirements for the proper operation and maintenance of all particulate matter emission control devices at the facility, including but not limited to dry filters and charcoal bed filter. The permittee must submit a copy of the O&M Plan to LRAPA for review upon request. If LRAPA determines the O&M Plan is deficient, LRAPA may require the permittee to amend the plan. For each particulate matter emission control device, the O&M Plan must, at a minimum, identify the frequency of inspections and procedures for documenting each inspection. Documentation of each inspection must include the date and time of each inspection, the person or entity performing the inspection, identification of the equipment inspected, the results of each inspection, and the actions taken if repairs or maintenance are necessary. [LRAPA 32-007(1)]

16. In addition, the permittee must demonstrate compliance with Condition 14 by using the following operational and work practice requirements for emission unit EU-1 Paint Booths: [LRAPA 32-007(1)]

16.a. 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.

16.b. 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.

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

Cleaner Air Oregon Source Risk Limits

17. Applicable Requirement: The permittee must comply with the following conditions for Emission Unit EU-1 (Paint Booth) and EU-2 (Dip Line): [OAR 340-245-0110(1)(a)&(b)]

17.a. The permittee must not use more than the following gallons per day of coatings and solvents:

Coating or Solvent Name	Gallons per day usage limit minus waste
Thixon OSN-2-EF	40.89
Toluene solvent	2.88
Xylene solvent	20.57
16P Primer	13.43
64E Paint	13.01
14E Paint	13.16
Metal Conditioner LSR SJ	5.3
Rust Prevent SYN 3-X	5.4

17.b. The permittee must not use more than the following gallons of coatings and solvents in any 12-consecutive month period:

Coating or Solvent Name	Gallons per year usage limit minus waste
Thixon OSN-2-EF	2,982
Toluene solvent	210
Xylene solvent	1,496
16P Primer	978
64E Paint	923
14E Paint	950
Metal Conditioner LSR SJ	383
Rust Prevent SYN 3-X	383

17.c. The use of coatings not already listed in Condition 17.a and Condition 17.b, and formula changes to the coatings listed in Condition 17.a and Condition 17.b require reassessment of risk prior to usage.

17.d. 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.

17.e. 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.

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

18. Monitoring Requirements: The permittee must keep and maintain the following records for Emission Unit EU-1 (Paint Booth) and EU-2 (Dip Line): [OAR 340-245-0110(5)(a)&(b)]

18.a. The total number of gallons of coating and solvent used for each day the paint booth and dip line is operated;

18.b. The total number of gallons of coating and solvent used in the paint booth in any 12-

consecutive month period;

18.c. The manufacturer's name of each coating and solvent applied in the paint booth and used in the dip line;

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

18.e. Documentation that the spray booth dry filters achieve at least 98% capture of overspray particulate matter emissions.

19. Applicable Requirement: The permittee must comply with the following conditions for Emission Unit EU-3 (Welding): [OAR 340-245-0110(1)(a)&(b)]

19.a. The permittee must not use more than 90 pounds of welding wire/rod in any day.

19.b. The permittee must not use more than 12,000 pounds of welding wire/rod in any 12-consecutive month period.

20. Monitoring Requirement: The permittee must keep and maintain the following records for Emission Unit EU-3 (Welding): [OAR 340-245-0110(5)(a)&(b)]

20.a. The total number of pounds of welding wire/rod used in any day; and

20.b. The total number of pounds of welding wire/rod used in any 12-consecutive month period.

21. Applicable Requirement: The permittee must comply with the following conditions for Emission Unit EU-4 (Metal Cutting): [OAR 340-245-0110(1)(a)&(b)]

21.a. The permittee must not use the five (5) fiber laser cutters for cutting of mild steel and aluminum more than eight (8) hours combined in any day.

21.b. The permittee must not use the five (5) fiber laser cutters for cutting mild steel and aluminum more than 1,200 hours combined in any 12-consecutive month period.

21.c. The permittee must not use the five (5) fiber laser cutters for cutting of stainless steel more than two (2) hours combined in any day.

21.d. The permittee must not use the five (5) fiber laser cutters for cutting stainless steel more than 104 hours combined in any 12-consecutive month period.

21.e. The permittee must not use the one (1) plasma cutter for cutting of mild steel and aluminum more than five (5) hours combined in any day.

21.f. The permittee must not use the one (1) plasma cutter for cutting of mild steel and aluminum more than 2,080 hours combined in any 12-consecutive month period.

21.g. The permittee must not use the one (1) plasma cutter for cutting of stainless steel more than two (2) hours combined in any day.

21.h. The permittee must not use the one (1) plasma cutter for cutting of stainless steel more than 291.2 hours combined in any 12-consecutive month period.

22. Monitoring Requirement: The permittee must keep and maintain the following records for Emission Unit EU-4 (Metal Cutting): [OAR 340-245-0110(5)(a)&(b)]

22.a. The total daily hours the five (5) fiber laser cutters cut mild steel and aluminum for each day of operation;

22.b. The total number of hours the five (5) fiber laser cutters cut mild steel and aluminum in any 12-consecutive month period;

22.c. The total daily hours the five (5) fiber laser cutters cut stainless steel for each day of operation;

22.d. The total number of hours the five (5) fiber laser cutters cut stainless steel in any 12-consecutive month period;

22.e. The total daily hours the one (1) plasma cutter cuts mild steel and aluminum for each day of operation;

22.f. The total number of hours the one (1) plasma cutter cuts mild steel and aluminum in any 12-consecutive month period;
22.g. The total daily hours the one (1) plasma cutter cuts stainless steel for each day of operation; and
22.h. The total number of hours the one (1) plasma cutter cuts stainless steel in any 12-consecutive month period.

23. Applicable Requirement: The permittee must comply with the following conditions for Emission Unit EU-5 (Rubber Forming): [OAR 340-245-0110(1)(a)&(b)]

23.a. The permittee must not use more than 5,911 pounds of rubber in any day of operation; and
23.b. The permittee must not use more than 431,471 pounds of rubber in any 12-consecutive month period.

24. Monitoring Requirement: The permittee must keep and maintain the following records for Emission Unit EU-5 (Rubber Forming): [OAR 340-245-0110(5)(a)&(b)]

24.a. The total number of pounds of rubber usage for each day of operation; and
24.b. The total number of pounds of rubber usage in any 12-consecutive month period.

25. Change in Zoning Report: The permittee must report at least annually to LRAPA a verification 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

26. *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)]

26.a. Zoning changes approved and effective within 1.5 kilometers of the source that could increase risk; or [OAR 340-245-0100(8)(a)(F)(i)]
26.b. Land use changes 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. [OAR 340-245- 0100(8)(a)(F)(ii)]

27. *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:

27.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)]
27.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)]
27.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)]
27.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)]
27.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)]

28. *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 or New Source Performance Standard requirements. [OAR 340-245-0060(4)(c)(A)]

29. *Construction Approval and Permit Modification*s: 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:

29.a. Constructing or modifying a TEU that is:
29.a.i Aggregated under OAR 340-245-0060(4)(c)(B)(iii); or
29.a.ii Significant under OAR 340-245-0060(4)(c)(C)(i);
29.b. Modifying an established Source Risk Limit or any risk limits or conditions required by division 245; [OAR 340-245-0100(8)(a)(B)]
29.c. Requesting an extension to a compliance date as outlined in OAR 340-245-0100(8)(a)(C);
29.d. Terminating postponement of risk reduction established under OAR 340-245-0150; or [OAR 340-245- 0100(8)(a)(E)]
29.e. Modifying air monitoring requirements established under OAR 340-245-0230. [OAR 340-245- 0100(8)(a)(G)]

30. *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 within 90 days after the date that LRAPA sends such written notice. [OAR 340-245-0100(8)(c)]

31. *CAO Submittal Deadline Extensions*: The permittee may request an extension for submittals required under Conditions 26 through 30 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

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

Activity	Parameter	Units	Minimum Recording Frequency
PSEL Recordkeeping			
VOC-containing coatings and solvents	Material name and usage	Gallons	Monthly
VOC-containing coatings and solvents	VOC content	lb/gallon	Each coating and solvent
Metal cutting	Hours of operation by cutting technique and metal type	Hours	Monthly
Rubber usage	Usage	Pounds	Monthly
Natural gas for Powder Coat Oven	Usage	MMcf	Monthly
General Recordkeeping			
Welding wire/rod	Usage	Pounds	Annually
Spray booth filter particulate matter control efficiency	Control efficiency	%	Maintain documentation from each filter

Activity	Parameter	Units	Minimum Recording Frequency
			manufacturer
Log of nuisance complaints	NA	NA	Upon receipt of complaint
Visible Emission Survey	Opacity	Observation times and dates	Quarterly
Operation and Maintenance Plan	NA	NA	Maintain the current version on-site
Upset Log of all planned and unplanned excess emissions, as required by Condition G16	NA	NA	Per occurrence
Cleaner Air Oregon			
Records required by Cleaner Air Oregon under Conditions 18, 20, 22, and 24	See Conditions 18, 20, 22, and 24	See Conditions 18, 20, 22, and 24	See Conditions 18, 20, 22, and 24

Reporting Requirements

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

Report	Reporting Period	Due Date
PSEL pollutant emissions as calculated according to Condition 5 including supporting calculations.	Annual	February 15
Metal cutting – hours of operation by cutting technique and metal type	Annual	February 15
Rubber forming – rubber usage	Annual	February 15
Welding wire/rod usage	Annual	February 15
Powder coat oven natural gas usage	Annual	February 15
Cleaner Air Oregon Change in Zoning Report	Annual	February 15

34. 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

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

Fee Schedule

36. 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]

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GENERAL PERMIT CONDITIONS

General Conditions and Disclaimers

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

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

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

Performance Standards and Emission Limits

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

G11. To demonstrate compliance with Conditions G4 through G10, the permittee must provide LRAPA with written notification within five (5) days of all complaints received by the permittee during the

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

Excess Emissions: General Policy

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

Excess Emissions: Notification and Record-keeping

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Excess Emissions: 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)]

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]

a. 40 CFR part 60 subpart A – General Provisions: Source sampling notification must be received by LRAPA at least 30 days in advance of the source test date. [40 CFR 60.8(d)]

b. 40 CFR part 63 subpart A – General Provisions: Source sampling notification must be received by LRAPA at least 60 days in advance of the source test date. [40 CFR 63.7(b)]

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]

a. 40 CFR part 60 subpart A – General Provisions: LRAPA must be provided at least 30 days to review and approve source test plans. [40 CFR 60.8(d)]

b. 40 CFR part 63 subpart A – General Provisions: LRAPA must be provided at least 60 days to review and approve source test plans [40 CFR 63.7(b)]

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 01/13/2026]

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.

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
ft^2	Square foot
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
MBF	Thousand board feet
MERV	Minimum efficiency reporting values
MFHAP	Metal fabrication or finishing metal hazardous air pollutants
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
SB	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
TEU	Toxic Emission Unit
TPY	Tons per year
VE	Visible emissions
VMT	Vehicle miles traveled
VOC	Volatile organic compounds
Year	A period consisting of any 12-consecutive calendar month