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

STANDARD AIR CONTAMINANT DISCHARGE PERMIT
STANDARD ACDP

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

Issued To:
Costco Wholesale Corporation
P.O. Box 35005
Seattle, Washington 98124

Facility Location:
Costco Fuel Facility (Loc. 17)
2828 Chad Drive
Eugene, Oregon 97408

Information Relied Upon:
Application Number: 70621
Date: 05/08/2024

Land Use Compatibility Statement:
From: City of Eugene
Date: 06/09/2010

Permit Number: 201304
Permit Type: Standard
Primary SIC: 5541 – Gasoline Service Stations
Secondary SIC: --
Issuance Date: April 30, 2025
Expiration Date: April 30, 2030

Travis Knudsen, Executive Director

April 30, 2025
Effective Date

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

Table 1 Code	Source Description
Part B. 32.	Gasoline dispensing facilities (GDFs), excluding gasoline dispensing facilities with a monthly throughput of less than 10,000 gallons of gasoline per month
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	Three (3) Gasoline Underground Storage Tanks (USTs) with 12 Dispensers	Stage I Vapor Balance System on USTs	2017

Plant Site Emission Limits (PSELs)

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)
VOC	98
HAP (aggregate)	2.0
HAP (individual)	1.0

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]

Production Limits

5. The permittee must not exceed 39,900,000 gallons of gasoline throughput for any 12 consecutive calendar month period. [LRAPA 42-0080(4)(d)]

PSEL Monitoring and Compliance

6. 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. [LRAPA 34-016(1) and 42-0080(4)(c)]

   6.a. The permittee must calculate the total calendar month emissions of VOC using the

following equation:

Equation 1

$$VOC_{12} = \sum_{i=1}^{12} \frac{(T \times EF)}{2000}$$

Where: VOC_{12} = The total emissions of VOC over the previous 12 consecutive calendar months, in tons;
T = Throughput per month, in 1,000 gallons (kgal);
EF = Emission factor in pounds per thousand gallons;
i = Each calendar month; and
2000 = Pounds per ton.

6.b. The permittee must calculate the total calendar month emissions of Aggregate HAP and Individual HAP using the following equation:

Equation 2

$$HAP_{12} = \sum_{i=1}^{12} VOC_{12} \times R^{HAP}$$

Where: HAP_{12} = The total emissions of HAP over the previous 12 consecutive calendar months, in tons;
E_{12} The total emissions of VOC over the previous 12 consecutive calendar months, in tons;
R^{HAP} = HAP ratio percent; and
i = Each calendar month

6.c. 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)	EF Unit
EU-1	VOC	4.902	lb/kgal
	Aggregate HAP	0.01885	Ratio percent
	Individual HAP	0.00996	Ratio percent

General Emissions Standards and Limits

7. Visible Emissions: The owner or operator must comply with the following visible emission limits from air contaminant sources other than fugitive emission sources, as applicable. Opacity must be measured as a six-minute block average using EPA Method 9 or an alternative monitoring method approved by LRAPA that is equivalent to EPA Method 9.:

7.a. Emissions from EU1 must not equal or exceed 20% opacity. [LRAPA 32-010(2)&(3)]
7.b. Any devices or processes installed, constructed, or modified on or after issuance of this permit must not equal or exceed 20% opacity. [LRAPA 32-010(3)(a)]

8. Fugitive Emissions: The permittee must take reasonable precautions to prevent fugitive dust emissions, such as but not limited to: [LRAPA 48-015(1)]

    8.a. Treating vehicular traffic areas of the plant site under the control of the permittee.
    8.b. Operating all air contaminant-generating processes so that fugitive type dust associated with the operation will be adequately controlled at all times.
    8.c. Storing collected materials from air pollution control equipment in a covered container or other method equally effective in preventing the material from becoming airborne during storage and transfer.

9. Particulate Matter Fallout: The permittee must not cause or permit the emission of any particulate matter larger than 250 microns in size at sufficient duration or quantity as to create an observable deposition upon the real property of another person. [LRAPA 32-055] This Condition is enforceable only by LRAPA.

10. Nuisance and Odors: The permittee must not cause or allow air contaminants from any source to cause a nuisance. Nuisance conditions will be verified by LRAPA personnel. [LRAPA 49-010(1)] This Condition is enforceable only by LRAPA.

Oregon Emission Standards for GDFs – Applicable and General Requirements

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

12. 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)]

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

    13.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.
    13.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.
    13.c. A GDF located anywhere in the state with 120,000 gallons or more of annual gasoline throughput, hereafter referred to as GDF 3.
    13.d. A GDF located anywhere in the state with 600,000 gallons or more of annual gasoline throughput, hereafter referred to as GDF 4.
    13.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.

14. 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 22. [OAR 340-244-0234(7)]

15. 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)]

16. For a source that becomes subject to a requirement to install a Stage I vapor balance system,

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

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

18. 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)]

General Duties to Minimize Emissions

19. 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)]

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

Gasoline Dispensing Facilities: GDF 5

21. A permittee that owns or operates a GDF 5 as described in Condition 13 must comply with the following requirements [OAR 340-244-0243]

    21.a. All applicable requirements under OAR 340-244-0242;
    21.b. A permittee that owns or operates a GDF 5 which commenced construction before July 1, 2024 must comply with the following by no later than December 31, 2029 or 24 months after becoming a GDF 5, whichever is later, for each gasoline storage tank with greater than 250 gallon capacity:

        21.b.i. Install an Enhanced Vapor Recovery system on each dual-point gasoline storage tank under OAR 340-244-0246;
        21.b.ii. Install ECO nozzles on each gasoline dispensing hose under OAR 340-244-0246. An owner or operator of a GDF 5 that has a compatible Stage II vapor recovery system may delay the installation of ECO nozzles until the Stage II vapor recovery system is capped, removed, or otherwise decommissioned according to OAR 340-244-0247; and
        21.b.iii. Each new or replaced gasoline storage tank must be dual-point and have an Enhanced Vapor Recovery system installed under OAR 340-244-0246 before the tank is brought into gasoline service.

    21.c. The owner or operator of a GDF 5 which commenced construction before July 1, 2024 subject to OAR 340-244-0243 must install, maintain and operate a complete vapor balance system under OAR 340-244-0248 on all single point gasoline storage tanks with 250 gallon capacity or greater.

Work Practices, No Top Off, and Submerged Fill

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

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

        22.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;
        22.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 (6) feet of the dispenser, and be clearly visible to an individual using the hose and nozzle to dispense gasoline;

    22.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.
    22.d. Cover all open gasoline containers and all gasoline storage tank fill-pipes with a gasketed seal when not in use;
    22.e. Minimize gasoline sent to open waste collection systems that collect and transport gasoline to reclamation and recycling devices, such as oil/water separators.
    22.f. Ensure that cargo tanks unloading gasoline at the GDF comply with Conditions 22.a through 22.d.

23. 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 23.a, 23.b, or 23.c. The applicable distances in Conditions 23.a and 23.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)]

    23.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.
    23.b. Submerged fill pipes installed after Nov. 9, 2006, must be no more than six (6) inches from the bottom of the storage tank.
    23.c. Submerged fill pipes not meeting the specifications of Conditions 23.a and 23.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.

24. Portable gasoline containers that meet the requirements of 40 CFR part 59 subpart F are considered acceptable for compliance with Condition 22.d. [OAR 340-244-0245(4)]

Stage I Vapor Balance System

25. A permittee that owns or operates a GDF or storage tank referred to in OAR 340-244-0248, except for gasoline storage tanks with floating roofs or the equivalent, must meet each of the following management practice and equipment requirements for a Stage I vapor balance system on each gasoline storage tank: [OAR 340-244-0248(1)]

    25.a. All vapor connections and lines on the storage tank must be equipped with closures that

seal upon disconnect;

25.b. The vapor line from the gasoline storage tank to the gasoline cargo tank must be vapor-tight, as defined in OAR 340-244-0232;

25.c. The Stage I vapor balance system must be designed such that the pressure in the tank truck does not exceed 18 inches water pressure or 5.9 inches water vacuum during product transfer;

25.d. The vapor recovery and product adaptors, and the method of connection with the delivery elbow, must be designed so as to prevent the over-tightening or loosening of fittings during normal delivery operations;

25.e. If a gauge well separate from the fill tube is used, it must be provided with a submerged drop tube that extends the same distance from the bottom of the storage tank as specified in OAR 340-244-0245(2);

25.f. Liquid fill and vapor return connections for all systems must be equipped with vapor-tight caps;

25.g. Pressure/vacuum (PV) vent valves must be installed on the storage tank vent pipes. The pressure specifications for PV vent valves must be a positive pressure setting of 2.5 to 6.0 inches of water and a negative pressure setting of 6.0 to 10.0 inches of water. The total leak rate of all PV vent valves at an affected facility, including connections, must not exceed 0.17 cubic foot per hour at a pressure of 2.0 inches of water and 0.63 cubic foot per hour at a vacuum of 4 inches of water; and

25.h. The vapor balance system must be capable of meeting the static pressure performance requirement of the following equation:

25.h.i. $P_f = 2e^{-500.887/v}$

Where:

P_f = Minimum allowable final pressure, inches of water.

v = Total ullage affected by the test, in gallons.

e = Dimensionless constant equal to approximately 2.718.

2 = The initial pressure, in inches water.

26. A permittee that owns or operates a new GDF, a reconstructed GDF that has ever had annual throughput of 1,000,000 gallons of gasoline or more, or any new or replaced storage tank(s) at a GDF that has ever had annual throughput of 1,000,000 gallons of gasoline or more must install and operate a dual-point vapor balance system, as defined in OAR 340-244-0232, on each affected gasoline storage tank and comply with the design criteria in Condition 25. [OAR 340-244-0248(2)]

27. A permittee that owns or operates a cargo tank unloading at a GDF must comply with the requirements of Condition 22 and must not unload gasoline into a storage tank at a GDF with a Stage I vapor balance system unless the following conditions are met: [OAR 340-244-0248(3)]

27.a. All hoses in the vapor balance system are properly connected;

27.b. The adapters or couplers that attach to the vapor line on the storage tank have closures that seal upon disconnect;

27.c. All vapor return hoses, couplers, and adapters used in the gasoline delivery are vapor-tight;

27.d. All tank truck vapor return equipment is compatible in size and forms a vapor-tight connection with the vapor balance equipment on the GDF storage tank;

27.e. All hatches on the tank truck are closed and securely fastened; and

27.f. The filling of storage tanks at GDF must be limited to unloading by vapor-tight gasoline cargo tanks. Documentation that the cargo tank has met the specifications of EPA Method 27 must be carried on or with the cargo tank.

28. A permittee that owns or operates a gasoline storage tank referred to in OAR 340-244-0248 must comply with the following requirements: [OAR 340-244-0248(4)]

28.a. When loading a gasoline storage tank equipped with a Stage I vapor balance system, connect and ensure the proper operation of the system whenever gasoline is being loaded;
28.b. Maintain all equipment associated with the Stage I vapor balance system to be vapor tight and in good working order;
28.c. In order to ensure that the Stage I vapor balance equipment is maintained to be vapor tight and in good working order, have the vapor balance equipment inspected every six months to discover potential or actual equipment failures; and
28.d. Replace, repair or modify the affected component or design element within 24 hours after the owner or operator knows or reasonably should know of the component or design element being worn on ineffective to ensure the vapor-tight integrity and efficiency of the Stage I vapor balance system. If repair parts must be ordered, either a written or oral order for those parts must be initiated within two working days of detecting such a leak. Such repair parts must be installed within five working days after receipt.

29. A permittee that owns or operates a GDF or storage tank referred to in OAR 340-244-0248 must: [OAR 340-244-0248(5)]

29.a. Maintain spill containers (buckets) for gasoline storage tanks free of liquid and solid materials;
29.b. Equip gasoline dispensing hoses with an emergency breakaway device designed to retain liquid on both sides of a breakaway point. When hoses are attached to a hose-retrieving mechanism, the emergency breakaway device must be located between the hose nozzle and the point of attachment of the host retrieval mechanism to the hose; and
29.c. Limit the maximum flow rate from each dispenser to no more than 10 gallons per minute (37.9 liters per minute). The flow rate may be controlled through any means in the pump/dispenser system, provided the flow rate limit is complied with. Any dispensing pump that is dedicated exclusively to heavy-duty vehicles, boats, or airplanes is exempt from this requirement.
29.d. In any instance in which the applicable equipment or requirements of Conditions 25 through 29 directly conflict with applicable equipment or requirements of the Enhanced Vapor Recovery rule under OAR 340-244-0246, the EVR requirements and Conditions 30 through 37 will supersede Conditions 25 through 29.

Enhanced Vapor Recovery Requirements

30. All storage tanks referred to OAR 340-244-0246 that are new, replaced, or reconstructed after July 1, 2024 must be equipped with CARB certified Stage I Enhanced Vapor Recovery equipment before being placed into gasoline service. CARB certified Enhanced Vapor Recovery system components are listed in Table 2 of OAR 340-244-0246(1). [OAR 340-244-0246(1)]

31. All gasoline dispensing nozzles at a GDF referred to this permit and not in Stage II vapor recovery service must be Enhanced Conventional Nozzles by no later than July 1, 2024, unless otherwise specified. [OAR 340-244-0246(2)]

32. Any alteration of the equipment, parts, design, or operation of the Enhanced Vapor Recovery system as certified by CARB is prohibited and must not be performed. [OAR 340-244-0246(3)]

33. The permittee must comply with the following: [OAR 340-244-0246(4)]

33.a. In order to ensure that the Enhanced Vapor Recovery equipment is maintained to be vapor tight and in good working order, have the equipment inspected on at least an annual basis to discover potential or actual equipment failures. Some components require more frequent inspection or maintenance. Where this annual inspection requirement and Table 2 of OAR 340-244-0246 conflict, the more frequent inspection or maintenance requirement applies;

33.b. Replace, repair or modify the affected component or design element within 24 hours after the owner or operator knows or reasonably should know of the component or design element being worn or ineffective to ensure the vapor-tight integrity and efficiency of the Enhanced Vapor Recovery system. If repair parts must be ordered, either a written or oral order for those parts must be initiated within two working days of detecting such a leak. Such repair parts must be installed within five working days after receipt; and

33.c. Maintain spill containers (buckets) for gasoline storage tanks free of liquid and solid materials.

34. The owner or operator of a GDF equipped with an Enhanced Vapor Recovery system must operate and maintain all EVR components in accordance with manufacturer's specifications and Table 2 of OAR 340-244-0246. [OAR 340-244-0246(5)]

35. The owner or operator of a GDF equipped with an EVR system must retain records as specified under Conditions 48 - 52 and Table 2 of OAR 340-244-0246 for the applicable EVR equipment or component. [OAR 340-244-0246(6)]

36. An owner or operator of a GDF required to install a Stage I EVR system may install components from different sections of Table 2 of OAR 340-244-0246 (i.e., 'mix and match') as long as each component specified in each section of Table 2 of OAR 340-244-0246 has a CARB approved component installed and the complete EVR system can pass all required performance tests. [OAR 340-244-0246(7)]

37. The owner or operator must maintain an equipment installation checklist or similar (e.g., record) which clearly documents which components were installed on each affected gasoline storage tank. The equipment installation checklist or similar document must be replaced, updated or revised each time a required EVR component is replaced. [OAR 340-244-0246(8)]

Testing and Monitoring Requirements

38. Effective March 23, 2024, testing must be conducted and passed for each Stage I vapor balance system, Enhanced Vapor Recovery system, and Stage II vapor recovery system in accordance with Condition 40, as applicable. Initial tests must be completed no later than July 1, 2025. [OAR 340-244-0249(1)]

39. All subsequent tests must be conducted at the frequency required by OAR 340-244-0249 and no later than the end of the calendar month during which the initial test was conducted. [OAR 340-244-0249(2)]

40. Stage I Vapor Balance and Stage II vapor recovery. The following test requirements apply to Stage I vapor balance and Stage II vapor recovery systems: [OAR 340-244-0249(3)]

40.a. A permittee that owns or operates a GDF installing a complete Stage I vapor balance or Stage II vapor recovery system must conduct and pass a "Pressure test", "PV Vent Valve test", and "Leak Rate of Drop Tube test" under Condition 42 prior to placing the equipment into gasoline service. If necessary for testing purposes, enough gasoline to conduct the performance test may be loaded into the gasoline storage tank(s) at the GDF;

40.b. A GDF that has only conducted initial testing upon installation of the Stage I vapor balance system for "Pressure test" and "PV Vent Valve test", as listed under Condition 42, must conduct and pass a test for both of these and a "Leak Rate of Drop Tube test" before July 1, 2025;

40.c. A GDF with a Stage I vapor balance system must conduct and pass a "Pressure test" and "PV Vent Valve test" under Condition 42 at least once every 24 months.

41. A failed test completed timely and a passing test completed after the required frequency is not

compliant with this permit. Frequency requirements established in Condition 42 pertain to test results which demonstrate the vapor control equipment is functioning properly according to the applicable test method. [OAR 340-244-0249(5)]

42. Compliance tests for gasoline vapor control equipment are as follows: [OAR 340-244-0249(6)]

42.a. Stage I vapor balance and Stage I EVR systems must:

42.a.i. Conduct a Pressure test every 24 months. A pressure test is either CARB Vapor Recovery Test Procedure 201.3 (TP-201.3) 'Determination of 2-Inch WC Static Pressure Performance of Vapor Recovery Systems of Dispensing Facilities' or Bay Area Air Quality Management District Source Test Procedure ST-30 'Static Pressure Integrity Test — Underground Storage Tanks'.

42.a.ii. Conduct a Leak Rate of Drop Tube test every 24 months. A Leak Rate of Drop Tube test is either Test Procedure 201.1C (TP-201.1C) 'Leak Rate of Drop Tube/Drain Valve Assembly' or Test Procedure 201.1D (TP-201.1D) 'Leak Rate of Drop Tube Overfill Prevention Devices and Spill Container Drain Valves' depending on the system configuration.

42.a.iii. Conduct a PV Vent Valve test every 24 months. A PV Vent Valve test is either CARB Vapor Recovery Test Procedure 201.1E (TP-201.1E) 'Leak Rate and Cracking Pressure of Pressure/Vacuum Vent Valves' or CARB Vapor Recovery Test Procedure 201.1E (TP-201.1E) Alternate version (August 5, 2005).

42.b. Stage I EVR systems with rotatable adapters must conduct a Static Torque test every 24 months. A static torque test is CARB test procedure 201.1B (TP-201.1B) 'Static Torque of Rotatable Phase I Adaptors'.

43. A permittee that owns or operates a GDF choosing to use a Stage I vapor balance system other than that described in OAR 340 division 244, must comply with the procedures specified in the provisions of 40 C.F.R. 63.6(g) before placing the alternative system into gasoline service. [OAR 340-244-0249(7)]

43.a. The owner or operator must retain documentation of EPA's approval of the alternative for as long as the alternative system is in use at the site; and

43.b. The owner or operator must comply with all conditions and stipulations included with the alternative approval from EPA.

44. Conduct of performance tests. All performance tests must be conducted under conditions based on representative performance, i.e., performance based on normal operating conditions, of the affected source. Upon request by LRAPA, the owner or operator of a GDF must make available such records as may be necessary to determine the conditions of performance tests and representative performance. [OAR 340-244-0249(8)]

45. A permittee that owns or operates gasoline cargo tanks subject to the provisions of Condition 27 must conduct annual certification testing according to the vapor tightness testing requirements found in 40 C.F.R. 63.11092(f). [OAR 340-244-0249(9)]

46. A permittee that owns or operates a gasoline storage tank that has a drop tube replaced not in association with the installation of a Stage I Vapor Balance system or Enhanced Vapor Recovery system must conduct and pass a 'Pressure Test' as described in Condition 42 within 45 days of the date a drop tube was installed. [OAR 340-244-0249(10)]

Recordkeeping Requirements

47. The permittee must keep records for each consecutive 12 calendar month period and annual PSEL calculation. [LRAPA 34-016(1)]

48. 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)]

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

    49.a. Records of all tests performed under this permit;
    49.b. Records related to the operation and maintenance of all equipment in gasoline service, including Stage I vapor balance, Enhanced Vapor Recovery, and Stage II vapor recovery equipment. Any equipment in gasoline or vapor service with a defect, leak, or malfunction must be logged and tracked by the owner or operator using forms provided by LRAPA or a reasonable facsimile;
    49.c. Records of total throughput volume of gasoline, in gallons, for each calendar month;
    49.d. 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;
    49.e. 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;
    49.f. Records of actions taken during periods of malfunction to minimize emissions in accordance with Condition 19, including corrective actions to restore malfunctioning process and air pollution control and monitoring equipment to its normal or usual manner of operation;
    49.g. 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 owner or operator is subject to any submerged fill requirements under Condition 23; and
    49.h. A copy of the written plan for cleanup of spills required by Condition 22.c. The plan must be retained for as long as the facility meets the definition of a GDF.

50. Records required under Condition 49 must be kept for a period of 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)]

51. Each owner or operator of a gasoline cargo tank subject to the requirements in Condition 27 must keep records documenting vapor tightness testing for a period of 5 years. Documentation must include each of the items specified in 40 CFR 63.11094(b)(2)(i) through (viii). [OAR-340-244-0250(4)]

    51.a. Records of vapor tightness testing must include at least the following:

        51.a.i. Name of test: ‘Annual Certification Test—Method 27’;
        51.a.ii. Cargo tank owner's name and address;
        51.a.iii. Cargo tank identification number;
        51.a.iv. Test location and date;
        51.a.v. Tester name and signature;
        51.a.vi. Witnessing inspector, if any: Name, signature, and affiliation.
        51.a.vii. Vapor tightness repair**:** Nature of repair work and when performed in relation to vapor tightness testing; and
        51.a.viii. Test results: Test pressure, pressure or vacuum change, mm of water, time period of test, number of leaks found with instrument, and leak definition.

51.b. Records of vapor tightness testing must be retained with the cargo tank; or
51.c. As an alternative to keeping all records with the cargo tank under Condition 51.b, the owner or operator of a gasoline cargo tank may keep records of only the most recent vapor tightness test with the cargo tank and keep records for the previous 4 years at their office or another central location. Vapor tightness testing records that are kept at a location other than with the cargo tank must be instantly available (e.g., via e-mail or facsimile) to LRAPA during the course of a site visit or within 48 hours of a request. Such records must be an exact duplicate image of the original paper copy record with certifying signatures.
51.d. The owner or operator of a GDF that has an Enhanced Vapor Recovery system installed must retain records as specified within Table 2 of OAR 340-244-0246 for the specific EVR system, equipment or component. as applicable.

52. A permittee that owns or operates a GDF that has an Enhanced Vapor Recovery system installed must retain records as specified within Table 2 of OAR 340-244-0246 for the specific EVR system, equipment or component. as applicable. [OAR-340-244-0250(5)]

Reporting Requirements

53. By ***February 15th each year,*** the permittee must demonstrate compliance with the VOC and HAP PSELs by submitting the 12-consecutive calendar month period based on the product throughput for the reporting period. The facility will be presumed to be in compliance with the yearly VOC PSEL provided the total product throughput does not exceed 39,900,000 gallons during any 12-consecutive calendar month period. If the permittee exceeds the operational throughput thresholds stated in Condition 5, the permittee must demonstrate compliance with the yearly VOC PSEL on a monthly basis using the requirements in Condition 6. [LRAPA 34-016]

54. A permittee that owns or operates a GDF 3, 4 or 5 must report, by ***February 15th of each year***, the following information, as applicable: [OAR 340-244-0251(2)]

54.a. The total throughput volume of gasoline, in gallons, for each calendar month and the annual total for the previous calendar year;
54.b. A summary of changes made at the GDF on any equipment in gasoline or vapor service which may affect emissions;
54.c. List of all major maintenance performed on pollution control devices and equipment in gasoline service;
54.d. The number, duration, and a brief description of each malfunction which occurred during the previous calendar year and which caused or may have caused any applicable emission limitation to be exceeded;
54.e. A description of actions taken by the owner or operator of a GDF during a malfunction to minimize emissions in accordance with Condition 19, including actions taken to correct the malfunction.

55. The permittee must also submit the following with the annual report a log of all planned and unplanned excess emissions, according to Condition G16, if any planned or unplanned excess emissions have occurred during the reporting period. [LRAPA 34-016]

56. A permittee that owns or operates a GDF subject to the requirement to perform a test under Conditions 38 - 46 must report the results to LRAPA within 30 days of the completion of the performance testing. [OAR 340-244-0251(1)]

57. A permittee that owns or operates a GDF must submit a Notification of Performance Test, as specified in 40 C.F.R. 63.9(e), at least 60 days prior to initiating testing required by Conditions 38 - 46. [OAR 340-244-0251(5)]

58. The owner or operator of a GDF must submit additional notifications specified in 40 C.F.R. 63.9,

as applicable. [340-244-0251(6)]

59. 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

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

Fee Schedule

61. 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/aa
4/28/2025

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
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
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: Scheduled Maintenance

G17. If the permittee anticipates that scheduled maintenance of air contaminant sources or air pollution control devices may result in excess emissions, the permittee must obtain prior LRAPA authorization of procedures that will be used to minimize excess emissions. Application for approval of procedures associated with the scheduled maintenance must be submitted and received by LRAPA in writing at least seventy-two (72) hours prior to the event. The application must include the following: [LRAPA 36-015(1)]

a. The reasons explaining the need for maintenance, including but not limited to: why the maintenance activity is necessary; why it would be impractical to shutdown the source operation during the maintenance activity; if applicable, why air pollution control devices must be by-passed or operated at reduced efficiency during the maintenance activity; and why the excess emissions could not be avoided through better scheduling for maintenance or through better operation and maintenance practices;

b. Identification of the specific production or emission control device or system to be maintained;

c. Identification of the nature of the air contaminants likely to be emitted during the maintenance period, and the estimated amount and duration of the excess emissions, including measures such as the use of overtime labor and contract services and equipment that will be taken to minimize the length of the maintenance period; and

d. Identification of specific procedures to be followed which will minimize excess emissions at all times during the scheduled maintenance.

G18. LRAPA will approve the procedures if it determines that they are consistent with good pollution control practices, will minimize emissions during such period to the extent practicable, and that no adverse health impact on the public will occur. The permittee must record all excess emissions in the excess emissions log as required in Condition G16. Approval of the procedures in Condition G17 does not shield the permittee from an enforcement action, but LRAPA will consider whether the procedures were followed in determining whether an enforcement action is appropriate. [LRAPA 36-015(2)]

G19. No scheduled maintenance associated with the approved procedures in Condition G18 that is likely to result in excess emissions may occur during any period in which an Air Pollution Alert, Air Pollution Warning, or Air Pollution Emergency has been declared, or during an announced yellow or red woodstove advisory period, in areas determined by LRAPA as $PM_{2.5}$ or PM_{10} nonattainment areas. [LRAPA 36-015(6)]

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

Air Pollution Emergencies

G21. The permittee must, upon declaration of an air pollution alert, air pollution warning, or air pollution emergency, take all emission reduction measures specified in Tables I, II, and III of title 51, 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

G22. The permittee must notify LRAPA in writing using an LRAPA "Notice of Intent to Construct" form, or other permit application forms and obtain approval in accordance with section 34-010 and 34-035 through 34-038 before: [LRAPA 34-010]

a. Constructing, installing or establishing a new stationary source that will cause an increase in regulated pollutant emissions;

b. Making any physical change or change in the operation of an existing stationary source that will cause an increase, on an hourly basis at full production, in any regulated pollutant emissions; or

c. Constructing or modifying any pollution control equipment.

Notification of Name Change

G23. The permittee must notify LRAPA in writing, using an LRAPA Application for Administrative Amendment to ACDP form, within 60 days after legal change of the registered name of the company with the Corporation Division of the State of Oregon. [LRAPA 37-0030(4)]

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

Permit Renewal

G24. Application for renewal of this permit must be submitted not less than 120 days prior to the permit expiration date for Simple ACDPs, and 180 days prior to the permit expiration date for Standard ACDPs. [LRAPA 37-0040(2)(b)]

G25. A source may not be operated after the expiration date of a permit, unless any of the following occur prior to the expiration date of the permit: [LRAPA 37-0082(1)(a)]

a. A timely and complete application for renewal or reassignment has been submitted; or

b. Another type of permit, ACDP or Title V, has been applied for or issued authorizing the

operation of the source.

G26. For a source operating under an ACDP or LRAPA Title V Operating Permit, a requirement established in an earlier ACDP remains in effect notwithstanding expiration of the ACDP, unless the provision expires by its terms or unless the provision is modified or terminated in accordance with the procedures used to establish the requirement initially. [LRAPA 37-0082(1)(c)

G27. Any person who fails to submit any relevant facts or who has submitted incorrect information in a permit application must, upon becoming aware of such failure or incorrect submittal, promptly submit such supplementary facts or corrected information. [LRAPA 37-0040(4)]

Termination Conditions

G28. This permit terminates upon: [LRAPA 37-0082(2)]

a. Issuance of a renewal, reassigned ACDP or a new ACDP for the same activity or operation;

b. Written request by the permittee to LRAPA requesting termination. If LRAPA determines that a permit is no longer needed, LRAPA will confirm termination in writing to the permittee;

c. Failure to submit a timely and complete application for permit renewal or reassignment as required in section 37-0040. Termination is effective on the permit expiration date; or

d. Failure to pay annual fees within 90 days of the invoice due date as issued by LRAPA, unless prior arrangements for a payment plan have been approved in writing by LRAPA.

G29. If LRAPA determines that a permittee is in noncompliance with the terms of the permit, submitted false information in the application or other required documentation, or is in violation of any applicable rule or statute, LRAPA may revoke the permit. LRAPA will provide notice of the intent to revoke the permit to the permittee under title 31. The notice will include the reasons why the permit will be revoked, and include an opportunity for the permittee to request a contested case hearing prior to the revocation. A written request for hearing must be received by LRAPA within 60 days from service of the notice on the permittee, and must state the grounds of the request. The hearing will be conducted as a contested case hearing under ORS 183.413 through 183.470 and title 14. The permit will continue in effect until the 60th day after service of the notice on the permittee, if the permittee does not timely request a hearing, or until a final order is issued if the permittee timely requests a hearing. [LRAPA 37-0082(5)(a)]

G30. Reinstatement of Terminated Permit [37-0082(4)]

a. A permit subject to termination under Condition G28.c. may only be reinstated if, not later than 30 days after the permit expiration date, the permittee submits a complete renewal application and pays a late application fee equivalent to the initial new permitting application fee that would apply if the source was a new source, in which case the existing, expired permit will be reinstated effective as of the permit expiration date and will remain in effect until final action has been taken on the renewal application to issue or deny a permit;

b. A permit terminated under Condition G28.d. may only be reinstated if, not later than 90 days after termination, the permittee pays all unpaid annual fees and applicable late fees in which case the existing permit will be reinstated effective on the date of termination; or

c. A terminated permit may only be reinstated as provided in Conditions G30.a. and G30.b. If neither Condition G30.a. and G30.b. apply, the former permittee of a terminated permit who wishes to obtain an ACDP must submit a complete application for a new permit, including paying applicable new source permit application fees and any unpaid annual fees and late fees

that were due under the terminated permit. Until LRAPA issues or reassigns a new permit, the source may not operate.

G31. If LRAPA finds there is a serious danger to the public health, safety or the environment caused by a permittee's activities, LRAPA may immediately revoke or refuse to renew the permit without prior notice or opportunity for a hearing. If no advance notice is provided, notification will be provided to the permittee as soon as possible as provided under title 31. The notification will set forth the specific reasons for the revocation or refusal to renew and will provide an opportunity for the permittee to request a contested case hearing for review of the revocation or refusal to renew. A permittee's written request for hearing must be received by LRAPA within 90 days of service of the notice on the permittee and must state the grounds for the request. The hearing will be conducted as a contested case hearing under ORS 183.413 through 183.470 and title 14. The revocation or refusal to renew becomes final without further action by LRAPA if a request for a hearing is not received within 90 days. If a request for a hearing is timely received, the revocation or refusal to renew will remain in place until issuance of a final order. [LRAPA 37-0082(5)(b)]

G32. Any hearing requested must be conducted pursuant to the rules of LRAPA. [LRAPA title 14]

Approval to Construct

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

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

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

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

Asbestos

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

Sampling, Testing and Measurement General Requirements

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

a. Specifies or approves minor changes in methodology in specific cases;

b. Approves the use of an equivalent or alternative method as defined in title 12;

c. Waives the testing requirement because the permittee has satisfied LRAPA that the affected facility is in compliance with applicable requirements; or

d. Approves shorter sampling times and smaller sample volumes when necessitated by process variables or other factors.

G36. LRAPA must be notified of all source sampling projects that are required by LRAPA, including federal requirements that have been delegated to LRAPA by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). Unless specified by rule or by permit condition, LRAPA must receive notification at least 30 days in advance of the source test date. Notification may be submitted electronically or by hardcopy, and be accompanied by a source test plan. In addition, LRAPA must be notified of all source sampling projects that are not required by LRAPA if test results are relied upon in permitting a source, used as evidence in an enforcement case, or used to demonstrate compliance with non-delegated federal requirements. [Source Sampling Manual, Vol. 1, November 2018, Section 2.2]

G37. A source test plan must be approved by LRAPA in advance of all source sampling projects that are required by LRAPA, including federal requirements delegated to LRAPA by EPA. If not otherwise specified by rule or permit condition, LRAPA must be provided at least 30 days to review and approve source test plans. The source test plan will be reviewed by LRAPA [Source Sampling Manual, Vol. 1, November 2018, Section 2.3]

G38. For demonstrating compliance with an emission standard, the stack test must successfully demonstrate that a facility is capable of complying with the applicable standard under all normal operating conditions. Therefore, a permittee should conduct the source test while operating under typical worst-case conditions that generate the highest emissions. During the compliance demonstration, new or modified equipment should operate at levels that equal or exceed ninety-percent (90%) of the design capacity. For existing equipment, emission units should operate at levels that equal or exceed ninety-percent (90%) of normal maximum operating rates. Furthermore, the process material(s) and fuel(s) that generate the highest emissions for the pollutant(s) being tested should be used during the testing. Operating requirements for performance tests are often specified by state or federal rule, or by permit condition. [Source Sampling Manual, Vol. 1, November 2018, Section 2.9]

G39. Unless otherwise required by this permit, the permittee must submit all source test reports electronically. [LRAPA 34-015]

Reference Test Methods

G40. 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 07/22/24]

ATTACHMENT A: AIR POLLUTION EMERGENCIES

Table I

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

EMISSION REDUCTION PLAN

Part A: Pollution Episode Conditions for Carbon Monoxide or Ozone

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

Part B: Pollution Episode Conditions for Particulate Matter

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

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

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

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.
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.