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:
Delta Sand & Gravel Co.
999 Division Avenue
Eugene, Oregon 97404

Facility Location:
999 Division Avenue
Eugene, Oregon 97404

Information Relied Upon:
Application Number: 70697
Date: June 26, 2024

Land Use Compatibility Statement:
From: Lane County
Date: October 28, 1998

Permit Number: 202119
Permit Type: Standard
Primary SIC: 1442 – Construction Sand and Gravel
Secondary SIC: --
Issuance Date: January 24th, 2025
Expiration Date: January 24th, 2030

Travis Knudsen, Executive Director

January 24th, 2025
Effective Date

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

Table 1 Code	Source Description
Part B. 61.	Rock, concrete or asphalt crushing both portable and stationary, 25,000 or more tons/year crushed.
Part C. 3.	All sources electing to maintain the source's netting basis.
Part C.4.	All sources that request a PSEL equal to or greater than the SER for a regulated pollutant.

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Permitted Activities

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

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

Emission Unit Description

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

EU ID	Emission Unit (EU) Description	Pollution Control Device	Installed/Last Modified
CPO	Crushing Plant Operation with six (6) rock crushers with Ancillary Equipment – 500 ton/hour maximum	Water spray	2016
JCE	Jaw Crusher Stationary Engine: 2008 diesel-fired Caterpillar 440 horsepower engine	None	2016
SCE	Screening Plant Stationary Engine: 2017 diesel-fired Cummins 475 horsepower engine	None	2024
UPR	Unpaved Roads	Water application, chemical suppressant, gravel application (as applicable) and/or trackout reduction measures	NA
AIA	Aggregate Insignificant Activities – Gasoline Dispensing Facility (GDF)	Submerged filling and work practices	2020

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)
PM	64
PM_{10}	24
$PM_{2.5}$	1.9
CO	3.4
NO_X	2.5
SO_2	1.2

Pollutant	PSEL (tons/year)
VOC	2.6

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

PSEL Monitoring and Compliance

5. ***By the 15th working day of the month***, the permittee must determine compliance with the previous consecutive 12 calendar month PSEL. Compliance with the PSEL is determined for each consecutive 12 calendar month period based on the following calculation for the pollutant, except for greenhouse gas. [LRAPA 34-016(1) and 42-0080(4)(c)]

5.a. The permittee must calculate the total calendar month emissions of PM, PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$ for the Crushing Plant Operation (EU: CPO) and for Unpaved Roads (EU: UPR), and PM, PM_{10}, $PM_{2.5}$, CO, NO_X, SO_2 and VOC for all stationary engines (EU: JCE and SCE) using the following equation:

Equation 1

$$E = \sum_{i=1}^{12} \frac{(P_i \times \mathrm{EF})}{2000}$$

Where:
- E = PM, PM_{10}, $PM_{2.5}$, CO, NO_X, SO_2 and VOC emissions (tons/year);
- P = Monthly tons of material throughput for crushing operation, hours of operation for each engine and VMT for unpaved roads;
- i = Month, beginning with the most recent, summing for 12 preceding, consecutive calendar months;
- EF = PM, PM_{10}, $PM_{2.5}$, CO, NO_X, SO_2 and VOC emission factors in Condition 5.b.
- 2000 = Pounds per ton.

5.b. 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
Crushing Plant Operation (EU: CPO)	PM	0.04	lb/ton
	PM_{10}	0.02	lb/ton
	$PM_{2.5}$	0.0012	lb/ton
	PM, PM_{10}, $PM_{2.5}$	3.29E-04	lb/hp-hr

Emission Unit (EU)	Pollutant	Emission Factor (EF)	EF Unit
Jaw Crusher Engine (EU: JCE)	CO	5.75E-03	lb/hp-hr
	NO_X	6.58E-03	lb/hp-hr
	SO_2	2.05E-03	lb/hp-hr
	VOC	6.58E-03	lb/hp-hr
Screening Plant Stationary Engine (EU: SCE)	PM, PM_{10}, $PM_{2.5}$	3.29E-05	lb/hp-hr
	CO	5.75E-03	lb/hp-hr
	NO_X	6.58E-04	lb/hp-hr
	SO_2	2.05E-03	lb/hp-hr
	VOC	3.12E-04	lb/hp-hr
Unpaved Roads (EU: UPR) (1)	PM	1.4655	lb/VMT
	PM_{10}	0.3735	lb/VMT
	$PM_{2.5}$	0.0374	lb/VMT

(1) A 75% control factor has been calculated into the unpaved roads emission factor to account for the road watering efficiency.

Production and Operating Limits

6. For the jaw crusher stationary engine (EU: JCE), the permittee must not exceed 1,600 hours of operation for any 12 consecutive calendar month period. [LRAPA 34-016 and 42-0080]

7. For the screening plant stationary engine (EU: SCE), the permittee must not exceed 1,000 hours of operation for any 12 consecutive calendar month period. [LRAPA 34-016 and 42-0080]

8. The permittee must not exceed 45,900 vehicle miles traveled (VMT) for any 12 consecutive calendar month period. [LRAPA 34-016 and 42-0080]

General Emission Requirements

Non-Fugitive Sources (EUs JCE & SCE):

9. For sources, other than wood-fired boilers, the permittee must not emit or allow to be emitted any visible emissions that equal or exceed an average of 20 percent opacity. When visual determination of opacity is required, opacity must be measured as a six-minute block average using EPA Method 9. [LRAPA 32-010(2)&(3)]

10. For sources (EUs: JCE and SCE), other than fuel burning equipment, refuse burning equipment and fugitive emissions, installed, constructed, or modified after April 16, 2015, the permittee must not cause, suffer, allow or permit particulate matter emissions in excess of 0.10 grains per dry standard cubic foot. [LRAPA 32-015(2)(c)]

11. All plant process equipment and all air pollution control equipment must be operated and maintained at all times in a manner which minimizes air contaminant discharges in accordance with LRAPA's highest and best requirements. [LRAPA 32-005]

Fugitive Sources (EUs CPO & UPR) :

12. 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)]

12.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;
12.b. Application of water or other suitable chemicals on unpaved roads (EU:UPR), material stockpiles, and other surfaces which can create airborne dusts;
12.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;
12.d. Installation and use of hoods, fans and fabric filters to enclose and vent the handling of dusty materials;
12.e. Adequate containment during sandblasting or other similar operations;
12.f. The covering of moving, open-bodied trucks transporting materials likely to become airborne;
12.g. The prompt removal from paved streets of earth or other material which does or may become airborne.

Operation and Maintenance Requirements

13. The permittee must control fugitive particulate matter emissions from the Crushing Plant Operation (EU: CPO), including all crushers, screens, conveyors, and material stockpiles at all times by use of water. [LRAPA 32-007(1)]

14. The permittee must control fugitive particulate matter emissions from Unpaved Roads (EU: UPR) at all times by use of water. [LRAPA 32-007(1)]

15. The permittee must implement reasonable measures to reduce dirt, mud, and other debris from being tracked onto paved public roadways by vehicles leaving the facility (trackout). Such reasonable measures may include, but are not limited to, the following: [LRAPA 32-007(1) and LRAPA 49-010(1)]

15.a. Wheel and tire wash systems
15.b. Trackout mats
15.c. Regular street sweeping on paved exit roads

Monitoring Requirements

Non-Fugitive Sources (EUs JCE & SCE):

16. The permittee must demonstrate compliance with Conditions 9 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)]

16.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.
16.b. If the visible emissions survey performed within 24 hours of the previous visible emissions survey detects visible emissions from the same source(s), the permittee is required to either immediately perform an EPA Method 9 on the source(s) of visible emissions or immediately contact LRAPA to request an EPA Method 9 be conducted. If the results of

the EPA Method 9 are in compliance with Condition 9, no further action is required beyond the recordkeeping required in Conditions 17 and 47. If the results of the EPA Method 9 are not in compliance with Condition 9, the permittee must immediately contact LRAPA. [LRAPA 34-016(1)]

16.c. If the permittee is unable to conduct an EPA Method 9 test due to visual interferences caused by other visible emissions sources (e.g., fugitive emissions during high wind conditions) or due to weather conditions (e.g., fog, heavy rain, or snow), the permittee must note such conditions on the visible emissions survey sheet for that process or emission point. The permittee must make at least three (3) attempts to conduct the EPA Method 9 tests at approximately 2-hour intervals throughout the day. The permittee must attempt to conduct the EPA Method 9 tests daily until a valid visible emissions survey is completed

16.d. All visible emissions tests and surveys must be conducted during operating conditions that have the potential to create visible emissions. [LRAPA 34-016(1)]

17. The permittee must record the following information in a monitoring log pertaining to Condition 16 for all visible emission surveys: date, time, person or entity conducting the survey, any excess visible emissions observed, and any corrective actions taken. [LRAPA 34-016(1)]

Fugitive Sources (Eus : CPO & UPR) :

18. The permittee must demonstrate compliance with Condition 12 by conducting a fugitive emission survey. At least once each week, for a minimum period of 30 minutes, the permittee must visually survey the Crushing Plant Operation (EU:CPO) and Unpaved Roads (EU:UPR) using EPA Method 22 for any sources of fugitive emissions. For purposes of this condition, fugitive emissions are visible emissions that leave the plant site boundary for a period or periods totaling more than 18 seconds in a six-minute period. The person conducting EPA Method 22 does not have to be EPA Method 9 certified. However, the person conducting EPA Method 22 should be familiar with the procedures of EPA Method 9, including using the proper location to observe visible emissions. [LRAPA 34-016(1) and LRAPA 48-015(2)&(3)]

18.a. If sources of fugitive emissions are identified that leave the plant site boundary for a period or periods totaling more than 18 seconds in a six-minute period, the permittee must Immediately take corrective action to minimize the fugitive emissions, including but not limited to those actions identified in Condition 12. After taking corrective action to eliminate the visible emissions, the permittee must conduct another fugitive emissions survey using EPA Method 22 within 24 hours of the previous fugitive emissions survey.

18.b. If the fugitive emissions survey performed within 24 hours of the previous fugitive emissions survey detects visible emissions that leave the plant site boundary for a period or periods totaling more than 18 seconds in a six-minute period, the permittee must immediately notify LRAPA. LRAPA may require the facility to develop and implement a Fugitive Emission Control Plan to prevent any visible emissions from leaving the property.

19. The permittee must record the following information in a monitoring log pertaining to Condition 18 for all fugitive emission surveys: date, time, person or entity conducting the survey, any excess fugitive emissions observed, and any corrective actions taken. [LRAPA 34-016(1)]

20. Operation and Maintenance Plan (O&M Plan) – To demonstrate compliance with Conditions 13 through 15, the permittee must prepare and update, as needed, an O&M Plan for any fugitive particulate matter control equipment and processes associated with the Crushing Plant Operation (EU: CPO), Unpaved Roads (EU: UPR), and trackout. The permittee must prepare an O&M Plan within 90 days of the issuance of this renewal and submit a copy to LRAPA for review. If LRAPA determines the O&M Plan is deficient, LRAPA may require the permittee to amend the plan. At a minimum, the O&M Plan must include: [LRAPA 32-007(1)]

20.a. Procedures to ensure that the control devices at the Crushing Plant Operation (EU: CPO), such as water spray bars, are functioning properly. The permittee must include a log of weekly inspections including name person performing the inspection, date and time of the inspection and corrective action taken, if any. [LRAPA 32-007(1)]

20.b. Procedures for controlling fugitive emissions from Unpaved Roads (EU: UPR) such as type and methods. [LRAPA 32-007(1)]

20.c. Procedures to ensure that reasonable measures are being taken to reduce dirt, mud, and other debris from being tracked onto paved public roadways. [LRAPA 32-007(1)]

Stationary Compression Ignition (CI) Internal Combustion Engines (ICE)

Standards of Performance for Stationary Compression Ignition Internal Combustion Engines (NSPS) – 40 CFR part 60 subpart IIII

Jaw Crusher Engine (EU:JCE)

21. Permittees that own and operate a 2007 model year and later non-emergency stationary CI ICE with a displacement of less than 30 liters per cylinder must comply with the emission standards for new CI engines in Condition 21.a. for the permittee's 2007 model year and later stationary CI ICE, as applicable. [40 CFR 60.4204(b) and LRAPA 46-535(3)(dddd)]

21.a. The permittee must have documentation stating that the manufacturer of the CI ICE certifies their 2007 model year and later non-emergency stationary CI ICE with a maximum engine power less than or equal to 2,237 kilowatt (KW) (3,000 horsepower (HP)) and a displacement of less than 10 liters per cylinder to the certification emission standards for new nonroad CI engines in 40 CFR 1039.101, 1039.102, 1039.104, 1039.105, 1039.107, and 1039.115 and 40 CFR part 1039, appendix I, as applicable, for all pollutants, for the same model year and maximum engine power.[40 CFR 60.4201(a), and LRAPA 46-535(3)(dddd)]

21.a.i. Exhaust emission from the permittee's Jaw Crusher engine (EU:JCE) must not exceed standards, as follows: [40 CFR 60.1039, Appendix I and LRAPA 46-535(3)(dddd)]

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

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

21.a.ii. Permittees that own and operate a stationary CI ICE subject to 40 CFR part 60 subpart IIII with a displacement of less than 30 liters per cylinder that use diesel fuel must use diesel fuel that meets the requirements of 40 CFR 1090.305 for nonroad diesel fuel. [40 CFR 60.4207(b) and LRAPA 46-535(3)(dddd)]

21.a.ii.1. Sulfur standard. Maximum sulfur content of 15 ppm.[40 CFR 1090.305(b) and LRAPA 46-535(3)(dddd)]

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

21.a.ii.2.A. Minimum cetane index of 40.

21.a.ii.2.B. Maximum aromatic content of 35 volume percent.

22. Permittees that own and operate a stationary CI ICE must operate and maintain the stationary CI ICE that achieve that emission standards as required in Condition 21.a.i. over the entire life of the engine. [40 CFR 60.4206 and LRAPA 46-535(3)(dddd)]

23. Because the permittee must comply with the emission standards specified in Condition 21.a.i, the permittee must do all of the following, except as permitted under Condition 25. [40 CFR 60.4211(a) and LRAPA 46-535(3)(dddd)]

23.a. Operate and maintain the stationary CI ICE and control device according to the manufacturer's emission-related written instructions; [40 CFR 60.4211(a)(1) and LRAPA 46-535(3)(dddd)]
23.b. Change only those emission -related settings that are permitted by the manufacturer; and [40 CFR 60.4211(a)(2) and LRAPA 46-535(3)(dddd)]
23.c. Meet the requirement of 40 CFR part 1068, as they apply. [40 CFR 60.4211(a)(3) and LRAPA 46-535(3)(dddd)]

24. Permittees that own or operate a 2007 model year and later stationary CI ICE and must comply with the emission standards specified in Condition 21 must comply by purchasing an engine certified to the emission standards in 40CFR 60.4204(b), for the same model year and maximum engine power. The engine must be installed and configured according to the manufacturer's emission-related specifications, except as permitted in Condition 25. [40 CFR 60.4211(c) and LRAPA 46-535(3)(dddd)]

25. If the permittee does not install, configure, operate and maintain the engine and control device according to the manufacturer's emission-related written instructions, or the permittee changes the emission-related settings in a way that is not permitted by the manufacturer, the permittee must demonstrate compliance as follows: [40 CFR 60.4211(g) and LRAPA 46-535(3)(dddd)]

25.a. If the permittee owns or operates a stationary CI internal combustion engine greater than or equal to 100 HP and less than or equal to 500 HP, the permittee must keep a maintenance plan and records of conducted maintenance and must, to the extent practicable, maintain and operate the engine in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions. In addition, the permittee must conduct an initial performance test to demonstrate compliance with the applicable emission standards within one (1) year of startup, or within one (1) year after an engine and control device is no longer installed, configured, operated, and maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's emission-related written instructions, or with one (1) year after you change emission-related setting in a way that is not permitted by the manufacturer. [40 CFR 60.4211(g)(2) and LRAPA 46-535(3)(dddd)]

Screening Plant Engine (EU:SCE)

26. Permittees that own and operate a 2007 model year and later non-emergency stationary CI ICE with a displacement of less than 30 liters per cylinder must comply with the emission standards for new CI engines in Condition26.a. for their 2007 model year and later stationary CI ICE, as applicable. [40 CFR 60.4204(b) and LRAPA 46-535(3)(dddd)]

26.a. The permittee must have documentation stating that the manufacturer of the CI ICE certifies their 2007 model year and later non-emergency stationary CI ICE with a maximum engine power less than or equal to 2,237 kilowatt (KW) (3,000 horsepower (HP)) and a displacement of less than 10 liters per cylinder to the certification emission standards for new nonroad CI engines in 40 CFR 1039.101, 1039.102, 1039.104, 1039.105, 1039.107, and 1039.115 and 40 CFR part 1039, appendix I, as applicable, for all pollutants, for the

same model year and maximum engine power.[40 CFR 60.4201(a) and LRAPA 46-535(3)(dddd)]

26.a.i. Exhaust emission from the permittee's Screening Plant engine (EU:SCE) must not exceed standards, as follows: [40 CFR 1039.101(b) and LRAPA 46-535(3)(dddd)]

40 CFR 1039.101 Table 1 – Exhaust Emission Standards After the 2014 Model Year, g/kW-hr.

Maximum Engine Power: 130 ≤ kW ≤ 560

Pollutant	Emission Limit (g/KW-hr)
PM	0.02
CO	3.5
NO_X	0.4
NMHC	0.19

26.a.ii. Permittees that own and operate a stationary CI ICE subject to 40 CFR part 60 subpart IIII with a displacement of less than 30 liters per cylinder that diesel fuel must use diesel fuel that meets the requirements of 40 CFR 1090.305 for nonroad diesel fuel. [40 CFR 60.4207(b) and LRAPA 46-535(3)(dddd)]

26.a.ii.1. Sulfur standard. Maximum sulfur content of 15 ppm. [40 CFR 1090.305(b) and LRAPA 46-535(3)(dddd)]

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

26.a.ii.2.A. Minimum cetane index of 40.

26.a.ii.2.B. Maximum aromatic content of 35 volume percent.

27. Permittees that own and operate a stationary CI ICE must operate and maintain the stationary CI ICE that achieve that emission standards as required in Condition26.a.i. over the entire life of the engine. [40 CFR 60.4206 and LRAPA 46-535(3)(dddd)]

28. Because the permittee must comply with the emission standards specified in Condition 26.a.i, the permittee must do all of the following, except as permitted under Condition 30. [40 CFR 60.4211(a) and LRAPA 46-535(3)(dddd)]

28.a. Operate and maintain the stationary CI ICE and control device according to the manufacturer's emission-related written instructions; [40 CFR 60.4211(a)(1) and LRAPA 46-535(3)(dddd)]

28.b. Change only those emission-related settings that are permitted by the manufacturer; and [40 CFR 60.4211(a)(2) and LRAPA 46-535(3)(dddd)]

28.c. Meet the requirement of 40 CFR part 1068, as they apply. [40 CFR 60.4211(a)(3) and LRAPA 46-535(3)(dddd)]

29. Permittees that own or operate a 2007 model year and later stationary CI ICE and must comply with the emission standards specified in Condition 26 must comply by purchasing an engine certified to the emission standards in 40 CFR 60.4204(b), for the same model year and maximum engine power. The engine must be installed and configured according to the manufacturer's emission-related specifications, except as permitted in Condition 30. [40 CFR 60.4211(c) and LRAPA 46-535(3)(dddd)]

30. If the permittee does not install, configure, operate and maintain the engine and control device according to the manufacturer's emission-related written instructions, or the permittee changes the emission-related settings in a way that is not permitted by the manufacturer, the permittee must demonstrate compliance as follows: [40 CFR 60.4211(g) and LRAPA 46-535(3)(dddd)]

    30.a. If the permittee owns or operates a stationary CI internal combustion engine greater than or equal to 100 HP and less than or equal to 500 HP, the permittee must keep a maintenance plan and records of conducted maintenance and must, to the extent practicable, maintain and operate the engine in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions. In addition, the permittee must conduct an initial performance test to demonstrate compliance with the applicable emission standards within one (1) year of startup, or within one (1) year after an engine and control device is no longer installed, configured, operated, and maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's emission-related written instructions, or with one (1) year after you change emission-related setting in a way that is not permitted by the manufacturer. [40 CFR 60.4211(g)(2) and LRAPA 46-535(3)(dddd)]

Aggregate Insignificant Activities – Gasoline Dispensing Facility (GDF) (EU: AIA)

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

32. 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)]

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

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

34. 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 40. [OAR 340-244-0234(7)]

35. 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)]

36. 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)]

37. 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)]

38. 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)]

39. A permittee that owns or operates a GDF 2 as described in OAR 340-244-0234(4) must comply with the following requirements [OAR 340-244-0238]

    39.a. All applicable requirements under OAR 340-244-0237; and [OAR 340-244-0238(1)]
    39.b. Reporting under OAR 340-244-0251. [OAR 340-244-0238(2)]

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

    40.a. Minimize gasoline spills; [OAR-340-244-0245 (1)(a)]
    40.b. Do not top off or overfill vehicle tanks. [OAR-340-244-0245 (1)(b)]

        40.b.i. If a person can confirm that a vehicle tank is not full after the nozzle clicks off, such as by checking the vehicle's fuel tank gauge, the person may continue to dispense fuel using best judgment and caution to prevent a spill; [OAR-340-244-0245 (1)(b)(A)]
        40.b.ii. Post sign(s) at the GDF instructing a person filling up a motor vehicle to not top off the vehicle tank. A sign must be placed on each gasoline dispenser, or on a permanent fixture within six feet of the dispenser, and be clearly visible to an individual using the hose and nozzle to dispense gasoline; [OAR-340-244-0245 (1)(b)(B)]

    40.c. Clean up spills as expeditiously as practicable. The permittee must develop a written plan that describes how a spill will be cleaned up upon occurrence. The plan must include, but is not limited to, where spill materials are located, a brief description of how each is used, and an explanation of how the permittee is implementing the 'as expeditiously as practicable' requirement of this condition. [OAR-340-244-0245 (1)(c)]
    40.d. Cover all open gasoline containers and all gasoline storage tank fill-pipes with a gasketed seal when not in use; [OAR-340-244-0245 (1)(d)]
    40.e. Minimize gasoline sent to open waste collection systems that collect and transport gasoline to reclamation and recycling devices, such as oil/water separators. [OAR-340-244-0245 (1)(e)]
    40.f. Ensure that cargo tanks unloading gasoline at the GDF comply with conditions 40.a through 40.d. [OAR-340-244-0245 (1)(f)]

41. 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 41.a, 41.b, or 41.c The applicable distances in Conditions 41.a. and 41.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)]

41.a. Submerged fill pipes installed on or before Nov. 9, 2006, must be no more than 12 inches from the bottom of the storage tank. [OAR 340-244-0245(2)(a)]

41.b. Submerged fill pipes installed after Nov. 9, 2006, must be no more than six (6) inches from the bottom of the storage tank. [OAR 340-244-0245(2)(b)]

41.c. Submerged fill pipes not meeting the specifications of Conditions 41.a. and 41.b are allowed if a permittee that owns or operates a GDF can demonstrate that the liquid level in the tank is and always has been above the entire opening of the fill pipe. Documentation providing such demonstration must be made available for inspection by LRAPA during the course of a site visit or upon request within 48 hours. [OAR 340-244-0245(2)(c)]

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

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

44. The permittee of a GDF must have records available within 24 hours of a request by LRAPA to document gasoline throughput. [OAR 340-244-0250 (1)]

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

45.a. Records related to the operation and maintenance of all equipment in gasoline service, including Stage I vapor balance, Enhanced Vapor Recovery, and Stage II vapor recovery equipment. Any equipment in gasoline or vapor service with a defect, leak, or malfunction must be logged and tracked by the permittee using forms provided by LRAPA or a reasonable facsimile; [OAR-340-244-0250(2)(b)]

45.b. Records of total throughput volume of gasoline, in gallons, for each calendar month; [OAR-340-244-0250(2)(c)]

45.c. Records of permanent changes made at the GDF and equipment in gasoline service which may affect emissions. This includes, but is not limited to, installing new gasoline storage tanks, installing new vapor control equipment, changing vapor control equipment, or removing gasoline storage tanks or vapor control equipment; [OAR-340-244-0250(2)(d)]

45.d. Records of the occurrence and duration of each malfunction of operation, including, without limitation, malfunctions of process equipment or the air pollution control and monitoring equipment; [OAR-340-244-0250(2)(e)]

45.e. Records of actions taken during periods of malfunction to minimize emissions in accordance with Condition 37 and 40 including corrective actions to restore malfunctioning process and air pollution control and monitoring equipment to its normal or usual manner of operation; [OAR-340-244-0250(2)(f)]

45.f. If subject to Condition 41, submerged fill requirements, the permittee must keep documentation from the equipment manufacturer, a service provider, or other similar documentation which demonstrates that each submerged fill tube is a compliant length. These records must be retained for as long as the permittee is subject to any submerged fill requirements under Condition 41; and [OAR 340-244-0250(2)(g)]

45.g. A copy of the written plan for cleanup of spills required by Condition 40.c. The plan must be retained for as long as the facility meets the definition of a GDF [OAR-340-244-0250(2)(h)]

46. Records required under Condition 45 must be kept for a period of five (5) years, unless otherwise specified, and must be made available for inspection and review by LRAPA during the course of a site visit. [OAR 340-244-0250(3)]

Recordkeeping Requirements

47. The permittee must monitor and maintain records of the following information. A record of the required data must be maintained for a period of at least five (5) years at the plant site and must be available for inspection by authorized representatives of LRAPA. [40 CFR 63.6660(a) though (c), LRAPA 34-016(1) and (6) and LRAPA 42-0080]

Activity	Units	Recording Frequency
General Recordkeeping		
PSEL calculations according to Condition 5.	Tons of crushed rock production, hours of operation of each generator or VMT	Monthly
Log of visible emission surveys for EU:JCE and EU:SCE and corrective actions according to Condition 17.	Percent	Quarterly
Log of fugitive emission surveys for EU:CPO and EU:UPR and corrective actions according to Condition 19.	Any visible emissions	Weekly
O&M Plan, including procedures for controlling fugitive particulate matter emissions from the Crushing Plant Operation (EU:CPO), Unpaved Roads (EU:UPR), and trackout, according to Condition 20.	NA	Documentation
Log of inspections of fugitive particulate matter control systems according to Condition 20.	NA	Weekly
Log of each nuisance complaint and the resolution according to Condition G11.	NA	Upon receipt of complaint
Log of all planned and unplanned excess emissions as described in Condition G16.	See Condition G16	Per occurrence
Jaw Crusher Engine (EU: JCE)		
Hours of operation according to Condition 6.	Hours	Monthly
Manufacturer certification according to Conditions 21.a and 24.	NA	Documentation
Documentation stating that diesel fuel meets Condition 21.a.ii.	NA	Documentation
Operation and maintenance of the EU: JCE to achieve the emission standards for the EU: JCE entire life according to Conditions 22 and 23.	NA	Documentation
Screening Plant Engine (EU: SCE)		
Hours of operation according to Condition 7.	Hours	Monthly
Manufacturer certification according to Conditions 26.a and 29.	NA	Documentation
Documentation stating that diesel fuel meets Condition 26.a.ii.	NA	Documentation
Operation and maintenance of the EU: SCE to achieve the emission standards for the EU: SCE entire life according to Conditions 27 and 28.	NA	Documentation
Unpaved Roads EU: UPR		

Activity	Units	Recording Frequency
Vehicle miles traveled on Unpaved Roads according to Condition 8.	VMT	Monthly
Aggregate Insignificant Activities – Gasoline Dispensing Facility (GDF) EU: AIA		
Operation and maintenance records of GDF equipment according to Condition 45.a.	NA	Upon occurrence
Total throughput of gasoline according to Condition 45.b.	Gallons	Monthly
Permanent changes made at the GDF according to Condition 45.c.	NA	Upon occurrence
Occurrence and duration of each equipment malfunction according to Condition 45.d.	NA	Upon occurrence
Actions taken during periods of equipment malfunction according to Condition 45.e.	NA	Upon occurrence
Manufacturer documentation demonstrating submerged fill tube compliance according to Condition 45.f.	NA	Documentation
Written spill clean up plan according to Condition 45.g.	NA	Documentation

Reporting Requirements

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

Report	Reporting Period	Due Date
PSEL calculations according to Condition 5.	Annual	February 15
Total crushed rock production according to Condition 5.	Annual	February 15
Hours of operation for each engine (EUs: JCE and SCE) according to Conditions 6 and 7.	Annual	February 15
Vehicle miles traveled on unpaved roads according to Condition 8.	Annual	February 15

49. 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

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

Fee Schedule

51. 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/be/aa
1/24/2025

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.

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.