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:
Emerald Forest Products, Inc.
P.O. Box 2746
Eugene, Oregon 97402

Information Relied Upon:
Application No.: 67975
Date Received: 1/28/2022

Land Use Compatibility Statement:
From: City of Creswell
Dated: February 4, 1998

Facility Location:
Emerald Forest Products, Inc. – Plant #3
82898 North Butte Road
Creswell, Oregon 97426

Fee Basis (Title 37, Table 1):
Part B: 57 – Plywood Manufacturing and/or Veneer Drying
Part C: 3 – Electing to maintain the source's netting basis.

Permit Number: 202526
Permit Type: Standard
Primary SIC: 2436 – Softwood Veneer Drying
Date Issued: June 22, 2023
Expiration Date: June 22, 2028

Permitted Sources:
(2) Natural Gas-Fired Veneer Dryers: Controlled by (1) Burley Scrubber and (1) Venturi (Riley) Scrubber

Issued By: Steven A. Dietrich

Steven A. Dietrich, Director

Effective Date: June 22, 2023

Permitted Activities

1. Until this permit expires, is modified or is revoked, the permittee is allowed to discharge exhaust gases containing air contaminants from processes and activities directly related to or associated with the air contaminant sources listed in Condition 2 of this permit in addition to any categorically insignificant activities, as defined in LRAPA 12-005, at the source. Discharge of air contaminants from any other equipment or activity not identified herein is not authorized by this permit. In addition to the specific requirements listed in this permit, the permittee must comply with all other legal requirements enforceable by LRAPA.

Emission Unit and Pollution Control Device (PCD) Information

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

EU ID	Emission Unit Description	Pollution Control Device (PCD)
Dryer 3	Natural Gas-Fired Veneer Dryer #3	Burley Wet Scrubber
Dryer 5	Natural Gas-Fired Veneer Dryer #5	Venturi Wet Scrubber

Plant Site Emission Limits (PSELs)

3. 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 42-0040, 42-0041 and OAR 340-222-0041(3)]

Annual (12-month rolling) PSEL

Pollutant	PSEL (tons/yr)
PM	33
PM_{10}	33
$PM_{2.5}$	33
CO	2.3
NOx	14
VOC	67
GHG	15,400
Total HAP	24
Single HAP	9

4. Any changes in operation that may increase emissions above the PSELs must be approved by LRAPA. [LRAPA 34-034(2) and 42-0080]

PSEL Monitoring Requirements

5. ***By the fifteenth (15th) day of each month***, the permittee must demonstrate compliance with the PSELs for the previous 12 consecutive calendar month period, using the following equations, for each pollutant except GHGs: [LRAPA 42-0080(4)(c)]

   5.a. For criteria pollutants (PM, PM_{10}, $PM_{2.5}$, CO, NOx, and VOCs), the permittee must maintain records of veneer dryer throughput and calculate plant site emissions using the following equation:

$$E_{CP} = \sum_{i=1}^{12} \frac{P_i \cdot EF_{CP}}{K}$$

Where, E_{CP} = individual criteria pollutant emissions (tons/year);
Σ = symbol representing "summation of;"
P_i = production throughput or process parameter;
EF_{CP} = criteria pollutant emission factor (see Condition 6); and
K = conversion factor of 2000 pounds per 1 ton.

5.b. For total HAP and single HAP emissions, the permittee must maintain records of veneer dryer throughput and natural gas combustion, and calculate plant site emissions using the following equation:

$$E_{HAP} = \sum_{i=1}^{12} \frac{P_i \cdot EF_{DV}}{K} + \sum_{i=1}^{12} \frac{P_i \cdot EF_{NG}}{K}$$

Where, E_{HAP} = total HAP or single HAP emissions (tons/year);
Σ = symbol representing "summation of;"
P_i = production throughput or process parameter;
EF_{DV} = pollutant emission factor for drying veneer (see Condition 6);
EF_{NG} = pollutant emission factor for natural gas combustion (see Condition 6); and
K = conversion factor of 2000 pounds per 1 ton.

6. The permittee must use the following default emission factors for calculating pollutant emissions required in Condition 5 unless alternative emission factors are approved by LRAPA. The permittee may request or LRAPA may require using alternative emission factors provided the emission factors are based on actual test data or other documentation (e.g., AP-42 compilation of emission factors) that has been reviewed and approved by LRAPA. [LRAPA 34-016, 42-0080(3)(a) and 42-0080(4)(c)]

Emission Unit	Pollutant	Emission Factor	Units
Dryer 3 and 5 (Combined emission factor for all zones and fugitives)	PM	0.290	lb/Msf-3/8"
	PM_{10}	0.290	lb/Msf-3/8"
	$PM_{2.5}$	0.290	lb/Msf-3/8"
	NO_x	0.120	lb/Msf-3/8"
	CO	0.020	lb/Msf-3/8"
	VOC	0.663	lb/Msf-3/8"

Emission Unit	Pollutant	Emission Factor	Units
Dryer 3 and 5 (Combined emission factor for all zones and fugitives)	Total HAP (Drying Veneer)	0.188	lb/Msf-3/8"
	Total HAP (NG Combustion)	0.022	lb/MMscf
	Single HAP (Acetaldehyde)	0.068	lb/Msf-3/8"

Monitoring of Greenhouse Gas (GHGs) Emissions

7. The permittee must calculate greenhouse gas emissions to determine compliance with GHG PSEL by using the following: [OAR 340-215-0040]

   7.a. DEQ Fuel Combustion Greenhouse Gas Calculator:

   https://www.oregon.gov/deq/FilterDocs/ghgCalculatorFuelCombust.xlsx; and

   7.b. EPA emission quantification methodologies as proscribed in 40 CFR Part 98 subparts A and C:

   https://ccdsupport.com/confluence/display/help/Optional+Calculation+Spreadsheet+Instructions

Fugitive and General Emission Limitations

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

   8.a. Use, where possible, of water or chemicals for control of dust in the demolition of existing buildings or structures, construction operations, the grading of roads or the clearing of land;

   8.b. Application of water or other suitable chemicals on unpaved roads, material stockpiles, and other surfaces which can create airborne dusts;

   8.c. Full or partial enclosure of materials stockpiles in cases where application of water or other suitable chemicals is not sufficient to prevent particulate matter from becoming airborne;

   8.d. Installation and use of hoods, fans and fabric filters to enclose and vent the handling of dusty materials;

   8.e. Adequate containment during sandblasting or other similar operations;

   8.f. The covering of moving, open-bodied trucks transporting materials likely to become airborne;

   8.g. The prompt removal from paved streets of earth or other material which does or may become airborne.

9. The permittee must not cause or allow air contaminants from any source to cause a nuisance. Nuisance conditions will be verified by LRAPA personnel. The permittee must maintain a log of each nuisance complaint received by the permittee during operation of the facility. A facility

representative must immediately investigate the condition following the receipt of the nuisance complaint and provide a response to the complainant within 24 hours, if possible. [LRAPA 49-010]

Veneer Dryer Performance Standards and Emission Limitations

10. The permittee must operate the veneer dryers (EUs: Dryer 3 and Dryer 5) such that visible air contaminants emitted from any dryer stack or emission point do not exceed: [LRAPA 33-060(3)(a)(B)(i) and (ii)]

    10.a. A daily average operating opacity of 10 percent on more than two days within any 12-month period, with the days separated from each other by at least 30 days, as measured by EPA Method 9; and

    10.b. A maximum opacity of 20 percent at any time as measured by EPA Method 9.

11. The permittee must comply with the following particulate matter emission standards as applicable:

    11.a. For sources other than fuel burning equipment, refuse burning equipment and fugitive emissions (EU: Dryer 3 and Dryer 5), the permittee must not cause, suffer, allow, or permit particulate matter emissions from any air contaminant source installed, constructed or modified after June 1, 1970, but prior to April 16, 2015, in excess of 0.10 grains per dry standard cubic foot (gr/dscf). [LRAPA 32-015(2)(b)(A)]

    11.b. The permittee must not cause to be emitted particulate matter from veneer mill sources (except veneer dryers, fuel burning equipment, and refuse burning equipment), including but not limited to, sanding machines, saws, presses, barkers, hogs, chippers and other material size reduction equipment, process or space ventilation systems, and truck loading and unloading facilities in excess of a total from all sources within the plant site of an average hourly emission rate (pounds/hour) based on the maximum hourly production capacity of the facility times one (1.0) pound per 1000 square feet of veneer production on a 3/8-inch basis of finished product equivalent. The maximum hourly production capacity is the maximum production capacity for a typical operating shift divided by the number of hours in the operating shift. [LRAPA 33-060(3)(b) and (c)]

        11.b.i. Compliance with the average hourly emission rate is determined by summing the emissions from the affected sources as determined by emission factor calculations or actual emissions data for a 24-hour period divided by 24. [LRAPA 33-060(3)(d)]

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

12. Processes controlled by the Burley Scrubber (EU: Dryer 3) and Venturi Scrubber (EU: Dryer 5) must not be operated without the control devices online and functioning properly. [LRAPA 32-007(1)(a)]

13. The permittee must maintain and operate each veneer dryer at all times such that air contaminant generating processes and all contaminant control devices must be at full efficiency and effectiveness so that the emissions of air contaminants are kept at the lowest practicable levels. [LRAPA 33-060(3)(a)(E)]

14. The permittee must not willfully cause or permit the installation or use of any means, such as dilution, which without resulting in a reduction in the total amount of air contaminants emitted, conceals an emission. [LRAPA 33-060(3)(a)(F)]

15. Where the permittee has not taken measures to minimize fugitive emissions, LRAPA may require that the equipment or structures in which processing, handling and storage are done be tightly closed, modified, or operated in such a way that air contaminants are minimized, controlled, or removed before discharge to the open air [LRAPA 33-060(3)(a)(G)]

16. The permittee must perform routine maintenance of the Burley and Venturi scrubbers and keep the following records as required in Condition 19. [LRAPA 32-007(1)(b)]

    16.a. Date the maintenance occurred;

    16.b. Person(s) performing the maintenance;

    16.c. Description of the maintenance performed.

17. The permittee must inspect the Burley and Venturi scrubbers at least annually for physical degradation that could affect the performance of the control devices, including but not limited to plugged or missing spray nozzles. The permittee must make all necessary repairs to the units to ensure proper operation and keep records of inspections and repairs as required in Condition 19. [LRAPA 32-007(1)(b)]

<u>Veneer Dryer Performance Testing Requirements</u>

18. Within eighteen (18) months of permit issuance, the permittee must conduct emission factor verification testing on the scrubber outlets (Burley Scrubber [EU: Dryer 3] and Venturi Scrubber [EU: Dryer 5]) for PM, VOCs, methanol, and formaldehyde. [LRAPA 35-0120]

    18.a. EPA Methods 1 through 4 must be used to determine exhaust velocity, flow rate, and O_2, CO_2 and moisture content. [LRAPA 35-0140]

    18.b. DEQ Method 5 must be used to determine the particulate matter concentration. Alternatively, particulate matter tests can be performed using EPA Methods 5 and 202. The test must consist of three (3) runs and each test must be a minimum of 60 minutes long with a minimum sample volume of at least 31.8 scf. Particulate matter test results must be reported in grains per dry standard cubic foot (gr/dscf), pounds per hour (lb/hr), and pounds per thousand square feet on a 3/8-inch basis (lb/Msf-3/8”). [LRAPA 35-120 and 35-0140]

    18.c. EPA Method 25A must be used to determine VOC emissions. The test must consist of three (3) runs and each test run must be a minimum of 60 minutes. VOC test results must be reported on an “as propane” basis in pounds per hour (lb/hr), and pounds per thousand square feet on a 3/8-inch basis (lb/Msf-3/8”). [LRAPA 35-120 and 35-0140]

    18.d. NCASI Method CI 98.01 (midget impingers with water; analysis by GC/FID) must be used to determine methanol emissions and NCASI Method CI 98.01 (midget impingers with water; analysis by spectrophotometer) must be used to determine formaldehyde emissions. The test must consist of three (3) runs and each test run must be a minimum of 60 minutes. Methanol and formaldehyde emissions must be tested concurrently with VOCs. Methanol and formaldehyde emissions must be reported in pounds per hour (lb/hr) and pounds per thousand square feet on a 3/8-inch basis (lb/Msf-3/8”). [LRAPA 35-120 and 35-0140]

    18.e. The following parameters must be monitored and recorded during the source test: [LRAPA 35-0120]

        18.e.i. Veneer dryer throughput (Msf-3/8”/hr);

        18.e.ii. Veneer species, thickness, and dimensions;

        18.e.iii. Veneer dryer temperatures (green end and dry end – degrees F);

18.e.iv. Veneer residence time (min);

18.e.v. Natural gas usage (scf/hr);

18.e.vi. Burley Scrubber water pressure (psi) and Venturi Scrubber pressure drop (inches H_2O).

18.f. Each test run must be conducted while equipment is operating at levels that equal or exceed ninety percent (90%) of the normal maximum operating rates, using process materials that generate the highest emissions for the pollutants being tested. [LRAPA 35-0120(3)]

18.g. The performance test must be conducted in accordance with DEQ's Source Sampling Manual and the LRAPA-approved source test plan. The source test plan must be submitted at least 30 days prior to the test date and approved by the LRAPA Source Test Coordinator. Test data and results must be submitted for review to LRAPA within 60 days unless otherwise approved in the source test plan. [LRAPA 35-0120(3)]

18.h. Only regular operating staff may adjust the combustion system or production processes and emission control parameters during the compliance source test and within two hours prior to the source test. Any operating adjustments made during the source test, which are a result of consultation with source testing personnel, equipment vendors or consultants, may render the source test invalid. [LRAPA 35-0120(3)]

Monitoring and Recordkeeping Requirements

19. The permittee must monitor and maintain records for a period of at least five (5) years from the date of entry of the following information: [LRAPA 34-0160 and 42-0080]

Parameter (units)	Minimum Recording Frequency
Veneer dryer throughput (Msf-3/8")	Monthly
Natural gas combusted (MMscf)	Monthly
Emission calculations as specified in Condition 5	Monthly
Visual inspection of the dryers for fugitive emissions	Daily
Burley Scrubber (EU: Dryer 3) water pressure (psi) readings	Weekly
Venturi Scrubber (EU: Dryer 5) pressure drop (inches H_2O) readings	Weekly
Records of scrubber maintenance	Per occurrence
Records of scrubber inspections	Annual
Records of complaints received	Per occurrence
Upset log of all planned and unplanned excess emissions	Per occurrence

Reporting Requirements

20. For each year this permit is in effect, the permittee must submit to LRAPA by ***March 15th*** the following information from the previous calendar year: [LRAPA 34-016 and 42-0080]

20.a. Calculations of annual PM, PM_{10}, $PM_{2.5}$, CO, NOx, VOC, Total HAP, and Single HAP emissions determined each month to demonstrate compliance with PSELs in accordance with Condition 5.

20.b. A list of changes made in facility processes, production levels, and pollution control equipment.

20.c. A summary of maintenance performed on pollution control equipment.

20.d. A summary of complaints related to air quality received by the permittee during the previous calendar year and their resolution.

20.e. A summary of any upsets that resulted in planned and unplanned excess emissions as required by Condition G15.

21. The permittee must submit an annual GHG report, as applicable, in accordance with OAR 340 division 215.

22. Unless otherwise specified, all reports, test results, notifications, etc., required by this permit must be reported to the following office: [LRAPA 34-016]

Lane Regional Air Protection Agency
1010 Main Street
Springfield, Oregon 97477
(541) 736-1056

Fee Schedule

23. In accordance with adopted regulations, the permittee will be invoiced by October 1st each year for the Annual Fee due December 1st each year. [LRAPA 37-8020 Table 2]

CG/cmw
6/20/2023

ABBREVIATIONS, ACRONYMS AND DEFINTIONS

The following is a list of abbreviations and acronyms that may be used in this permit:

ACDP	Air Contaminant Discharge Permit
ASTM	American Society for Testing and Materials
AQMA	Air Quality Maintenance Area
BDT	Bone dry ton
calendar year	The 12-month period beginning January 1st and ending December 31st
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CO	Carbon monoxide
CO_2e	Carbon dioxide equivalent
DEQ	Oregon Department of Environmental Quality
dscf	Dry standard cubic foot
EPA	US Environmental Protection Agency
FCAA	Federal Clean Air Act
ft^2	Square foot
GHG	Greenhouse gases
gr/dscf	Grains per dry standard cubic foot
HAP	Hazardous Air Pollutant as defined by LRAPA title 44
I&M	Inspection and maintenance
lb(s)	Pound(s)
LRAPA	Lane Regional Air Protection Agency
MBF	Thousand board feet
MM	Million
MMBtu	Million British thermal units
Msf	Thousand square feet
NA	Not applicable
NESHAP	National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants
NO_X	Nitrogen oxides
NSPS	New Source Performance Standard
NSR	New Source Review
O_2	Oxygen
OAR	Oregon Administrative Rules
ORS	Oregon Revised Statutes
O&M	Operation and maintenance
Pb	Lead
PCD	Pollution control device
PM	Particulate matter
PM_{10}	Particulate matter less than 10 microns in size
$PM_{2.5}$	Particulate matter less than 2.5 microns in size
ppm	Part per million
PSD	Prevention of Significant Deterioration
PSEL	Plant Site Emission Limit
PTE	Potential to Emit
PCWP	Plywood and Composite Wood Products
RACT	Reasonably Available Control Technology
scf	Standard cubic foot
SER	Significant Emission Rate
SIC	Standard Industrial Code
SIP	State Implementation Plan
SO_2	Sulfur dioxide
Special Control Area	As defined in LRAPA Title 29
TACT	Typically Achievable Control Technology
VE	Visible emissions
VOC	Volatile organic compound
year	A period consisting of any 12-consecutive calendar months

GENERAL PERMIT CONDITIONS

General Conditions and Disclaimers

G1. A copy of the permit application and 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 his/her authorized representatives access to the plant site and pertinent records at all reasonable times for the purpose of making inspections, surveys, collecting samples, obtaining data, reviewing and copying air contaminant discharge records and otherwise conducting necessary functions related to this permit in accordance with ORS 468.095. [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 nuisance. [LRAPA 49-010(1)]

Excess Emissions: General Policy

G11. Emissions of air contaminants in excess of applicable standards or permit conditions are unauthorized and are subject to enforcement action, pursuant to LRAPA 36-010 and 36-030. These rules apply to any permittee operating a source which emits air contaminants in violation 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 LRAPA 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

G12. For all other excess emissions not addressed in LRAPA Sections 36-010, 36-015, or 36-040, the following requirements apply: [LRAPA 36-020(1)]

a. The owner or operator, of a small source, as defined by LRAPA 36-005(7), need not notify LRAPA of excess emissions events immediately unless otherwise required by permit condition, written notice by LRAPA, or if the excess emission is of a nature that could endanger public health.

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 G15.

G13. At each annual reporting period specified in this permit, or sooner if required by LRAPA, the permittee must submit a copy of the upset log entries for the reporting period, as required by Condition G15. [LRAPA 36-025(4)(a)]

G14. 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.

G15. The permittee must keep an upset log of all planned and unplanned excess emissions. The upset log must include the following: [LRAPA 36-025(3) and 36-030(1)]

a. date and time each event was reported to LRAPA;

b. whether the process handling equipment and the air pollution control equipment were at all times maintained and operated in a manner consistent with good practice for minimizing emissions;

c. whether repairs or corrections were made in an expeditious manner when the permittee knew or should have known that emission limits were being or were likely to be exceeded;

d. whether the event was one in a recurring pattern of incidents which indicate inadequate design, operation, or maintenance; and

e. final resolution of the cause of the excess emissions.

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

Excess Emissions: Scheduled Maintenance

G16. 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. reasons explaining the need for maintenance, including but not limited to: why the maintenance activity is necessary; why it would be impractical to shut down the source operation during the maintenance activity; if applicable, why air pollution control devices must be by-passed or operated at reduced efficiency during the maintenance activity; and why the excess emissions could not be avoided through better scheduling for maintenance or through better operation and maintenance practices;

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

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

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

G17. No scheduled maintenance associated with the approved procedures in Condition G16 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)]

G18. In cases where LRAPA has not received notification of scheduled maintenance that is likely to cause excess emissions within the required seventy-two (72) hours prior to the event, or where such approval has not been waived pursuant to LRAPA 36-015(3), the permittee must immediately notify LRAPA by telephone of the situation, and must be subject to the requirements of Conditions G12 and G13. [LRAPA 36-015(7)]

Air Pollution Emergencies

G19. 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 1, 2, and 3 of LRAPA title 51. Permittees responsible for a source of air contamination within a Priority I AQCR must, upon declaration of an episode condition affecting the locality of the air contamination source, take all appropriate actions specified in the applicable table and must take all appropriate actions specified in an LRAPA-approved preplanned abatement strategy for such condition which has been submitted and is on file with LRAPA. [LRAPA 51-015]

Notification of Construction/Modification

G20. 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 LRAPA 34-010 and 34-034 through 34-038 before:

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

G21. 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 must be submitted with an application for the name change.

Permit Renewal

G22. 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 ACDP. [LRAPA 37-0040(2)(b)]

G23. 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 for an LRAPA Title V Operating Permit has been submitted; or
b. Another type of permit, ACDP or Title V, has been issued authorizing operation of the source.

G24. 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 according to the procedures used to establish the requirement initially. [LRAPA 37-0082(1)(c)

G25. Any permittee 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

G26. This permit will be automatically terminated upon: [LRAPA 37-0082(2)]

a. Issuance of a renewal or new ACDP for the same activity or operation;
b. Written request of the permittee, if LRAPA determines that a permit is no longer required;
c. Failure to submit a timely application for permit renewal. Termination is effective on the permit expiration date; or;
d. Failure to pay annual fees within 90 days of invoice by LRAPA, unless prior arrangements for payment have been approved in writing by LRAPA.

G27. 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 LRAPA 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 LRAPA 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(4)(a)]

G28. A permit automatically terminated under LRAPA 37-0082(2)(b) through (2)(d) may only be reinstated by the permittee by applying for a new permit. The permittee must also pay the applicable new source permit application fees in this title unless the owner or operator submits the renewal application within three months of the permit expiration date. [LRAPA 37-0082(3)]

G29. 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 LRAPA 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 LRAPA 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 the 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(4)(b)]

G30. Any hearing requested must be conducted pursuant to the rules of LRAPA. [LRAPA title 14]

<u>Asbestos</u>

G31. The permittee must comply with the asbestos abatement requirements in LRAPA title 43 for all activities involving asbestos-containing materials, including, but not limit to, demolition, renovation, repair, construction, and maintenance. [LRAPA title 43]

[Revised 1/12/18]