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, OR 97402

Facility Location:
Emerald Forest Products, Inc. – Plant #1
118 Highway 99 North
Eugene, Oregon 97402

Permit Number: 202528
Permit Type: Standard
Primary SIC: 2436
Issuance Date: May 30, 2025
Expiration Date: May 30, 2030

Information Relied Upon:
Application Number: 70277, 71097
Dated: February 5, 2024, February 29, 2024

Land Use Compatibility Statement:
From: City of Eugene
Date: April 18, 1999

Travis Knudsen, Executive Director

May 30, 2025
Effective Date

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

Title 37 Table 1 Code	Source Description
Part B: 57	Plywood manufacturing and/or veneer drying
Part C: 3	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

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS THAT MAY BE USED IN THIS PERMIT

ACDP	Air Contaminant Discharge Permit
AQMA	Air Quality Management Area
ACS	Applied coating solids
Act	Federal Clean Air Act
ASTM	American Society of Testing and Materials
BDT	Bone dry ton
Btu	British thermal unit
CAM	Compliance Assurance Monitoring
CAO	Cleaner Air Oregon
CD ID	Control device identifier
CEMS	Continuous Emissions Monitoring System
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CI	Compression Ignition
CMS	Continuous Monitoring System
CO	Carbon Monoxide
CO_2	Carbon dioxide
CO_2e	Carbon dioxide equivalent
COMS	Continuous Opacity Monitoring System
CPDS	Certified Product Data Sheet
CPMS	Continuous parameter monitoring system
DEQ	Department of Environmental Quality
dscf	Dry standard cubic feet
EF	Emission factor
EPA	US Environmental Protection Agency
EU	Emissions Unit
EU ID	Emission unit identifier
FCAA	Federal Clean Air Act
ft^2	Square foot
FSA	Fuel sampling and analysis
gal	Gallon
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
gr/dscf	Grain per dry standard cubic feet (1 pound = 7000 grains)
HAP	Hazardous Air Pollutants as defined by LRAPA title 12
HCFC	Halogenated Chlorofluorocarbons
Hr	Hour
ID	Identification number or label
I&M	Inspection and maintenance
Lb	Pound
LRAPA	Lane Regional Air Protection Agency
MACT	Maximum Achievable Control Technology
MBF	Thousand board feet
MERV	Minimum efficiency reporting values
MFHAP	Metal fabrication or finishing metal hazardous air pollutants
MM	Million
MMBtu	Million British thermal units
MMCF	Million cubic feet
NA	Not applicable
NESHAP	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants
NO_X	Nitrogen oxides
NSPS	New Source Performance Standards
NSR	New Source Review
O_2	Oxygen
OAR	Oregon Administrative Rules
ODEQ	Oregon Department of Environmental Quality
OPR	Operation
ORS	Oregon Revised Statutes
O&M	Operation and maintenance
SB	Lead
PCD	Pollution Control Device
PM	Particulate matter
$PM_{2.5}$	Particulate matter less than 2.5 microns in size
PM_{10}	Particulate matter less than 10 microns in size
ppm	Parts per million
PSEL	Plant Site Emission Limit
psia	pounds per square inch, actual
PTE	Potential to Emit
QIP	Quality Improvement Plan
RICE	Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engine
SACC	Semi-Annual Compliance Certification
SCEMP	Surrogate Compliance Emissions Monitoring Parameter
Scf	Standard cubic foot
SDS	Safety data sheet
SER	Significant emission rate
SERP	Source emissions reduction plan
SI	Spark Ignition
SIC	Standard Industrial Code
SIP	State Implementation Plan
SO_2	Sulfur dioxide
ST	Source test
TAC	Toxic air contaminant
TACT	Typically Achievable Control Technology
TEU	Toxic Emission Unit
TPY	Tons per year
VE	Visible emissions
VMT	Vehicle miles traveled
VOC	Volatile organic compounds
Year	A period consisting of any 12-consecutive calendar month

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 Type 1 or Type 2 changes under LRAPA 34-035 in accordance with LRAPA 34-010 and 34-035 through 34-038.

Emission Unit Description

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

Emission Unit ID	Description	Pollution Control Device (PCD ID)	Installed / Last Modified
EU-PXFRSYS	Pneumatic Transfer System	2 Baghouses (<1982) 2 Target Boxes (1993)	1993
EU-NGVDRY#1	Natural Gas-fired Veneer Dryer	Burley Med. Eff. Scrubber (2000)	2000
EU-STVDRY#2	Steam-heated Veneer Dryer	Burley Med. Eff. Scrubber (1996)	1953
EU-PLYPRS	Plywood Presses #1 – #3 Plywood Press #4 Plywood Press #5	None None None	<1982 1995 1997
EU-PLYMISC	Miscellaneous Plywood Activities	None	1993
EU-BOILER	42.87 MMBtu/hr Natural Gas- or Diesel-fired Boiler	None	1994

Plant Site Emission Limits (PSELs)

3. Total emissions from all sources located at the facility must not exceed the PSELs below. The PSEL applies to any 12 consecutive calendar month period. [LRAPA 42-0041(3) and 42-0080(3)]

Pollutant	PSEL (tons per year)
PM	34
PM_{10}	32
$PM_{2.5}$	9
CO	17
NO_X	26
SO_2	1.0
VOC	79
GHG (as CO_2 eq.)	41,761
Individual HAP	9
Total HAP	24

4. Any changes in operation that may increase the emissions above the PSELs must be approved by LRAPA. Failure to do so may result in enforcement actions being taken by LRAPA. Substitutions of coatings may be employed provided that both consumption and composition records are maintained in accordance with the permit reporting requirements. [LRAPA 42-0080]

PSEL Monitoring and Compliance

5. By the 15th working day of each month, the permittee must determine compliance with the previous consecutive 12 calendar month PSELs. Compliance with the PSELs are determined for each consecutive 12 calendar month period based on the following calculation for each regulated pollutant, except for greenhouse gas (GHG): [LRAPA 34-016, 35-0270 and 42-0080(4)(c)]

$$E = EE + \sum_{i=1}^{12} \frac{EF \cdot P_n}{2000}$$

Where:
E = Emissions in tons per year for a given regulated pollutant;
EE = Any excess emissions, by pollutant, in tons per year;
Σ = Symbol representing "summation of";
EF = Pollutant emission factor in Condition 6;
P = Process production or time of operation, in units compatible with the emission factor;
n = A given process that emits the same regulated pollutant; and
i = Month, beginning with the most recent, summing for 12 preceding, consecutive calendar months.

6. The permittee must use the following emission rates or emission factors for calculating pollutant emissions, unless alternative emission rates or emission factors are approved by LRAPA. All emission factors with units of pounds per 1000 square feet (lb/MSF) are on a 3/8" basis. The permittee may request the use of alternative emission rates or emission factors provided they are based on actual test data or other documentation (e.g., AP-42 compilation of emission factors). The use of alternative emission rates or emission factors is not allowed until the alternative emission rates or emission factors have been reviewed and approved by LRAPA using procedures in title 34 and/or title 37, as appropriate. [LRAPA 34-016(1) and 42-0080(4)(c)]

Emission Unit ID (Operating Scenario)	Pollutant	Emission Factor/Rate	Units	Source
EU-PXFRSYS (Baghouse)	PM/PM_{10}/$PM_{2.5}$	0.001	Lb/BDT	DEQ AQGP-010
EU-PXFRSYS (Target Box)	PM	0.1	Lb/BDT	DEQ AQGP-010
	PM_{10}	0.085	Lb/BDT	DEQ AQGP-010
	$PM_{2.5}$	0.05	Lb/BDT	DEQ AQGP-010
EU-NGVDRY#1	PM	0.29	Lb/MSF	DEQ AQGP-010
	PM_{10}	0.28	Lb/MSF	DEQ AQGP-010
	$PM_{2.5}$	0.07	Lb/MSF	DEQ AQGP-010
	CO	0.02	Lb/MSF	DEQ AQGP-010
	NO_X	0.12	Lb/MSF	DEQ AQGP-010
	SO_2	1.7	Lb/MMCF	DEQ AQGP-010
	VOC	0.44	Lb/MSF	ST/DEQ AQGP-010
	GHG (CO_2 eq.)	117	Lb/MMBtu	40 CFR 98
	Single HAP (methanol)	0.028	Lb/MSF	ST/DEQ AQGP-010
	Total HAP	0.19	Lb/MSF	ST/DEQ AQGP-010
EU-STVDRY#2	PM	0.56	Lb/MSF	DEQ AQGP-010
	PM_{10}	0.53	Lb/MSF	DEQ AQGP-010
	$PM_{2.5}$	0.14	Lb/MSF	DEQ AQGP-010
	VOC	0.47	Lb/MSF	ST/DEQ AQGP-010
	Single HAP (methanol)	0.031	Lb/MSF	ST/DEQ AQGP-010
	Total HAP	0.089	Lb/MSF	ST/DEQ AQGP-010
EU-PLYPRS	VOC	0.062	Lb/MSF	ST
	Single HAP (methanol)	0.031	Lb/MSF	ST

Emission Unit ID (Operating Scenario)	Pollutant	Emission Factor/Rate	Units	Source
	Total HAP	0.038	Lb/MSF	ST/DEQ AQGP-010
EU-PLYMISC	VOC	0.15	Lb/MSF	DEQ AQGP-010
	Single HAP (methanol)	0.020	Lb/MSF	DEQ AQGP-010
	Total HAP	0.021	Lb/MSF	DEQ AQGP-010
EU-BOILER (Natural Gas)	$PM/PM_{10}/PM_{2.5}$	2.5	Lb/MMCF	DEQ AQGP-010
	CO	84	Lb/MMCF	DEQ AQGP-010
	NO_X	100	Lb/MMCF	DEQ AQGP-010
	SO_2	1.7	Lb/MMCF	DEQ AQGP-010
	VOC	5.5	Lb/MMCF	DEQ AQGP-010
	GHG (CO_2 eq.)	117	Lb/MMBtu	40 CFR 98
	Total HAP	0.62	Lb/MMCF	DEQ AQGP-010
EU-BOILER (Fuel Oil)	PM	3.3	Lb/1000 Gal	DEQ AQGP-010
	PM_{10}	2.3	Lb/1000 Gal	DEQ AQGP-010
	$PM_{2.5}$	1.6	Lb/1000 Gal	DEQ AQGP-010
	CO	5	Lb/1000 Gal	DEQ AQGP-010
	NO_X	20	Lb/1000 Gal	DEQ AQGP-010
	SO_2	71	Lb/1000 Gal	DEQ AQGP-010
	VOC	0.2	Lb/1000 Gal	DEQ AQGP-010
	GHG (CO_2 eq.)	164	L/MMBtu	40 CFR 98
	Total HAP	1.34	Lb/1000 Gal	DEQ AQGP-010

Emission Limitations and Monitoring Requirements

Conditions Specific to Emission Unit EU-PXFSYS

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

8. The permittee must demonstrate compliance with Conditions 7 by performing a visible emissions survey. At least once each quarter, the permittee must visually survey the emission points associated with EU-PXFSYS while the emission unit is operating using EPA Method 22. 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 individual conducting EPA Method 22 does not have to be EPA Method 9 certified. However, the individual conducting EPA Method 22 should be familiar with the procedures of EPA Method 9, including using the proper location to observe visible emissions. [LRAPA 32-0007(1) and 33-060(3)(e)]

   8.a. If visible emissions are observed using EPA Method 22, the permittee must initiate 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.

   8.b. If the visible emissions survey performed within 24 hours of the previous visible emissions survey detects visible emissions from the same source(s), the permittee must immediately contact LRAPA or perform an EPA Method 9 on the source(s) of visible emissions. If the results of EPA Method 9 are in compliance with Condition 7, no further action is required beyond the recordkeeping required in Condition 9. If the results of EPA Method 9 are not in compliance with Condition 7, the permittee must immediately contact LRAPA.

   8.c. If the permittee is unable to conduct a test due to visual interferences caused by other visible emissions sources (e.g., fugitive emissions during high wind conditions) or due to weather conditions (e.g., fog, heavy rain, or snow), the permittee must note such

conditions on the visible emissions survey sheet for that process or emission point. The permittee must attempt to conduct EPA Method 22 or EPA Method 9 tests daily until a valid visible emissions survey is completed.

9. The permittee must keep documentation of all visible emissions surveys required by Condition 8. For all corrective actions taken, the permittee must record the date, time, person or entity performing the corrective action, and the corrective actions taken, as applicable. [LRAPA 34-016(1) and 33-060(3)(e)]

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

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

12. To demonstrate compliance with Conditions 10 and 11, the permittee must exhaust the particulate matter emissions from EU-PXFSYS to a baghouse, cyclone, and/or target box whenever this process is operating. The permittee must operate, maintain and calibrate monitoring devices for measuring the pressure drop across each baghouse used to control emissions from this process. The permittee must maintain the pressure drop across each baghouse between 0.5 and 4.0 inches of water column whenever EU-PXFSYS is operating. The permittee may establish alternate operating parameter ranges or values with the written approval of LRAPA. [LRAPA 32-005(1), 32-007(1)(b) and 34-016(1)]

    12.a. The following corrective actions are required for all deviations that are observed during regular inspections that show air pollution control equipment to be operating at less than an optimum level or that the parametric monitoring shows deviations from the approved parametric monitoring range:

        12.a.i. The permittee must immediately take corrective action to return to the highest reasonable efficiency and effectiveness all air pollution control equipment and emission reduction processes that regular inspections show to be operating at less than an optimum level or that the parametric monitoring shows deviations from the approved parametric monitoring range.
        12.a.ii. If the permittee cannot return a baghouse to operating within the approved parametric monitoring range within 24 hours, the permittee must contact LRAPA immediately.
        12.a.iii. Operating a baghouse when the pressure drop exceeds the parametric monitoring range in Condition 12 is not considered a violation of an emission limit. However, failure to take corrective action will be considered a violation of this permit.

    12.b. At least annually, the permittee must inspect each baghouse for wear, plugging, abrasion, and integrity of the mechanical and ancillary systems.

13. The permittee must keep the following documentation related to operation of the control devices associated with EU-PXFSYS: [LRAPA 34-016(1)]

    13.a. At least once a week while EU-PXFSYS is operating, the permittee must measure and record the pressure drop, in inches of water column, across each baghouse.
    13.b. Records of any maintenance or corrective action necessary to return each baghouse to highest reasonable efficiency and effectiveness or return each baghouse to operating within the approved parametric monitoring range including: date, person or organization performing the maintenance or corrective action, and a summary of the maintenance performed or corrective action taken.
    13.c. Records for each inspection of each baghouse, including: date, person or organization

performing the inspection, a list of the items inspected, and the results of the inspection, including any maintenance or repairs performed as a result of the inspection.

14. The permittee must not cause to be emitted particulate matter from veneer and plywood 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 hourly average emission rate (pounds/hour) based on the maximum hourly production capacity of the facility times one (1.0) pound per 1000 square feet of production. Production is expressed in terms of 1000 square feet of plywood or 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)&(c)]

    14.a. The permittee must demonstrate compliance with Condition 14 by performing the calculations required in Condition 5 and summing the emissions from the affected sources as determined by emission factor calculations for a twenty-four hour period divided by 24. [LRAPA 33-060(3)(d)]

Conditions Specific to Emission Units EU-NGVDRY#1 and EU-STDRY#2

15. The permittee must not operate the veneer dryers, EU-NGVDRY#1 and EU-STDRY#2, such that visible air contaminants emitted from any dryer stack or emission point exceeds: [LRAPA 33-060(3)(a)(B)]

    15.a. A daily average operating opacity of ten (10) percent on more than two (2) 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 [LRAPA 33-060(3)(a)(B)(i)]
    15.b. A maximum opacity of 20 percent at any time as measured by EPA Method 9. [LRAPA 33-060(3)(a)(B)(ii) and 32-010(3)(a)]

16. The permittee must demonstrate compliance with Condition 15 by performing a visible emissions survey. At least once each week, the permittee must visually survey each emission point for EU-NGVDRY#1 and EU-STDRY#2 while each emission unit is operating using EPA Method 22. 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 individual conducting EPA Method 22 does not have to be EPA Method 9 certified. However, the individual conducting EPA Method 22 should be familiar with the procedures of EPA Method 9, including using the proper location to observe visible emissions. [LRAPA 32-0007(1)]

    16.a. If visible emissions are observed using EPA Method 22, the permittee must initiate 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 must immediately contact LRAPA or perform an EPA Method 9 on the source(s) of visible emissions. If the results of EPA Method 9 are in compliance with Condition 15, no further action is required beyond the recordkeeping required in Condition 17. If the results of EPA Method 9 are not in compliance with Condition 15, the permittee must immediately contact LRAPA.
    16.c. If the permittee is unable to conduct a test due to visual interferences caused by other visible emissions sources (e.g., fugitive emissions during high wind conditions) or due to weather conditions (e.g., fog, heavy rain, or snow), the permittee must note such conditions on the visible emissions survey sheet for that process or emission point. The permittee must attempt to conduct EPA Method 22 or EPA Method 9 tests daily until a valid visible emissions survey is completed.

17. The permittee must maintain records of all visible emissions monitoring required by Condition 16 including: date, time, type of observation (EPA Method 22 or EPA Method 9), observer, results, and any corrective actions taken. [LRAPA 34-180]

18. Exhaust gases from fuel burning equipment vented to the veneer dryer are exempt from sections 32-020 and 32-030. [LRAPA 33-060(3)(a)(D)]

19. Each veneer dryer must be maintained and operated 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)]

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

21. Where the permittee has not taken effective measures to minimize fugitive emissions, LRAPA may require that the equipment or structures in which processing, handling and storage are done be tightly enclosed, 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)]

22. For EU-STDRY#2, the permittee must not cause, suffer, allow, or permit particulate matter emissions in excess of 0.15 grains per dry standard cubic foot if there are no representative compliance source test results. [LRAPA 32-015(2)(a)(B)]

23. For EU- NGVDRY#1, the permittee must not cause, suffer, allow, or permit particulate matter emissions in excess of 0.14 grains per dry standard cubic foot if there are no representative compliance source test results. [LRAPA 32-015(2)(b)(B)]

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

25. To demonstrate compliance with Conditions 22 through 24, the permittee must exhaust each veneer dryer to a Burley scrubber when the veneer dryers are operating. The permittee must operate, maintain and calibrate monitoring devices for measuring the water pressure on each Burley scrubber. The permittee must maintain the water pressure above 30 psi whenever each veneer dryer is operating. The permittee may establish alternate operating parameter ranges or values with the written approval of LRAPA. [LRAPA 32-005(1), 32-007(1)(b) and 34-016(1)]

    25.a. The following corrective actions are required for all deviations that are observed during regular inspections that show air pollution control equipment to be operating at less than an optimum level or that the parametric monitoring shows deviations from the approved parametric monitoring range:

        25.a.i. The permittee must immediately take corrective action to return to the highest reasonable efficiency and effectiveness of all air pollution control equipment and emission reduction processes that regular inspections show to be operating at less than an optimum level or that parametric monitoring shows deviations from the approved parametric monitoring range.
        25.a.ii. If the permittee cannot return a Burley scrubber to operating within the approved parametric monitoring range within 24 hours, the permittee must contact LRAPA immediately.
        25.a.iii. Operating a Burley scrubber when the water pressure is below the parametric monitoring range listed in Condition 25 is not considered a violation of an emission limit. However, failure to take corrective action will be considered a violation of this permit.

25.b. At least annually, the permittee must inspect each Burley scrubber for wear, plugging, abrasion, and integrity of the mechanical and ancillary systems.

26. The permittee must keep the following documentation related to the veneer dryers and associated control devices: [LRAPA 34-016(1)]

26.a. At least once a week while each veneer dryer is operating, the permittee must measure and record the water pressure, in psi, for each Burley scrubber.
26.b. Records of any maintenance or corrective action necessary to return each Burley scrubber to highest reasonable efficiency and effectiveness or return each Burley scrubber to operating within the approved parametric monitoring range including: date, person or organization performing the maintenance or corrective action, and a summary of the maintenance performed or corrective action taken.
26.c. Records for each inspection of each Burley scrubber, including: date, person or organization performing the inspection, a list of the items inspected, and the results of the inspection, including any maintenance or repairs performed as a result of the inspection.

Conditions Specific to Emission Unit EU-BOILER

27. The permittee must not emit or allow to be emitted any visible emissions from all equipment, other than fugitive emission sources, that equal or exceed an average of 20 percent opacity. 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)]

28. The compliance demonstration requirements under Condition 38 will also serve as the compliance demonstration requirements for the emission limitation in Condition 27 when either EU-BOILER is combusting fuel oil. [LRAPA 35-0120(1)]

29. For fuel burning equipment sources installed, constructed, or modified after June 1, 1970, but prior to April 16, 2015, except for solid fuel burning devices that have been certified under OAR 340-262-0500, the permittee must not cause, suffer, allow, or permit particulate matter emissions in excess of 0.14 grains per dry standard cubic foot if there are no representative compliance source test results. For fuel burning equipment that burns fuels other than wood, the emission results are corrected to 50% excess air. [LRAPA 32-030(1)(b)&(3)(b)]

30. In order to demonstrate compliance with Conditions 27 and 29 for EU-BOILER, the permittee must prepare and update, as necessary, an Operation and Maintenance Plan (O&M Plan). The O&M Plan must include requirements for the proper operation and maintenance of the emission unit. The permittee must submit a copy of the O&M Plan to LRAPA for review upon request. If LRAPA determines the O&M Plan is deficient, LRAPA may require the permittee to amend the plan. For each emission unit, the O&M Plan must, at a minimum, identify the frequency of inspections and procedures for documenting each inspection. Documentation of each inspection must include the date and time of the inspection, the person or entity performing the inspection, identification of the equipment inspected, the results of the inspection, and any actions taken if repairs or maintenance are necessary. [LRAPA 32-007(1)(b)]

31. The permittee must only combust fuel oil in EU-BOILER during periods of gas curtailment, gas supply interruption, startups, or for periodic testing, maintenance, or operator training. Periodic testing, maintenance, or operator training on fuel oil must not exceed a combined total of 48 hours during any calendar year. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjjj) and 40 CFR 63.11237]

32. The permittee must keep and maintain records of each date and the total number of hours that the EU-BOILER combusts fuel oil each month. The records must also indicate how many of the hours were periodic testing, maintenance, or operator training of fuel oil and how many hours were for periods of gas curtailment, gas supply interruptions or startups. [LRAPA 34-016(1)]

Standards of Performance for Small Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units (NSPS) – 40 CFR part 60 subpart Dc

33. For EU-BOILER, the permittee must combust oil that contains no more than 0.5 weight percent sulfur. [LRAPA 46-535(3)(e) and 40 CFR 60.42c(d)]

34. For EU-BOILER, the permittee must demonstrate compliance with the fuel oil sulfur limits in Condition 33 based on a certification from the fuel supplier as described in Condition 39. [LRAPA 46-535(3)(e) and 40 CFR 60.42c(h)(1)]

35. For EU-BOILER, the permittee must not discharge into the atmosphere any gases that exhibit greater than 20 percent opacity (6-minute average), except for one 6-minute period per hour of not more than 27 percent opacity when combusting oil. [LRAPA 46-535(3)(e) and 40 CFR 60.43c(c)]

36. The opacity standard under Condition 35 applies at all times, except during periods of startup, shutdown, or malfunction. [LRAPA 46-535(3)(e) and 40 CFR 60.43c(d)]

37. The permittee must use Method 9 of appendix A-4 of 40 CFR part 60 for determining the opacity of stack emissions. [LRAPA 46-535(3)(e) and 40 CFR 60.45c(a)(8)]

38. The permittee subject to an opacity standard in Condition 35 that is not required to use a COMS due to Condition 39 that elects not to use a COMS must conduct a performance test using Method 9 of appendix A–4 of 40 CFR part 60 and the procedures in 40 CFR 60.11 to demonstrate compliance with the applicable limit in Condition 35 by April 29, 2011 or within 180 days after initial startup of the facility, whichever is later, and must comply with either Conditions 38.a, 38.b. or 38.c. The observation period for Method 9 of appendix A–4 of 40 CFR part 60 performance tests may be reduced from three (3) hours to 60 minutes if all 6-minute averages are less than ten (10) percent and all individual 15-second observations are less than or equal to 20 percent during the initial 60 minutes of observation. [LRAPA 46-535(3)(e) and 40 CFR 60.47c(a)]

    38.a. Except as provided in Conditions 38.b. or 38.c., the permittee must conduct subsequent Method 9 of appendix A–4 of 40 CFR part 60 performance tests using the procedures in Condition 38 according to the applicable schedule in Conditions 38.a.i. through 38.a.iv., as determined by the most recent Method 9 of appendix A–4 of 40 CFR part 60 performance test results. [LRAPA 46-535(3)(e) and 40 CFR 60.47c(a)(1)]

        38.a.i. If no visible emissions are observed, a subsequent Method 9 of appendix A–4 of 40 CFR part 60 performance test must be completed within 12 calendar months from the date that the most recent performance test was conducted or within 45 days of the next day that fuel with an opacity standard is combusted, whichever is later; [LRAPA 46-535(3)(e) and 40 CFR 60.47c(a)(1)(i)]

        38.a.ii. If visible emissions are observed but the maximum 6-minute average opacity is less than or equal to five (5) percent, a subsequent Method 9 of appendix A–4 of 40 CFR part 60 performance test must be completed within six (6) calendar months from the date that the most recent performance test was conducted or within 45 days of the next day that fuel with an opacity standard is combusted, whichever is later; [LRAPA 46-535(3)(e) and 40 CFR 60.47c(a)(1)(ii)]

        38.a.iii. If the maximum 6-minute average opacity is greater than five (5) percent but less than or equal to ten (10) percent, a subsequent Method 9 of appendix A–4 of 40 CFR part 60 performance test must be completed within three (3) calendar months from the date that the most recent performance test was conducted or within 45 days of the next day that fuel with an opacity standard is combusted, whichever is later; or [LRAPA 46-535(3)(e) and 40 CFR 60.47c(a)(1)(iii)]

        38.a.iv. If the maximum 6-minute average opacity is greater than ten (10) percent, a subsequent Method 9 of appendix A–4 of 40 CFR part 60 performance test must be completed within 45 calendar days from the date that the most recent performance test was conducted. [LRAPA 46-535(3)(e) and 40 CFR

60.47c(a)(1)(iv)]

38.b. If the maximum 6-minute opacity is less than ten (10) percent during the most recent Method 9 of appendix A–4 of 40 CFR part 60 performance test, the permittee may, as an alternative to performing subsequent Method 9 of appendix A–4 of 40 CFR part 60 performance tests, elect to perform subsequent monitoring using Method 22 of appendix A–7 of 40 CFR part 60 according to the procedures specified in Conditions 38.b.i. and 38.b.ii. [LRAPA 46-535(3)(e) and 40 CFR 60.47c(a)(2)]

38.b.i. The permittee must conduct ten (10) minute observations (during normal operation) each operating day the affected facility fires fuel for which an opacity standard is applicable using Method 22 of appendix A–7 of 40 CFR part 60 and demonstrate that the sum of the occurrences of any visible emissions is not in excess of five (5) percent of the observation period (*i.e.*, 30 seconds per ten (10) minute period). If the sum of the occurrence of any visible emissions is greater than 30 seconds during the initial ten (10) minute observation, immediately conduct a 30 minute observation. If the sum of the occurrence of visible emissions is greater than five (5) percent of the observation period (*i.e.,* 90 seconds per 30 minute period), the permittee must either document and adjust the operation of the facility and demonstrate within 24 hours that the sum of the occurrence of visible emissions is equal to or less than five (5) percent during a 30 minute observation (*i.e.,* 90 seconds) or conduct a new Method 9 of appendix A–4 of 40 CFR part 60 performance test using the procedures in Condition 38.a. within 45 calendar days according to the requirements in Condition 37. [LRAPA 46-535(3)(e) and 40 CFR 60.47c(a)(2)(i)]

38.b.ii. If no visible emissions are observed for ten (10) operating days during which an opacity standard is applicable, observations can be reduced to once every seven (7) operating days during which an opacity standard is applicable. If any visible emissions are observed, daily observations must be resumed. [LRAPA 46-535(3)(e) and 40 CFR 60.47c(a)(2)(ii)]

38.c. If the maximum 6-minute opacity is less than ten (10) percent during the most recent Method 9 of appendix A–4 of 40 CFR part 60 performance test, the permittee may, as an alternative to performing subsequent Method 9 of appendix A–4 performance tests, elect to perform subsequent monitoring using a digital opacity compliance system according to a site-specific monitoring plan approved by LRAPA. The observations must be similar, but not necessarily identical, to the requirements in Condition 38.b. For reference purposes in preparing the monitoring plan, see OAQPS “Determination of Visible Emission Opacity from Stationary Sources Using Computer-Based Photographic Analysis Systems.” This document is available from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA); Office of Air Quality and Planning Standards; Sector Policies and Programs Division; Measurement Policy Group (D243–02), Research Triangle Park, NC 27711. This document is also available on the Technology Transfer Network (TTN) under Emission Measurement Center Preliminary Methods. [LRAPA 46-535(3)(e) and 40 CFR 60.47c(a)(3)]

39. Permittees that burn only distillate oil that contains no more than 0.5 weight percent sulfur and/or liquid or gaseous fuels with potential sulfur dioxide emission rates of 26 ng/J (0.060 lb/MMBtu) heat input or less and that do not use a post-combustion technology to reduce SO_2 or PM emissions and that are subject to an opacity standard in Condition 35 are not required to operate a COMS if the permittee follows the applicable procedures in Condition 40. [LRAPA 46-535(3)(e) and 40 CFR 60.47c(c)]

40. For EU-BOILER, fuel supplier certification must include the following information: [LRAPA 46-535(3)(e) and 40 CFR 60.48c(f)]

40.a. For distillate oil: [LRAPA 46-535(3)(e) and 40 CFR 60.48c(f)(1)]

40.a.i. The name of the oil supplier; [LRAPA 46-535(3)(e) and 40 CFR 60.48c(f)(1)(i)]

40.a.ii. A statement from the oil supplier that the oil complies with the specifications under the definition of distillate oil in 40 CFR 60.41c; and [LRAPA 46-535(3)(e) and 40 CFR 60.48c(f)(1)(ii)]
40.a.iii. The sulfur content or maximum sulfur content of the oil. [LRAPA 46-535(3)(e) and 40 CFR 60.48c(f)(1)(iii)]

41. For EU-BOILER, which are subject to fuel oil sulfur limits, the permittee must keep records and submit reports to LRAPA, including the following information: [LRAPA 46-535(3)(e) and 40 CFR 60.48c(e)]

41.a. Calendar dates covered in the reporting period. [LRAPA 46-535(3)(e) and 40 CFR 60.48c(e)(1)]
41.b. Records of fuel supplier certification as described in Condition 40. In addition to records of fuel supplier certifications, the report must include a certified statement signed by the permittee that the records of fuel supplier certifications submitted represent all of the fuel combusted during the reporting period. [LRAPA 46-535(3)(e) and 40 CFR 60.48c(e)(11)]

42. For EU-BOILER, the permittee subject to the opacity limits of Condition 35 must submit to LRAPA the performance test data from the initial and any subsequent performance tests. [LRAPA 46-535(3)(e) and 40 CFR 60.48c(b)]

43. In addition to the applicable requirements in 40 CFR 60.7, the permittee subject to the opacity limits in Condition 35 must submit excess emission reports for any excess emissions from EU-BOILER that occur during the reporting period and maintain records according to the requirements specified in Conditions 43.a through 43.c., as applicable to the visible emissions monitoring method used. [LRAPA 46-535(3)(e) and 40 CFR 60.48c(c)]

43.a. For each performance test conducted using Method 9 of appendix A–4 of 40 CFR part 60, the permittee must keep the records including the information specified in Conditions 43.a.i. through 43.a.iii. [LRAPA 46-535(3)(e) and 40 CFR 60.48c(c)(1)]

43.a.i. Dates and time intervals of all opacity observation periods; [LRAPA 46-535(3)(e) and 40 CFR 60.48c(c)(1)(i)]
43.a.ii. Name, affiliation, and copy of current visible emission reading certification for each visible emission observer participating in the performance test; and [LRAPA 46-535(3)(e) and 40 CFR 60.48c(c)(1)(ii)]
43.a.iii. Copies of all visible emission observer opacity field data sheets; [LRAPA 46-535(3)(e) and 40 CFR 60.48c(c)(1)(iii)]

43.b. For each performance test conducted using Method 22 of appendix A–4 of 40 CFR part 60, the permittee must keep the records including the information specified in Conditions 43.b.i. through 43.b.iv. [LRAPA 46-535(3)(e) and 40 CFR 60.48c(c)(2)]

43.b.i. Dates and time intervals of all visible emissions observation periods; [LRAPA 46-535(3)(e) and 40 CFR 60.48c(c)(2)(i)]
43.b.ii. Name and affiliation for each visible emission observer participating in the performance test; [LRAPA 46-535(3)(e) and 40 CFR 60.48c(c)(2)(ii)]
43.b.iii. Copies of all visible emission observer opacity field data sheets; and [LRAPA 46-535(3)(e) and 40 CFR 60.48c(c)(2)(iii)]
43.b.iv. Documentation of any adjustments made and the time the adjustments were completed to Emission Units EU-1 or EU-2 operation by the permittee to demonstrate compliance with the applicable monitoring requirements. [LRAPA 46-535(3)(e) and 40 CFR 60.48c(c)(2)(iv)]

43.c. For each digital opacity compliance system, the permittee must maintain records and submit reports according to the requirements specified in the site-specific monitoring plan approved by LRAPA. [LRAPA 46-535(3)(e) and 40 CFR 60.48c(c)(3)]

44. For EU-BOILER, the reporting period for reports required under Conditions 40 through 43 is each

six (6) month period January 1 to June 30 and July 1 to December 31. All reports must be submitted to LRAPA and must be postmarked by February 15th and August 15th following the end of each applicable reporting period. [LRAPA 46-535(3)(e), 40 CFR 60.19(c) and 40 CFR 60.48c(j)]

45. For EU-BOILER, the permittee must record and maintain records of the amount of each fuel combusted by each boiler during each calendar month. [LRAPA 46-535(3)(e), 40 CFR 60.48c(g)(2), and 40 CFR 60.19(c)]

46. All records required under Conditions 33 through 45 must be maintained by the permittee for a period of five (5) years following the date of such record. [LRAPA 34-016(6), 46-535(3)(e) and 40 CFR 60.48c(i)]

Cleaner Air Oregon Source Risk Limits

47. Source Risk Limit Conditions

47.a. The permittee must not exceed the following limitations: [OAR 340-245-0110(1)(a)&(b)]

47.a.i. The permittee must not combust more than 3,780 gallons of fuel oil in EU-BOILER in any day.
47.a.ii. The permittee must not combust more than 12,602 gallons of fuel oil in EU-BOILER in any 12-consecutive month period.

47.b. The permittee must keep and maintain the following records: [OAR 340-245-0110(5)(a)&(b)]

47.b.i. Each calendar date that EU-BOILER combusts fuel oil.
47.b.ii. The total number of gallons of fuel oil combusted in EU-BOILER for each day that EU-BOILER combusts fuel oil.
47.b.iii. The total number of gallons of fuel oil combusted in EU-BOILER during each calendar month.
47.b.iv. The total number of gallons of fuel oil combusted in EU-BOILER in any 12-consecutive month period.

48. Change in Zoning Report. The permittee must report at least annually to LRAPA a verification that there has not been a change in zoning within 1.5 kilometers of the source and, if so, whether that change increases the source risk. [OAR 340-245-0100(7)(c)]

Cleaner Air Oregon General Conditions and Disclaimers

49. *Reassessment of Risk*: The permittee must reassess, and submit to LRAPA, the source risk for cancer, chronic noncancer, and acute noncancer risk in accordance with OAR 340-245-0100(8)(e) by no later than 60 days after the following: [OAR 340-245-0100(8)(a)(F)]

49.a. Zoning changes approved and effective within 1.5 kilometers of the source that could increase risk; or
49.b. Land use has changed in a way that could increase risk in any area in which land uses were excluded from the permittee's Cleaner Air Oregon risk assessment under OAR 340-245-0210(1)(a)(F) because such area was not used in a manner allowed by the applicable zoning.

50. *Reassessment of Risk*: The permittee must reassess, and submit to LRAPA, the source risk for cancer, chronic noncancer, and acute noncancer risk in accordance with OAR 340-245-0100(8)(e) based on any of the following:

50.a. The permittee becomes aware that corrections or additional information are needed to revise or update the original risk assessment; [OAR 340-245-0100(8)(a)(H)]
50.b. The permittee proposes to modify any physical feature of the source that was used as a

modeling parameter in the risk assessment that may increase risk; [OAR 340-245-0100(8)(a)(D)]

50.c. When notified in writing by LRAPA that a Risk Based Concentration in OAR 340-245-8010 Table 2 for a Toxic Air Contaminant that is emitted by this source has been added or the value lowered, leading to a substantial increase in risk; [OAR 340-245-0100(8)(b)(B)]

50.d. When notified in writing by LRAPA that the risk assessment procedures in division 245 have changed in a way that would substantially increase risk, or substantially impact the implementation or effectiveness of the Risk Reduction Plan; or [OAR 340-245-0100(8)(b)(C)]

50.e. When notified in writing by LRAPA that a previous risk assessment contains errors or omissions that, when corrected, could increase the risk. [OAR 340-245-0100(8)(b)(A)]

51. *Construction Approval and Permit Modifications*: The permittee must apply for approval under title 34 and submit fees as required under OAR 340-245-0100(8)(g) for the construction and modification of an Exempt TEU that is subject to National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) or New Source Performance Standard (NSPS) requirements. [OAR 340-245-0060(4)(c)(A)]

52. *Construction Approval and Permit Modifications*: The permittee must apply for a permit modification under title 37 and/or OAR chapter 340, division 218 and submit fees as required under OAR 340-245-0100(8)(g) for the following:

52.a. Construct or modify a TEU that is:
- 52.a.i. Aggregated under OAR 340-245-0060(4)(c)(B)(iii); or
- 52.a.ii. Significant under OAR 340-245-0060(4)(c)(C)(i);

52.b. Modify an established Source Risk Limit or any risk limits or conditions required by OAR chapter 340, division 245; [OAR 340-245-0100(8)(a)(B)]

52.c. Request an extension to a compliance date as outlined in OAR 340-245-0100(8)(a)(C);

52.d. Terminate postponement of risk reduction established under OAR 340-245-0150; or [OAR 340-245-0100(8)(a)(E)]

52.e. Modify air monitoring requirements established under OAR 340-245-0230. [OAR 340-245-0100(8)(a)(G)]

53. *Permit Modification Deadline*: If LRAPA has provided notice to the permittee that a modification under OAR 340-245-0100(8)(b) is required, the permittee must submit the necessary information required under OAR 340-245-0100(3) to LRAPA 90 days after the date that LRAPA sends such written notice. [OAR 340-245-0100(8)(c)]

54. *CAO Submittal Deadline Extensions*: The permittee may request an extension for submittals required under Conditions 49 through 53 in accordance with OAR 340-245-0030(3) by submitting a written request no fewer than 15 days prior to the submittal deadline.

Source Testing Requirements

55. The permittee must conduct emission factor verification tests in accordance with the DEQ's Source Sampling Manual as follows:

55.a. Within 36 months of issuance of this permit, the permittee must conduct source tests on the scrubber outlets for each veneer dryer, EU-NGVDRY#1 and EU-STVDRY#2, and a plywood press in EU-PLYPRS to evaluate VOC emission factors and HAP emission factors for methanol and formaldehyde using the test methods listed below:
- 55.a.i. EPA Method 25A for VOC plus methanol and formaldehyde or an alternative method approved by LRAPA;
- 55.a.ii. Methanol: NCASI Method CI 98.01 or an alternative method approved by LRAPA; and
- 55.a.iii. Formaldehyde: NCASI Method CI 98.01 or an alternative method approved by LRAPA.

56. All source testing must comply with the conditions listed under Sampling, Testing and Measurement General Requirements and Reference Test Methods in the General Conditions of

this permit.

Monitoring and Recordkeeping Requirements

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

Activity/Parameter	Units	Minimum Recording Frequency
PSEL Recordkeeping		
Facility-wide 12-month rolling PSEL for each regulated pollutant	TPY	Monthly
EU-PXFSYS total throughput	BDT	Monthly
EU-NGVDRY#1 throughput	MSF	Monthly
EU-NGVDRY#1 natural gas usage	MMCF	Monthly
EU-STVDRY#2 throughput	MSF	Monthly
EU-PLYPRS throughput	MSF	Monthly
EU-PLYMISC throughput	MSF	Monthly
EU-BOILER natural gas usage	MMCF	Monthly
EU-BOILER fuel oil usage	1000 Gal	Monthly
General Limitation Recordkeeping		
EU-PXFSYS visible emission surveys	% Opacity	Quarterly
EU-PXFSYS pressure drop recordings – each baghouse	Inches of water column	Weekly
EU-PXFSYS baghouse inspections and maintenance – each baghouse	--	Annually
EU-PXFSYS baghouse corrective actions – each baghouse	--	Upon occurrence
EU-PXFSYS title 33 calculations	--	Monthly
EU-NGVDRY#1 visible emission surveys	% Opacity	Weekly
EU-NGVDRY#1 water pressure recordings	psi	Weekly
EU-NGVDRY#1 scrubber inspections and maintenance	--	Annually
EU-NGVDRY#1 corrective actions	--	Upon occurrence
EU-STVDRY#2 visible emission surveys	% Opacity	Weekly
EU-STVDRY#2 water pressure recordings	psi	Weekly
EU-STVDRY#2 scrubber inspections and maintenance	--	Annually
EU-STVDRY#2 scrubber corrective actions	--	Upon occurrence
EU-BOILER calendar dates operated on fuel oil	Date	Monthly
EU-BOILER hours operated on fuel oil. The records must also indicate how many of the hours were for periodic testing, maintenance, or operator training on fuel oil and how many hours were for periods of gas curtailment, gas supply interruptions or startups.	Hours	Monthly
EU-BOILER operation and maintenance plan	--	Current version
Complaints from the public	--	Upon receipt
Excess emissions log of all planned and unplanned excess emissions	--	Per occurrence
40 CFR part 60 subpart Dc Recordkeeping		
EU-BOILER natural gas usage	MMcf	Monthly
EU-BOILER fuel oil usage	1000 Gallons	Monthly

Activity/Parameter	Units	Minimum Recording Frequency
EU-BOILER fuel oil supplier certifications	--	Each delivery of fuel oil
EU-BOILER visible emission testing records, as required under Conditions 37 and 38.	--	Each occurrence
Cleaner Air Oregon		
EU-BOILER each calendar date that fuel oil is combusted	--	Upon occurrence
EU-BOILER total number of gallons of fuel oil combusted for each day of operation on fuel oil	Gallons	Upon occurrence
EU-BOILER total number of gallons of fuel oil combusted during each calendar month	Gallons	Monthly
EU-BOILER total number of gallons of fuel oil combusted in any 12-consecutive month period	Gallons	Monthly

Reporting Requirements

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

Report	Reporting Period	Due Date
PSEL pollutant emissions as calculated according to Condition 5, including supporting calculations. The summary must include emission calculations corresponding to each 12-month consecutive period in the previous calendar year.	Annual	February 15
A summary of maintenance and repairs performed on any pollution control devices at the facility.	Annual	February 15
Excess emission reports as required by 40 CFR part 60 subpart Dc	Semiannual	Postmarked by February 15, August 15
Semiannual fuel reports as required by 40 CFR part 60 subpart Dc	Semiannual	Postmarked by February 15, August 15
Cleaner Air Oregon Change in Zoning Report	Annual	February 15
GHG Report, if required by Condition 59	Annual	March 31
A summary of all complaints received by the permittee and their resolution as required by Condition G11.	Annual	February 15
The excess emissions log required by Condition G16, if any planned or unplanned excess emissions have occurred during the reporting period.	Annual	February 15

59. The permittee must register and report in compliance with Chapter 340, Division 215 of the Oregon Administrative Rules, if the source's direct greenhouse gas emissions meet or exceed 2,500 metric tons CO_2e during the previous year. Once a source's direct greenhouse gas emissions meet or exceed 2,500 metric tons CO_2e during a year, the permittee must annually register and report in each subsequent year, regardless of the amount of the source's direct GHG emissions in future years, except as provided in OAR 340-215-0032 and OAR 340-215-0034. Air contamination sources required to register and report under OAR 340-215-0030(2) must register and submit annual emissions data reports to LRAPA under OAR 340-215-0044 by the due date for the annual report for non-greenhouse gas emissions specified in Condition 58, or by March 31 of each year, whichever is later. [LRAPA 34-016, OAR 340-215-0030(2) and 340-340-215-0046(1)(a)]

60. Unless otherwise specified, all reports, test results, notifications, etc., required by the above terms and conditions must be reported to the following office: [LRAPA 34-016]

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

Outdoor Burning

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

Fee Schedule

62. In accordance with adopted regulations, the permittee will be invoiced for the annual permit fees on October 1st, with fees due December 1st of each year. [LRAPA 37-8020 Table 2]

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5/29/2025

GENERAL PERMIT CONDITIONS

General Conditions and Disclaimers

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

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

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

Performance Standards and Emission Limits

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

G11. To demonstrate compliance with Conditions G4 through G10, the permittee must provide LRAPA with written notification within five (5) days of all complaints received by the permittee during the operation of the facility and maintain a log of each complaint received by the permittee during the operation of the facility. Documentation must include date of contact, time of observed complaint condition, description of complaint condition, location of complainant, status of plant operation during the observed period, and time of response to complainant. The permittee must immediately (within one (1) hour during normal business hours) investigate the condition following

the receipt of the complaint and the permittee must provide a response to the complainant within 24 hours, if possible, but no later than five (5) business days. [LRAPA 34-016(1)]

Excess Emissions: General Policy

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

Excess Emissions: Notification and Record-keeping

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

f. The magnitude and duration of each occurrence of excess emissions during the course of an

event and the increase over normal rates or concentrations as determined by continuous monitoring or a best estimate, supported by operating data and calculations;

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

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

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

Excess Emissions: Ongoing Excess Emissions

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

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

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

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

Excess Emissions: Scheduled Maintenance

G18. If the permittee anticipates that scheduled maintenance of air contaminant sources or air pollution control devices may result in excess emissions, the permittee must obtain prior LRAPA authorization of procedures that will be used to minimize excess emissions. Application for approval of procedures associated with the scheduled maintenance must be submitted and received by LRAPA in writing at least seventy-two (72) hours prior to the event. The application must include the following: [LRAPA 36-015(1)]

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

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

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

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

G19. LRAPA will approve the procedures if it determines that they are consistent with good pollution control practices, will minimize emissions during such period to the extent practicable, and that no adverse health impact on the public will occur. The permittee must record all excess emissions in

the excess emissions log as required in Condition G16. Approval of the procedures in Condition G18 does not shield the permittee from an enforcement action, but LRAPA will consider whether the procedures were followed in determining whether an enforcement action is appropriate. [LRAPA 36-015(2)]

G20. No scheduled maintenance associated with the approved procedures in Condition G19 that is likely to result in excess emissions may occur during any period in which an Air Pollution Alert, Air Pollution Warning, or Air Pollution Emergency has been declared, or during an announced yellow or red woodstove advisory period, in areas determined by LRAPA as $PM_{2.5}$ or PM_{10} nonattainment areas. [LRAPA 36-015(6)]

G21. In cases where LRAPA has not received notification of scheduled maintenance that is likely to cause excess emissions within the required 72 hours prior to the event according to Condition G17, or where such approval has not been waived pursuant to subsection 36-015(3), the permittee must immediately notify LRAPA by telephone of the situation, and must be subject to the requirements of Conditions G14 and G16. [LRAPA 36-015(7)]

Air Pollution Emergencies

G22. The permittee must, upon declaration of an air pollution alert, air pollution warning, or air pollution emergency, take all emission reduction measures specified in Tables I, II, and III of title 51, included in this permit as Attachment A. Permittees responsible for a source of air contamination within a Priority I AQCR must, upon declaration of an episode condition affecting the locality of the air contamination source, take all appropriate actions specified in the applicable table and must take all appropriate actions specified in an LRAPA-approved preplanned abatement strategy for such condition which has been submitted and is on file with LRAPA. [LRAPA 51-015]

Notification of Construction/Modification

G23. The permittee must notify LRAPA in writing using an LRAPA "Notice of Intent to Construct" form, or other permit application forms and obtain approval in accordance with section 34-010 and 34-035 through 34-038 before: [LRAPA 34-010]

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

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

c. Constructing or modifying any pollution control equipment.

Notification of Name Change

G24. The permittee must notify LRAPA in writing, using an LRAPA Application for Administrative Amendment to ACDP form, within 60 days after legal change of the registered name of the company with the Corporation Division of the State of Oregon. [LRAPA 37-0030(4)]

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

Permit Renewal

G25. Application for renewal of this permit must be submitted not less than 120 days prior to the permit expiration date for Simple ACDPs, and 180 days prior to the permit expiration date for Standard ACDPs. [LRAPA 37-0040(2)(b)]

G26. A source may not be operated after the expiration date of a permit, unless any of the following occur prior to the expiration date of the permit: [LRAPA 37-0082(1)(a)]

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

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

G27. For a source operating under an ACDP or LRAPA Title V Operating Permit, a requirement established in an earlier ACDP remains in effect notwithstanding expiration of the ACDP, unless the provision expires by its terms or unless the provision is modified or terminated in accordance with the procedures used to establish the requirement initially. [LRAPA 37-0082(1)(c)

G28. Any person who fails to submit any relevant facts or who has submitted incorrect information in a permit application must, upon becoming aware of such failure or incorrect submittal, promptly submit such supplementary facts or corrected information. [LRAPA 37-0040(4)]

Termination Conditions

G29. This permit terminates upon: [LRAPA 37-0082(2)]

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

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

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

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

G30. If LRAPA determines that a permittee is in noncompliance with the terms of the permit, submitted false information in the application or other required documentation, or is in violation of any applicable rule or statute, LRAPA may revoke the permit. LRAPA will provide notice of the intent to revoke the permit to the permittee under title 31. The notice will include the reasons why the permit will be revoked, and include an opportunity for the permittee to request a contested case hearing prior to the revocation. A written request for hearing must be received by LRAPA within 60 days from service of the notice on the permittee, and must state the grounds of the request. The hearing will be conducted as a contested case hearing under ORS 183.413 through 183.470 and title 14. The permit will continue in effect until the 60th day after service of the notice on the permittee, if the permittee does not timely request a hearing, or until a final order is issued if the permittee timely requests a hearing. [LRAPA 37-0082(5)(a)]

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

a. A permit subject to termination under Condition G29.c. may only be reinstated if, not later than 30 days after the permit expiration date, the permittee submits a complete renewal application and pays a late application fee equivalent to the initial new permitting application fee that would apply if the source was a new source, in which case the existing, expired permit will be reinstated effective as of the permit expiration date and will remain in effect until final action has been taken on the renewal application to issue or deny a permit;

b. A permit terminated under Condition G29.d. may only be reinstated if, not later than 90 days after termination, the permittee pays all unpaid annual fees and applicable late fees in which case the existing permit will be reinstated effective on the date of termination; or

c. A terminated permit may only be reinstated as provided in Conditions G31.a. and G31.b. If neither Condition G31.a. and G31.b. apply, the former permittee of a terminated permit who wishes to obtain an ACDP must submit a complete application for a new permit, including paying applicable new source permit application fees and any unpaid annual fees and late fees that were due under the terminated permit. Until LRAPA issues or reassigns a new permit, the source may not operate.

G32. If LRAPA finds there is a serious danger to the public health, safety or the environment caused by a permittee's activities, LRAPA may immediately revoke or refuse to renew the permit without prior notice or opportunity for a hearing. If no advance notice is provided, notification will be provided to the permittee as soon as possible as provided under title 31. The notification will set forth the specific reasons for the revocation or refusal to renew and will provide an opportunity for the permittee to request a contested case hearing for review of the revocation or refusal to renew. A permittee's written request for hearing must be received by LRAPA within 90 days of service of the notice on the permittee and must state the grounds for the request. The hearing will be conducted as a contested case hearing under ORS 183.413 through 183.470 and title 14. The revocation or refusal to renew becomes final without further action by LRAPA if a request for a hearing is not received within 90 days. If a request for a hearing is timely received, the revocation or refusal to renew will remain in place until issuance of a final order. [LRAPA 37-0082(5)(b)]

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

Approval to Construct

G34. The permittee of a source that receives approval to construct or modify must commence construction within 18 months of approval, or other date approved in writing by LRAPA. [LRAPA 34-037(4)]

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

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

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

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

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

Asbestos

G35. The permittee must comply with the asbestos abatement requirements in title 43 for all activities involving asbestos-containing materials, including, but not limited to, demolition, renovation, repair, construction, and maintenance. [LRAPA title 43]

Sampling, Testing and Measurement General Requirements

G36. Testing must be conducted in accordance with the DEQ's Source Sampling Manual, the DEQ's Continuous Monitoring Manual, or an applicable EPA Reference Method unless LRAPA (if

allowed under applicable federal requirements): [LRAPA 35-0120(3)]

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

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

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

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

G37. LRAPA must be notified of all source sampling projects that are required by LRAPA, including federal requirements that have been delegated to LRAPA by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). Unless specified by rule or by permit condition, LRAPA must receive notification at least 30 days in advance of the source test date. Notification may be submitted electronically or by hardcopy, and be accompanied by a source test plan. In addition, LRAPA must be notified of all source sampling projects that are not required by LRAPA if test results are relied upon in permitting a source, used as evidence in an enforcement case, or used to demonstrate compliance with non-delegated federal requirements. [Source Sampling Manual, Vol. 1, November 2018, Section 2.2]

G38. A source test plan must be approved by LRAPA in advance of all source sampling projects that are required by LRAPA, including federal requirements delegated to LRAPA by EPA. If not otherwise specified by rule or permit condition, LRAPA must be provided at least 30 days to review and approve source test plans. The source test plan will be reviewed by LRAPA [Source Sampling Manual, Vol. 1, November 2018, Section 2.3]

G39. For demonstrating compliance with an emission standard, the stack test must successfully demonstrate that a facility is capable of complying with the applicable standard under all normal operating conditions. Therefore, a permittee should conduct the source test while operating under typical worst-case conditions that generate the highest emissions. During the compliance demonstration, new or modified equipment should operate at levels that equal or exceed ninety-percent (90%) of the design capacity. For existing equipment, emission units should operate at levels that equal or exceed ninety-percent (90%) of normal maximum operating rates. Furthermore, the process material(s) and fuel(s) that generate the highest emissions for the pollutant(s) being tested should be used during the testing. Operating requirements for performance tests are often specified by state or federal rule, or by permit condition. [Source Sampling Manual, Vol. 1, November 2018, Section 2.9]

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

Reference Test Methods

G41. Unless otherwise indicated elsewhere in this permit, whenever emission testing is required, the permittee must use the source sampling methods listed in Appendix B or Appendix C of DEQ's Source Sampling Manual. [Source Sampling Manual, Vol. 1, November 2018]

[Revised 03/07/25]

ATTACHMENT A: Air Pollution Emergencies

Table I

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

EMISSION REDUCTION PLAN

Part A: Pollution Episode Conditions for Carbon Monoxide or Ozone

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

Part B: Pollution Episode Conditions for Particulate Matter

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

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

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

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

Source of Contamination	Control Actions — ***Alert Level***
A. Coal, oil, or wood-fired facilities.	1) Utilization of fuels having low ash and sulfur content. 2) Utilization of mid-day (12:00 noon to 4:00 p.m.) atmospheric turbulence for boiler lancing and soot blowing. 3) Diverting electric power generation to facilities outside of ***Alert Area***.
B. Coal, oil, or wood-fired process steam generating facilities.	1) Utilization of fuel having low ash and sulfur content. 2) Utilization of mid-day (12:00 noon to 4:00 p.m.) atmospheric turbulence for boiler lancing and soot blowing. 3) Substantial reduction of steam load demands consistent with continuing plant operations.

Source of Contamination	Control Actions — ***Alert Level***
C. Manufacturing industries of the following classifications: - Primary Metals Industries - Petroleum Refining - Chemical Industries - Mineral Processing Indus. - Grain Industries - Paper and Allied Products - Wood Processing Industry	1) Reduction of air contaminants from manufacturing operations by curtailing, postponing, or deferring production and all operations. 2) Reduction by deferring trade waste disposal operations which emit solid particle gas vapors or malodorous substance. 3) Reduction of heat load demands for processing. 4) Utilization of mid-day (12:00 noon to 4:00 p.m.) atmospheric turbulence for boiler lancing or soot blowing.

Table II

AIR POLLUTION EPISODE: ***WARNING CONDITIONS***

EMISSION REDUCTION PLAN

Part A: Pollution Episode Conditions for Carbon Monoxide or Ozone

For ***Warning Conditions***, resulting from excessive levels or carbon monoxide or ozone, the following measures shall be taken:

1. Operation of motor vehicles carrying fewer than three (3) persons shall be prohibited within designated areas during specified hours. Exceptions from this provision are:
    A. Public transportation and emergency vehicles
    B. Commercial vehicles
    C. Through traffic remaining on Interstate or primary highways.

2. At the discretion of the Agency, operations of all private vehicles within designated areas or entry of vehicles into designated areas may be prohibited for specified periods of time.

3. Public transportation operators shall, in accordance with a pre-planned strategy, provide the maximum possible additional service to minimize the public's inconvenience as a result of No. 1 or No. 2. above.

4. For ozone episodes the following additional measures shall be taken:
    A. No bulk transfer of gasoline without vapor recovery from 2:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m.
    B. No service station pumping of gasoline from 2:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m.
    C. No operation of paper coating plants from 2:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m.
    D. No architectural painting or auto finishing;
    E. No venting of dry-cleaning solvents from 2:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m. (except perchloroethylene).

5. Where appropriate for carbon monoxide episodes during the heating season, and where legal authority exists, governmental agencies shall prohibit all use of wood stoves and fireplaces for domestic space heating, except where such devices provide the sole source of heat.

Part B: Pollution Episode Conditions for Particulate Matter

For ***Warning Conditions*** resulting from excessive levels of particulate matter, the following measures shall be taken:

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

2. The use of incinerators for the disposal of solid or liquid wastes shall be prohibited.

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

4. Where legal authority exists, governmental agencies shall prohibit all use of wood stoves and fireplaces for domestic space heating, except where such devices provide the sole source of heat.

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

Source of Contamination	Control Actions — ***Warning Level***
A. Coal, oil, or wood-fired electric power generating facilities.	1) Maximum utilization of fuels having lowest ash and sulfur content. 2) Utilization of mid-day (12:00 noon to 4:00 p.m.) atmospheric turbulence for boiler lancing and soot blowing. 3) Diverting electric power generation to facilities outside of ***Warning Area***. 4) Prepare to use a plan of action if an ***Emergency Condition*** develops. 5) Cease operation of facilities not related to safety or protection of equipment or delivery of priority power.
B. Coal, oil, or wood-fired process steam generating facilities.	1) Maximum utilization of fuels having the lowest ash and sulfur content. 2) Utilization of mid-day (12: 00 noon to 4:00 p.m.) atmospheric turbulence for boiler lancing and soot blowing. 3) Prepare to use a plan of action if an ***Emergency Condition*** develops. 4) Cease operation of facilities not related to safety or protection of equipment or delivery of priority power.

Source of Contamination	Control Actions — ***Warning Level***
C. Manufacturing industries which require considerable lead time for shut-down including the following classifications: - Petroleum Refining - Chemical Industries - Primary Metals Industries - Glass Industries - Paper and Allied Products	1) Reduction of air contaminants from manufacturing operations by, if necessary, assuming reasonable economic hardships by postponing production and allied operations. 2) Reduction by deferring trade waste disposal operations which emit solid particles, gases, vapors or malodorous substances. 3) Maximum reduction of heat load demands for processing. 4) Utilization of mid-day (12:00 noon to 4:00 p.m.) atmospheric turbulence of boiler lancing or soot blowing.
D. Manufacturing industries which require relatively short time for shut-down.	1) Elimination of air contaminants from manufacturing operations by ceasing, allied operations to the extent possible without causing injury to persons or damage to equipment. 2) Elimination of air contaminants from trade waste disposal processes which emit solid particles, gases, vapors, or malodorous substances. 3) Reduction of heat load demands for processing. 4) Utilization of mid-day (12 noon to 4 p.m.) atmospheric turbulence for boiler lancing or soot blowing.

Table III

AIR POLLUTION EPISODE: ***EMERGENCY CONDITIONS***

EMISSION REDUCTION PLAN

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

2. The use of incinerators for the disposal of solid or liquid wastes shall be prohibited.

3. All places of employment, commerce, trade, public gatherings, government, industry, business, or manufacture shall immediately cease operation, except the following:

    A. Police, fire, medical and other emergency services;

    B. Utility and communication services;

    C. Governmental functions necessary for civil control and safety;

    D. Operations necessary to prevent injury to persons or serious damage to equipment or property;

    E. Food stores, drug stores and operations necessary for their supply;

    F. Operations necessary for evacuation of persons leaving the area;

    G. Operations conducted in accordance with an approved preplanned emission reduction plan on file with the Agency.

4. All commercial and manufacturing establishments not included in these rules shall institute such actions as will result in maximum reduction of air contaminants from their operations which emit air contaminants, to the extent possible without causing injury or damage to equipment.

5. The use of motor vehicles is prohibited except for the exempted functions in 3, above.

6. Airports shall be closed to all except emergency air traffic.

7. Where legal authority exists, governmental agencies shall prohibit all use of wood stoves and fireplaces.

8. Any person responsible for the operation of a source of atmospheric contamination listed below shall take all required control actions for this ***Emergency Level***.

Source of Contamination	Control Actions — ***Emergency Level***
A. Coal, oil, or wood-fired electric power generating facilities.	1) Maximum utilization of fuels having lowest ash and sulfur content. 2) Utilization of mid-day (12:00 noon to 4:00 p.m.) atmospheric turbulence for boiler lancing or soot blowing. 3) Diverting electric power generation to facilities outside of Emergency area. 4) Cease operation of facilities not related to safety or protection of equipment or delivery of priority power.
B. Coal, oil, or wood-fired steam generating facilities.	1) Reducing heat and steam process demands to absolute necessities consistent with preventing equipment damage. 2) Utilization of mid-day (12:00 noon to 4:00 p.m.) atmospheric turbulence for boiler lancing and soot blowing. 3) Taking the action called for in the emergency plan. 4) Cease operation of facilities not related to safety or protection of equipment or delivery of priority power.
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.

ATTACHMENT A: Air Pollution Emergencies

Table I

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

EMISSION REDUCTION PLAN

Part A: Pollution Episode Conditions for Carbon Monoxide or Ozone

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

Part B: Pollution Episode Conditions for Particulate Matter

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

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

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

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

Source of Contamination	Control Actions — ***Alert Level***
A. Coal, oil, or wood-fired facilities.	1) Utilization of fuels having low ash and sulfur content. 2) Utilization of mid-day (12:00 noon to 4:00 p.m.) atmospheric turbulence for boiler lancing and soot blowing. 3) Diverting electric power generation to facilities outside of ***Alert Area***.
B. Coal, oil, or wood-fired process steam generating facilities.	1) Utilization of fuel having low ash and sulfur content. 2) Utilization of mid-day (12:00 noon to 4:00 p.m.) atmospheric turbulence for boiler lancing and soot blowing. 3) Substantial reduction of steam load demands consistent with continuing plant operations.

Source of Contamination	Control Actions — ***Alert Level***
C. Manufacturing industries of the following classifications: - Primary Metals Industries - Petroleum Refining - Chemical Industries - Mineral Processing Indus. - Grain Industries - Paper and Allied Products - Wood Processing Industry	1) Reduction of air contaminants from manufacturing operations by curtailing, postponing, or deferring production and all operations. 2) Reduction by deferring trade waste disposal operations which emit solid particle gas vapors or malodorous substance. 3) Reduction of heat load demands for processing. 4) Utilization of mid-day (12:00 noon to 4:00 p.m.) atmospheric turbulence for boiler lancing or soot blowing.

Table II

AIR POLLUTION EPISODE: ***WARNING CONDITIONS***

EMISSION REDUCTION PLAN

Part A: Pollution Episode Conditions for Carbon Monoxide or Ozone

For ***Warning Conditions***, resulting from excessive levels or carbon monoxide or ozone, the following measures shall be taken:

1. Operation of motor vehicles carrying fewer than three (3) persons shall be prohibited within designated areas during specified hours. Exceptions from this provision are:
    A. Public transportation and emergency vehicles
    B. Commercial vehicles
    C. Through traffic remaining on Interstate or primary highways.

2. At the discretion of the Agency, operations of all private vehicles within designated areas or entry of vehicles into designated areas may be prohibited for specified periods of time.

3. Public transportation operators shall, in accordance with a pre-planned strategy, provide the maximum possible additional service to minimize the public's inconvenience as a result of No. 1 or No. 2. above.

4. For ozone episodes the following additional measures shall be taken:
    A. No bulk transfer of gasoline without vapor recovery from 2:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m.
    B. No service station pumping of gasoline from 2:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m.
    C. No operation of paper coating plants from 2:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m.
    D. No architectural painting or auto finishing;
    E. No venting of dry-cleaning solvents from 2:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m. (except perchloroethylene).

5. Where appropriate for carbon monoxide episodes during the heating season, and where legal authority exists, governmental agencies shall prohibit all use of wood stoves and fireplaces for domestic space heating, except where such devices provide the sole source of heat.

Part B: Pollution Episode Conditions for Particulate Matter

For ***Warning Conditions*** resulting from excessive levels of particulate matter, the following measures shall be taken:

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

2. The use of incinerators for the disposal of solid or liquid wastes shall be prohibited.

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

4. Where legal authority exists, governmental agencies shall prohibit all use of wood stoves and fireplaces for domestic space heating, except where such devices provide the sole source of heat.

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

Source of Contamination	Control Actions — ***Warning Level***
A. Coal, oil, or wood-fired electric power generating facilities.	1) Maximum utilization of fuels having lowest ash and sulfur content. 2) Utilization of mid-day (12:00 noon to 4:00 p.m.) atmospheric turbulence for boiler lancing and soot blowing. 3) Diverting electric power generation to facilities outside of ***Warning Area***. 4) Prepare to use a plan of action if an ***Emergency Condition*** develops. 5) Cease operation of facilities not related to safety or protection of equipment or delivery of priority power.
B. Coal, oil, or wood-fired process steam generating facilities.	1) Maximum utilization of fuels having the lowest ash and sulfur content. 2) Utilization of mid-day (12: 00 noon to 4:00 p.m.) atmospheric turbulence for boiler lancing and soot blowing. 3) Prepare to use a plan of action if an ***Emergency Condition*** develops. 4) Cease operation of facilities not related to safety or protection of equipment or delivery of priority power.

Source of Contamination	Control Actions — ***Warning Level***
C. Manufacturing industries which require considerable lead time for shut-down including the following classifications: - Petroleum Refining - Chemical Industries - Primary Metals Industries - Glass Industries - Paper and Allied Products	1) Reduction of air contaminants from manufacturing operations by, if necessary, assuming reasonable economic hardships by postponing production and allied operations. 2) Reduction by deferring trade waste disposal operations which emit solid particles, gases, vapors or malodorous substances. 3) Maximum reduction of heat load demands for processing. 4) Utilization of mid-day (12:00 noon to 4:00 p.m.) atmospheric turbulence of boiler lancing or soot blowing.
D. Manufacturing industries which require relatively short time for shut-down.	1) Elimination of air contaminants from manufacturing operations by ceasing, allied operations to the extent possible without causing injury to persons or damage to equipment. 2) Elimination of air contaminants from trade waste disposal processes which emit solid particles, gases, vapors, or malodorous substances. 3) Reduction of heat load demands for processing. 4) Utilization of mid-day (12 noon to 4 p.m.) atmospheric turbulence for boiler lancing or soot blowing.

Table III

AIR POLLUTION EPISODE: ***EMERGENCY CONDITIONS***

EMISSION REDUCTION PLAN

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

2. The use of incinerators for the disposal of solid or liquid wastes shall be prohibited.

3. All places of employment, commerce, trade, public gatherings, government, industry, business, or manufacture shall immediately cease operation, except the following:

    A. Police, fire, medical and other emergency services;

    B. Utility and communication services;

    C. Governmental functions necessary for civil control and safety;

    D. Operations necessary to prevent injury to persons or serious damage to equipment or property;

    E. Food stores, drug stores and operations necessary for their supply;

    F. Operations necessary for evacuation of persons leaving the area;

    G. Operations conducted in accordance with an approved preplanned emission reduction plan on file with the Agency.

4. All commercial and manufacturing establishments not included in these rules shall institute such actions as will result in maximum reduction of air contaminants from their operations which emit air contaminants, to the extent possible without causing injury or damage to equipment.

5. The use of motor vehicles is prohibited except for the exempted functions in 3, above.

6. Airports shall be closed to all except emergency air traffic.

7. Where legal authority exists, governmental agencies shall prohibit all use of wood stoves and fireplaces.

8. Any person responsible for the operation of a source of atmospheric contamination listed below shall take all required control actions for this ***Emergency Level***.

Source of Contamination	Control Actions — ***Emergency Level***
A. Coal, oil, or wood-fired electric power generating facilities.	1) Maximum utilization of fuels having lowest ash and sulfur content. 2) Utilization of mid-day (12:00 noon to 4:00 p.m.) atmospheric turbulence for boiler lancing or soot blowing. 3) Diverting electric power generation to facilities outside of Emergency area. 4) Cease operation of facilities not related to safety or protection of equipment or delivery of priority power.
B. Coal, oil, or wood-fired steam generating facilities.	1) Reducing heat and steam process demands to absolute necessities consistent with preventing equipment damage. 2) Utilization of mid-day (12:00 noon to 4:00 p.m.) atmospheric turbulence for boiler lancing and soot blowing. 3) Taking the action called for in the emergency plan. 4) Cease operation of facilities not related to safety or protection of equipment or delivery of priority power.
C. Manufacturing industries of the following classifications: - Primary Metals Industry - Petroleum Refining Operations - Chemical Industries - Mineral Processing Industries - Paper and Allied Products - Grain Industry - Wood Processing Industry	1) The elimination of air of contaminants from manufacturing operations by ceasing, curtailing, postponing or deferring production and allied operations to the extent possible without causing injury to persons or damage to equipment. 2) Elimination of air contaminants from trade waste disposal processes which emit solid particles, gases, vapors, or malodorous substances. 3) Maximum reduction of heat load demands for processing. 4) Utilization of mid-day (12:00 noon to 4:00 p.m.) atmospheric turbulence for boiler lancing or soot blowing.