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:
Junction City Clean Fuels LLC
609 Main Street, Suite 1950
Houston, Texas 77002

Facility Location:
Junction City Clean Fuels LLC
92757 Highway 99S
Junction City, Oregon 97448

Permit Number: 203147
Permit Type: Standard
Primary SIC: 4922
Secondary SIC: 4911
Issuance Date: November 19, 2025
Expiration Date: November 19, 2030

Information Relied Upon:
Application Number: 70452
Dated: February 28, 2024

Land Use Compatibility Statement:
From: Lane County
Date: June 22, 2010

Travis Knudsen, Executive Director

11/19/2025
Effective Date

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

Title 37 Table 1 Code	Source Description
Part B: 48	Natural gas and oil production and processing and associated fuel burning equipment

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-1	Biogas-fired Generator, Combined Heat and Power manufactured by 2G/MWM in 2012, Rated at 1,550 ekW, (at 1800 rpm, 60Hz)	None	2013
EU-2	Enclosed waste flare	None	2018
EU-3	Two (2) boilers, natural gas-fired, 7.0 MMBtu/hr	None	2021
EU-4	Type 1 Feedstock Handling System	Baghouse, BH1	2021
EU-5	Type 2 Feedstock Handling System	Carbon Filter, Odor Control	2021
EU-7	Solid/Liquid Mixing Pump Unit Hoppers	Carbon Filter, Odor Control	2021
EU-8	CO_2 Stripper Vessel, biogas upgrade vent	None	2021
EU-Fugitive Emissions (FE)	Paved Road Dust	None	NA
EU-Categorically Insignificant Activities (CIA)	• Dewatering Tank Vent • Anaerobic digesters using green feedstock • Diesel Storage Tank • Four (4) Condensate Tanks • Two (2) Emergency Generators, natural gas-fired, 200 KW each	None	2021

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 (TPY)
PM	15
PM_{10}	5.2
$PM_{2.5}$	2.9
CO	83
NO_X	37
SO_2	28
VOC	3.4
GHG (as CO_2 eq.)	70,280

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

PSEL Monitoring and Compliance

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

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

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;
i = Month, beginning with the most recent, summing for 12 preceding, consecutive calendar months; and
Constant = Add the VOC constant rate for EU-7 listed in Condition 6.

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. 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 Unit1	Pollutant	Emission Factor[1]	Emission Factor Units	Reference
Biogas Generator (EU-1)	$PM/PM_{10}/PM_{2.5}$	0.008	lb/MMBtu	Manufacturer
	SO_X	0.2395	lb/MMBtu	Source Gas Analyzer Data
	NO_X	0.552	lb/MMBtu	ST Data 2014-2018
	VOC[2]	0.017	lb/MMBtu	ST Data 2014-2018
	CO	0.554	lb/MMBtu	ST Data 2014-20185
Waste Gas Flare (EU-2)	$PM/PM_{10}/PM_{2.5}$	17	lb/MMscf Methane	AP-42 Table 2.4-5
	SO_X	0.2395	lb/MMBtu	Source Gas Analyzer Data
	NO_X	40	lb/MMscf Methane	AP-42 Table 2.4-5
	VOC	0.0084	lb/MMBtu Biogas	AP-42 Table 1.4-2
	CO	750	lb/MMscf Methane	AP-42 Table 2.4-5
Boiler #1 & Boiler #2 (EU-3)	$PM/PM_{10}/PM_{2.5}$	2.5	lb/MMscf	DEQ AQ-EF05
	SO_X	0.6	lb/MMscf	AP-42 Table 1.4-2
	NO_X	50	lb/MMscf	AP-42 Table 1.4-1
	VOC	5.5	lb/MMscf	AP-42 Table 1.4-2
	CO	84	lb/MMscf	AP-42 Table 1.4-1
Type 1 Feedstock Handling System (EU-4)	PM	0.014	Lb/ton straw processed	AP-42 13.2.4
	PM_{10}	0.013	Lb/ton straw processed	AP-42 13.2.4
	$PM_{2.5}$	0.012	Lb/ton straw processed	AP-42 13.2.4
Type 2 Feedstock Handling System (EU-5)	PM	0.004964	Lb/ton manure processed	AP-42 13.2.4
	PM_{10}	0.002348	Lb/ton manure processed	AP-42 13.2.4
	$PM_{2.5}$	0.000356	Lb/ton manure processed	AP-42 13.2.4
Solid/Liquid Mixing Pump Unit Hoppers (EU-7)	VOC	0.19	Ton/year	Source Estimate
CO_2 Stripper Vessel, biogas upgrade vent (EU-8)	VOC	0.31	Lb/hr of operation	Source Estimate
Fugitive Emissions (EU-FE)	PM	1.6388	lb/VMT	AP-42 13.2.1
	PM_{10}	0.3278	lb/VMT	AP-42 13.2.1
	$PM_{2.5}$	0.0804	lb/VMT	AP-42 13.2.1
	--	0.45	VMT/load	Source Estimate

[1]NOTE: Emission factors are not listed for the Categorically Insignificant Activity emission units since emissions from these types of activities are excluded from PSEL compliance monitoring. [LRAPA 42-0035(5)]

[2]NOTE: VOC as defined in 40 CFR 51.100(s). For the purposes of Subpart JJJJ, when calculating emissions of VOC of EU-1, emissions of formaldehyde should not be included.

Emission Limitations and Monitoring Requirements

Performance Standards and Limitations

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 ensure that particulate matter emissions from any air contaminant source, other than fuel burning equipment and fugitive emissions, that is installed, constructed or modified after April 16, 2015 do not exceed 0.10 grains per dry standard cubic foot. [LRAPA 32-015(2)(c)]

9. For fuel burning equipment sources installed, constructed, or modified on or after June 1, 1970, but prior to April 16, 2015, except solid fuel burning devices that have been certified under OAR 340-262-0500, no person may cause, suffer, allow, or permit particulate matter emissions from any fuel burning equipment in excess of 0.14 grains per dry standard cubic foot if any representative compliance source test results collected prior to April 16, 2015 demonstrate that emissions are greater than 0.080 grains per dry standard cubic foot, or 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 32-015(1)&(2)(b)(B)]

10. Particulate matter emissions from any fuel burning equipment installed, constructed, or modified on or after April 16, 2015 except solid fuel burning devices that have been certified under OAR 340-262-0500, no person may cause, suffer, allow, or permit particulate matter emissions from any fuel burning equipment in excess of 0.10 grains per dry standard cubic foot. For fuel burning equipment that burns fuels other than wood, the emission results are corrected to 50% excess air. [LRAPA 32-030(2)&(3)(b)]

11. The permittee must demonstrate compliance with Conditions 7 through 10 by performing a visible emissions survey. At least once each quarter, the permittee must visually survey the emission points associated with EU-1, EU-2, EU-3, EU-4, and EU-5 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)]

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

    11.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 12. If the results of EPA Method 9 are not in compliance with Condition 7, the permittee must immediately contact LRAPA.

    11.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.

12. The permittee must keep documentation of all visible emissions surveys required by Condition 11. 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)]

EU-1 Biogas Generator Requirements

13. The combined heat and power generator in EU-1 must be tuned at least once per calendar year if operated during any calendar year. The tune-up must include an inspection of the gas conditioning systems, including the desulfurization scrubbing towers and the carbon filter canisters. [LRAPA 32-007]

14. The permittee must operate the generator in EU-1 in accordance with the requirements specified in the Spark Ignition Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines (SI-RICE) NSPS (40 CFR 60 Subpart JJJJ).
    14.a. The engine must meet the following emission standards from Subpart JJJJ, Table 1 for landfill/digester gas engines with maximum engine power greater than or equal to 500 Hp and manufactured after July 1, 2010: [LRAPA 46-535(3)(eeee) and 40 CFR 60.4233(f)(5)]
        14.a.i. NO_x emissions must be less than 2.0 g/Hp-hr or 150 ppmvd at 15% O_2;
        14.a.ii. CO emissions must be less than 5.0 g/Hp-hr or 610 ppmvd at 15% O_2; and
        14.a.iii. VOC emissions must be less than 1.0 g/Hp-hr or 80 ppmvd at 15% O_2. For purposes of this condition, when calculating VOC emissions, emissions of formaldehyde should not be included.
    14.b. The permittee must keep a maintenance plan and records of conducted maintenance and must, to the extent practicable, maintain and operate the engine in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practices for minimizing emissions. [LRAPA 46-535(3)(eeee) and 40 CFR 60.4243(b)(2)(ii)]
    14.c. The permittee must conduct performance testing every 8,760 hours or 3 years, whichever comes first, to demonstrate compliance with the emission standards in Condition 14.a. [LRAPA 46-535(3)(eeee) and 40 CFR 60.4243(b)(2)(ii)]
        14.c.i. Each performance test must be conducted within 10 percent of 100 percent peak (or the highest achievable) load and according to the requirements in 40 CFR 60.8 and under the specific conditions that are specified by Table 2 of Subpart JJJJ. [LRAPA 46-535(3)(eeee) and 40 CFR 60.4244(a)]
        14.c.ii. The permittee may not conduct performance tests during periods of startup, shutdown, or malfunction, as specified in 40 CFR 60.8(c). If the stationary SI internal combustion engine is non-operational, the permittee does not need to start up the engine solely to conduct a performance test; however, the permittee must conduct the performance test immediately upon startup of the engine. [LRAPA 46-535(3)(eeee) and 40 CFR 60.4244(b)]
        14.c.iii. The permittee must conduct three separate test runs for each performance test required in this section, as specified in 40 CFR 60.8(f). Each test run must be conducted within 10 percent of 100 percent peak (or the highest achievable) load and last at least 1 hour. [LRAPA 46-535(3)(eeee) and 40 CFR 60.4244(c)]
    14.d. All testing must be in accordance with the requirements and methods specified in 40 CFR 60.4244 and the Oregon DEQ *Source Sampling Manual* and a source test plan must be submitted at least 30 days prior to testing. [LRAPA 35-0120(3)]

EU-2 Waste Gas Flare Requirements

15. The permittee must operate the excess biogas flare in EU-2 in a manner to maximize efficiency, as follows: [LRAPA 32-007(1)]
    15.a. The flare must be operated with a continuous pilot flame, utilizing propane, when there is a demand to combust biogas. The pilot flame must be continuously monitored using a thermocouple, or equivalent device, and the monitoring procedures must be included in the O&M Plan required by Condition 20. The flame must be monitored for on/off status and for flame failure, and the system equipped with alarms to signal such events. If any excess emission events occur due to pilot flame ignition malfunction, then the flare must be

operated with a continuous pilot flame regardless of the demand to combust biogas.

15.b. The flare must be operated with propane to assist biogas combustion unless the heating value of the biogas is 200 btu/scf or greater. As necessary, the net heating value is determined by the method described in 40 CFR 60.18(f)(3).

15.c. The flare must be designed and operated with no visible emissions, as determined by EPA Method 22, except for periods not to exceed a total of five (5) minutes during any two (2) consecutive hours.

EU-3 Boiler Requirements

16. The permittee must record and maintain records of the amount of natural gas combusted during each calendar month in the boilers in EU-3. [LRAPA 35-0120(1)]

EU-4 Baghouse Operation and Maintenance Requirements

17. The permittee must demonstrate continuous operation of the baghouse BH1 to control particulate matter emissions from the Type 1 Feedstock handling process while EU-4 is operating. To ensure proper operation of the baghouse, the permittee must: [LRAPA 32-007(1)]
    17.a. Document monthly pressure drop observations (in inches of water);
    17.b. Conduct monthly inspections of all baghouses for wear, plugging, abrasion and integrity of mechanical and ancillary systems; and
    17.c. Follow an LRAPA-approved parameter action level program for the baghouse in EU-4. The plan must be included with the Operation and Maintenance (O&M) Plan required by Condition 20.

EU-5 and EU-7 Odor Control Systems Operation and Maintenance Requirements

18. The permittee must continuously operate the EU-5 and EU-7 odor control systems unless an operational schedule is established and allowed under the Operation and Maintenance (O&M) Plan required by Condition 20. [LRAPA 32-007(1)]

19. The operation of the carbon filter or ozone-UV odor control systems must be in accordance with the excess emissions provisions in Conditions G13 through G21. [LRAPA Title 36]

Operation and Maintenance (O&M) Plan

20. The permittee must follow an O&M Plan for air pollution control devices at the facility and submit it to LRAPA for approval. The O&M Plan must include, but is not limited to, the following: [LRAPA 32-007]
    20.a. Description of operating and maintenance procedures, including startup and shutdown, of air emission control equipment such as piping, ductwork, fans, carbon units, ozone generators, UV light, baghouse and flares. A schedule of control equipment inspections and routine maintenance must be provided in the O&M Plan.
    20.b. Corrective actions that will be used in the event that the control equipment is not performing at the highest reasonable efficiency and effectiveness to minimize emissions.
    20.c. Flow rates, temperatures, or other physical or chemical parameters related to the operation of air pollution control equipment and emission reduction processes.
    20.d. An appendix containing example forms used to record inspections, maintenance, and corrective actions.

21. The O&M Plan must be reviewed by the permittee at least annually and updates must be submitted to LRAPA by February 15th each year. [LRAPA 32-007]

22. A log of inspections, routine maintenance, and corrective actions must be maintained by the permittee for a period of at least five (5) years. [LRAPA 32-007]

Categorically Insignificant Activity – Emergency Generators

23. The permittee must operate the natural gas-fired emergency generator(s) in the EU - Categorically Insignificant Activity (CIA) emission unit in accordance with the requirements specified in 40 CFR part 60. [LRAPA 46-535(3)(dddd) and 40 CFR 60.4230]
    23.a. 40 CFR part 60 subpart JJJJ is applicable to permittees that own or operate stationary spark ignition (SI) internal combustion engines (ICE) as specified Conditions 23.a.i and 23.a.ii. For the purposes of 40 CFR part 60 subpart IIII, the date that construction commences is the date the engine is ordered by the permittee. [LRAPA 46-535(3)(dddd) and 40 CFR 60.4230(a)]
        23.a.i. Permittees that own or operate stationary SI ICE that commence construction after June 12, 2006, where the stationary SI ICE are manufactured on or after January 1, 2009, for emergency engines with a maximum engine power greater than 19 KW (25 HP). [LRAPA 46-535(3)(dddd) and 40 CFR 60.4230(a)(4) and 40 CFR 60.4230(a)(4)(iv)]
        23.a.ii. Permittees that own or operate stationary SI ICE that are modified or reconstructed after June 12, 2006, and any permittee that modifies or reconstructs any stationary SI ICE after June 12, 2006. [LRAPA 46-535(3)(dddd) and 40 CFR 60.4230(a)(5)]

24. Emission Standards for Stationary SI Internal Combustion Engine. [LRAPA 46-535(3)(dddd) and 40 CFR 60.4233]
    24.a. Permittees that own or operate stationary SI ICE with a maximum engine power greater than 19 KW (25 HP) manufactured on or after the applicable date in Condition 23.a.i. that use gasoline must comply with the emission standards in 40 CFR 60.4231(b) for their stationary SI ICE. [LRAPA 46-535(3)(dddd) and 40 CFR 60.4233(b)]
    24.b. Permittees that own or operate stationary SI ICE with a maximum engine power greater than 19 KW (25 HP) manufactured on or after the applicable date in Condition 23.a.i. that are rich burn engines that use LPG must comply with the emission standards in 40 CFR 60.4231(c) for their stationary SI ICE. [LRAPA 46-535(3)(dddd) and 40 CFR 60.4233(c)]
    24.c. Permittees that own or operate stationary SI ICE with a maximum engine power greater than or equal to 75 KW (100 HP) (except gasoline and rich burn engines that use LPG) must comply with the emission standards in Table 1 to 40 CFR part 60 subpart JJJJ for the stationary SI ICE. For permittees that own or operate stationary SI ICE with a maximum engine power greater than or equal to 100 HP (except gasoline and rich burn engines that use LPG) manufactured prior to January 1, 2011 that were certified to the certification emission standards in 40 CFR part 1048 applicable to engines that are not severe duty engines, if such stationary SI ICE was certified to a carbon monoxide (CO) standard above the standard in Table 1 to 40 CFR part 60 subpart JJJJ, then the permittee may meet the CO certification (not field testing) standard for which the engine was certified. [LRAPA 46-535(3)(dddd) and 40 CFR 60.4233(e)]
    24.d. Permittees that own or operate any modified or reconstructed stationary SI ICE subject to 40 CFR part 60 subpart JJJJ must meet the requirements as specified in Conditions 24.d.i. through 24.d.iii. [LRAPA 46-535(3)(dddd) and 40 CFR 60.4233(f)]
        24.d.i. Permittees that own or operate stationary SI ICE with a maximum engine power greater than 19 KW (25 HP) that are gasoline engines and are modified or reconstructed after June 12, 2006, must comply with the emission standards in 40 CFR 60.4231(b) for the stationary SI ICE. Engines with a date of manufacture prior to January 1, 2009 for emergency engines must comply with the emission standards specified in 40 CFR 60.4231(b) applicable to engines manufactured on January 1, 2009 for emergency engines. [LRAPA 46-535(3)(dddd) and 40 CFR 60.4233(f)(2)]
        24.d.ii. Permittees that own or operate stationary SI ICE with a maximum engine power greater than 19 KW (25 HP) that are rich burn engines that use LPG, that are modified or reconstructed after June 12, 2006, must comply with the same emission standards as those specified in 40 CFR 60.4231(c). Engines with a date of manufacture prior to January 1, 2009 for emergency engines must comply with the emission standards specified in 40 CFR 60.4231(c) applicable to

engines manufactured on January 1, 2009 for emergency engines. [LRAPA 46-535(3)(dddd) and 40 CFR 60.4233(f)(3)]

24.d.iii. Permittees that own or operate stationary SI natural gas and lean burn LPG engines with a maximum engine power greater than 19 KW (25 HP), that are modified or reconstructed after June 12, 2006, must comply with the same emission standards as those specified in Condition 24.c., except that such permittees that own or operate emergency engines greater than or equal to 130 HP must meet a nitrogen oxides (NO_X) emission standard of 3.0 grams per HP-hour (g/HP-hr), a CO emission standard of 4.0 g/HP-hr (5.0 g/HP-hr for non-emergency engines less than 100 HP), and a volatile organic compounds (VOC) emission standard of 1.0 g/HP-hr, or a NO_X emission standard of 250 ppmvd at 15 percent oxygen (O_2), a CO emission standard 540 ppmvd at 15 percent O_2 (675 ppmvd at 15 percent O_2 for non-emergency engines less than 100 HP), and a VOC emission standard of 86 ppmvd at 15 percent O_2, where the date of manufacture of the engine is prior to January 1, 2009, for emergency engines. [LRAPA 46-535(3)(dddd) and 40 CFR 60.4233(f)(4) and 40 CFR 60.4233(f)(4)(iii)]

Table 1 to 40 CFR part 60 subpart JJJJ – NO_X, CO, and VOC Emission Standards for Stationary Emergency Engines >25 HP

Engine type and fuel	Maximum engine power	Manufacture date	Emission standards					
			g/HP-hr			ppmvd at 15% O2		
			NO_x	CO	VOC[d]	NO_x	CO	VOC
Emergency	25<HP<130	1/1/2009	10[c]	387	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	HP≥130		2.0	4.0	1.0	160	540	86

[c] The emission standards applicable to emergency engines between 25 HP and 130 HP are in terms of NO_X + HC.

[d] For purposes of 40 CFR part 60 subpart JJJJ, when calculating emissions of volatile organic compounds, emissions of formaldehyde should not be included.

25. Emission Standards End Date. Permittees that own or operate stationary SI ICE must operate and maintain stationary spark ignition internal combustion engine that achieve the emission standards as required in Condition 24 over the entire life of the engine. [LRAPA 46-535(3)(dddd) and 40 CFR 60.4234]

26. Monitoring Requirements for Emergency Stationary SI Internal Combustion Engines. [LRAPA 46-535(3)(dddd) and 40 CFR 60.4237]

26.a. Starting on January 1, 2011, if the emergency stationary SI internal combustion engine that is greater than or equal to 130 HP and less than 500 HP that was built on or after January 1, 2011, does not meet the standards applicable to non-emergency engines, the permittee must install a nonresettable hour meter. [LRAPA 46-535(3)(dddd) and 40 CFR 60.4237(b)]

27. Compliance Requirements for Stationary SI Internal Combustion Engines. [LRAPA 46-535(3)(dddd) and 40 CFR 60.4243]

27.a. If the permittee owns or operates an emergency stationary ICE, the permittee must operate the emergency stationary ICE according to the requirements in Condition 27.a.i.. In order for the engine to be considered an emergency stationary ICE under 40 CFR part 60 subpart JJJJ, any operation other than emergency operation and maintenance and testing, as described in Condition 27.a.i., is prohibited. If the permittee does not operate the engine according to the requirements in Condition 27.a.i., the engine will not be considered an emergency engine under 40 CFR part 60 subpart JJJJ and must meet all requirements for non-emergency engines. [LRAPA 46-535(3)(dddd) and 40 CFR 60.4243(d)]

27.a.i. There is no time limit on the use of emergency stationary ICE in emergency situations. [LRAPA 46-535(3)(dddd) and 40 CFR 60.4243(d)(1)]

27.a.ii. The permittee may operate the emergency stationary ICE for the purpose specified in Condition 27.a.ii.1. for a maximum of 100 hours per calendar year.

27.a.ii.1. Emergency stationary ICE may be operated for maintenance checks and readiness testing, provided that the tests are recommended by federal, state or local government, the manufacturer, the vendor, the regional transmission organization or equivalent balancing authority and transmission operator, or the insurance company associated with the engine. The permittee may petition LRAPA for approval of additional hours to be used for maintenance checks and readiness testing, but a petition is not required if the permittee maintains records indicating that federal, state, or local standards require maintenance and testing of emergency ICE beyond 100 hours per calendar year. [LRAPA 46-535(3)(dddd) and 40 CFR 60.4243(d)(2)(i)]

27.b. Permittees that own or operate stationary SI natural gas fired engines may operate their engines using propane for a maximum of 100 hours per year as an alternative fuel solely during emergency operations, but must keep records of such use. If propane is used for more than 100 hours per year in an engine that is not certified to the emission standards when using propane, the owners and operators are required to conduct a performance test to demonstrate compliance with the emission standards of Condition 24. [LRAPA 46-535(3)(dddd) and 40 CFR 4243(e)]

28. Notification, Reporting, and Recordkeeping Requirements for Stationary SI Internal Combustion Engines. Permittees that own or operate stationary SI ICE must meet the following notification, reporting and recordkeeping requirements. [LRAPA 46-535(3)(dddd) and 40 CFR 60.4245]

28.a. Permittees that own or operate stationary SI ICE must keep records of the information in Conditions 28.a.i. through 28.a.iii. [LRAPA 46-535(3)(dddd) and 40 CFR 60.4245(a)]

28.a.i. All notifications submitted to comply with 40 CFR part 60 subpart JJJJ and all documentation supporting any notification. [LRAPA 46-535(3)(dddd) and 40 CFR 60.4245(a)(1)]

28.a.ii. Maintenance conducted on the engine. [LRAPA 46-535(3)(dddd) and 40 CFR 60.4245(a)(2)]

28.a.iii. If the stationary SI internal combustion engine is a certified engine, documentation from the manufacturer that the engine is certified to meet the emission standards and information as required in 40 CFR parts 1048, 1054, and 1060, as applicable. [LRAPA 46-535(3)(dddd) and 40 CFR 60.4245(a)(3)]

28.b. For all stationary SI emergency ICE greater than or equal to 500 HP manufactured on or after July 1, 2010, that do not meet the standards applicable to non-emergency engines, the permittee must keep records of the hours of operation of the engine that is recorded through the non-resettable hour meter. For all stationary SI emergency ICE greater than or equal to 130 HP and less than 500 HP manufactured on or after July 1, 2011 that do not meet the standards applicable to non-emergency engines, the permittee must keep records of the hours of operation of the engine that is recorded through the nonresettable hour meter. For all stationary SI emergency ICE greater than 25 HP and less than 130 HP manufactured on or after July 1, 2008, that do not meet the standards applicable to non-emergency engines, the permittee must keep records of the hours of operation of the engine that is recorded through the non-resettable hour meter. The permittee must document how many hours are spent for emergency operation, including what classified the operation as emergency and how many hours are spent for non-emergency operation. [LRAPA 46-535(3)(dddd) and 40 CFR 60.4245(b)]

Monitoring and Recordkeeping Requirements

29. By the fifteenth (15th) day of each month, the permittee must record the following information, maintain the records for a period of at least five (5) years at the plant site, and make the records available for inspection by authorized representatives of LRAPA upon request: [LRAPA 34-016(1) and LRAPA 42-0080]

Emission Source	Recordkeeping	Minimum Recording Frequency
Biogas Generator (EU-1)	Biogas burned in the engine generator (MMBtu)	Monthly
	Hours of Operation for the engine generator (hrs)	Monthly
	Maintenance performed in accordance with the Subpart JJJJ NSPS in Condition 14.b	Upon occurrence
	Results of biogas fuel analysis for heat content and/or composition	Upon occurrence
	Source test records in accordance with Condition 14.c	Upon occurrence
Waste Biogas Flare, Enclosed (EU-2)	Biogas burned by the excess biogas flare (MMBtu)	Monthly
Boilers (EU-3)	Natural gas burned in the boilers (cubic feet)	Monthly
Emergency Generators (Categorically Insignificant Activity)	Maintenance conducted	As performed
	Maintenance Plan	Maintain current (non-certified engines only)
	Hours of operation (hours)	Upon occurrence
Baghouse (EU-4)	Pressure drop readings (inches of water)	Monthly
	Inspections as required by Condition 17	Monthly
Carbon Filter Odor Control (EU-5 and EU-7)	Updated and Reviewed O&M Plan	Annually
Upgrade Vent (EU-8)	Hours of operation	Monthly
Type 1 Feedstock, Type 2 Feedstock and Digestate Removal (Fugitive Emissions)	Number of loads received/outgoing	Annually
All Emission Units	Odor complaints received by the permittee	Upon occurrence
	Upset log of all planned and unplanned excess emissions in accordance with Condition G15	NA
	EPA Method 9 or Method 22 visible emission observations	As performed

Reporting Requirements

30. 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
Updated O&M Plan (if updated)	Annual	February 15
GHG Report, if required by Condition 31	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

31. 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 30, 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)]

32. 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

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

Fee Schedule

34. 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]

MH/jm
11/19/2025

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]

ATTACHMENT A: Air Pollution Emergencies

Table I

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

EMISSION REDUCTION PLAN

Part A: Pollution Episode Conditions for Carbon Monoxide or Ozone

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

Part B: Pollution Episode Conditions for Particulate Matter

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table II

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

EMISSION REDUCTION PLAN

Part A: Pollution Episode Conditions for Carbon Monoxide or Ozone

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

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

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

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

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

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

Part B: Pollution Episode Conditions for Particulate Matter

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table III

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

EMISSION REDUCTION PLAN

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

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

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

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

    B. Utility and communication services;

    C. Governmental functions necessary for civil control and safety;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Source of Contamination	Control Actions — ***Emergency Level***
C. Manufacturing industries of the following classifications: - Primary Metals Industry - Petroleum Refining Operations - Chemical Industries - Mineral Processing Industries - Paper and Allied Products - Grain Industry - Wood Processing Industry	1) The elimination of air of contaminants from manufacturing operations by ceasing, curtailing, postponing or deferring production and allied operations to the extent possible without causing injury to persons or damage to equipment. 2) Elimination of air contaminants from trade waste disposal processes which emit solid particles, gases, vapors, or malodorous substances. 3) Maximum reduction of heat load demands for processing. 4) Utilization of mid-day (12:00 noon to 4:00 p.m.) atmospheric turbulence for boiler lancing or soot blowing.

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.
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.

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

Table III

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

EMISSION REDUCTION PLAN

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

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

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

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

B. Utility and communication services;

C. Governmental functions necessary for civil control and safety;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Source of Contamination	Control Actions — ***Emergency Level***
C. Manufacturing industries of the following classifications: - Primary Metals Industry - Petroleum Refining Operations - Chemical Industries - Mineral Processing Industries - Paper and Allied Products - Grain Industry - Wood Processing Industry	1) The elimination of air of contaminants from manufacturing operations by ceasing, curtailing, postponing or deferring production and allied operations to the extent possible without causing injury to persons or damage to equipment. 2) Elimination of air contaminants from trade waste disposal processes which emit solid particles, gases, vapors, or malodorous substances. 3) Maximum reduction of heat load demands for processing. 4) Utilization of mid-day (12:00 noon to 4:00 p.m.) atmospheric turbulence for boiler lancing or soot blowing.

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:
Junction City Clean Fuels LLC
609 Main Street, Suite 1950
Houston, Texas 77002

Facility Location:
Junction City Clean Fuels LLC
92757 Highway 99
Junction City, Oregon 97448

Information Relied Upon:
Application Number: 72195
Dated: July 29, 2025

Land Use Compatibility Statement:
From: Lane County
Date: June 22, 2010

Permit Number: 203147
Permit Type: Standard
Primary SIC: 4922
Secondary SIC: 4911
Issuance Date: August 28, 2019
Expiration Date: August 28, 2024
Modification Date: September 22, 2025

Travis Knudsen, Executive Director

9/22/25
Effective Date

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

Title 37 Table 1 Code	Source Description
Part B: 48	Natural gas and oil production and processing and associated fuel burning equipment

ADDENDUM NO. 3
Non-NSR/PSD Non-Technical Permit Modification

In accordance with LRAPA 37-0066(4)(b)(A) of LRAPA's Rules and Regulations, Standard Air Contaminant Discharge Permit No. 203147 is hereby amended to change the name of the company in "Issued To" and "Facility Location" on the cover page of the permit from "**Equilon Enterprises LLC dba Shell Oil Products US (SOPUS)"** to "**Junction City Clean Fuels LLC"**. The company mailing address is also updated in "Issued To".

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

STANDARD AIR CONTAMINANT DISCHARGE PERMIT (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:
Equilon Enterprises LLC dba
Shell Oil Products US (SOPUS)
150 N. Dairy Ashford Road
Houston, Texas 77079

Information Relied Upon:
Modification Application Number: 69823
Date Received: September 27, 2023

Land Use Compatibility Statement:
From: Lane County
Dated: June 22, 2010

Plant Site Location:
Shell New Energies, Junction City
92757 Highway 99
Junction City, Oregon 97448

Fee Basis:
Title 37, Table 1:
Part B.25: Electric Power Generation from Combustion (excluding units used exclusively as emergency generators)
Part B.48: Natural gas and oil production and processing and associated fuel burning equipment

Permit Number: 203147
Permit Type: Standard
Primary SIC: 4911 Electrical Power Generation
Secondary SIC: 4922 Natural Gas Transmission
Date Issued: August 28, 2019
Expiration Date: August 28, 2024
Modification Date: January 8, 2024

Permitted Sources:
1 Engine Generator, Biogas-fired
1 Flare, Gas-fired
2 Boilers, 7.0 MMBtu/hr, Gas-fired
2 **Emergency** Generators, Gas-fired
1 Baghouse
2 Carbon Filters
Biogas generation and upgrade system

Issued By:

Susannah Sbragia, Interim Director

Effective Date:

January 8, 2024

ADDENDUM NO. 2
Non-NSR/PSD Simple Technical Permit Modification

In accordance with subparagraph 37-0066(4)(b)(B) of LRAPA's Rules and Regulations, the following changes have been made to the Standard Air Contaminant Discharge Permit (ACDP) No. 203147:

- Cover Page: Permitted Source Section – Removed 'biogas' from flare descriptor and changed 'Stand-by' Generators to 'Emergency' Generators;

- Condition 2 Table: Removed 'biogas' from Enclosed waste flare and in the Categorically Insignificant Activities section – Changed 'Stand-by' generators to 'Emergency' generators and inserted 'natural' gas-fired;
- Condition 11.a: Removed 'continuous', replaced 'utilizing biogas or natural gas' with 'propane', and removed 'If any excess emission events occur due to pilot flame ignition malfunction, then the flare must be operated with a continuous pilot flame regardless of the demand to combust biogas' from the condition;
- Condition 11.b: Removed 'supplemental fuel, either natural gas or';
- Categorically Insignificant Activities Section: Changed 'Stand-by' Generators to 'Emergency' Generators.
- Condition 19: Inserted 'natural' gas-fired and changed 'stand-by' generators to 'emergency' generators; and
- Condition 22: Changed 'stand-by' generators to 'emergency' generators and changed 'natural gas' to 'propane'.

All added changes are in **bold**.

Emission Unit Description

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

Emission Unit	Emission Unit Description	Pollution Control Device
EU-1	Biogas-fired Generator, Combined Heat and Power manufactured by 2G/MWM in 2012, Rated at 1,550 ekW, (at 1800 rpm, 60Hz)	None
EU-2	Enclosed waste flare	None
EU-3	Two (2) boilers, manufactured 2018, natural gas-fired, 7.0 MMBtu/hr	None
EU-4	Type 1 Feedstock Handling System	Baghouse, BH1
EU-5	Type 2 Feedstock Handling System	Carbon Filter, Odor Control
EU-7	Solid/Liquid Mixing Pump Unit Hoppers	Carbon Filter, Odor Control
EU-8	CO_2 Stripper Vessel, biogas upgrade vent	None
Fugitive Emissions	Paved Road Dust	None
Categorically Insignificant Activities	• Dewatering Tank Vent • Anaerobic digesters using green feedstock • Diesel Storage Tank • Four (4) Condensate Tanks • Two (2) **Emergency** Generators, natural gas-fired, 200 KW each	None

EU-2 Waste Gas Flare Requirements

11. The permittee must operate the excess biogas flare in EU-2 in a manner to maximize efficiency, as follows: [LRAPA 32-007(1)]

a. The flare must be operated with a pilot flame, utilizing **propane**, when there is a demand to combust biogas. When a pilot flame is being utilized, the pilot flame must be monitored using a thermocouple, or equivalent device, and the monitoring procedures must be included in the O&M Plan required by Condition 16. The flame must be monitored for on/off status and for flame failure, and the system equipped with alarms to signal such events.

b. The flares must be operated with propane to assist biogas combustion unless the heating value of the biogas is 200 btu/scf or greater. As necessary, the net heating value is determined by the method described in 40 CFR 60.18(f)(3).

c. The flares must be designed and operated with no visible emissions, as determined by EPA Method 22, except for periods not to exceed a total of five (5) minutes during any two (2) consecutive hours.

Categorically Insignificant Activity – **Emergency Generator**

19. The permittee must operate the **natural** gas-fired **emergency** generator(s) in the Categorically Insignificant Activity emission unit in accordance with the requirements specified in 40 CFR part 60 subpart JJJJ – Standards of Performance for Stationary Spark Ignition Internal Combustion (SI ICE) Engines.

Monitoring and Recordkeeping Requirements

22. *By the fifteenth (15th) day of each month,* the permittee must record the following information, maintain the records for a period of five (5) years at the plant site, and make the records available for inspection by authorized representatives of LRAPA upon request: [LRAPA 34-016 and 42-0080]

Emission Source	Recordkeeping	Minimum Recording Frequency
Biogas Generator (EU-1)	Biogas burned in the engine generator (MMBtu)	Monthly
	Hours of Operation for the engine generator (hrs)	Monthly
	Maintenance performed in accordance with the Subpart JJJJ NSPS in Condition 10.b	Upon occurrence
	Results of biogas fuel analysis for heat content and/or composition	Upon occurrence
Waste Biogas Flare, Enclosed (EU-2)	Biogas burned by the excess biogas flares (MMBtu)	Monthly
Boilers (EU-3)	Natural gas burned in the boilers (cubic feet)	Monthly
Emergency Generators (Categorically Insignificant Activity)	Maintenance conducted	As performed
	Maintenance Plan	Maintain current (non-certified engines only)

Emission Source	Recordkeeping	Minimum Recording Frequency
	Propane usage (hours)	Upon occurrence
Baghouse (EU-4)	Pressure drop readings (inches of water)	Monthly
	Inspections as required by Condition 13.b	Monthly
Carbon Filter Odor Control (EU-5 and EU-7) Ozone–UV Odor Control (EU-6)	Updated and Reviewed O&M Plan	Annually
Upgrade Vent (EU-8)	Hours of operation	Monthly
Boiler #3, Propane, Stand-by (EU-9)	Propane burned in the boilers (gallons)	Monthly
Waste Biogas Flares, Open (EU-10)	Biogas burned by the gas upgrade start-up biogas flares (MMBtu)	Monthly
Type 1 Feedstock, Type 2 Feedstock and Digestate Removal (Fugitive Emissions)	Number of loads received/outgoing	Annually
All Emission Units	Odor complaints received by the permittee	Upon occurrence
	EPA Method 9 or Method 22 visible emission observations	As performed

BE/cmw
1/8/2024

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:
Equilon Enterprises LLC dba
Shell Oil Products US (SOPUS)
150 N. Dairy Ashford Road
Houston, Texas 77079

Facility Location:
Shell New Energies, Junction City
92757 Highway 99
Junction City, Oregon 97448

Permit Number: 203147
Permit Type: Standard
Primary SIC: 4922 Natural Gas Transmission
Secondary SIC: 4911 Electrical Power Generation
Date Issued: August 28, 2019
Expiration Date: August 28, 2024
Modified Date: July 12, 2021

Information Relied Upon:
Application Number: 67193
Date Received: May 10, 2021

Land Use Compatibility Statement:
From: Lane County
Dated: June 22, 2010

Fee Basis:
Title 37, Table 1:
Part B.25: Electric Power Generation from Combustion (excluding units used exclusively as emergency generators)
Part B.48: Natural gas and oil production and processing and associated fuel burning equipment

Permitted Sources:
1 Engine Generator, Biogas-fired
1 Flare, Biogas/Gas-fired
2 Boilers, 7.0 MMBtu/hr, Gas-fired
2 Stand-by Generators, Gas-fired
1 Baghouse
2 Carbon Filters
Biogas generation and upgrade system

Issued By: Steven A. Dietrich
Steven A. Dietrich, Director

Effective Date: July 12, 2021

ADDENDUM NO. 1
NON-PSD/NSR BASIC TECHNICAL PERMIT MODIFICATION

In accordance with 37-0066(4)(b)(A) of LRAPA's Rules and Regulations, Standard Air Contaminant Discharge Permit No. 203147 is hereby amended to update the kilowatt rating of the stand-by generators, include previously omitted NSPS Subpart JJJJ language for EU-1, remove one waste biogas flare from EU-2, remove NSPS Subpart Dc references for EU-3, and to remove EU-6, EU-9, EU-10, and the

categorically insignificant diesel-fired fire pump engine. The cover page is amended to remove the equipment from the permitted sources list and to change natural gas transmission from the secondary SIC to the primary SIC. The permit has been modified as follows: Condition 2 has been amended to update the heat capacity of the boilers in EU-3 and to remove EU-6, EU-9, EU-10, and the fire pump engine; Condition 10 has been amended to include NSPS Subpart JJJJ testing language; Condition 11 has been modified to remove EU-10; Condition 12 has been amended to replace the NSPS Subpart Dc rule reference with an LRAPA Title 35 rule reference; Condition 21 has been removed; Conditions 22-27 have been updated and renumbered (now Conditions 21-26). All new language is in **bold.**

Emission Unit Description

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

Emission Unit	Emission Unit Description	Pollution Control Device
EU-1	Biogas-fired Generator, Combined Heat and Power manufactured by 2G/MWM in 2012, Rated at 1,550 ekW, (at 1800 rpm, 60Hz)	None
EU-2	Enclosed waste biogas flare	None
EU-3	Two (2) boilers, manufactured 2018, natural gas-fired, **7.0 MMBtu/hr**	None
EU-4	Type 1 Feedstock Handling System	Baghouse, BH1
EU-5	Type 2 Feedstock Handling System	Carbon Filter, Odor Control
EU-7	Solid/Liquid Mixing Pump Unit Hoppers	Carbon Filter, Odor Control
EU-8	CO_2 Stripper Vessel, biogas upgrade vent	None
Fugitive Emissions	Paved Road Dust	None
Categorically Insignificant Activities	• Dewatering Tank Vent • Anaerobic digesters using green feedstock • Diesel Storage Tank • Four (4) Condensate Tanks • Two (2) Stand-by generators, natural gas-fired, **200** KW each	None

EU-1 Biogas Generator Requirements

10. The permittee must operate the generator in EU-1 in accordance with the requirements specified in the Spark Ignition Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines (SI-RICE) NSPS (40 CFR 60 Subpart JJJJ).

…

c. The permittee must conduct performance testing every 8,760 hours or 3 years, whichever comes first, to demonstrate compliance with the emission standards in Condition 10.a. [40 CFR 60.4243(b)(2)(ii)]

i. Each performance test must be conducted within 10 percent of 100 percent peak (or the highest achievable) load and according to the requirements in 40 CFR 60.8 and under the specific conditions that are specified by Table 2 of Subpart JJJJ. [40 CFR 60.4244(a)]

ii. The permittee may not conduct performance tests during periods of startup, shutdown, or malfunction, as specified in 40 CFR 60.8(c). If the stationary SI internal combustion engine is non-operational, the permittee does not need to start up the engine solely to conduct a performance test; however, the permittee must conduct the performance test immediately upon startup of the engine. [40 CFR 60.4244(b)]

iii. The permittee must conduct three separate test runs for each performance test required in this section, as specified in 40 CFR 60.8(f). Each test run must be conducted within 10 percent of 100 percent peak (or the highest achievable) load and last at least 1 hour. [40 CFR 60.4244(c)]

EU-2 Waste Gas Flare Requirements

11. The permittee must operate the excess biogas flare in EU-2 in a manner to maximize efficiency, as follows: [LRAPA 32-007(1)]

a. The flare must be operated with a continuous pilot flame, utilizing biogas or natural gas, when there is a demand to combust biogas. The pilot flame must be continuously monitored using a thermocouple, or equivalent device, and the monitoring procedures must be included in the O&M Plan required by Condition 16. The flame must be monitored for on/off status and for flame failure, and the system equipped with alarms to signal such events. If any excess emission events occur due to pilot flame ignition malfunction, then the flare must be operated with a continuous pilot flame regardless of the demand to combust biogas.

b. The flare must be operated with supplemental fuel, either natural gas or propane, to assist biogas combustion unless the heating value of the biogas is 200 btu/scf or greater. As necessary, the net heating value is determined by the method described in 40 CFR 60.18(f)(3).

c. The flare must be designed and operated with no visible emissions, as determined by EPA Method 22, except for periods not to exceed a total of five (5) minutes during any two (2) consecutive hours.

EU-3 Boiler Requirements

12. **The permittee must record and maintain records of the amount of natural gas combusted during each calendar month in the boilers in EU-3. [LRAPA 35-0120(1)]**

Monitoring and Recordkeeping Requirements

21. *By the fifteenth (15th) day of each month,* the permittee must record the following information, maintain the records for a period of five (5) years at the plant site, and make the records available for inspection by authorized representatives of LRAPA upon request: [LRAPA 34-016 and 42-0080]

Emission Source	Recordkeeping	Minimum Recording Frequency
Biogas Generator (EU-1)	Biogas burned in the engine generator (MMBtu)	Monthly
	Hours of Operation for the engine generator (hrs)	Monthly
	Maintenance performed in accordance with the Subpart JJJJ NSPS in Condition 10.b	Upon occurrence
	Results of biogas fuel analysis for heat content and/or composition	Upon occurrence
Waste Biogas Flare, Enclosed (EU-2)	Biogas burned by the excess biogas flare (MMBtu)	Monthly
Boilers (EU-3)	Natural gas burned in the boilers (cubic feet)	Monthly
Stand-by Generators (Categorically Insignificant Activity)	Maintenance conducted	As performed
	Maintenance Plan	Maintain current (non-certified engines only)
	Natural gas usage (hours)	Upon occurrence
Baghouse (EU-4)	Pressure drop readings (inches of water)	Monthly
	Inspections as required by Condition 13.b	Monthly
Carbon Filter Odor Control (EU-5 and EU-7)	Updated and Reviewed O&M Plan	Annually
Upgrade Vent (EU-8)	Hours of operation	Monthly
Type 1 Feedstock, Type 2 Feedstock and Digestate Removal (Fugitive Emissions)	Number of loads received/outgoing	Annually

Emission Source	Recordkeeping	Minimum Recording Frequency
All Emission Units	Odor complaints received by the permittee	Upon occurrence
	EPA Method 9 or Method 22 visible emission observations	As performed

22. The permittee must use the following emission factors to estimate emissions in accordance with Condition 4: [LRAPA 34-016 and 42-0080]

Emission Unit[1]	Pollutant	Emission Factor	Emission Factor Units	Reference
Biogas Generator (EU-1)	$PM/PM_{10}/PM_{2.5}$	0.008	lb/MMBtu	Manufacturer
	SO_x	0.2395	lb/MMBtu	Source Gas Analyzer Data
	NO_x	0.552	lb/MMBtu	ST Data 2014-2018
	VOC[2]	0.017	lb/MMBtu	ST Data 2014-2018
	CO	0.554	lb/MMBtu	ST Data 2014-2018
Waste Gas Flare (EU-2)	$PM/PM_{10}/PM_{2.5}$	17	lb/MMscf Methane	AP-42 Table 2.4-5
	SO_x	0.2395	lb/MMBtu	Source Gas Analyzer Data
	NO_x	40	lb/MMscf Methane	AP-42 Table 2.4-5
	VOC	0.084	lb/MMBtu Biogas	AP-42 Table 1.4-2
	CO	750	lb/MMscf Methane	AP-42 Table 2.4-5
Boiler #1 & Boiler #2 (EU-3)	$PM/PM_{10}/PM_{2.5}$	7.6	lb/MMscf	AP-42 Table 1.4-2
	SO_x	0.6	lb/MMscf	AP-42 Table 1.4-2
	NO_x	50	lb/MMscf	AP-42 Table 1.4-1
	VOC	5.5	lb/MMscf	AP-42 Table 1.4-2
	CO	84	lb/MMscf	AP-42 Table 1.4-1
Fugitive Emissions (Type 1 Feedstock, Type 2 Feedstock, Facility Traffic)	PM	1.6388	lb/VMT	AP-42 13.2.1
	PM_{10}	0.3278	lb/VMT	AP-42 13.2.1
	$PM_{2.5}$	0.0804	lb/VMT	AP-42 13.2.1
	--	0.45	VMT/load	Source Estimate
Upgrade Vent (EU-8)	VOC	0.31	lb/hr	Source Estimate

[1]NOTE: Emission factors are not listed for the Categorically Insignificant Activity emission units since emissions from these types of activities are excluded from PSEL compliance monitoring. [LRAPA 42-0035(5)]

[2]NOTE: VOC as defined in 40 CFR 51.100(s). For the purposes of Subpart JJJJ, when calculating emissions of VOC of EU-1, emissions of formaldehyde should not be included.

Reporting Requirements

23. *By March 15th of each year,* an annual report must be submitted with the information as required per Conditions 4, 17, **21**, and G15. The annual report must also include greenhouse gas emissions calculations as required by OAR 340-215-0030. [LRAPA 34-016]

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

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

Outdoor Burning

25. The permittee is prohibited from conducting outdoor burning, except as may be allowed by LRAPA Title 47. [LRAPA 47-001]

Fee Schedule

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

KE/cmw
7/12/2021

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

Standard
AIR CONTAMINANT DISCHARGE PERMIT

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:
Equilon Enterprises LLC dba
Shell Oil Products US (SOPUS)
150 N. Dairy Ashford Road
Houston, Texas 77079

Information Relied Upon:
Renewal Application Number: 61237
Date Received: February 8, 2016

Modification Application Number: 64258
Date Received: September 28, 2018

Land Use Compatibility Statement:
From: Lane County
Dated: June 22, 2010

Plant Site Location:
Shell New Energies, Junction City
92757 Highway 99
Junction City, Oregon 97448

Fee Basis:
Title 37, Table 1:
Part B.25: Electric Power Generation from Combustion (excluding units used exclusively as emergency generators)
Part B.48: Natural gas and oil production and processing and associated fuel burning equipment

Permit Number: 203147
Permit Type: Standard
Primary SIC: 4911 Electrical Power Generation
Secondary SIC: 4922 Natural Gas Transmission
Date Issued: August 28, 2019
Expiration Date: August 28, 2024

Permitted Sources:
1 Engine Generator, Biogas-fired
4 Flares, Biogas/Gas-fired
2 Boilers, 10 MMBtu/hr, Gas-fired
2 Stand-by Generators, Gas-fired
1 Baghouse
2 Carbon Filters
1 Ozone-UV Filter
Biogas generation and upgrade system

Issued By: _____
Merlyn L. Hough, Director

Effective Date: AUG 28 2019

Permitted Activities

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

Emission Unit Description

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

Emission Unit	Emission Unit Description	Pollution Control Device
EU-1	Biogas-fired Generator, Combined Heat and Power manufactured by 2G/MWM in 2012, Rated at 1,550 ekW, (at 1800 rpm, 60Hz)	None
EU-2	Two (2) enclosed waste biogas flares	None
EU-3	Two (2) boilers, manufactured 2018, natural gas-fired, 10 MMBtu/hr	None
EU-4	Type 1 Feedstock Handling System	Baghouse, BH1
EU-5	Type 2 Feedstock Handling System	Carbon Filter, Odor Control
EU-6	Type 3 Feedstock Handling System	Ozone-UV, Odor Control
EU-7	Solid/Liquid Mixing Pump Unit Hoppers	Carbon Filter, Odor Control
EU-8	CO_2 Stripper Vessel, biogas upgrade vent	None
EU-9	Boiler #3, Propane, Stand-by	None
EU-10	Two (2) open waste biogas flares	None
Fugitive Emissions	Paved Road Dust	None
Categorically Insignificant Activities	• Dewatering Tank Vent • Anaerobic digesters using green feedstock • Diesel Storage Tank • Four (4) Condensate Tanks • Emergency (2) Stand-by generators, natural gas-fired, 250 KW each • Fire pump engine, diesel-fired, 210 HP	None

Plant Site Emission Limits (PSELs)

3. The total emissions from the plant site must not exceed the following 12-month rolling limits: [LRAPA 42-0040]

Annual Plant Site Emissions Limits (PSELs)
(tons/year)

PM	PM_{10}	$PM_{2.5}$	SO_2	NOx	VOC	CO	Single HAP	Total HAP	GHG
24	14	9	39	39	39	99	9	24	74,000

PSEL Monitoring and Compliance

4. The permittee must calculate the pollutant mass emissions listed in Condition 3, except for GHGs, on a 12-month rolling basis using the following equation for all processes: [LRAPA 42-0080(4)(c)]

$$E = \sum_{i=1}^{12} \frac{EF \bullet P_i}{K}$$

where,

E	=	Emissions in tons/year;
Σ	=	Symbol representing “summation of”;
i	=	Month, beginning with the most recent, summing for 12 preceding, consecutive calendar months;
EF	=	Pollutant emissions factor (see Condition 23);
P	=	Process production (recorded per Condition 22);
K	=	Conversion factor of 2000 pounds per 1 ton.

Performance Standards and Limitations

5. The permittee must not allow emissions from any air contaminant source to equal or exceed 20 percent opacity for a period or periods aggregating more than three minutes in any one hour. [LRAPA 32-010(3)]

6. The permittee must ensure that particulate matter emissions from any air contaminant source, other than fuel burning equipment and fugitive emissions, that is installed, constructed or modified after April 16, 2015 do not exceed 0.10 grains per dry standard cubic foot. [LRAPA 32-015(2)(c)]

7. Particulate matter emissions from any fuel burning equipment installed, constructed, or modified on or after June 1, 1970 but prior to April 16, 2015 must not exceed 0.14 grains per dry standard cubic foot, corrected to 12% CO_2 or 50% excess air. [LRAPA 32-030(1)(b)]

8. Particulate matter emissions from any fuel burning equipment installed, constructed, or modified on or after April 16, 2015 must not exceed 0.10 grains per dry standard cubic foot, corrected to 12% CO_2 or 50% excess air. [LRAPA 32-030(2)]

EU-1 Biogas Generator Requirements

9. The combined heat and power generator in EU-1 must be tuned at least once per calendar year. The tune-up must include an inspection of the gas conditioning systems, including the desulfurization scrubbing towers and the carbon filter canisters. [LRAPA 32-007]

10. The permittee must operate the generator in EU-1 in accordance with the requirements specified in the Spark Ignition Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines (SI-RICE) NSPS (40 CFR 60 Subpart JJJJ).

    a. The engine must meet the following emission standards from Subpart JJJJ, Table 1 for landfill/digester gas engines with maximum engine power greater than or equal to 500 Hp and manufactured after July 1, 2010: [40 CFR 60.4233(f)(5)]

        i. NO_x emissions must be less than 2.0 g/Hp-hr or 150 ppmvd at 15% O_2;

        ii. CO emissions must be less than 5.0 g/Hp-hr or 610 ppmvd at 15% O_2; and

        iii. VOC emissions must be less than 1.0 g/Hp-hr or 80 ppmvd at 15% O_2. For purposes of this condition, when calculating VOC emissions, emissions of formaldehyde should not be included.

    b. The permittee must keep a maintenance plan and records of conducted maintenance and must, to the extent practicable, maintain and operate the engine in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practices for minimizing emissions. [40 CFR 60.4243(b)(2)(ii)]

    c. The permittee must conduct performance testing every 8,760 hours or 3 years, whichever comes first, to demonstrate compliance with the emission standards in Condition 10.a. [40 CFR 60.4243(b)(2)(ii)]

    d. All testing must be in accordance with the requirements and methods specified in 40 CFR 60.4244 and the Oregon DEQ *Source Sampling Manual*. [LRAPA 35-0120(3)]

EU-2 and EU-10 Waste Gas Flares Requirements

11. The permittee must operate the excess biogas flares in EU-2 and EU-10 in a manner to maximize efficiency, as follows: [LRAPA 32-007(1)]

    a. The flares must be operated with a continuous pilot flame, utilizing biogas or natural gas, when there is a demand to combust biogas. The pilot flame must be continuously monitored using a thermocouple, or equivalent device, and the monitoring procedures must be included in the O&M Plan required by Condition 16. The flame must be monitored for on/off status and for flame failure, and the system equipped with alarms to signal such events. If any excess emission events occur due to pilot flame ignition malfunction, then the flare must be operated with a continuous pilot flame regardless of the demand to combust biogas.

    b. The flares must be operated with supplemental fuel, either natural gas or propane, to assist biogas combustion unless the heating value of the biogas is 200 btu/scf or greater.

As necessary, the net heating value is determined by the method described in 40 CFR 60.18(f)(3).

c. The flares must be designed and operated with no visible emissions, as determined by EPA Method 22, except for periods not to exceed a total of five (5) minutes during any two (2) consecutive hours.

EU-3 Boiler Requirements

12. The permittee must operate the boilers in EU-3 in accordance with the following reporting and recordkeeping requirement specified in the Standards of Performance for Small Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units NSPS (40 CFR 60 Subpart Dc):

a. The permittee must record and maintain records of the amount of each fuel combusted during each calendar month. [40 CFR 60.48c(g)(2)]

EU-4 Baghouse Operation and Maintenance Requirements

13. The permittee must demonstrate continuous operation of the baghouse BH1 to control particulate matter emissions from the Type 1 Feedstock handling process while EU-4 is operating. To assure proper operation of the baghouse, the permittee must: [LRAPA 32-007(1)]

a. Document monthly pressure drop observations (in inches of water);

b. Conduct monthly inspections of all baghouses for wear, plugging, abrasion and integrity of mechanical and ancillary systems; and

c. Follow an LRAPA-approved parameter action level program for the baghouse in EU-4. The plan must be included with the Operation and Maintenance (O&M) Plan required by Condition 16.

EU-5, EU-6 and EU-7 Odor Control Systems Operation and Maintenance Requirements

14. The permittee must continuously operate the EU-5, EU-6 and EU-7 odor control systems unless an operational schedule is established and allowed under the Operation and Maintenance (O&M) Plan required by Condition 16. [LRAPA 32-007(1)]

15. The operation of the carbon filter or ozone-UV odor control systems must be in accordance with the excess emissions provisions in Conditions G11 through G18. [LRAPA Title 36]

Operation and Maintenance (O&M) Plan

16. The permittee must follow an O&M Plan for air pollution control devices at the facility and submit it to LRAPA for approval. The O&M Plan must include, but is not limited to, the following: [LRAPA 32-007]

a. Description of operating and maintenance procedures, including startup and shutdown, of air emission control equipment such as piping, ductwork, fans, carbon units, ozone generators, UV light, baghouse and flares. A schedule of control equipment inspections and routine maintenance must be provided in the O&M Plan.

b. Corrective actions that will be used in the event that the control equipment is not performing at the highest reasonable efficiency and effectiveness to minimize emissions.

c. Flow rates, temperatures, or other physical or chemical parameters related to the operation of air pollution control equipment and emission reduction processes.

d. An appendix containing example forms used to record inspections, maintenance, and corrective actions.

17. The O&M Plan must be reviewed by the permittee at least annually and updates must be submitted to LRAPA by March 15th each year. [LRAPA 32-007]

18. A log of inspections, routine maintenance, and corrective actions must be maintained by the permittee for a period of at least five (5) years. [LRAPA 32-007]

Categorically Insignificant Activity – Stand-by Generators

19. The permittee must operate the gas-fired stand-by generators in the Categorically Insignificant Activity emission unit in accordance with the requirements specified in the Spark Ignition Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines (SI-RICE) NSPS (40 CFR 60 Subpart JJJJ).

a. The permittee must comply with the emission standards in Table 1 of the subpart for the stand-by stationary spark ignition internal combustion engines (SI ICE) in the Categorically Insignificant Activity emission unit: [40 CFR 60.4233(e)]

Maximum Engine Power	Manufacture date	Emission Standards[a]					
		(g/HP-hr)			ppmvd at 15% O_2		
		NO_X	CO	VOC	NO_X	CO	VOC
100≤HP<500	1/1/2011	1.0	2.0	0.7	82	270	60

[a]The permittee may choose to comply with the emission standards in units of either g/HP-hr or ppmvd at 15 percent O_2.

b. The permittee must operate and maintain stationary SI ICE that achieve the emissions standards as required in Condition 19.a over the entire life of the engine. [40 CFR 60.4234]

c. The permittee must demonstrate compliance with Condition 19.a according to one of the methods specified in Conditions 19.c.i and Condition 19.c.ii below. [40 CFR 60.4243(b)]

i. The permittee purchases an engine certified according to procedures specified in 40 CFR 60 Subpart JJJJ, for the same model year and demonstrating compliance according to one of the methods specified in Conditions 19.c.i.A or 19.c.i.B. [40 CFR 60.4243(b)(1)]

A. If the permittee operates and maintains the certified stationary SI internal combustion engine and control device according to the manufacturer's emission-related written instructions, the permittee must keep records of conducted maintenance to demonstrate compliance, but no performance testing is required. The permittee must also meet the requirements as specified in 40 CFR part 1068, subparts A through D, as they apply. If

the permittee adjusts engine settings according to and consistent with the manufacturer's instructions, the stationary SI internal combustion engine will not be considered out of compliance. [40 CFR 60.4243(a)(1)]

B. If the permittee does not operate and maintain the certified stationary SI internal combustion engine and control device according to the manufacturer's emission-related written instructions, the engine will be considered a non-certified engine, and the permittee must demonstrate compliance according to Condition 19.c.i.B.a. [40 CFR 60.4243(a)(2)]

a. The permittee must keep a maintenance plan and records of conducted maintenance and must, to the extent practicable, maintain and operate the engine in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions. In addition, the permittee must conduct an initial performance test within one (1) year of engine startup to demonstrate compliance. [40 CFR 60.4243(a)(2)(ii)]

ii. The permittee purchases a non-certified engine, demonstrating compliance with the emission standards specified in Condition 19.a according to the testing requirements specified in 40 CFR 60.4244, as applicable, and according to Condition 19.c.ii.A. [40 CFR 60.4243(b)(2)]

A. The permittee must keep a maintenance plan and records of conducted maintenance and must, to the extent practicable, maintain and operate the engine in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions. In addition, the permittee must conduct an initial performance test to demonstrate compliance. [40 CFR 60.4243(b)(2)(i)]

d. If the permittee is required to conduct a performance test per Conditions 19.c.i.B.a or 19.c.ii.A, the following procedures must be followed: [40 CFR 60.4244]

i. Each performance test must be conducted within 10 percent of 100 percent peak (or the highest achievable) load and according to the requirements in 40 CFR 60.8 and under the specific conditions that are specified by Table 2 to the subpart. [40 CFR 60.4244(a)]

ii. The permittee may not conduct performance tests during periods of startup, shutdown, or malfunction, as specified in 40 CFR 60.8(c). If the stationary SI internal combustion engine is non-operational, the permittee does not need to startup the engine solely to conduct a performance test; however, the permittee must conduct the performance test immediately upon startup of the engine. [40 CFR 60.4244(b)]

iii. The permittee must conduct three separate test runs for each performance test required in this section, as specified in 40 CFR 60.8(f). Each test run must be conducted within 10 percent of 100 percent peak (or the highest achievable) load and last at least one (1) hour. [40 CFR 60.4244(c)]

iv. All testing must be in accordance with the requirements and methods specified in 40 CFR 60.4244 and the Oregon DEQ *Source Sampling Manual*. [LRAPA 35-0120(3)]

e. If the permittee purchases a non-certified engine or does not operate and maintain the certified stationary SI internal combustion engine and control device according to the manufacturer's written emission-related instructions, the permittee is required to perform initial performance testing as indicated in Conditions 19.c.i.B.a and 19.c.ii.A, but the permittee is not required to conduct subsequent performance testing unless the stationary engine is rebuilt or undergoes major repair or maintenance. A rebuilt stationary SI ICE means an engine that has been rebuilt as that term is defined in 40 CFR 94.11(a). [40 CFR 60.4244(f)]

f. The permittee may operate the stationary SI natural gas fired engines using propane for a maximum of 100 hours per year as an alternative fuel solely during emergency operations, but must keep records of such use. If propane is used for more than 100 hours per year in an engine that is not certified to the emission standards when using propane, the permittee is required to conduct a performance test to demonstrate compliance with the emission standards of 40 CFR 60.4233. [40 CFR 60.4243(e)]

20. The permittee must keep records of the following information for all the stationary SI ICE in the Categorically Insignificant emission unit: [40 CFR 60.4245(a)]

a. All notifications submitted to comply with the subpart and all documentation supporting any notification; [40 CFR 60.4245(a)(1)]

b. Maintenance conducted on the engine; [40 CFR 60.4245(a)(2)]

c. If the stationary SI internal combustion engine is a certified engine, documentation from the manufacturer that the engine is certified to meet the emission standards and information as required in 40 CFR parts 90, 1048, 1054, and 1060, as applicable; and [40 CFR 60.4245(a)(3)]

d. If the stationary SI internal combustion engine is not a certified engine or is a certified engine operating in a non-certified manner and subject to 40 CFR 60.4243(a)(2), documentation that the engine meets the emission standards. [40 CFR 60.4245(a)(4)]

<u>Categorically Insignificant Activity – Fire Pump Engine</u>

21. The diesel-fired fire pump engine in the Categorically Insignificant Activity emission unit must meet all applicable requirements for a fire pump engine and an “emergency stationary ICE” as defined in 40 CFR 60 Subpart IIII - Standards of Performance for Stationary Compression Ignition Internal Combustion Engines. [40 CFR 60.4219]

a. The permittee must comply with following emissions standards from Table 4 of the subpart for the diesel-fired fire pump engine in the Categorically Insignificant Activity emission unit: [40 CFR 60.4205(c)]

Maximum Engine Power	Model Year(s)	Emission Standards (g/HP-hr)	
		$NMHC+NO_X$	PM
175<HP<300	2009+	3.0	0.15

b. The permittee must use diesel fuel with a maximum sulfur content of 15 ppm, meeting the requirements of 40 CFR 80.510(b) for nonroad diesel fuel. [40 CFR 60.4207(b)]

c. There is no time limit on the use of emergency stationary ICE in emergency situations. [40 CFR 60.4211(f)(1)]

d. Emergency stationary ICE may be operated for the purpose of maintenance checks and readiness testing, provided that the tests are recommended by the manufacturer, the vendor or the insurance company associated with the engine. Required maintenance and testing of such units is limited to 50 hours per year.

e. The permittee is prohibited from using the emergency stationary ICE for any non-emergency use including but not limited to peak shaving, demand response operation, and/or generation of income from the sale of power. To perform such an activity, the permittee must first obtain a modified permit that appropriately addresses and allows this activity. [40 CFR 60.4211(f)(3)]

f. The permittee must document how many hours are spent for emergency operation, including what classified the operation as emergency and how many hours are spent for non-emergency operation used for maintenance checks and readiness testing. [40 CRF 60.4214(b)]

Monitoring and Recordkeeping Requirements

22. ***By the fifteenth (15th) day of each month,*** the permittee must record the following information, maintain the records for a period of five (5) years at the plant site, and make the records available for inspection by authorized representatives of LRAPA upon request: [LRAPA 34-016 and 42-0080]

Emission Source	Recordkeeping	Minimum Recording Frequency
Biogas Generator (EU-1)	Biogas burned in the engine generator (MMBtu)	Monthly
	Hours of Operation for the engine generator (hrs)	Monthly
	Maintenance performed in accordance with the Subpart JJJJ NSPS in Condition 10.b	Upon occurrence
	Results of biogas fuel analysis for heat content and/or composition	Upon occurrence
Waste Biogas Flares, Enclosed (EU-2)	Biogas burned by the excess biogas flares (MMBtu)	Monthly
Boilers (EU-3)	Natural gas burned in the boilers (cubic feet)	Monthly
Stand-by Generator (Categorically Insignificant Activity)	Maintenance conducted	As performed
	Maintenance Plan	Maintain current (non-certified engines only)
	Propane usage (hours)	Upon occurrence

Emission Source	Recordkeeping	Minimum Recording Frequency
Baghouse (EU-4)	Pressure drop readings (inches of water)	Monthly
	Inspections as required by Condition 13.b	Monthly
Carbon Filter Odor Control (EU-5 and EU-7) Ozone–UV Odor Control (EU-6)	Updated and Reviewed O&M Plan	Annually
Upgrade Vent (EU-8)	Hours of operation	Monthly
Boiler #3, Propane, Stand-by (EU-9)	Propane burned in the boilers (gallons)	Monthly
Waste Biogas Flares, Open (EU-10)	Biogas burned by the gas upgrade start-up biogas flares (MMBtu)	Monthly
Type 1 Feedstock, Type 2 Feedstock and Digestate Removal (Fugitive Emissions)	Number of loads received/outgoing	Annually
All Emission Units	Odor complaints received by the permittee	Upon occurrence
	EPA Method 9 or Method 22 visible emission observations	As performed

23. The permittee must use the following emission factors to estimate emissions in accordance with Condition 4: [LRAPA 34-016 and 42-0080]

Emission Unit[1]	Pollutant	Emission Factor	Emission Factor Units	Reference
Biogas Generator (EU-1)	$PM/PM_{10}/PM_{2.5}$	0.008	lb/MMBtu	Manufacturer
	SO_x	0.2395	lb/MMBtu	Source Gas Analyzer Data
	NO_x	0.552	lb/MMBtu	ST Data 2014-2018
	VOC[2]	0.017	lb/MMBtu	ST Data 2014-2018
	CO	0.554	lb/MMBtu	ST Data 2014-2018
Waste Gas Flares (EU-2 & EU-10)	$PM/PM_{10}/PM_{2.5}$	17	lb/MMscf Methane	AP-42 Table 2.4-5
	SO_x	0.2395	lb/MMBtu	Source Gas Analyzer Data
	NO_x	40	lb/MMscf Methane	AP-42 Table 2.4-5
	VOC	0.084	lb/MMBtu Biogas	AP-42 Table 1.4-2
	CO	750	lb/MMscf Methane	AP-42 Table 2.4-5

Emission Unit[1]	Pollutant	Emission Factor	Emission Factor Units	Reference
Boiler #1 & Boiler #2 (EU-3)	$PM/PM_{10}/PM_{2.5}$	7.6	lb/MMscf	AP-42 Table 1.4-2
	SO_x	0.6	lb/MMscf	AP-42 Table 1.4-2
	NO_x	50	lb/MMscf	AP-42 Table 1.4-1
	VOC	5.5	lb/MMscf	AP-42 Table 1.4-2
	CO	84	lb/MMscf	AP-42 Table 1.4-1
Boiler #3 (EU-9)	$PM/PM_{10}/PM_{2.5}$	0.7	$lb/10^3$ gallon	AP-42 Table 1.5-1
	SOx	0.054	$lb/10^3$ gallon	AP-42 Table 1.5-1
	NO_x	13	$lb/10^3$ gallon	AP-42 Table 1.5-1
	VOC	1.0	$lb/10^3$ gallon	AP-42 Table 1.5-1
	CO	7.5	$lb/10^3$ gallon	AP-42 Table 1.5-1
Fugitive Emissions (Type 1 Feedstock, Type 2 Feedstock, Facility Traffic)	PM	1.6388	lb/VMT	AP-42 13.2.1
	PM_{10}	0.3278	lb/VMT	AP-42 13.2.1
	$PM_{2.5}$	0.0804	lb/VMT	AP-42 13.2.1
	--	0.45	VMT/load	Source Estimate
Upgrade Vent (EU-8)	VOC	0.31	lb/hr	Source Estimate

[1]NOTE: Emission factors are not listed for the Categorically Insignificant Activity emission units since emissions from these types of activities are excluded from PSEL compliance monitoring. [LRAPA 42-0035(5)]

[2]NOTE: VOC as defined in 40 CFR 51.100(s). For the purposes of Subpart JJJJ, when calculating emissions of VOC of EU-1, emissions of formaldehyde should not be included.

Reporting Requirements

24. ***By March 15th of each year,*** an annual report must be submitted with the information as required per Conditions 4, 17, 22, and G15. The annual report must also include greenhouse gas emissions calculations as required by OAR 340-215-0030. [LRAPA 34-016]

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

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

Outdoor Burning

26. The permittee is prohibited from conducting outdoor burning, except as may be allowed by LRAPA Title 47. [LRAPA 47-001]

Fee Schedule

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

KE/cmw
08/28/2019

ABBREVIATIONS, ACRONYMS AND DEFINTIONS

ACDP	Air Contaminant Discharge Permit
Btu	British thermal unit
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CO	Carbon monoxide
CO_2	Carbon dioxide
CO_2e	Carbon dioxide equivalent
DEQ	Oregon Department of Environmental Quality
dscf	Dry standard cubic foot of gas volume
EF	Emission factor
EPA	US Environmental Protection Agency
EU	Emission unit
FCAA	Federal Clean Air Act
GHG	Greenhouse gases
gr/dscf	Grains per dry standard cubic foot (1 pound=7000 grains)
HAP	Hazardous Air Pollutant as defined by LRAPA Title 44
lb	Pound(s)
LRAPA	Lane Regional Air Protection Agency
MM	Million
MMBtu	Million British thermal units
N/A	Not applicable
NAICS	North American Industry Classification System
NESHAP	National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants
NO_X	Nitrogen oxides
NSPS	New Source Performance Standard
NSR	New Source Review
O_2	Oxygen
OAR	Oregon Administrative Rules
ORS	Oregon Revised Statutes
O&M	Operation and maintenance
PM	Particulate matter
PM_{10}	Particulate matter less than 10 microns in size
$PM_{2.5}$	Particulate matter less than 2.5 microns in size
ppm	Part per million
PSD	Prevention of Significant Deterioration
PSEL	Plant Site Emission Limit
PTE	Potential to Emit
scf	Standard cubic foot
SDS	Safety Data Sheet
SER	Significant Emission Rate
Short ton	Equivalent to ton/year (1 short ton=2000 pounds)
SIC	Standard Industrial Code
SIP	State Implementation Plan
SO_2	Sulfur dioxide
TACT	Typically Achievable Control Technology
Type 1 Feedstock	Yard and garden wastes, wood wastes, agricultural crop residues, wax-coated cardboard, vegetative food wastes; digestate from Type 1 feedstocks
Type 2 Feedstock	Manure and bedding; also digestate from Type 2 feedstocks
Type 3 Feedstock	Source-separated mixed food waste, meat, eggs, dairy products, mortality; also, digestate from Type 3 feedstocks
VE	Visible emissions
VOC	Volatile organic compound
year	A period consisting of any 12-consecutive calendar months

GENERAL PERMIT CONDITIONS

General Conditions and Disclaimers

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

G2. The permittee must allow the Director or his/her authorized representatives access to the plant site and pertinent records at all reasonable times for the purpose of making inspections, surveys, collecting samples, obtaining data, reviewing and copying air contaminant discharge records and otherwise conducting necessary functions related to this permit in accordance with ORS 468.095. [LRAPA 13-020(1)(h)]

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

Performance Standards and Emission Limits

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Excess Emissions: General Policy

G11. Emissions of air contaminants in excess of applicable standards or permit conditions are unauthorized and are subject to enforcement action, pursuant to LRAPA 36-010 and 36-030.

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

Excess Emissions: Notification and Record-keeping

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

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

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

c. Follow-up reporting, if required by LRAPA, must contain all information required by Condition G15.

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

G14. Any excess emissions which could endanger public health or safety must immediately be reported to the Oregon Emergency Response System (OERS) at 1-800-452-0311.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Excess Emissions: Scheduled Maintenance

G16. If the permittee anticipates that scheduled maintenance of air contaminant sources or air pollution control devices may result in excess emissions, the permittee must obtain prior LRAPA authorization of procedures that will be used to minimize excess emissions. Application for approval of procedures associated with the scheduled maintenance must be submitted and received by LRAPA in writing at least seventy-two (72) hours prior to the event. The application must include the following: [LRAPA 36-015(1)]

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

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

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

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

G17. No scheduled maintenance associated with the approved procedures in Condition G16 that is likely to result in excess emissions may occur during any period in which an Air Pollution Alert, Air Pollution Warning, or Air Pollution Emergency has been declared, or during an announced yellow or red woodstove advisory period, in areas determined by LRAPA as $PM_{2.5}$ or PM_{10} nonattainment areas. [LRAPA 36-015(6)]

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

Air Pollution Emergencies

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

Notification of Construction/Modification

G20. The permittee must notify LRAPA in writing using an LRAPA “Notice of Intent to Construct” form, or other permit application forms and obtain approval in accordance with LRAPA 34-010 and 34-

034 through 34-038 before:

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

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

c. constructing or modifying any pollution control equipment.

Notification of Name Change

G21. The permittee must notify LRAPA in writing, using an LRAPA Application for Administrative Amendment to ACDP form, within 60 days after legal change of the registered name of the company with the Corporation Division of the State of Oregon. [LRAPA 37-0030(4)]

Applicable administrative fees must be submitted with an application for the name change.

Permit Renewal

G22. Application for renewal of this permit must be submitted not less than 120 days prior to the permit expiration date for Simple ACDPs, and 180 days prior to the permit expiration date for Standard ACDP. [LRAPA 37-0040(2)(b)]

G23. A source may not be operated after the expiration date of a permit, unless any of the following occur prior to the expiration date of the permit: [LRAPA 37-0082(1)(a)]

a. A timely and complete application for renewal or for an LRAPA Title V Operating Permit has been submitted; or
b. Another type of permit, ACDP or Title V, has been issued authorizing operation of the source.

G24. For a source operating under an ACDP or LRAPA Title V Operating Permit, a requirement established in an earlier ACDP remains in effect notwithstanding expiration of the ACDP, unless the provision expires by its terms or unless the provision is modified or terminated according to the procedures used to establish the requirement initially. [LRAPA 37-0082(1)(c)

G25. Any permittee who fails to submit any relevant facts or who has submitted incorrect information in a permit application must, upon becoming aware of such failure or incorrect submittal, promptly submit such supplementary facts or corrected information. [LRAPA 37-0040(4)]

Termination Conditions

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

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

b. Written request of the permittee, if LRAPA determines that a permit is no longer required;

c. Failure to submit a timely application for permit renewal. Termination is effective on the permit expiration date; or;

d. Failure to pay annual fees within 90 days of invoice by LRAPA, unless prior arrangements for payment have been approved in writing by LRAPA.

G27. If LRAPA determines that a permittee is in noncompliance with the terms of the permit, submitted false information in the application or other required documentation, or is in violation of any applicable rule or statute, LRAPA may revoke the permit. LRAPA will provide notice of the intent to revoke the permit to the permittee under LRAPA Title 31. The notice will include the reasons why the permit will be revoked, and include an opportunity for the permittee to request a contested case hearing prior to the revocation. A written request for hearing must be received by LRAPA within 60 days from service of the notice on the permittee, and must state the grounds of the request. The hearing will be conducted as a contested case hearing under ORS 183.413 through 183.470 and LRAPA Title 14. The permit will continue in effect until the 60th day after service of the notice on the permittee, if the permittee does not timely request a hearing, or until a final order is issued if the permittee timely requests a hearing. [LRAPA 37-0082(4)(a)]

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

G29. If LRAPA finds there is a serious danger to the public health, safety or the environment caused by a permittee's activities, LRAPA may immediately revoke or refuse to renew the permit without prior notice or opportunity for a hearing. If no advance notice is provided, notification will be provided to the permittee as soon as possible as provided under LRAPA Title 31. The notification will set forth the specific reasons for the revocation or refusal to renew and will provide an opportunity for the permittee to request a contested case hearing for review of the revocation or refusal to renew. A permittee's written request for hearing must be received by LRAPA within 90 days of service of the notice on the permittee and must state the grounds for the request. The hearing will be conducted as a contested case hearing under ORS 183.413 through 183.470 and LRAPA Title 14. The revocation or refusal to renew becomes final without further action by LRAPA if a request for a hearing is not received within the 90 days. If a request for a hearing is timely received, the revocation or refusal to renew will remain in place until issuance of a final order. [LRAPA 37-0082(4)(b)]

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

Asbestos

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

[Revised 1/12/18]