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:
Forrest Paint Company
P.O. Box 22110
Eugene, Oregon 97402

Facility Location:
990/1011 McKinley Street
Eugene, Oregon 97402

Permit Number: 202805
Permit Type: Standard
Primary SIC: 2451 – Paint Manufacturing
Issuance Date: August 9, 2023
Expiration Date: August 9, 2028

Information Relied Upon:
Application Number: 68467
Dated: June 23, 2022

Land Use Compatibility Statement:
From: City of Eugene
Date: September 14, 1999

Fee Basis – Title 37, Table 1:
B.81: Paint and allied products manufacturing subject to an area source NESHAP under title 44
C.3: All sources electing to maintain the source's netting basis.

Specific Emission Units:
Paint Manufacturing

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

Effective Date: August 9, 2023

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).

Definitions

2. Modified EPA Method 9 (EPA Method 203B): For this permit, "Modified EPA Method 9" is defined as follows: Opacity must be measured in accordance with EPA Method 9 using the data reduction procedures in EPA Method 203B. For all standards, the minimum observation period must be six (6) minutes, though longer periods may be required by a specific rule or permit condition. Aggregate times (e.g., three (3) minutes in any one (1) hour) consist of the total duration of all readings during the observation period that are equal to or greater than the opacity percentage in the standard, whether or not the readings are consecutive. Each EPA Method 9 reading represents 15 seconds of time. See also the definition of "Opacity" in LRAPA title 12.

3. Biofilter Uptime Fraction: For the purposes of demonstrating compliance with the VOC PSEL, the biofilter uptime fraction is defined as the total number of hours in a calendar month that the biofilter and the associated capture system are operating normally divided by the total number of hours in a given calendar month. The biofilter uptime fraction and the biofilter downtime fraction for any given calendar month must sum to equal 1.0.

4. Biofilter Downtime Fraction: For the purposes of demonstrating compliance with the VOC PSEL, the biofilter downtime fraction is defined as the total number of hours in a calendar month that the biofilter or the associated capture system are not operating normally divided by the total number of hours in a given calendar month. Scenarios when the biofilter is not considered to be operating normally include, but are not limited to, any period when the biofilter is bypassed, any period when the biofilter does not contain media, any period when the biofilter has been demonstrated under Condition 24 to not be achieving any removal efficiency, or any other period(s) that the facility or LRAPA determine do not represent normal operation. The biofilter uptime fraction and the biofilter downtime fraction for any given calendar month must sum to equal 1.0.

Emission Unit Description

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

EU ID	Emission Unit Description	PCD ID	Pollution Control Device Description
EU1	Storage Tanks	None	None
EU2	Fugitive Valves & Pumps	None	None
EU3	FireSnake / FireStarter	None	None
EU4	Tank Wash	BF	Biofilter
EU6	Tinter's Spray Booth	None	None
EU7	Solvent Still	BF	Biofilter
EU8	Aerosol Fill Room, Gassing Room and Waste Can Puncturing (Vents 11 &12)	CF	Carbon Filter for Can Puncturing
EU9	Solvent-based Paint Manufacturing	SB-A, SB-B, SB-N, BF	Shaker Baghouses and Biofilter
EU10	Paint Making Department Clean-Up	BF	Biofilter
EU11	Stainless Steel Twins Cleaning	BF	Biofilter
EU12	Water-Based Paint Manufacturing	JP-4	Jet Pulse Baghouse
EU13	Air Classifying Grinders (W, I, H, A)	JP-1, JP-2,	Jet Pulse Baghouses

		JP-5, JP-8	
EU15	General Extraction, Extruder, Grinder Area	JP-3	Jet Pulse Baghouse
EU17	Powder Lab Extruder and Grinder, Production Spray Room, General Area Extraction	JP-6	Jet Pulse Baghouse
Categorically Insignificant Activities			
CIA5	Laboratory	None	None
CIA14	0.7 MMBtu per hour Natural Gas-Fired Columbia Steam Boiler	None	None

Plant Site Emission Limits (PSELs)

6. Total emissions from all sources located at the facility must not exceed the PSELs below. The PSELs apply to any consecutive 12 calendar month period. [LRAPA 42-0040, 42-0041, 42-0060, 42-0080(3) and 42-0080(4)(c)]

Pollutant	PSEL (TPY)
VOC	58
Single HAP	9
Total HAPs	24

PSEL Monitoring and Compliance

7. By the 15th day of each month, the permittee must demonstrate compliance with the previous consecutive 12 calendar month period PSELs in accordance with the following procedures. [LRAPA 34-016 and LRAPA 42-0080(4)(b)&(c)]

7.a. The permittee must calculate the total calendar month emissions of VOCs and individual HAPs from emission units EU1, EU2, EU3 and EU6 using the following equation:

$$F_m = [U \cdot 0.003]/2000 \qquad \text{Equation 1}$$

Where:
F_m = The total calendar month VOC or individual HAP emissions from emission units EU1, EU2, EU3 and EU6, in tons;
U = The total calendar month VOC or individual HAP contained in LRARM produced, in pounds;
0.003 = percent of VOC or individual HAP released as fugitive emissions from emission units EU1, EU2, EU3 and EU6, expressed as a decimal; and
2000 = The number of pounds in a short ton.

7.b. The permittee must calculate the total calendar month emissions of VOCs and individual HAPs from emission units EU4, EU7, EU9, EU10 and EU11 using the following equation:

$$P_m = [U \cdot 0.02 \cdot RV + U \cdot 0.02 \cdot BV \cdot (1 - CE) \cdot UT + U \cdot 0.02 \cdot BV \cdot DT]/2000 \qquad \text{Equation 2}$$

Where:
P_m = The total calendar month VOC or individual HAP emissions from emission units EU4, EU7, EU9, EU10 and EU11, in tons;
U = The total calendar month VOC or individual HAP contained in LRARM produced, in

pounds;
0.02 = percent of VOC or individual HAP released as fugitive emissions from emission units EU4, EU7, EU9, EU10 and EU11, expressed as a decimal;
RV = the most recent percent of VOC emissions passing through the roof vent(s) as determined under Condition 24 and approved by LRAPA in writing, expressed as a decimal;
BV = the most recent percent of VOC emissions passing through the biofilter as determined under Condition 24 and approved by LRAPA in writing, expressed as a decimal;
CE = the most recent VOC or individual HAP control efficiency of the biofilter, as a percent, determined under Condition 23 and approved by LRAPA in writing, expressed as a decimal. For any HAP that does not have an individual HAP control efficiency, the facility must use the most recent total VOC control efficiency;
UT = biofilter uptime fraction for each calendar month;
DT = biofilter downtime fraction for each calendar month; and
2000 = The number of pounds in a short ton.

7.c. The permittee must calculate the total consecutive 12 calendar month emissions from the use of VOC and individual HAP-containing materials using the following equation:

$$E_{12} = \sum_{i=1}^{12} Fm_i + Pm_i \qquad \text{Equation 3}$$

Where:
E_{12} = The total consecutive 12 calendar month VOC or individual HAP emissions, in tons;
Fm_i = The total calendar month VOC or individual HAP emissions from emission units EU1, EU2, EU3 and EU6, in tons, as calculated using Equation 1;
Pm_i = The total calendar month VOC or individual HAP emissions from emission units EU4, EU7, EU9, EU10 and EU11, in tons, as calculated using Equation 2; and
i = Each calendar month in the previous consecutive 12 calendar month period.

7.d. The permittee must calculate the total consecutive 12 calendar month emissions of the aggregate of all HAPs from HAP-containing materials using the following equation:

$$E_{12THAP} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} E_{12i} \qquad \text{Equation 4}$$

Where:
E_{12THAP} = The total consecutive 12 calendar month emissions of the aggregate of all HAPs, in tons;
E_{12i} = The total individual HAP emissions during the previous consecutive 12 calendar months, in tons, as calculated using Equation 3;
i = Each individual HAP emitted by the facility over the previous consecutive 12 calendar months; and
n = The total number of individual HAP-containing materials.

Nuisance Emission Requirements

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

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

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

11. The permittee must provide LRAPA with written notification within five (5) days of all nuisance complaints received by the permittee during the operation of the facility and maintain a log of each nuisance complaint received by the permittee during the operation of the facility. Documentation must include date of contact, time of observed nuisance condition, description of nuisance condition, location of complainant, status of plant operation during the observed period, and time of response to complainant. A plant representative must immediately (within one (1) hour during normal business hours) investigate the condition following the receipt of the nuisance complaint and a plant representative must provide a response to the complainant within 24 hours, if possible, but no later than five (5) business days. [LRAPA 34-016(1)]

General Emission Limitations

12. For sources, other than wood-fired boilers, the permittee must not emit or allow to be emitted any visible emissions or equal or exceed an average of 20 percent opacity for a period or periods aggregating more than three (3) minutes in any one (1) hour. [LRAPA 32-010(3)]

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

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

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

16. The permittee must demonstrate compliance with Conditions 12 through 15 by performing a visible emissions survey of the plant. At least once each month for a minimum period of 30 minutes, the permittee must visually survey the plant using EPA Method 22 for any sources of visible emissions. For the purposes of this survey, visible emissions requiring action are considered to be any visible emissions that do not result from mobile sources and are not the result of condensed water vapor. The person conducting the EPA Method 22 does not have to be EPA Method 9 certified. However, the individual conducting the EPA Method 22 should be familiar with the procedures of EPA Method 9, including using the proper location to observe visible emissions. [LRAPA 34-016(1)]
    16.a. If visible emissions are observed using EPA Method 22, the permittee must take corrective action to eliminate the visible emissions within one (1) hour of finishing the visible emissions survey. After taking corrective action to eliminate the visible emissions, the permittee must conduct another visible emissions survey using EPA Method 22 within 24 hours of the previous visible emissions survey.
    16.b. If the visible emissions survey performed within 24 hours of the previous visible emissions survey detects visible emissions from the same source(s), the permittee is required to perform a Modified EPA Method 9 on the source(s) of visible emissions. If the results of the Modified EPA Method 9 are in compliance with Condition 12, no further action is required beyond the recordkeeping required in Condition 17. If the results of the Modified EPA Method 9 are not in compliance with Condition 12, the permittee must immediately contact LRAPA.

17. The permittee must keep documentation of all visible emissions surveys required by Condition 16. 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)]

18. *Paint Manufacturing*. Except when under the control of the operator, at least 70% of the open area of all process and storage vessels that contain solvent-based coatings or water-reducible coatings must be covered. Except when under the control of the operator, any container used to store or transport pure or commercial grade solvent must be at least 70% covered. [LRAPA 32-007(1)]
    18.a. At least once each week, the permittee must perform an inspection to ensure compliance with the requirements listed in this condition; and
    18.a.i. The permittee must record the date and time of each inspection, the person or entity performing the inspection, identify the areas inspected, the results of the inspection, and any corrective actions taken if any noncompliance with the requirements listed in this condition is detected.

19. *Solvent Storage and Transfer*. [LRAPA 32-007(1)]
    19.a.i. At least once each month, the permittee must perform an inspection of the valves and pump seals used for the transfer of VOC-containing materials located outside the paint manufacturing building(s) for any potential leaks using visual, audible, or olfactory detection methods, or any other detection method approved in writing by LRAPA;
    19.a.ii. The permittee must record the date and time of each inspection, the person or entity performing the inspection, identify the equipment inspected, the results of the inspection, and the actions taken if repairs or maintenance are necessary; and
    19.a.iii. If the permittee detects a leak, the permittee must adhere to the following schedule:
        19.a.iii.1. The first attempt at the repair of a leak must be made no later than five (5) calendar days after the leak is detected; and
        19.a.iii.2. Final repairs must be made within 15 calendar days after the leak is detected, unless the leaking equipment will be replaced by new equipment, in which case, repairs must be completed within three (3) months.

Operation & Maintenance (O&M) Plan Requirements

20. *Baghouse O&M Plan Requirement.* The permittee must prepare and update, as needed, an O&M Plan for each baghouse, including but not limited to baghouses controlling emission units EU-9, EU-12, EU-13, EU-15, EU-16 and EU-17. The permittee must submit a copy of the O&M Plan to LRAPA for review upon request. If LRAPA determines the O&M Plan is deficient, LRAPA may require the permittee to amend the plan. To assure proper operation of each baghouse subject to this requirement, the permittee must: [LRAPA 32-007(1)]
    20.a. At least annually, conduct an internal and external inspection of each baghouse; and
    20.b. The permittee must record the date and time of each inspection, the person or entity performing the inspection, identify the equipment inspected, the results of the inspection, and the actions taken if repairs or maintenance are necessary.

21. *Biofilter O&M Plan Requirement.* The permittee must prepare and update, as needed, an O&M Plan for the biofilter. The permittee must submit a copy of the O&M Plan to LRAPA for review upon request. If LRAPA determines the O&M Plan is deficient, LRAPA may require the permittee to amend the plan. To assure proper operation of the biofilter, the permittee must: [LRAPA 32-007(1)]
    21.a. Install, operate, maintain, and calibrate monitoring devices for measuring the following parametric monitoring parameters: (1) pressure drop across the biofilter bed, in inches of water column, and (2) biofilter bed temperature, in degrees Fahrenheit;
    21.b. The permittee must make every effort to maintain 100 percent of the parametric monitoring data using calibrated equipment. If information is not obtained or recorded due to a power outage or monitor systems malfunction, the missing records will not be considered a permit deviation provided the amount of data lost does not exceed 10% of total operating hours of the paint manufacturing operations;
    21.c. Within 180 days of the issuance of this permit, the permittee must determine and submit to LRAPA for review and approval operating ranges for parametric monitoring parameters

listed in Condition 21.a.;

21.d. At least once every day that the facility is operating, the permittee must measure and record the value of the of the parametric monitoring parameters in Condition 21.a. in a written or electronic log. The log must indicate if the plant is not operating on a given day. If a recorded value is outside the approved operating ranges in Condition 21.c., the permittee must investigate the cause and take corrective actions. The permittee must provide LRAPA a written report within 15 days of the start of parameter monitoring values outside of the approved ranges;

21.e. At least annually, conduct an internal and external inspection of the biofilter; and

21.f. The permittee must record the date and time of each inspection, the person or entity performing the inspection, identify the equipment inspected, the results of the inspection, and the actions taken if repairs or maintenance are necessary.

Testing Requirements

22. The permittee is required to perform testing on the biofilter and paint production process in accordance with Conditions 23 and 24. The testing must be conducted in accordance with DEQ's *Source Sampling Manual*, where applicable, and source test plans must be submitted for approval by LRAPA at least 30 days in advance of the source test date. [LRAPA 35-0120(3)]

23. At least annually starting from the date of issuance of this permit, and as required under Condition 25, the permittee must conduct source testing to determine the total VOC removal efficiency of the biofilter. The permittee may also conduct speciated HAP removal efficiency for selected compounds. Source testing must be conducted using EPA Method 25A, EPA Method 18, or an alternate test method approved in writing by LRAPA. [LRAPA 35-0120(1)]

23.a. During each test run, the permittee must measure and record the following information:

23.a.i. The biofilter bed temperature;

23.a.ii. Pressure drop across the biofilter;

23.a.iii. Flow rates of the biofilter inlet and exit gas; and

23.a.iv. Production information of VOC-containing materials for each calendar day of testing. If the source is conducting speciated HAP removal efficiency testing of the biofilter, then production information of HAP-containing materials for each calendar day of testing.

24. At least quinquennially, starting from the date of issuance of this permit, the permittee must measure the VOC emissions passing through the roof vent(s) associated with the paint manufacturing area and entering the inlet to the biofilter in order to determine the percentages used for RV and BV in Condition 7. This testing must be performed using EPA Method 204E or an alternate test method approved in writing by LRAPA. [LRAPA 35-0120(1)]

24.a. During each test run, the permittee must measure and record the following information:

24.a.i. Flow rates of the biofilter inlet and all other vents drawing fugitive emissions;

24.a.ii. Production information of VOC-containing materials for each calendar day of testing.

25. If the permittee intends to add or replace biofilter media, the permittee must notify LRAPA in writing prior to the event and must perform testing according to Condition 23 within 60 days of the date of the event, unless LRAPA agrees in writing that source testing is not required for a particular event. [LRAPA 35-0120(1)]

National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Area Source Standards for Paints and Allied Products Manufacturing *(NESHAP) – 40 CFR 63 Subpart CCCCCCC (7C)*

26. Standards for new and existing paints and allied products manufacturing facilities under 40 CFR 63 subpart 7C. [40 CFR 63.11601]

26.a. For each existing affected source, the permittee must comply with the requirements in Conditions 26.a.i. through v. These requirements apply at all times: [40 CFR 63.11601(a)]

26.a.i. The permittee must add the dry pigments and solids that contain compounds of cadmium, chromium, lead, or nickel and operate a capture system that minimizes fugitive particulate emissions during the addition of dry pigments and solids that contain compounds of cadmium, chromium, lead, or nickel to a process vessel or to the grinding and milling process. [40 CFR 63.11601(a)(1)]

26.a.ii. The permittee must capture particulate emissions and route them to a particulate control device meeting the requirements of Condition 26.a.v. during the addition of dry pigments and solids that contain compounds of cadmium, chromium, lead, or nickel to a process vessel. This requirement does not apply to pigments and other solids that are in paste, slurry, or liquid form. [40 CFR 63.11601(a)(2)]

26.a.iii. The permittee must:

26.a.iii.1. Capture particulate emissions and route them to a particulate control device meeting the requirements of Condition 26.a.v. during the addition of dry pigments and solids that contain compounds of cadmium, chromium, lead, or nickel to the grinding and milling process; or [40 CFR 63.11601(a)(3)(i)]

26.a.iii.2. Add pigments and other solids that contain compounds of cadmium, chromium, lead, or nickel to the grinding and milling process only in paste, slurry or liquid form. [40 CFR 63.11601(a)(3)(ii)]

26.a.iv. The permittee must:

26.a.iv.1. Capture particulate emissions and route them to a particulate control device meeting the requirements of Condition 26.a.v. during the grinding and milling of materials containing cadmium, chromium, lead, or nickel; [40 CFR 63.11601(a)(4)(i)]

26.a.iv.2. Fully enclose the grinding and milling equipment during the grinding and milling of materials containing compounds of cadmium, chromium, lead, or nickel; or [40 CFR 63.11601(a)(4)(ii)]

26.a.iv.3. Ensure that the pigment and solids are in the solution during the grinding and milling of materials containing compounds of cadmium, chromium, lead, or nickel. [40 CFR 63.11601(a)(4)(iii)]

26.a.v. The visible emissions from the particulate control device exhaust must not exceed 10-percent opacity for particulate control devices that vent to the atmosphere. This requirement does not apply to particulate control devices that do not vent to atmosphere. [40 CFR 63.11601(a)(5)]

26.b. For each new and existing affected source, the permittee must comply with the requirements in Conditions 26.b.i. through v.: [40 CFR 63.11601(b)]

26.b.i. Process and storage vessels that store or process materials containing benzene or methylene chloride, except for process vessels which are mixing vessels, must be equipped with covers or lids meeting the requirements of Conditions 26.b.i.1 through 26.b.i.3. [40 CFR 63.11601(b)(1)]

26.b.i.1. The covers or lids can be of solid or flexible construction, provided they do not warp or move around during the manufacturing process. [40 CFR 63.11601(b)(1)(i)]

26.b.i.2. The covers or lids must maintain contact along at least 90-percent of the vessel rim. The 90-percent contact requirement is calculated by subtracting the length of any visible gaps from the circumference of the process vessel, and dividing this number by circumference of the process vessel. The resulting ratio must not exceed 90-percent. [40 CFR 63.11601(b)(1)(ii)]

26.b.i.3. The covers or lids must be maintained in good condition. [40 CFR 63.11601(b)(1)(iii)]

26.b.ii. Mixing vessels that store or process materials containing benzene or methylene chloride must be equipped with covers that completely cover the vessel, except as necessary to allow for safe clearance of the mixer shaft. [40 CFR 63.11601(b)(2)]

26.b.iii. All vessels that store or process materials containing benzene or methylene chloride must be kept covered at all times, except for quality control testing and product sampling, addition of materials, material removal, or when the vessel is

empty. The vessel is empty if: [40 CFR 63.11601(b)(3)]

26.b.iii.1. All materials containing benzene or methylene chloride have been removed that can be removed using the practices commonly employed to remove materials from that type of vessel, e.g. pouring, pumping, and aspirating; and; [40 CFR 63.11601 (b)(3)(i)]

26.b.iii.2. No more than 2.5 centimeters (one inch) depth of residue remains on the bottom of the vessel, or no more than 3 percent by weight of the total capacity of the vessel remains in the vessel. [40 CFR 63.11601(b)(3)(ii)]

26.b.iv. Leaks and spills of materials containing benzene or methylene chloride must be minimized and cleaned up as soon as practical, but no longer than 1 hour from the time of detection. [40 CFR 63.11601(b)(4)]

26.b.v. Rags or other materials that use a solvent containing benzene or methylene chloride for cleaning must be kept in a closed container. The closed container may contain a device that allows pressure relief, but does not allow liquid solvent to drain from the container. [40 CFR 63.11601(b)(5)]

27. Performance test and compliance requirements for new and existing sources under 40 CFR 63 subpart 7C. [40 CFR 63.11602]

27.a. For each new and existing source, the permittee must demonstrate initial compliance by conducting the inspection and monitoring activities in Condition 27.a.i and ongoing compliance by conducting the inspection and testing activities in Condition 27.a.ii: [40 CFR 63.11602(a)]

27.a.i. Initial particulate control device inspections and tests. The permittee must conduct an initial inspection of each particulate control device according to the requirements in Conditions 27.a.i.1 through 3. and perform a visible emission test according to the requirements of Condition 27.a.i.4. The permittee must record the results of each inspection and test according to Condition 27.b and perform corrective action where necessary. The permittee must conduct each inspection no later than May 1, 2013 for each control device which has been operated by February 3, 2013. For a control device which has not been installed or operated by February 3, 2013, the permittee must conduct an initial inspection prior to startup of the control device. [40 CFR 63.11602(a)(1)]

27.a.i.1. For each wet particulate control system, the permittee must verify the presence of water flow to the control equipment. The permittee must also visually inspect the system ductwork and control equipment for leaks and inspect the interior of the control equipment (if applicable) for structural integrity and the condition of the control system. [40 CFR 63.11602(a)(1)(i)]

27.a.i.2. For each dry particulate control system, the permittee must visually inspect the system ductwork and dry particulate control unit for leaks. The permittee must also inspect the inside of each dry particulate control unit for structural integrity and condition. [40 CFR 63.11602(a)(1)(ii)]

27.a.i.3. An initial inspection of the internal components of the dry particulate control system is not required if there is a record that an inspection meeting the requirements of Condition 27.a.i has been performed within the past 12 months and any maintenance actions have been resolved. [40 CFR 63.11602(a)(1)(iii)]

27.a.i.4. For each particulate control device, the permittee must conduct a visible emission test consisting of three 1-minute test runs using Method 203C (40 CFR part 51, appendix M). The visible emission test runs must be performed during the addition of dry pigments and solids containing compounds of cadmium, chromium, lead, or nickel to a process vessel or to the grinding and milling equipment. If the average test results indicate an opacity greater than the applicable limitation in Condition 26.a.v, the permittee must take corrective action and retest within 15 days. [40 CFR 63.11602(a)(1)(iv)]

27.a.ii. Ongoing particulate control device inspections and tests. Following the initial inspections, the permittee must perform periodic inspections of each PM control device according to the requirements in Conditions 27.a.ii.1 or 2. The permittee must also record the results of each inspection according to Condition 27.b and perform corrective action as necessary. The permittee must also conduct tests according to the requirements in Condition 27.a.ii.2 and record the results according to Condition 27.b. [40 CFR 63.11602(a)(2)]

27.a.ii.1. The permittee must inspect and maintain each dry particulate control system according to the requirements in Conditions 27.a.ii.1.A through B. [40 CFR 63.11602(a)(2)(ii)]

27.a.ii.1.A. The permittee must conduct weekly visual inspections of any flexible ductwork for leaks. [40 CFR 63.11602(a)(2)(ii)(A)]

27.a.ii.1.B. The permittee must conduct inspections of the rigid, stationary ductwork for leaks, and the interior of the dry particulate control unit for structural integrity and to determine the condition of the fabric filter (if applicable) every 12 months. [40 CFR 63.11602(a)(2)(ii)(B)]

27.a.ii.2. For each particulate control device, the permittee must conduct a 5-minute visual determination of emissions from the particulate control device every 3 months using Method 22 (40 CFR part 60, appendix A-7). The visible emission test must be performed during the addition of dry pigments and solids containing compounds of cadmium, chromium, lead, or nickel to a process vessel or to the grinding and milling equipment. If visible emissions are observed for two minutes of the required 5-minute observation period, the permittee must conduct a Method 203C (40 CFR part 51, appendix M) test within 15 days of the time when visible emissions were observed. The Method 203C test will consist of three 1-minute test runs and must be performed during the addition of dry pigments and solids containing compounds of cadmium, chromium, lead, or nickel HAP to a process vessel or to the grinding and milling equipment. If the Method 203C test runs indicate an opacity greater than the limitation in Condition 26.a.v, the permittee must comply with the requirements of Conditions 27.a.ii.2.A through C.. [40 CFR 63.11602(a)(2)(iii)]

27.a.ii.2.A. The permittee must take corrective action and retest using Method 203C within 15 days. The Method 203C test will consist of three 1-minute test runs and must be performed during the addition of dry pigments and solids containing compounds of cadmium, chromium, lead or nickel to a process vessel or to the grinding and milling equipment. The permittee must take corrective action and retest each 15 days until a Method 203C test indicates an opacity equal to or less than the limitation in Condition 26.a.v. [40 CFR 63.11602(a)(2)(iii)(A)]

27.a.ii.2.B. The permittee must prepare a deviation report in accordance with Condition 28.a.iii for each instance in which the Method 203C opacity results were greater than the limitation in Condition 26.a.v. [40 CFR 63.11602(a)(2)(iii)(B)]

27.a.ii.2.C. The permittee must resume the visible determinations of emissions from the particulate control device in accordance with Condition 27.a.ii.2 three (3) months after the previous visible determination. [40 CFR 63.11602(a)(2)(iii)(C)]

27.b. The permittee must record the information specified in Conditions 27.b.i. through vi. for each inspection and testing activity: [40 CFR 63.11602(b)]

27.b.i. The date, place, and time; [40 CFR 63.11602(b)(1)]

27.b.ii. Person conducting the activity; [40 CFR 63.11602(b)(2)]
27.b.iii. Technique or method used; [40 CFR 63.11602(b)(3)]
27.b.iv. Operating conditions during the activity; [40 CFR 63.11602(b)(4)]
27.b.v. Results; and [40 CFR 63.11602(b)(5)]
27.b.vi. Description of correction actions taken. [40 CFR 63.11602(b)(6)]

28. Notification, reporting, and recordkeeping requirements under 40 CFR 63 subpart 7C. [40 CFR 63.11603]

28.a. *Annual Compliance Certification Report.* The permittee must prepare an annual compliance certification report according to the requirements in Conditions 28.a.i through 28.a.iii. This report does not need to be submitted unless a deviation from the requirements of 40 CFR 63 subpart 7C has occurred. When a deviation from the requirements of 40 CFR 63 subpart 7C has occurred, the annual compliance certification report must be submitted along with the deviation report. [40 CFR 63.11603(b)]

28.a.i. *Dates*. The permittee must prepare and, if applicable, submit each annual compliance certification report according to the dates specified in Condition 28.a.i.1. through 2. [40 CFR 63.11603(b)(1)]

28.a.i.1. Each annual compliance certification report must cover the annual reporting period from January 1 through December 31. [40 CFR 63.11603(b)(1)(ii)]

28.a.i.2. Each annual compliance certification report must be prepared no later than January 31 and kept in a readily-accessible location for inspector review. If a deviation has occurred during the year, each annual compliance certification report must be submitted along with the deviation report, and postmarked no later than February 15. [40 CFR 63.11603(b)(1)(iii)]

28.a.ii. *General Requirements*. The annual compliance certification report must contain the information specified in Condition 28.a.ii.1. through 3. [40 CFR 63.11603(b)(2)]

28.a.ii.1. Company name and address; [40 CFR 63.11603(b)(2)(i)]

28.a.ii.2. A statement in accordance with 40 CFR 63.9(h) of the General Provisions that is signed by a responsible official with that official's name, title, phone number, e-mail address and signature, certifying the truth, accuracy, and completeness of the notification and a statement of whether the source has complied with all the relevant standards and other requirements of 40 CFR 63 subpart 7C; and [40 CFR 63.11603(b)(2)(ii)]

28.a.ii.3. Date of report beginning and ending dates of the reporting period. The reporting period is the 12-month period beginning on January 1 and ending on December 31. [40 CFR 63.11603(b)(2)(iii)]

28.a.iii. *Deviation Report*. If a deviation has occurred during the reporting period, the permittee must include a description of the deviations from the applicable requirements, the time periods during which the deviations occurred, and corrective actions taken. This deviation report must be submitted along with the annual compliance certification report as required by Condition 28.a.i.2. [40 CFR 63.11603(b)(3)]

28.b. *Records:* The permittee must maintain the records specified in Conditions 28.b.i. through iv. in accordance with Conditions 28.b.v. through vi., for five years after the date of each recorded action. [40 CFR 63.11603(c)]

28.b.i. As required in 40 CFR 63.10(b)(2)(xiv), the permittee must keep a copy of each notification that the permittee submitted in accordance with Condition 28.a, and all documentation supporting any Notification of Applicability and Notification of Compliance Status submitted; [40 CFR 63.11603(c)(1)]

28.b.ii. The permittee must keep a copy of each Annual Compliance Certification Report prepared in accordance with Condition 28; [40 CFR 63.11603(c)(2)]

28.b.iii. The permittee must keep records of all inspections and tests; and [40 CFR 63.11603(c)(3)]

28.b.iv. The records must be in a form suitable and readily available for expeditious

review. [40 CFR 63.11603(c)(4)]

28.b.v. The permittee must keep each record for 5 years following the date of each recorded action. [40 CFR 63.11603(c)(5)]

28.b.vi. The permittee must keep each record onsite for at least 2 years after the date of each recorded action. The permittee may keep the records offsite for the remaining 3 years. [40 CFR 63.11603(c)(6)]

28.c. If the permittee no longer processes, uses, or generates materials containing HAP after December 3, 2009, the permittee must submit a Notification in accordance with 40 CFR 63.1599(d), which must include the information specified in Conditions 28.c.i. and ii. [40 CFR 63.11603(d)]

28.c.i. The permittee's company name and address; [40 CFR 63.11603(d)(1)]

28.c.ii. A statement by a responsible official indicating that the facility no longer processes, uses, or generates materials containing HAP, as defined in 40 CFR 63.11607, and that there are no plans to process, use or generate such materials in the future. This statement should also include the date by which the company ceased using materials containing HAP, as defined in 40 CFR 63.11607, and the responsible official's name, title, phone number, e-mail address and signature. [40 CFR 63.11603(d)(2)]

Monitoring and Recordkeeping Requirements

29. A record of the following data must be maintained at the plant site for a period of five (5) years following date of entry and must be available for inspection by authorized representatives of LRAPA. [LRAPA 34-016 and 42-0080]

Activity	Units	Minimum Recording Frequency
PSEL Recordkeeping		
LRARM production data for VOCs and HAPs	Pounds	Monthly
Biofilter uptime and downtime	Hours	Monthly
Coating manufacturing operations	Hours	Monthly
General Emission Limitation Recordkeeping		
Documentation of visible emissions surveys and corrective actions taken, as applicable	NA	Monthly
Paint manufacturing inspection log	NA	Weekly
Solvent storage and transfer (SS&T) inspection log	NA	Monthly
SS&T time to repair or replace documentation	NA	Per occurrence
Operation and Maintenance Plan Recordkeeping		
Baghouse O&M Plan	NA	Maintain current version
Baghouse inspections log	NA	Annually
Biofilter O&M Plan	NA	Maintain current version
Biofilter parametric monitoring operating ranges request	NA	One time
Records of biofilter parametric monitoring parameters	NA	Daily
Biofilter parametric monitoring device calibration records	NA	In accordance with the O&M plan
Biofilter inspection log	NA	Annually
Testing Recordkeeping		
Each total VOC or speciated HAP removal efficiency source test report	NA	Annually
Each RV/BV exhaust percentage report	NA	Quinquennially
Biofilter media addition or replacement notifications	NA	Each event
NESHAP CCCCCCC (7C) Recordkeeping		
Initial notification for NESHAP 7C	NA	One time
Annual Compliance Certification Report	NA	Annually
Deviation Report	NA	Annually
Records of all inspections and tests required under	NA	Per occurrence

Activity	Units	Minimum Recording Frequency
NESHAP 7C		
General Recordkeeping		
Complaints from the public	Log each complaint and the resolution	NA
Upset log of all planned and unplanned excess emissions	See Condition G15	NA

Reporting Requirements

30. The permittee must submit to LRAPA the following reports by the dates indicated in the table below: [LRAPA 34-016, 36-025(4)(a), 42-0080, 44-280(2), 40 CFR 60.48c(d)]

Report	Reporting Period	Due Date
Annual emissions as calculated according to Condition 7, including the supporting process parameter and emission factor information.	Annual	February 15
NESHAP 7C: Annual Compliance Certification Report, if applicable	Annual	February 15
NESHAP 7C: Deviation Report, if applicable	Annual	February 15
The upset log information required by Condition G.13, if required by G.13.	Annual	February 15
GHG Report, if required by Condition 31.	Annual	March 31

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, Oregon 97477
    (541) 736-1056

Outdoor Burning

33. Commercial and industrial outdoor burning is prohibited inside the Eugene and Springfield Urban Growth boundaries. Commercial and industrial outdoor burning is prohibited elsewhere, 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]

JJW/cmw
06/16/2023

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 (included in Attachment A of this permit). 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 1/19/18]

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.

1. 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 electric generating 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.

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
FHAP	Federal Hazardous Air Pollutants as defined by LRAPA Title 12
ft^2	Square foot
FSA	Fuel sampling and analysis
gal	Gallon
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GMAW	Gas metal arc welding
gr/dscf	Grain per dry standard cubic feet (1 pound = 7000 grains)
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
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
Pb	Lead
PCD	Pollution Control Device
PM	Particulate matter
$PM_{2.5}$	Particulate matter less than 2.5 microns in size
PM_{10}	Particulate matter less than 10 microns in size
ppm	Parts per million
PSEL	Plant Site Emission Limit
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
VHAP	Volatile hazardous air pollutant
Year	A period consisting of any 12-consecutive calendar month