



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:

University of Oregon
Campus Planning and Facilities Management
1260 University of Oregon
Eugene, Oregon 97403-1260

Information Relied Upon:

Application Number: 67757
Date Received: November 29, 2021

Land Use Compatibility Statement:

From: City of Eugene
Dated: May 20, 1997

Facility Location:

University of Oregon
Main Campus
Eugene, Oregon 97403

Fee Basis – Title 37, Table 1:

Part B: 12. Boilers and other fuel burning equipment over 10 MMBtu/hr heat input
Part B: 25. Electrical power generation from combustion
Part C: 3. All sources electing to maintain the source's netting basis
Part C: 4. All sources that request a PSEL equal to or greater than the SER for a regulated pollutant

Permit Number: 208557

Permit Type: Standard

Primary SIC: 8221 – Colleges, Universities, and Professional Schools

Secondary SIC: 4911 – Electrical Services

Issuance Date: February 9, 2024

Expiration Date: February 9, 2029



Susannah Sbragia, Interim Director

February 9, 2024
Effective Date

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).

Emission Unit Description

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

Emission Unit ID	Description	Pollution Control Device (PCD ID)	Installed / Last Modified
Significant Emission Units			
EU-1	Boiler #1, Central Power Station, Nebraska, 79 MMBtu/hr, natural gas/diesel	None	1994
EU-2	Boiler #2, Central Power Station, Babcock & Wilcox, 78 MMBtu/hr, natural gas/diesel	None	2011
EU-3	8.6 MW combined cycle cogeneration plant, Central Power Station: Combustion turbine, Solar Taurus 70, 78 MMBtu/hr, natural gas/diesel and Duct Burner, 45 MMBtu/hr, natural gas and Rentec HRSG	None	2011
EU-5	Unpaved Roads (primarily Autzen Stadium)	None	<1978
Emergency Generators:			
EU-10	CP Station, Caterpillar, 2.2 MW, diesel	None	2009
EU-11	CP Station, Caterpillar, 2.2 MW, diesel	None	2009
EU-12	CP Station, Caterpillar, 2.2 MW, diesel	None	2009
EU-13	Safety & Risk Services, Caterpillar, 80 kW, diesel (2015 model)	None	2016
EU-14	Knight Law, Cummins, 65 kW, natural gas	None	1988
EU-15	Mac Court, Kohler, 30 kW, LPG	None	1973
EU-16	UOPD, Olympian, 55 kW, natural gas (3/2010 model)	None	2012
EU-17	Rainier Building, Cummins, 80 kW, diesel (5/1998 model)	None	2013
EU-18	Willamette Hall, Waukesha, 325 kW, natural gas (1987 model)	None	1988
EU-19	Hatfield-Dowlin Complex, Kohler, 400 kW, diesel	None	2013
EU-20	Autzen-PK Park, Deere, 80 kW, diesel	None	2009
EU-21	Autzen, Caterpillar, 750 kW, diesel	None	2002
EU-22	Autzen-Moshofsky, Onan, 80 kW, diesel	None	1998
EU-23	Millrace Garage, 100 kW, diesel	None	2021
EU-24	Central Kitchen (Housing), 350 kW, diesel	None	2021
Small Boilers:			
EU-30	Boiler, Casanova Center, Kewanee, 8.38 MMBtu/hr, natural gas	None	1990
EU-31	Boiler, Casanova Center, Kewanee, 4.18 MMBtu/hr, natural gas	None	1990
EU-32	Boiler, Agate Hall, Cleaver Brooks, 2.5 MMBtu/hr, natural gas	None	1993
EU-33	Boiler, Agate Hall, Cleaver Brooks, 2.5 MMBtu/hr, natural gas	None	1993
EU-34	Boiler, Practice Facility, A.O. Smith, 3.9 MMBtu/hr, natural gas	None	2013
EU-35	Make-up air heater, Practice Facility, 3.0 MMBtu/hr, natural gas	None	1998
EU-36	Boiler, Baker Center Downtown, 2.04 MMBtu/hr, natural gas	None	2012
EU-37	Boiler, Hatfield Dowlin Complex, Lochinvar Crest Model FBN2500, 2.3 MMBtu/hr, natural gas	None	2012
EU-38	Boiler, Hatfield Dowlin Complex, Lochinvar Crest Model FBN2500, 2.3 MMBtu/hr, natural gas	None	2012

Emission Unit ID	Description	Pollution Control Device (PCD ID)	Installed / Last Modified
Aggregate Insignificant Emissions			
AIE-4	Printing services, Baker Center Downtown	None	<1978
AIE-6	GDF, Autzen Stadium, 300-gal AST gasoline	None	2002
AIE-7	GDF, Central Power Station, 6,000-gal gasoline	None	1993

Plant Site Emission Limits (PSELs)

3. Total emissions from all sources located at the facility must not exceed the PSELs listed below. Each PSEL applies to any 12 consecutive calendar month period. [LRAPA 42-0041, 42-0080(3) and OAR 340-222-0041(3)]

Pollutant	PSEL (tons per year)	Unassigned Emissions (tons per year)
PM	48	25
PM ₁₀	20	15
PM _{2.5}	13	6
CO	53	146
NO _x	83	6
SO ₂	14	20
VOC	19	30
GHG (CO ₂ eq)	92,069	0

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]
5. To ensure compliance with the PSELs, the combined fuel usage in emission units EU-1, EU-2 and EU-3 is limited to 1,165 million standard cubic feet of natural gas (MMscf) and 329 thousand gallons of fuel oil (1000 gal) on a 12-month rolling basis. [LRAPA 32-009(4)]

PSEL Monitoring and Compliance

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

$$E = ER + AIE + \sum_{i=1}^{12} \frac{EF \cdot P_i}{2000}$$

Where:

- E = Emissions in tons per year for a given regulated pollutant;
- Σ = Symbol representing “summation of”;
- ER = Pollutant emission rate in Condition 7 for EU-5 regulated pollutants, in tons per year;
- AIE = Pollutant emission rate total from aggregate insignificant emission units for VOC emissions of 1.0 ton per year;
- EF = Pollutant emission factor in Condition 7 for emission units other than EU-5;
- P = Process production, in units that correspond with the pollutant emission factor; and

i = Month, beginning with the most recent, summing for 12 preceding, consecutive calendar months.

7. The permittee must use the following emission factors for calculating pollutant emissions, unless alternative emission factors are approved by LRAPA. The permittee may request the use of alternative emission factors provided they are based on actual test data or other documentation (e.g., AP-42 compilation of emission factors). The use of alternative emission factors is not allowed until the alternative 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)]

EU ID	Fuel	Pollutant	Emission Rate or Emission Factor	Units	Source
EU-1	Natural Gas	PM / PM ₁₀ / PM _{2.5}	9.2	lb/MMcf	PM stack test
		CO	0.7	lb/MMcf	Stack test
		NO _x	111	lb/MMcf	Stack test
		SO _x	1.7	lb/MMcf	ODEQ AQ-EF05
		VOC	4.0	lb/MMcf	Vendor specification
		GHG	117	lb/MMBtu	40 CFR part 98
EU-1	Fuel Oil	PM / PM ₁₀ / PM _{2.5}	0.59	lb/1000 gal	PM stack test
		CO	0.17	lb/1000 gal	Stack test
		NO _x	18.3	lb/1000 gal	Stack test
		SO _x	71	lb/1000 gal	ODEQ AQ-EF04
		VOC	0.6	lb/1000 gal	Vendor specification
		GHG	164	lb/MMBtu	40 CFR part 98
EU-2	Natural Gas	PM / PM ₁₀ / PM _{2.5}	2.20	lb/MMcf	PM stack test
		CO	14.8	lb/MMcf	Stack test
		NO _x	11.8	lb/MMcf	Stack test
		SO _x	1.7	lb/MMcf	ODEQ AQ-EF05
		VOC	5.5	lb/MMcf	ODEQ AQ-EF05
		GHG	117	lb/MMBtu	40 CFR part 98
EU-2	Fuel Oil	PM / PM ₁₀ / PM _{2.5}	0.55	lb/1000 gal	PM stack test
		CO	0.19	lb/1000 gal	Stack test
		NO _x	10.8	lb/1000 gal	Stack test
		SO _x	71	lb/1000 gal	ODEQ AQ-EF04
		VOC	0.2	lb/1000 gal	ODEQ AQ-EF04
		GHG	164	lb/MMBtu	40 CFR part 98
EU-3	Turbine – Natural Gas	PM / PM ₁₀ / PM _{2.5}	21	lb/MMcf	Vendor specification
		CO	61	lb/MMcf	Vendor specification
		NO _x	37	lb/MMcf	Stack test
		SO _x	1.7	lb/MMcf	ODEQ AQ-EF05
		VOC	35	lb/MMcf	Vendor specification
		GHG	117	lb/MMBtu	40 CFR part 98
EU-3	Turbine – Fuel Oil	PM / PM ₁₀ / PM _{2.5}	5.4	lb/1000 gal	Vendor specification
		CO	17	lb/1000 gal	Vendor specification
		NO _x	21.7	lb/1000 gal	Stack test
		SO _x	69.7	lb/1000 gal	EPA AP-42 Section 3.1
		VOC	4.9	lb/1000 gal	Vendor specification
		GHG	164	lb/MMBtu	40 CFR part 98
EU-3	Duct Burner – Natural Gas	PM / PM ₁₀ / PM _{2.5}	10	lb/MMcf	Vendor specification
		CO	73	lb/MMcf	Vendor specification
		NO _x	--	--	Included in turbine
		SO _x	1.7	lb/MMcf	EPA AP-42 Section 3.1

EU ID	Fuel	Pollutant	Emission Rate or Emission Factor	Units	Source
		VOC	16	lb/MMcf	Vendor specification
		GHG	117	lb/MMBtu	40 CFR part 98
		PM	35.7	TPY	EPA AP-42 Sec. 13.2.2
		PM ₁₀	8.51	TPY	EPA AP-42 Sec. 13.2.2
EU-5	Unpaved Roads	PM _{2.5}	0.85	TPY	EPA AP-42 Sec. 13.2.2
		PM / PM ₁₀ / PM _{2.5}	0.7	lb/1000 gal	EPA AP-42 Section 1.5
		CO	7.5	lb/1000 gal	EPA AP-42 Section 1.5
EU-15	Generator – LPG	NO _x	13	lb/1000 gal	EPA AP-42 Section 1.5
		SO _x	0.02	lb/1000 gal	EPA AP-42 Section 1.5
		VOC	1	lb/1000 gal	EPA AP-42 Section 1.5
		GHG	139	lb/MMBtu	40 CFR part 98
		PM / PM ₁₀ / PM _{2.5}	10	lb/MMcf	ODEQ AQ-EF07
		CO	399	lb/MMcf	ODEQ AQ-EF07
EU-14, EU-16, EU-18	Generator – Natural Gas	NO _x	2,840	lb/MMcf	ODEQ AQ-EF07
		SO _x	0.6	lb/MMcf	ODEQ AQ-EF07
		VOC	116	lb/MMcf	ODEQ AQ-EF07
		GHG	117	lb/MMBtu	40 CFR part 98
		PM / PM ₁₀ / PM _{2.5}	42.5	lb/1000 gal	ODEQ AQ-EF07
		CO	130	lb/1000 gal	ODEQ AQ-EF07
EU-10 through EU-13, EU-17, EU-19 through EU-24	Generator – Fuel Oil	NO _x	604	lb/1000 gal	ODEQ AQ-EF07
		SO _x	39.7	lb/1000 gal	ODEQ AQ-EF07
		VOC	49.3	lb/1000 gal	ODEQ AQ-EF07
		GHG	164	lb/MMBtu	40 CFR part 98
		PM / PM ₁₀ / PM _{2.5}	2.5	lb/MMcf	ODEQ AQ-EF05
		CO	84	lb/MMcf	ODEQ AQ-EF05
EU-30 through EU-38	Small Boilers – Natural Gas	NO _x	100	lb/MMcf	ODEQ AQ-EF05
		SO _x	1.7	lb/MMcf	ODEQ AQ-EF05
		VOC	5.5	lb/MMcf	ODEQ AQ-EF05
		GHG	117	lb/MMBtu	40 CFR part 98
		PM / PM ₁₀ / PM _{2.5}	2.5	lb/MMcf	ODEQ AQ-EF05
		CO	84	lb/MMcf	ODEQ AQ-EF05

8. The permittee must use the following high heat values for converting fuel combustion to a Btu basis, unless alternative high heat values are approved by LRAPA. The use of alternative high heat values are not allowed until the alternative high heat values 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)]

Fuel	High Heat Value	Units	Source
Fuel Oil	138	MMBtu/1000 Gal	ODEQ Fuel Combustion GHG Calculator (6/21)
Natural Gas	1026	MMBtu/MMcf	ODEQ Fuel Combustion GHG Calculator (6/21)
LPG	91.5	MMBtu/1000 Gal	ODEQ Fuel Combustion GHG Calculator (6/21)

Conditions Specific to Emission Units EU-1 and EU-2

9. The permittee must not emit or allow to be emitted any visible emissions from Emission Unit EU-1 or EU-2 that 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)]
10. The compliance demonstration requirements under Condition 20 will also serve as the compliance demonstration requirements for the emission limitation in Condition 9 when either Emission Unit EU-1 or EU-2 are combusting fuel oil. [LRAPA 35-0120(1)]
 11. For fuel burning equipment sources installed, constructed, or modified after June 1, 1970, but prior to April 16, 2015, except for solid fuel burning devices that have been certified under OAR 340-262-0500, the permittee must not cause, suffer, allow, or permit particulate matter emissions in excess of 0.10 grains per dry standard cubic foot provided that all representative compliance source test results prior to April 16, 2015 demonstrate emissions no greater than 0.080 grains per dry standard cubic foot. [LRAPA 32-030(1)(a)]
 12. In order to demonstrate compliance with Conditions 9 and 11 for Emission Unit EU-1 and EU-2, the permittee must prepare and update, as necessary, an Operation and Maintenance Plan (O&M Plan). The O&M Plan must include requirements for the proper operation and maintenance of the emission units. The permittee must submit a copy of the O&M Plan to LRAPA for review upon request. If LRAPA determines the O&M Plan is deficient, LRAPA may require the permittee to amend the plan. For each emission unit, the O&M Plan must, at a minimum, identify the frequency of inspections and procedures for documenting each inspection. Documentation of each inspection must include the date and time of the inspection, the person or entity performing the inspection, identification of the equipment inspected, the results of the inspection, and any actions taken if repairs or maintenance are necessary. [LRAPA 32-007(1)(b)]
 13. The permittee must only combust fuel oil in Emission Unit EU-1 and EU-2 during periods of gas curtailment, gas supply interruption, startups, or for periodic testing, maintenance, or operator training. Periodic testing, maintenance, or operator training on fuel oil must not exceed a combined total of 48 hours during any calendar year for each Emission Unit EU-1 or EU-2. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjjj) and 40 CFR 63.11237]
 14. The permittee must keep and maintain records of the total number of hours that the Emission Unit EU-1 or EU-2 combusts fuel oil each month. [LRAPA 34-016(1)]

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

15. For Emission Unit EU-1 and EU-2, the permittee must combust oil that contains no more than 0.5 weight percent sulfur. [LRAPA 46-535(3)(e) and 40 CFR 60.42c(d)]
16. For Emission Unit EU-1 and EU-2, the permittee must demonstrate compliance with the fuel oil sulfur limits in Condition 15 based on a certification from the fuel supplier as described in Condition 21. [LRAPA 46-535(3)(e) and 40 CFR 60.42c(h)(1)]
17. For Emission Unit EU-1 and EU-2, the permittee must not discharge into the atmosphere any gases that exhibit greater than 20 percent opacity (6-minute average), except for one 6-minute period per hour of not more than 27 percent opacity when combusting oil. [LRAPA 46-535(3)(e) and 40 CFR 60.43c(c)]
18. The opacity standard under Condition 17 applies at all times, except during periods of startup, shutdown, or malfunction. [LRAPA 46-535(3)(e) and 40 CFR 60.43c(d)]
19. The permittee must use Method 9 of appendix A-4 of 40 CFR part 60 for determining the opacity of stack emissions. [LRAPA 46-535(3)(e) and 40 CFR 60.45c(a)(8)]
20. The permittee subject to an opacity standard in Condition 17 that is not required to use a COMS

- due to Condition 21 that elects not to use a COMS must conduct a performance test using Method 9 of appendix A–4 of 40 CFR part 60 and the procedures in 40 CFR 60.11 to demonstrate compliance with the applicable limit in Condition 17 by April 29, 2011 or within 180 days after initial startup of the facility, whichever is later, and must comply with either Conditions 20.a., 20.b. or 20.c. The observation period for Method 9 of appendix A–4 of 40 CFR part 60 performance tests may be reduced from three (3) hours to 60 minutes if all 6-minute averages are less than ten (10) percent and all individual 15-second observations are less than or equal to 20 percent during the initial 60 minutes of observation. [LRAPA 46-535(3)(e) and 40 CFR 60.47c(a)]
- 20.a. Except as provided in Conditions 20.b. or 20.c., the permittee must conduct subsequent Method 9 of appendix A–4 of 40 CFR part 60 performance tests using the procedures in Condition 20 according to the applicable schedule in Conditions 20.a.i. through 20.a.iv., as determined by the most recent Method 9 of appendix A–4 of 40 CFR part 60 performance test results. [LRAPA 46-535(3)(e) and 40 CFR 60.47c(a)(1)]
- 20.a.i. If no visible emissions are observed, a subsequent Method 9 of appendix A–4 of 40 CFR part 60 performance test must be completed within 12 calendar months from the date that the most recent performance test was conducted or within 45 days of the next day that fuel with an opacity standard is combusted, whichever is later; [LRAPA 46-535(3)(e) and 40 CFR 60.47c(a)(1)(i)]
- 20.a.ii. If visible emissions are observed but the maximum 6-minute average opacity is less than or equal to five (5) percent, a subsequent Method 9 of appendix A–4 of 40 CFR part 60 performance test must be completed within six (6) calendar months from the date that the most recent performance test was conducted or within 45 days of the next day that fuel with an opacity standard is combusted, whichever is later; [LRAPA 46-535(3)(e) and 40 CFR 60.47c(a)(1)(ii)]
- 20.a.iii. If the maximum 6-minute average opacity is greater than five (5) percent but less than or equal to ten (10) percent, a subsequent Method 9 of appendix A–4 of 40 CFR part 60 performance test must be completed within three (3) calendar months from the date that the most recent performance test was conducted or within 45 days of the next day that fuel with an opacity standard is combusted, whichever is later; or [LRAPA 46-535(3)(e) and 40 CFR 60.47c(a)(1)(iii)]
- 20.a.iv. If the maximum 6-minute average opacity is greater than ten (10) percent, a subsequent Method 9 of appendix A–4 of 40 CFR part 60 performance test must be completed within 45 calendar days from the date that the most recent performance test was conducted. [LRAPA 46-535(3)(e) and 40 CFR 60.47c(a)(1)(iv)]
- 20.b. If the maximum 6-minute opacity is less than ten (10) percent during the most recent Method 9 of appendix A–4 of 40 CFR part 60 performance test, the permittee may, as an alternative to performing subsequent Method 9 of appendix A–4 of 40 CFR part 60 performance tests, elect to perform subsequent monitoring using Method 22 of appendix A–7 of 40 CFR part 60 according to the procedures specified in Conditions 20.b.i. and 20.b.ii. [LRAPA 46-535(3)(e) and 40 CFR 60.47c(a)(2)]
- 20.b.i. The permittee must conduct ten (10) minute observations (during normal operation) each operating day the affected facility fires fuel for which an opacity standard is applicable using Method 22 of appendix A–7 of 40 CFR part 60 and demonstrate that the sum of the occurrences of any visible emissions is not in excess of five (5) percent of the observation period (*i.e.*, 30 seconds per ten (10) minute period). If the sum of the occurrence of any visible emissions is greater than 30 seconds during the initial ten (10) minute observation, immediately conduct a 30 minute observation. If the sum of the occurrence of visible emissions is greater than five (5) percent of the observation period (*i.e.*, 90 seconds per 30 minute period), the permittee must either document and adjust the operation of the facility and demonstrate within 24 hours that the sum of the occurrence of visible emissions is equal to or less than five (5) percent during a 30 minute observation (*i.e.*, 90 seconds) or conduct a new Method 9 of appendix A–4 of 40 CFR part 60 performance test using the procedures in Condition 20.a. within 45 calendar days according to the requirements in Condition 19. [LRAPA

- 46-535(3)(e) and 40 CFR 60.47c(a)(2)(i)]
- 20.b.ii. If no visible emissions are observed for ten (10) operating days during which an opacity standard is applicable, observations can be reduced to once every seven (7) operating days during which an opacity standard is applicable. If any visible emissions are observed, daily observations must be resumed. [LRAPA 46-535(3)(e) and 40 CFR 60.47c(a)(2)(ii)]
- 20.c. If the maximum 6-minute opacity is less than ten (10) percent during the most recent Method 9 of appendix A-4 of 40 CFR part 60 performance test, the permittee may, as an alternative to performing subsequent Method 9 of appendix A-4 performance tests, elect to perform subsequent monitoring using a digital opacity compliance system according to a site-specific monitoring plan approved by LRAPA. The observations must be similar, but not necessarily identical, to the requirements in Condition 20.b. For reference purposes in preparing the monitoring plan, see OAQPS "Determination of Visible Emission Opacity from Stationary Sources Using Computer-Based Photographic Analysis Systems." This document is available from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA); Office of Air Quality and Planning Standards; Sector Policies and Programs Division; Measurement Policy Group (D243-02), Research Triangle Park, NC 27711. This document is also available on the Technology Transfer Network (TTN) under Emission Measurement Center Preliminary Methods. [LRAPA 46-535(3)(e) and 40 CFR 60.47c(a)(3)]
21. Permittees that burn only distillate oil that contains no more than 0.5 weight percent sulfur and/or liquid or gaseous fuels with potential sulfur dioxide emission rates of 26 ng/J (0.060 lb/MMBtu) heat input or less and that do not use a post-combustion technology to reduce SO₂ or PM emissions and that are subject to an opacity standard in Condition 17 are not required to operate a COMS if the permittee follows the applicable procedures in Condition 22. [LRAPA 46-535(3)(e) and 40 CFR 60.47c(c)]
22. For Emission Unit EU-1 and EU-2, fuel supplier certification must include the following information: [LRAPA 46-535(3)(e) and 40 CFR 60.48c(f)]
- 22.a. For distillate oil: [LRAPA 46-535(3)(e) and 40 CFR 60.48c(f)(1)]
- 22.a.i. The name of the oil supplier; [LRAPA 46-535(3)(e) and 40 CFR 60.48c(f)(1)(i)]
- 22.a.ii. A statement from the oil supplier that the oil complies with the specifications under the definition of distillate oil in 40 CFR 60.41c; and [LRAPA 46-535(3)(e) and 40 CFR 60.48c(f)(1)(ii)]
- 22.a.iii. The sulfur content or maximum sulfur content of the oil. [LRAPA 46-535(3)(e) and 40 CFR 60.48c(f)(1)(iii)]
23. For Emission Unit EU-1 and EU-2, which are subject to fuel oil sulfur limits, the permittee must keep records and submit reports to LRAPA, including the following information: [LRAPA 46-535(3)(e) and 40 CFR 60.48c(e)]
- 23.a. Calendar dates covered in the reporting period. [LRAPA 46-535(3)(e) and 40 CFR 60.48c(e)(1)]
- 23.b. Records of fuel supplier certification as described in Condition 22. In addition to records of fuel supplier certifications, the report must include a certified statement signed by the permittee that the records of fuel supplier certifications submitted represent all of the fuel combusted during the reporting period. [LRAPA 46-535(3)(e) and 40 CFR 60.48c(e)(11)]
24. For Emission Unit EU-1 and EU-2, the permittee subject to the opacity limits of Condition 17 must submit to LRAPA the performance test data from the initial and any subsequent performance tests. [LRAPA 46-535(3)(e) and 40 CFR 60.48c(b)]
25. In addition to the applicable requirements in 40 CFR 60.7, the permittee subject to the opacity limits in Condition 17 must submit excess emission reports for any excess emissions from Emission Unit EU-1 or EU-2 that occur during the reporting period and maintain records according to the requirements specified in Conditions 25.a. through 25.c., as applicable to the

- visible emissions monitoring method used. [LRAPA 46-535(3)(e) and 40 CFR 60.48c(c)]
- 25.a. For each performance test conducted using Method 9 of appendix A-4 of 40 CFR part 60, the permittee must keep the records including the information specified in Conditions 25.a.i. through 25.a.iii. [LRAPA 46-535(3)(e) and 40 CFR 60.48c(c)(1)]
- 25.a.i. Dates and time intervals of all opacity observation periods; [LRAPA 46-535(3)(e) and 40 CFR 60.48c(c)(1)(i)]
- 25.a.ii. Name, affiliation, and copy of current visible emission reading certification for each visible emission observer participating in the performance test; and [LRAPA 46-535(3)(e) and 40 CFR 60.48c(c)(1)(ii)]
- 25.a.iii. Copies of all visible emission observer opacity field data sheets; [LRAPA 46-535(3)(e) and 40 CFR 60.48c(c)(1)(iii)]
- 25.b. For each performance test conducted using Method 22 of appendix A-4 of 40 CFR part 60, the permittee must keep the records including the information specified in Conditions 25.b.i. through 25.b.iv. [LRAPA 46-535(3)(e) and 40 CFR 60.48c(c)(2)]
- 25.b.i. Dates and time intervals of all visible emissions observation periods; [LRAPA 46-535(3)(e) and 40 CFR 60.48c(c)(2)(i)]
- 25.b.ii. Name and affiliation for each visible emission observer participating in the performance test; [LRAPA 46-535(3)(e) and 40 CFR 60.48c(c)(2)(ii)]
- 25.b.iii. Copies of all visible emission observer opacity field data sheets; and [LRAPA 46-535(3)(e) and 40 CFR 60.48c(c)(2)(iii)]
- 25.b.iv. Documentation of any adjustments made and the time the adjustments were completed to Emission Units EU-1 or EU-2 operation by the permittee to demonstrate compliance with the applicable monitoring requirements. [LRAPA 46-535(3)(e) and 40 CFR 60.48c(c)(2)(iv)]
- 25.c. For each digital opacity compliance system, the permittee must maintain records and submit reports according to the requirements specified in the site-specific monitoring plan approved by LRAPA. [LRAPA 46-535(3)(e) and 40 CFR 60.48c(c)(3)]
26. For Emission Unit EU-1 and EU-2, the reporting period for reports required under Conditions 22 through 25 is each six (6) month period January 1 to June 30 and July 1 to December 31. All reports must be submitted to LRAPA and must be postmarked by February 15th and August 15th following the end of each applicable reporting period. [LRAPA 46-535(3)(e), 40 CFR 60.19(c) and 40 CFR 60.48c(j)]
27. For Emission Unit EU-1 and EU-2, the permittee must record and maintain records of the amount of each fuel combusted by each boiler during each calendar month. [LRAPA 46-535(3)(e), 40 CFR 60.48c(g)(2), and 40 CFR 60.19(c)]
28. All records required under Conditions 15 through 27 must be maintained by the permittee for a period of two (2) years following the date of such record. [LRAPA 46-535(3)(e) and 40 CFR 60.48c(i)]

Conditions Specific to Emission Unit EU-3

29. The permittee must not emit or allow to be emitted any visible emissions from Emission Unit EU-3 that 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)]
30. Whenever the permittee performs compliance testing on Emission Unit EU-3 while combusting fuel oil under Condition 37, the permittee must demonstrate compliance with the limitations in Condition 29 using EPA Method 9. The results of these tests must be submitted according to the requirements of Condition 39. [LRAPA 35-0120(1)]
31. For any air contaminant sources installed, constructed or modified on or after June 1, 1970 but prior to April 16, 2015, for which there are no representative compliance source test results prior to April 16, 2015, the permittee must not cause, suffer, allow, or permit particulate matter emissions in excess of 0.14 grains per dry standard cubic foot. [LRAPA 32-015(2)(B)(b)]

32. In order to demonstrate compliance with Conditions 29 and 31 for Emission Unit EU-3, the permittee must prepare and update, as necessary, an Operation and Maintenance Plan (O&M Plan). The O&M Plan must include requirements for the proper operation and maintenance of the emission unit. The permittee must submit a copy of the O&M Plan to LRAPA for review upon request. If LRAPA determines the O&M Plan is deficient, LRAPA may require the permittee to amend the plan. For each emission unit, the O&M Plan must, at a minimum, identify the frequency of inspections and procedures for documenting each inspection. Documentation of each inspection must include the date and time of the inspection, the person or entity performing the inspection, identification of the equipment inspected, the results of the inspection, and any actions taken if repairs or maintenance are necessary. [LRAPA 32-007(1)(b)]

Standards of Performance for Stationary Combustion Turbines – 40 CFR part 60 subpart KKKK (4K)

33. Emission limits for nitrogen oxides (NO_x). The permittee must meet the emission limits for NO_x specified in Table 1 to 40 CFR part 60 subpart KKKK. [LRAPA 46-535(3)(eeee) and 40 CFR 60.4320]

Table 1 to 40 CFR part 60 Subpart KKKK – Nitrogen Oxide Emission Limits for New Stationary Combustion Turbines

Combustion turbine type	Combustion turbine heat input at peak load (HHV)	NO _x emission standard
New turbine firing natural gas	> 50 MMBtu/hr and ≤ 850 MMBtu/hr	25 ppm at 15 percent O ₂ or 150 ng/J of useful output (1.2 lb/MWh).
New turbine firing fuels other than natural gas	> 50 MMBtu/hr and ≤ 850 MMBtu/hr	74 ppm at 15 percent O ₂ or 460 ng/J of useful output (3.6 lb/MWh).

34. Emission limits for NO_x if the turbine burns both natural gas and distillate oil (or some other combination of fuels). The permittee must meet the emission limits specified in Table 1 to 40 CFR part 60 subpart KKKK. If the permittee's total heat input is greater than or equal to 50 percent natural gas, the permittee must meet the corresponding limit for a natural gas-fired turbine when the permittee is burning that fuel. Similarly, when the permittee's total heat input is greater than 50 percent distillate oil and fuels other than natural gas, the permittee must meet the corresponding limit for distillate oil and fuels other than natural gas for the duration of the time that the permittee burns that particular fuel. [LRAPA 46-535(3)(eeee) and 40 CFR 60.4325]
35. Emission limits for sulfur dioxide (SO₂). [LRAPA 46-535(3)(eeee) and 40 CFR 60.4330]
- 35.a. If the permittee's turbine is located in a continental area, the permittee must comply with Condition 35.a.i. [LRAPA 46-535(3)(eeee) and 40 CFR 60.4330(a)]
- 35.a.i. The permittee must not burn in the subject stationary combustion turbine any fuel which contains total potential sulfur emissions in excess of 26 ng SO₂/J (0.060 lb SO₂/MMBtu) heat input. [LRAPA 46-535(3)(eeee) and 40 CFR 60.4330(a)(2)]
36. General requirements. [LRAPA 46-535(3)(eeee) and 40 CFR 60.4333]
- 36.a. The permittee must operate and maintain the stationary combustion turbine, air pollution control equipment, and monitoring equipment in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practices for minimizing emissions at all times including during startup, shutdown, and malfunction. [LRAPA 46-535(3)(eeee) and 40 CFR 60.4333(a)]
37. Demonstrating continuous compliance for NO_x without using water or steam injection. [LRAPA 46-535(3)(eeee) and 40 CFR 60.4340]
- 37.a. If the permittee is not using water or steam injection to control NO_x emissions, the permittee must perform annual performance tests in accordance with Condition 40 to demonstrate continuous compliance. If the NO_x emission result from the performance test is less than or equal to 75 percent of the NO_x emission limit for the turbine, the

permittee may reduce the frequency of subsequent performance tests to once every two (2) years (no more than 26 calendar months following the previous performance test). If the results of any subsequent performance test exceed 75 percent of the NO_x emission limit for the turbine, the permittee must resume annual performance tests. [LRAPA 46-535(3)(eeee) and 40 CFR 60.4340(a)]

38. Exemption from monitoring the total sulfur content of the fuel. The permittee may elect not to monitor the total sulfur content of the fuel combusted in the turbine, if the fuel is demonstrated not to exceed potential sulfur emissions of 26 ng SO₂/J (0.060 lb SO₂/MMBtu) heat input for units located in continental areas. The permittee must use the following source of information to make the required demonstration: [LRAPA 46-535(3)(eeee) and 40 CFR 60.4365]
- 38.a. The fuel quality characteristics in a current, valid purchase contract, tariff sheet or transportation contract for the fuel, specifying that the maximum total sulfur content for oil use in continental areas is 0.05 weight percent (500 ppmw) or less, the total sulfur content for natural gas use in continental areas is 20 grains of sulfur or less per 100 standard cubic feet, has potential sulfur emissions of less than less than 26 ng SO₂/J (0.060 lb SO₂/MMBtu) heat input for continental areas; [LRAPA 46-535(3)(eeee) and 40 CFR 60.4365(a)]
39. Reports. [LRAPA 46-535(3)(eeee) and 40 CFR 60.4375]
- 39.a. For each affected unit that performs annual performance tests in accordance with Condition 37.a., the permittee must submit a written report of the results of each performance test before the close of business on the 60th day following the completion of the performance test. [LRAPA 46-535(3)(eeee) and 40 CFR 60.4375(b)]
40. Initial and subsequent performance tests, regarding NO_x. [LRAPA 46-535(3)(eeee) and 40 CFR 60.4400]
- 40.a. The permittee must conduct an initial performance test, as required in 40 CFR 60.8. Subsequent NO_x performance tests must be conducted on an annual basis (no more than 14 calendar months following the previous performance test). [LRAPA 46-535(3)(eeee) and 40 CFR 60.4400(a)]
- 40.a.i. There are two general methodologies that the permittee may use to conduct the performance tests. For each test run: [LRAPA 46-535(3)(eeee) and 40 CFR 60.4400(a)(1)]
- 40.a.i.1. Measure the NO_x concentration (in parts per million (ppm)), using EPA Method 7E or EPA Method 20 in appendix A of 40 CFR part 60. For units complying with the output based standard, concurrently measure the stack gas flow rate, using EPA Methods 1 and 2 in appendix A of 40 CFR part 60, and measure and record the electrical and thermal output from the unit. Then, use the following equation to calculate the NO_x emission rate: [LRAPA 46-535(3)(eeee) and 40 CFR 60.4400(a)(1)(i)]

$$E = \frac{1.194 \times 10^{-7} \cdot (NO_x)_c \cdot Q_{std}}{P}$$

Where:

E = NO_x emission rate, in lb/MWh

1.194 × 10⁻⁷ = conversion constant, in lb/dscf-ppm

(NO_x)_c = average NO_x concentration for the run, in ppm

Q_{std} = stack gas volumetric flow rate, in dscf/hr

P = gross electrical and mechanical energy output of the combustion turbine, in MW (for simple-cycle operation), for combined-cycle operation, the sum of all electrical and mechanical output from the combustion and steam turbines, or, for combined heat and power operation, the sum of all electrical and mechanical output from the combustion and

- steam turbines plus all useful recovered thermal output not used for additional electric or mechanical generation, in MW, calculated according to 40 CFR 60.4350(f)(2); or
- 40.a.i.2. Measure the NO_x and diluent gas concentrations, using either EPA Methods 7E and 3A, or EPA Method 20 in appendix A of 40 CFR part 60. Concurrently measure the heat input to the unit, using a fuel flowmeter (or flowmeters), and measure the electrical and thermal output of the unit. Use EPA Method 19 in appendix A of 40 CFR part 60 to calculate the NO_x emission rate in lb/MMBtu. Then, use Equations 1 and, if necessary, 2 and 3 in 40 CFR 60.4350(f) to calculate the NO_x emission rate in lb/MWh. [LRAPA 46-535(3)(eeee) and 40 CFR 60.4400(a)(1)(ii)]
- 40.a.ii. Sampling traverse points for NO_x and (if applicable) diluent gas are to be selected following EPA Method 20 or EPA Method 1 (non-particulate procedures), and sampled for equal time intervals. The sampling must be performed with a traversing single-hole probe, or, if feasible, with a stationary multi-hole probe that samples each of the points sequentially. Alternatively, a multi-hole probe designed and documented to sample equal volumes from each hole may be used to sample simultaneously at the required points. [LRAPA 46-535(3)(eeee) and 40 CFR 60.4400(a)(2)]
- 40.a.iii. Notwithstanding Condition 40.a.ii., the permittee may test at fewer points than are specified in EPA Method 1 or EPA Method 20 in appendix A of 40 CFR part 60 if the following conditions are met: [LRAPA 46-535(3)(eeee) and 40 CFR 60.4400(a)(3)]
- 40.a.iii.1. The permittee may perform a stratification test for NO_x and diluent pursuant to [LRAPA 46-535(3)(eeee) and 40 CFR 60.4400(a)(3)(i)]
- 40.a.iii.1.A. The procedures specified in section 6.5.6.1(a) through (e) of appendix A of 40 CFR part 75. [LRAPA 46-535(3)(eeee) and 40 CFR 60.4400(a)(3)(i)(B)]
- 40.a.iii.2. Once the stratification sampling is completed, the permittee may use the following alternative sample point selection criteria for the performance test: [LRAPA 46-535(3)(eeee) and 40 CFR 60.4400(a)(3)(ii)]
- 40.a.iii.2.A. If each of the individual traverse point NO_x concentrations is within ±10 percent of the mean concentration for all traverse points, or the individual traverse point diluent concentrations differs by no more than ±5ppm or ±0.5 percent CO₂ (or O₂) from the mean for all traverse points, then the permittee may use three (3) points (located either 16.7, 50.0 and 83.3 percent of the way across the stack or duct, or, for circular stacks or ducts greater than 2.4 meters (7.8 feet) in diameter, at 0.4, 1.2, and 2.0 meters from the wall). The three (3) points must be located along the measurement line that exhibited the highest average NO_x concentration during the stratification test; or [LRAPA 46-535(3)(eeee) and 40 CFR 60.4400(a)(3)(ii)(A)]
- 40.a.iii.2.B. For turbines with a NO_x standard greater than 15 ppm @ 15% O₂, the permittee may sample at a single point, located at least one (1) meter from the stack wall or at the stack centroid if each of the individual traverse point NO_x concentrations is within ±5 percent of the mean concentration for all traverse points, or the individual traverse point diluent concentrations differs by no more than ±3ppm or ±0.3

- percent CO₂ (or O₂) from the mean for all traverse points; or [LRAPA 46-535(3)(eeee) and 40 CFR 60.4400(a)(3)(ii)(B)]
- 40.b. The performance test must be done at any load condition within plus or minus 25 percent of 100 percent of peak load. The permittee may perform testing at the highest achievable load point, if at least 75 percent of peak load cannot be achieved in practice. The permittee must conduct three separate test runs for each performance test. The minimum time per run is 20 minutes. [LRAPA 46-535(3)(eeee) and 40 CFR 60.4400(b)]
- 40.b.i. If the stationary combustion turbine combusts both oil and gas as primary or backup fuels, separate performance testing is required for each fuel. [LRAPA 46-535(3)(eeee) and 40 CFR 60.4400(b)(1)]
- 40.b.ii. For a combined cycle and CHP turbine systems with supplemental heat (duct burner), the permittee must measure the total NO_x emissions after the duct burner rather than directly after the turbine. The duct burner must be in operation during the performance test. [LRAPA 46-535(3)(eeee) and 40 CFR 60.4400(b)(2)]
- 40.b.iii. Compliance with the applicable emission limit in Condition 33 must be demonstrated at each tested load level. Compliance is achieved if the three-run arithmetic average NO_x emission rate at each tested level meets the applicable emission limit in Condition 33. [LRAPA 46-535(3)(eeee) and 40 CFR 60.4400(b)(4)]
- 40.b.iv. The ambient temperature must be greater than 0 °F during the performance test. [LRAPA 46-535(3)(eeee) and 40 CFR 60.4400(b)(6)]
41. Initial and subsequent performance tests for sulfur. [LRAPA 46-535(3)(eeee) and 40 CFR 60.4415]
- 41.a. The permittee must conduct an initial performance test, as required in 40 CFR 60.8. Subsequent SO₂ performance tests shall be conducted on an annual basis (no more than 14 calendar months following the previous performance test). [LRAPA 46-535(3)(eeee) and 40 CFR 60.4415(a)]
- 41.a.i. The use of a current, valid purchase contract, tariff sheet, or transportation contract for the fuel specifying the maximum total sulfur content of all fuels combusted in the affected facility. [LRAPA 46-535(3)(eeee) and 40 CFR 60.4415(a)(1)]

Conditions Specific to Emission Unit EU-5

42. The permittee must not cause, suffer, allow or permit any materials to be handled, transported, or stored; or a building, its appurtenances, or a road to be used, constructed, altered, repaired or demolished; or any equipment to be operated, without taking reasonable precautions to prevent particulate matter from becoming airborne. Such reasonable precautions must include, but are not limited to the following: [LRAPA 48-015(1)]
- 42.a. Use, where possible, of water or chemicals for control of dust in the demolition of existing buildings or structures, construction operations, the grading of roads or the clearing of land;
- 42.b. Application of water or other suitable chemicals on unpaved roads, materials stockpiles, and other surfaces which can create airborne dusts;
- 42.c. Full or partial enclosure of materials stockpiles in cases where application of water or other suitable chemicals is not sufficient to prevent particulate matter from becoming airborne;
- 42.d. Installation and use of hoods, fans, and fabric filters to enclose and vent the handling of dusty materials;
- 42.e. Adequate containment during sandblasting or other similar operations;
- 42.f. The covering of moving, open bodied trucks transporting materials likely to become airborne;
- 42.g. The prompt removal from paved streets of earth or other material which does or may become airborne.

43. In order to demonstrate compliance with Conditions 42 for this emission unit, the permittee must prepare and update, as necessary, an Operation and Maintenance Plan (O&M Plan). The O&M Plan must include requirements to reduce fugitive emissions from this emission unit. The permittee must submit a copy of the O&M Plan to LRAPA for review upon request. If LRAPA determines the O&M Plan is deficient, LRAPA may require the permittee to amend the plan. The O&M Plan must, at a minimum, identify the frequency to perform activities that will reduce fugitive emissions and procedures for documenting the implementation of the activities. Documentation of the implementation of each activity must include a description of the activity, the date and time of the activity, and the person or entity performing the activity. [LRAPA 32-007(1)(b)]

Conditions Specific to Emission Units EU-10 through EU-24 (Emergency Generators)

44. The following table indicates which emission limits or federal regulations are applicable to each Emission Unit EU-10 through EU-24:

Emission Unit ID	Description	Condition 45	Condition 46	Condition 47	40 CFR part 60 subpart IIII	40 CFR part 60 subpart JJJJ
EU-10	CP Station, Caterpillar, 2.2 MW, diesel	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
EU-11	CP Station, Caterpillar, 2.2 MW, diesel	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
EU-12	CP Station, Caterpillar, 2.2 MW, diesel	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
EU-13	Safety & Risk Services, Caterpillar, 80 kW, diesel	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
EU-14	Knight Law, Cummins, 65 kW, natural gas	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
EU-15	Mac Court, Kohler, 30 kW, LPG	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
EU-16	UOPD, Olympian, 55 kW, natural gas	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes
EU-17	Rainier Building, Cummins, 80 kW, diesel	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
EU-18	Willamette Hall, Waukesha, 325 kW, natural gas	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
EU-19	Hatfield-Dowlin Complex, Kohler, 400 kW, diesel	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
EU-20	Autzen-PK Park, Deere, 80 kW, diesel	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
EU-21	Autzen, Caterpillar, 750 kW, diesel	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
EU-22	Autzen-Moshofsky, Onan 80 kW, diesel	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
EU-23	Millrace Garage, 100 kW, diesel	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
EU-24	Central Kitchen (Housing), 350 kW, diesel	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No

45. The permittee must not emit or allow to be emitted any visible emissions from these emission units that 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)]
46. For any air contaminant sources installed, constructed or modified on or after June 1, 1970 but prior to April 16, 2015, for which there are no representative compliance source test results prior to April 16, 2015, the permittee must not cause, suffer, allow, or permit particulate matter emissions in excess of 0.14 grains per dry standard cubic foot. [LRAPA 32-015(2)(B)(b)]
47. For sources installed, constructed or modified after April 16, 2015, the permittee must not cause,

suffer, allow, or permit particulate matter emissions in excess of 0.10 grains per dry standard cubic foot. [LRAPA 32-015(2)(c)]

48. In order to demonstrate compliance with Conditions 45 through 47 for these emission units, the permittee must prepare and update, as necessary, an Operation and Maintenance Plan (O&M Plan). The O&M Plan must include requirements for the proper operation and maintenance of the emission units. The permittee must submit a copy of the O&M Plan to LRAPA for review upon request. If LRAPA determines the O&M Plan is deficient, LRAPA may require the permittee to amend the plan. For each emission unit, the O&M Plan must, at a minimum, identify the frequency of inspections and procedures for documenting each inspection. Documentation of each inspection must include the date and time of the inspection, the person or entity performing the inspection, identification of the equipment inspected, the results of the inspection, and any actions taken if repairs or maintenance are necessary. [LRAPA 32-007(1)(b)]

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

49. Applicability. 40 CFR part 60 subpart IIII is applicable to permittees that own or operate stationary compression ignition (CI) internal combustion engines (ICE) as specified Conditions 49.a. and 49.b. 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)(cccc) and 40 CFR 60.4200(a)]
- 49.a. Permittee's that own and operate stationary CI ICE that commence construction after July 11, 2005, where the stationary CI ICE are: [LRAPA 46-535(3)(cccc) and 40 CFR 60.4200(a)(2)]
- 49.a.i. Manufactured after April 1, 2006, and are not fire pump engines, or [LRAPA 46-535(3)(cccc) and 40 CFR 60.4200(a)(2)(i)]
- 49.a.ii. Manufactured as a certified National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) fire pump engine after July 1, 2006. [LRAPA 46-535(3)(cccc) and 40 CFR 60.4200(a)(2)(ii)]
- 49.b. Permittees that own or operate any stationary CI ICE that are modified or reconstructed after July 11, 2005 and any permittee that modifies or reconstructs any stationary CI ICE after July 11, 2005. [LRAPA 46-535(3)(cccc) and 40 CFR 60.4200(a)(3)]
50. Emission Standards for Stationary CI Internal Combustion Emergency Engines. [LRAPA 46-535(3)(cccc) and 40 CFR 60.4205]
- 50.a. Permittees that own or operate pre-2007 model year emergency stationary CI ICE with a displacement of less than 10 liters per cylinder that are not fire pump engines must comply with the emission standards in Table 1 to 40 CFR part 60 subpart IIII. Owners and operators of pre-2007 model year emergency stationary CI ICE with a displacement of greater than or equal to ten (10) liters per cylinder and less than 30 liters per cylinder that are not fire pump engines must comply with the Tier 1 emission standards in 40 CFR part 1042, appendix I. [LRAPA 46-535(3)(cccc) and 40 CFR 60.4205(a)]
- 50.b. Permittees that own or operate 2007 model year and later emergency stationary CI ICE with a displacement of less than 30 liters per cylinder that are not fire pump engines must comply with the emission standards for new nonroad CI engines in 40 CFR 60.4202, for all pollutants, for the same model year and maximum engine power for their 2007 model year and later emergency stationary CI ICE. [LRAPA 46-535(3)(cccc) and 40 CFR 60.4205(b)]
- 50.c. Permittees that own or operate fire pump engines with a displacement of less than 30 liters per cylinder must comply with the emission standards in Table 4 to 40 CFR part 60 subpart IIII, for all pollutants. [LRAPA 46-535(3)(cccc) and 40 CFR 60.4205(c)]
- 50.d. Permittees that own or operate any modified or reconstructed emergency stationary CI ICE subject to 40 CFR part 60 subpart IIII subpart must meet the emission standards applicable to the model year, maximum engine power, and displacement of the modified or reconstructed CI ICE that are specified in Conditions 50.a. through 50.c. [LRAPA 46-535(3)(cccc) and 40 CFR 60.4205(f)]

51. Emission Standard End Date. Permittees that own or operate stationary CI ICE must operate and maintain stationary CI ICE that achieve the emission standards as required in Condition 50 over the entire life of the engine. [LRAPA 46-535(3)(cccc) and 40 CFR 60.4206]
52. Fuel Requirements for Stationary CI Internal Combustion Engines. [LRAPA 46-535(3)(cccc) and 40 CFR 60.4207]
 - 52.a. Beginning October 1, 2010, permittees that own or operate stationary CI ICE subject to 40 CFR part 60 subpart IIII with a displacement of less than 30 liters per cylinder that use diesel fuel must use diesel fuel that meets the requirements of Condition 52.a.i. and 52.a.ii. for nonroad diesel fuel, except that any existing diesel fuel purchased (or otherwise obtained) prior to October 1, 2010, may be used until depleted. [LRAPA 46-535(3)(cccc) and 40 CFR 60.4207(b)]
 - 52.a.i. *Sulfur standard.* Maximum sulfur content of 15 ppm. [LRAPA 46-535(3)(cccc) and 40 CFR 1090.305(b)]
 - 52.a.ii. *Cetane index or aromatic content.* Diesel fuel must meet one of the following standards: [LRAPA 46-535(3)(cccc) and 40 CFR 1090.305(c)]
 - 52.a.ii.1. Minimum cetane index of 40. [LRAPA 46-535(3)(cccc) and 40 CFR 1090.305(c)(1)]
 - 52.a.ii.2. Maximum aromatic content of 35 volume percent. [LRAPA 46-535(3)(cccc) and 40 CFR 1090.305(c)(2)]
53. Monitoring Requirements for Stationary CI Internal Combustion Engines. Permittees that own or operate stationary CI internal combustion engines must meet the monitoring requirements of Condition 53. In addition, the permittee must also meet the monitoring requirements specified in Condition 54. [LRAPA 46-535(3)(cccc) and 40 CFR 60.4209]
 - 53.a. If the permittee owns or operates an emergency stationary CI internal combustion engine that does not meet the standards applicable to non-emergency engines, the permittee must install a non-resettable hour meter prior to startup of the engine. [LRAPA 46-535(3)(cccc) and 40 CFR 60.4209(a)]
54. Compliance Requirements for Stationary CI Internal Combustion Engines. [LRAPA 46-535(3)(cccc) and 40 CFR 60.4211]
 - 54.a. If the permittee owns or operates an emergency stationary ICE, the permittee must operate the emergency stationary ICE according to the requirements in Conditions 54.a.i. and 54.a.ii. In order for the engine to be considered an emergency stationary ICE under 40 CFR part 60 subpart IIII, any operation other than emergency operation, maintenance and testing, and operation in non-emergency situations for 50 hours per year, as described in Conditions 54.a.i. and 54.a.ii., is prohibited. If the permittee does not operate the engine according to the requirements in Conditions 54.a.i. and 54.a.ii., the engine will not be considered an emergency engine under 40 CFR part 60 subpart IIII and must meet all requirements for non-emergency engines. [LRAPA 46-535(3)(cccc) and 40 CFR 60.4211(f)]
 - 54.a.i. There is no time limit on the use of emergency stationary ICE in emergency situations. [LRAPA 46-535(3)(cccc) and 40 CFR 60.4211(f)(1)]
 - 54.a.ii. The permittee may operate the emergency stationary ICE for the purpose specified in Condition 54.a.ii.1. for a maximum of 100 hours per calendar year. [LRAPA 46-535(3)(cccc) and 40 CFR 60.4211(f)(2)]
 - 54.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)(cccc) and 40 CFR 60.4211(f)(2)(i)]

55. Notification, Reporting, and Recordkeeping Requirements for Stationary CI Internal Combustion Engines. [LRAPA 46-535(3)(cccc) and 40 CFR 60.4214]
- 55.a. If the stationary CI internal combustion engine is an emergency stationary internal combustion engine, the permittee is not required to submit an initial notification. Starting with the model years in Table 5 to 40 CFR part 60 subpart IIII, if the emergency engine does not meet the standards applicable to non-emergency engines in the applicable model year, the permittee must keep records of the operation of the engine in emergency and non-emergency service that are recorded through the non-resettable hour meter. The permittee must record the time of operation of the engine and the reason the engine was in operation during that time. [LRAPA 46-535(3)(cccc) and 40 CFR 60.4214(b)]

Standards of Performance for Stationary Spark Ignition Internal Combustion Engines – 40 CFR part 60 subpart JJJJ

56. Applicability. [LRAPA 46-535(3)(dddd) and 40 CFR 60.4230]
- 56.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 56.a.i and 56.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)]
- 56.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)]
- 56.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)]
57. Emission Standards for Stationary SI Internal Combustion Engine. [LRAPA 46-535(3)(dddd) and 40 CFR 60.4233]
- 57.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 56.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)]
- 57.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 56.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)]
- 57.c. Permittees that own or operate stationary SI ICE with a maximum engine power greater than 19 KW (25 HP) and less than 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 their emergency stationary SI ICE. Permittees that own or operate stationary SI ICE with a maximum engine power greater than 19 KW (25 HP) and less than 75 KW (100 HP) manufactured prior to January 1, 2011, that were certified to the standards in Table 1 to 40 CFR part 60 subpart JJJJ applicable to engines with a maximum engine power greater than or equal to 100 HP and less than 500 HP, may optionally choose to meet those standards. [LRAPA 46-535(3)(dddd) and 40 CFR 60.4233(d)]
- 57.d. 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)]

- 57.e. 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 57.e.i. through 57.e.iii. [LRAPA 46-535(3)(dddd) and 40 CFR 60.4233(f)]
- 57.e.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)]
- 57.e.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)]
- 57.e.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 57.c. or 57.d., 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 (O₂), a CO emission standard 540 ppmvd at 15 percent O₂ (675 ppmvd at 15 percent O₂ for non-emergency engines less than 100 HP), and a VOC emission standard of 86 ppmvd at 15 percent O₂, 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% O ₂		
			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.

58. 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 57 over the entire life of the engine. [LRAPA 46-535(3)(dddd) and 40 CFR 60.4234]
59. Monitoring Requirements for Emergency Stationary SI Internal Combustion Engines. [LRAPA 46-535(3)(dddd) and 40 CFR 60.4237]
 - 59.a. Starting on July 1, 2010, if the emergency stationary SI internal combustion engine that is greater than or equal to 500 HP that was built on or after July 1, 2010, does not meet the standards applicable to non-emergency engines, the permittee must install a non-resettable hour meter. [LRAPA 46-535(3)(dddd) and 40 CFR 60.4237(a)]
 - 59.b. 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)]
 - 59.c. If the permittee owns or operates an emergency stationary SI internal combustion engine that is less than 130 HP, was built on or after July 1, 2008, and does not meet the standards applicable to nonemergency engines, the permittee must install a non-resettable hour meter upon startup of the emergency engine. [LRAPA 46-535(3)(dddd) and 40 CFR 60.4237(c)]
60. Compliance Requirements for Stationary SI Internal Combustion Engines. [LRAPA 46-535(3)(dddd) and 40 CFR 60.4243]
 - 60.a. If the permittee owns or operates an emergency stationary ICE, the permittee must operate the emergency stationary ICE according to the requirements in Conditions 60.a.i. and 60.a.ii. 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 Conditions 60.a.i. and 60.a.ii., is prohibited. If the permittee does not operate the engine according to the requirements in Conditions 60.a.i. and 60.a.ii., 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)]
 - 60.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)]
 - 60.a.ii. The permittee may operate the emergency stationary ICE for the purpose specified in Condition 60.a.ii.1. for a maximum of 100 hours per calendar year. [LRAPA 46-535(3)(dddd) and 40 CFR 60.4243(d)(2)]
 - 60.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)]
 - 60.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 57. [LRAPA 46-535(3)(dddd) and 40 CFR 4243(e)]

61. 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]
- 61.a. Permittees that own or operate stationary SI ICE must keep records of the information in Conditions 61.a.i. through 61.a.iii. [LRAPA 46-535(3)(dddd) and 40 CFR 60.4245(a)]
- 61.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)]
- 61.a.ii. Maintenance conducted on the engine. [LRAPA 46-535(3)(dddd) and 40 CFR 60.4245(a)(2)]
- 61.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)]
- 61.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)]

Conditions Specific to Emission Units EU-30 through EU-39 (Small Boilers)

62. The following table indicates which emission limits or federal regulations are applicable to each Emission Unit EU-30 through EU-39:

Emission Unit ID	Description	Condition 63	Condition 64
EU-30	Boiler, Casanova Center, Kewanee, 8.38 MMBtu/hr, natural gas	Yes	Yes
EU-31	Boiler, Casanova Center, Kewanee, 4.18 MMBtu/hr, natural gas	Yes	Yes
EU-32	Boiler, Agate Hall, Cleaver Brooks, 2.5 MMBtu/hr, natural gas	Yes	Yes
EU-33	Boiler, Agate Hall, Cleaver Brooks, 2.5 MMBtu/hr, natural gas	Yes	Yes
EU-34	Boiler, Practice Facility, A.O. Smith, 3.9 MMBtu/hr, natural gas	Yes	Yes
EU-35	Make-up air heater, Practice Facility, 3.0 MMBtu/hr, natural gas	Yes	Yes
EU-36	Boiler, Baker Center Downtown, 2.04 MMBtu/hr, natural gas	Yes	Yes
EU-37	Boiler, Hatfield Dowlin Complex, Lochinvar Crest Model FBN2500, 2.3 MMBtu/hr, natural gas	Yes	Yes
EU-38	Boiler, Hatfield Dowlin Complex, Lochinvar Crest Model FBN2500, 2.3 MMBtu/hr, natural gas	Yes	Yes

63. The permittee must not emit or allow to be emitted any visible emissions from these emission units that 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)]

64. For any air contaminant sources installed, constructed or modified on or after June 1, 1970 but prior to April 16, 2015, for which there are no representative compliance source test results prior to April 16, 2015, the permittee must not cause, suffer, allow, or permit particulate matter emissions in excess of 0.14 grains per dry standard cubic foot. [LRAPA 32-030(1)(b)]
65. In order to demonstrate compliance with Conditions 63 and 64 for these emission units, the permittee must prepare and update, as necessary, an Operation and Maintenance Plan (O&M Plan). The O&M Plan must include requirements for the proper operation and maintenance of the emission units. The permittee must submit a copy of the O&M Plan to LRAPA for review upon request. If LRAPA determines the O&M Plan is deficient, LRAPA may require the permittee to amend the plan. For each emission unit, the O&M Plan must, at a minimum, identify the frequency of inspections and procedures for documenting each inspection. Documentation of each inspection must include the date and time of the inspection, the person or entity performing the inspection, identification of the equipment inspected, the results of the inspection, and any actions taken if repairs or maintenance are necessary. [LRAPA 32-007(1)(b)]

Conditions Specific to Emission Units AIE-6 and AIE-7

66. The affected source to which the emission standards apply is each GDF. The affected source includes each gasoline cargo tank during the unloading of gasoline to a GDF and also includes each storage tank. [LRAPA 44-190(1)]
67. The permittee of a GDF that has any gasoline storage tanks with a capacity of 250 gallons or more must comply with the work practice requirements and the submerged fill requirements in Conditions 75 and 76. [LRAPA 44-190(3)]
68. The permittee of a GDF whose total volume of gasoline that is loaded into all gasoline storage tanks greater than 250 gallon capacity must comply with the vapor balance requirements in LRAPA 44-240 if either: [LRAPA 44-190(4)]
- 68.a. The annual throughput is 480,000 gallons or more in any 12 consecutive months; or [LRAPA 44-190(4)(a)]
- 68.b. The monthly throughput is 100,000 gallons or more, as calculated on a rolling 30 day basis. [LRAPA 44-190(4)(b)]
69. The permittee of each GDF must, upon request by LRAPA, demonstrate that the annual and average monthly gasoline throughput is below any applicable thresholds. [LRAPA 44-190(5)]
70. Monthly throughput is the total volume of gasoline loaded into, or dispensed from, all the gasoline storage tanks located at a single affected GDF. If an area source has two (2) or more GDFs at separate locations within the area source, each GDF is treated as a separate affected source. [LRAPA 44-190(8)]
71. If the affected source's throughput ever exceeds an applicable throughput threshold, the affected source will remain subject to the requirements for sources above the threshold, even if the affected source throughput later falls below the applicable throughput threshold. [LRAPA 44-190(9)]
72. The dispensing of gasoline from a fixed gasoline storage tank at a GDF into a portable gasoline tank for the on-site delivery and subsequent dispensing of the gasoline into the fuel tank of a motor vehicle or other gasoline-fueled engine or equipment used within the area source is only subject to Condition 75. [LRAPA 44-190(10)]
73. For any affected source subject to the provisions of LRAPA 44-170 through 44-290 and another federal rule, the permittee may elect to comply only with the more stringent provisions of the applicable rules. The permittee of an affected source must consider all provisions of the rules, including monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting. The permittee of an affected source must

identify the affected source and provisions with which the permittee of an affected source will comply in the Notification of Compliance Status required under LRAPA 44-260. The permittee of an affected source also must demonstrate in the Notification of Compliance Status that each provision with which the permittee of an affected source will comply is at least as stringent as the otherwise applicable requirements in LRAPA 44-170 through 44-290. The permittee of an affected source is responsible for making accurate determinations concerning the more stringent provisions, and noncompliance with this rule is not excused if it is later determined that the permittee's determination was in error, and, as a result, the permittee of an affected source is violating LRAPA 44-170 through 44-290. Compliance with this rule is the permittee's responsibility and the Notification of Compliance Status does not alter or affect that responsibility. [LRAPA 44-190(11)]

74. The permittee of an affected source must comply with the following requirements: [LRAPA 44-225]
- 74.a. The permittee of an affected source must, at all times, operate and maintain any affected source, including associated air pollution control equipment and monitoring equipment, in a manner consistent with safety and good air pollution control practices for minimizing emissions. Determination of whether such operation and maintenance procedures are being used will be based on information available to LRAPA and the EPA Administrator which may include, but is not limited to, monitoring results, review of operation and maintenance procedures, review of operation and maintenance records, and inspections of the source. [LRAPA 44-225(1)]
- 74.b. The permittee of an affected source must keep applicable records and submit reports as specified in Conditions 82 and 83. [LRAPA 44-225(2)]
75. The permittee must take reasonable precautions to prevent gasoline vapor releases to the atmosphere from a GDF. Reasonable precautions include, but are not limited to, the following: [LRAPA 44-230(1)]
- 75.a. Minimize gasoline spills; [LRAPA 44-230(1)(a)]
- 75.b. Do not top off or overfill vehicle tanks. If a person can confirm that a vehicle tank is not full after the nozzle clicks off, such as by check the vehicle's fuel tank gauge, the person may continue to dispense fuel using best judgement and caution to prevent a spill; [LRAPA 44-230(1)(b)]
- 75.c. Post a sign on the GDF instructing a person filling up a motor vehicle to not top off vehicle tanks; [LRAPA 44-230(1)(c)]
- 75.d. Clean up spills as expeditiously as practicable; [LRAPA 44-230(1)(d)]
- 75.e. Cover all gasoline storage fill pipes with a gasketed seal and all gasoline containers when not in use. Portable gasoline containers that meet the requirements of 40 CFR part 59 subpart F are considered acceptable for compliance with this condition; and [LRAPA 44-230(1)(e) and 44-230(7)]
- 75.f. Minimize gasoline sent to open waste collection systems that collect and transport gasoline to reclamation and recycling devices, such as oil/water separators; and [LRAPA 44-230(1)(f)]
- 75.g. Ensure that cargo tanks unloading at the GDF comply with Conditions 75.a., 75.d. and 75.e. [LRAPA 44-230(1)(g)]
76. The permittee of cargo tank or GDF must only load gasoline into storage tanks at the facility by utilizing filling as specified in Condition 76.a. The applicable distance in Condition 76.a must be measured from the point in the opening of the submerged fill pipe that is the greatest distance from the bottom of the storage tank. [LRAPA 44-230(3)]
- 76.a. Submerged fill pipes installed after November 9, 2006, must extend to no less than 6 inches from the bottom of the storage tank. [LRAPA 44-230(3)(b)]
77. The permittee must submit the applicable notifications as required in LRAPA 44-260. [LRAPA 44-230(4)]

- 78. The permittee must have records available within 24 hours of a request by the LRAPA or the EPA Administrator to document gasoline throughput. [LRAPA 44-230(5)]
- 79. The permittee must comply with the requirements of LRAPA 44-170 through 44-290 by the applicable dates specified in LRAPA 44-220. [LRAPA 44-230(6)]
- 80. The permittee must keep the following records: [LRAPA 44-270(1)]
 - 80.a. Records of total monthly and annual throughput in gallons as defined; and [LRAPA 44-270(1)(c)]
 - 80.b. Records of permanent changes made at the GDF which may affect emissions. [LRAPA 44-270(1)(d)]
- 81. The permittee must keep records required under Condition 80 for a period of five (5) years and must be available within 24 hours of a request by LRAPA and the EPA Administrator. [LRAPA 44-270(2)]
- 82. The permittee must keep the following records as specified in Conditions 82.a and 82.b: [LRAPA 44-270(4)]
 - 82.a. Records of the occurrence and duration of each malfunction of operation, i.e., process equipment, or the air pollution control and monitoring equipment. [LRAPA 44-270(4)(a)]
 - 82.b. Records of actions taken during periods of malfunction to minimize emissions in accordance with Condition 74.b, including corrective actions to restore malfunctioning process and air pollution control and monitoring equipment to its normal or usual manner of operation. [LRAPA 44-270(4)(b)]
- 83. If the permittee has a monthly throughput of 10,000 gallons of gasoline or more, the permittee must report, by February 15 of each year, the following information: [LRAPA 44-280(2)]
 - 83.a. The total throughput volume of gasoline, in gallons, for each calendar month. [LRAPA 44-280(2)(a)]
 - 83.b. The number, duration, and a brief description of each type of malfunction which occurred during the previous calendar year and which caused or may have caused any applicable emission limitation to be exceeded. [LRAPA 44-280(2)(d)]
 - 83.c. A description of actions taken by the permittee during a malfunction to minimize emissions in accordance with Condition 74.b, including actions taken to correct a malfunction. [LRAPA 44-280(2)(e)]

Monitoring and Recordkeeping Requirements

- 84. The permittee must keep and maintain records for a period of at least five (5) years from the date of entry of the following information: [LRAPA 34-016(1)&(5) and 42-0080(3)]

Activity	Units	Minimum Recording Frequency
PSEL Recordkeeping		
The amount of natural gas combusted by each Emission Unit EU-1 and EU-2.	Therms or MMcf	Monthly
The amount of fuel oil combusted by each Emission Unit EU-1 and EU-2.	1000 Gallons	Monthly
The amount of natural gas combusted by Emission Unit EU-3.	Therms or MMcf	Monthly
The amount of fuel oil combusted by Emission Unit EU-3.	1000 Gallons	Monthly
The total amount of fuel oil combusted by Emission Units EU-10 through EU-24, other than EU-13, EU-14, EU-16 and EU-18.	1000 Gallons	Monthly
The total amount of natural gas combusted by Emission Units EU-14, EU-16 and EU-18.	Therms or MMcf	Monthly
The total amount of LPG combusted by Emission Unit EU-13.	1000 Gallons	Monthly

Activity	Units	Minimum Recording Frequency
The total amount of natural gas combusted by Emission Units EU-30 through EU-39.	Therms or MMcf	Monthly
General Limitation Recordkeeping		
Operation and Maintenance Plan for Emission Unit EU-1 and EU-2.	NA	Maintain current documentation
Operation and Maintenance Plan for Emission Unit EU-3.	NA	Maintain current documentation
Operation and Maintenance Plan for Emission Unit EU-5.	NA	Maintain current documentation
Operation and Maintenance Plan for Emission Units EU-10 through EU-24.	NA	Maintain current documentation
Operation and Maintenance Plan for Emission Units EU-30 through EU-38.	NA	Maintain current documentation
Records of how many hours Emission Unit EU-1 and EU-2 are individually operated on fuel oil. The records must also indicate how many of the hours were for periodic testing, maintenance, or operator training on fuel oil and how many hours were for periods of gas curtailment, gas supply interruptions or startups.	Hours	Monthly
Visible emission testing records for Emission Unit EU-3, as required under Condition 30.	NA	Each occurrence
40 CFR part 60 subpart Dc Recordkeeping		
The amount of natural gas combusted by each Emission Unit EU-1 and EU-2.	Therms or MMcf	Monthly
The amount of fuel oil combusted by each Emission Unit EU-1 and EU-2.	1000 Gallons	Monthly
Fuel oil supplier certifications for Emission Unit EU-1 and EU-2.	NA	Each delivery of fuel oil
Visible emission testing records for Emission Unit EU-1 and EU-2, as required under Conditions 22 and 23.	NA	Each occurrence
40 CFR par 63 subpart KKKK Recordkeeping		
Maintenance performed for Emission Unit EU-3.	NA	Each occurrence
Performance test results for Emission Unit EU-3.	NA	Each performance test
A current, valid purchase contract, tariff sheet or transportation contract for each fuel, specifying the maximum total sulfur content.	Weight percent (ppmw) and grains of sulfur per 100 scf	Annually
40 CFR part 60 subpart IIII Recordkeeping		
Documentation of maintenance performed on each engine.	NA	Each occurrence
Documentation that each engine combusts diesel fuel that meets the specifications in Condition 52.	NA	Maintain current documentation
Records of 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 for each engine.	Hours	Monthly
40 CFR part 60 subpart JJJJ Recordkeeping		
Documentation of maintenance performed on each engine.	NA	Each occurrence
Documentation from the manufacturer that each engine is	NA	Maintain

Activity	Units	Minimum Recording Frequency
certified to meet the applicable emission standards.		documentation
Records of 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 for each engine.	Hours	Monthly
LRAPA Title 44 Recordkeeping		
Initial notification.	NA	One time
The monthly gasoline throughput of each GDF.	1000 Gallons	Monthly
The annual gasoline throughput of each GDF in any 12 consecutive months.	1000 Gallons	Monthly
Documentation of the distance the submerged fill pipe extends from the bottom of each gasoline storage tank.	NA	Documentation
Records of permanent changes made at each GDF which may affect emissions.	NA	Each occurrence
Records of the occurrence and duration of each malfunction of operation at each GDF.	NA	Each occurrence
Records of actions taken during periods of malfunction to minimize emissions at each GDF.	NA	Each occurrence

Reporting Requirements

85. The facility must submit to LRAPA the following reports by no later than the dates indicated in the table below: [LRAPA 34-016(2) and 42-0080(5)]

Report	Reporting Period	Due Date
Excess emission reports as required by 40 CFR part 60 subpart Dc for Emission Units EU-1 and EU-2	Semiannual	Postmarked by February 15, August 15
Semiannual fuel oil report as required by 40 CFR part 60 subpart Dc for Emission Unit EU-1 and EU-2.	Semiannual	Postmarked by February 15, August 15
Results of each performance test as required by 40 CFR part 60 subpart KKKK for Emission Unit EU-3.	Annual / Biennial	COB 60 days from the test date
Title 44 Report, if monthly gasoline throughput is greater than or equal to 10,000 gallons in a calendar year for any GDF.	Annual	February 15
The upset log information required by Condition G14, if required by Condition G14.	Annual	February 15
PSEL pollutant emissions as calculated according to Conditions 6 and 7, including supporting calculations.	Annual	February 15
GHG Report, if required by Condition 86.	Annual	March 31

86. 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 CO₂e during the previous year. Once a source's direct greenhouse gas emissions meet or exceed 2,500 metric tons CO₂e 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 85, 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)]

87. 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

88. 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

89. 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
12/27/2023

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)]
- 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, 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

- G13. 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 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 upset 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 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

- G17. If the permittee anticipates that scheduled maintenance of air contaminant sources or air pollution control devices may result in excess emissions, the permittee must obtain prior LRAPA authorization of procedures that will be used to minimize excess emissions. Application for approval of procedures associated with the scheduled maintenance must be submitted and received by LRAPA in writing at least seventy-two (72) hours prior to the event. The application must include the following: [LRAPA 36-015(1)]
- a. 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.
- G18. No scheduled maintenance associated with the approved procedures in Condition G17 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 PM₁₀ nonattainment areas. [LRAPA 36-015(6)]
- G19. 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 G13 and G14. [LRAPA 36-015(7)]

Air Pollution Emergencies

- G20. 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

- G21. 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

G22. 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

G23. 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)]

G24. 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.

G25. 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)]

G26. 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

G27. 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.

G28. 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)]

- G29. 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)]
- G30. 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)]
- G31. Any hearing requested must be conducted pursuant to the rules of LRAPA. [LRAPA title 14]

Asbestos

- G32. The permittee must comply with the asbestos abatement requirements in LRAPA 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

- G33. 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 owner or operator 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.
- G34. 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]

- G35. 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]
- G36. 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, an owner or operator 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]

Reference Test Methods

- G37. Unless otherwise indicated elsewhere in this permit, whenever emission testing is required, the permittee must use the source sampling methods listed in Appendix B or Appendix C of DEQ's Source Sampling Manual. [Source Sampling Manual, Vol. 1, November 2018]

[Revised 12/06/2023]

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS THAT MAY BE USED IN THIS PERMIT

ACDP	Air Contaminant Discharge Permit	MM	Million
AQMA	Air Quality Management Area	MMBtu	Million British thermal units
ACS	Applied coating solids	MMcf	Million cubic feet
Act	Federal Clean Air Act	NA	Not applicable
ASTM	American Society of Testing and Materials	NESHAP	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants
BDT	Bone dry ton	NO _x	Nitrogen oxides
Btu	British thermal unit	NSPS	New Source Performance Standards
CAM	Compliance Assurance Monitoring	NSR	New Source Review
CAO	Cleaner Air Oregon	O ₂	Oxygen
CD ID	Control device identifier	OAR	Oregon Administrative Rules
CEMS	Continuous Emissions Monitoring System	ODEQ	Oregon Department of Environmental Quality
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations	OPR	Operation
CI	Compression Ignition	ORS	Oregon Revised Statutes
CMS	Continuous Monitoring System	O&M	Operation and maintenance
CO	Carbon Monoxide	SB	Lead
CO ₂	Carbon dioxide	PCD	Pollution Control Device
CO ₂ e	Carbon dioxide equivalent	PM	Particulate matter
COB	Close of business	PM _{2.5}	Particulate matter less than 2.5 microns in size
COMS	Continuous Opacity Monitoring System	PM ₁₀	Particulate matter less than 10 microns in size
CPDS	Certified Product Data Sheet	ppm	Parts per million
CPMS	Continuous parameter monitoring system	PSEL	Plant Site Emission Limit
DEQ	Department of Environmental Quality	psia	pounds per square inch, actual
dscf	Dry standard cubic feet	PTE	Potential to Emit
EF	Emission factor	QIP	Quality Improvement Plan
EPA	US Environmental Protection Agency	RICE	Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engine
EU	Emissions Unit	SACC	Semi-Annual Compliance Certification
EU ID	Emission unit identifier	SCEMP	Surrogate Compliance Emissions Monitoring Parameter
FCAA	Federal Clean Air Act	Scf	Standard cubic foot
ft ²	Square foot	SDS	Safety data sheet
FSA	Fuel sampling and analysis	SER	Significant emission rate
gal	Gallon	SERP	Source emissions reduction plan
GHG	Greenhouse Gas	SI	Spark Ignition
gr/dscf	Grain per dry standard cubic feet (1 pound = 7000 grains)	SIC	Standard Industrial Code
HAP	Hazardous Air Pollutants as defined by LRAPA title 12	SIP	State Implementation Plan
HCFC	Halogenated Chlorofluorocarbons	SO ₂	Sulfur dioxide
Hr	Hour	ST	Source test
ID	Identification number or label	TAC	Toxic air contaminant
I&M	Inspection and maintenance	TACT	Typically Achievable Control Technology
Lb	Pound	TEU	Toxic Emission Unit
LRAPA	Lane Regional Air Protection Agency	TPY	Tons per year
MACT	Maximum Achievable Control Technology	VE	Visible emissions
MBF	Thousand board feet	VMT	Vehicle miles traveled
MERV	Minimum efficiency reporting values	VOC	Volatile organic compounds
MFHAP	Metal fabrication or finishing metal hazardous air pollutants	Year	A period consisting of any 12-consecutive calendar month