



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:

United States Bakery dba Franz Family Bakeries

2000 Nugget Way
Springfield, Oregon 97403

Information Relied Upon:

Application Number: 69557
Date Received: April 7, 2023

Land Use Compatibility Statement:

From: City of Eugene
Date: February 28, 2005

Facility Location:

2000 Nugget Way
Springfield, Oregon 97403

Fee Basis – Title 37, Table 1:

Part B: 8: Bakeries, commercial over 10 tons of VOC emissions per year
C.3 All sources electing to maintain the source's netting basis

Permit Number: 208922

Permit Type: Standard

Primary SIC: 2051 – Bread and Other Bakery Products, Except Cookies and Crackers

Secondary SIC: NA

Issuance Date: August 9, 2023

Expiration Date: August 9, 2028

Specific Emission Units:

Bulk Flour Silos
Bread Lines
Gasoline Dispensing Facility

Issued

By: _____

Steven A. Dietrich, Director

Effective

Date: _____

August 9, 2023

Permitted Activities

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

Definitions

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

Emission Unit Description

3. Emission units regulated by this permit are the following:

Emission Unit ID	Description	Pollution Control Device (PCD ID)	Installed / Last Modified
Significant Emission Units			
EU-1A	Seven (7) Bulk Flour Silos	Bin Vent (BVB-1A)	2005
EU-1B	Six (6) Bulk Flour Silos	Bin Vent (BVB-1B)	2018
EU-2	7.5 MMBtu/hr Thermal Oil System	None	2005
EU-3	12 MMBtu/hr Bread Oven, Process Line 1	None	<2005
EU-4	6.1 MMBtu/hr Bun Oven, Process Line 2	None	<2005
EU-6	7.1 MMBtu/hr Bread Oven, Process Line 3	Recuperative Catalytic Oxidizer (RCO-6)	2018
EU-7	Dump Station	Baghouse	2018
Aggregate Insignificant Emissions			
AIE-1	VOC from natural gas combustion	None	Various
AIE-2	VOC from the Gasoline Dispensing Facility (GDF)	Submerged Fill	2008
Categorically Insignificant Activity			
CIA-1	85 kW Natural Gas-Fired Emergency RICE	None	<2006
CIA-2	Crouton Oven	None	<2005

Plant Site Emission Limits (PSELs)

4. Total emissions from all sources located at the facility must not exceed the PSELs listed below. Except for the VOC PSEL, each PSEL applies to any 12 consecutive calendar month period. For the VOC PSEL, the PSEL applies to any 13-consecutive 4-week period. [LRAPA 42-0041, 42-0080(3) and OAR 340-222-0041(3)]

Pollutant	PSEL (tons per year)
PM	7.7

Pollutant	PSEL (tons per year)
PM ₁₀	6.1
PM _{2.5}	5.4
CO	14
NO _x	17
VOC	99
GHG (CO ₂ eq.)	20,298

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

PSEL Monitoring and Compliance

6. By the 15th day of each month, the permittee must demonstrate compliance with the PSEL for NO_x, CO and GHG for the previous consecutive 12 calendar month period based on the following calculation: [LRAPA 34-016(1) and 42-0080(4)(c)]

$$E = \sum (F \cdot EF) / 2000$$

Where:

E = pollutant emissions, in tons per year;
 F = monthly usage of natural gas, in million cubic feet;
 EF = pollutant specific emission factor, in pounds per million cubic feet, as listed in Condition 11;
 and
 2000 = conversion from pounds to tons.

7. By the 15th day of each month, the permittee must demonstrate compliance with the PSEL for PM, PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} for the previous consecutive 12 calendar month period based on the following calculation: [LRAPA 34-016(1) and 42-0080(4)(c)&(e)]

$$E = [EU1A + EU1B + EU7 + \sum (F \cdot EF)] / 2000$$

Where:

E = pollutant emissions, in tons per year;
 EU1A = potential PM, PM₁₀, or PM_{2.5} emissions from emission unit EU-1A, in tons per year, as listed in Condition 11;
 EU1B = potential PM, PM₁₀, or PM_{2.5} emissions from emission unit EU-1B, in tons per year, as listed in Condition 11;
 EU7 = potential PM, PM₁₀, or PM_{2.5} emissions from emission unit EU-7, in tons per year, as listed in Condition 11;
 F = monthly usage of natural gas, in million cubic feet;
 EF = pollutant specific emission factor, in pounds per million cubic feet, as listed in Condition 11;
 and
 2000 = conversion from pounds to tons.

8. The permittee must demonstrate compliance with the VOC PSEL by calculating emission factors for each bakery product type produced using the following equation: [LRAPA 34-016(1) and 42-0080(4)(b)]

$$EF_p = 0.95Y_i + 0.195t_i - 0.51S - 0.86t_s + 1.9$$

Where:

EF_p = Emission factor in pounds of VOC per ton of baked bread for each product type;
 Y_i = initial baker's percent of yeast;
 t_i = total yeast action time in hours;
 S = final (spike) baker's percent of yeast;

ts = spiking time in hours; and
p = each product type.

9. The permittee must demonstrate compliance with the VOC PSEL by calculating the sum of VOC emissions for each 4-week period. The emission factor(s) generated in Condition 8 must be multiplied by the production of each corresponding bakery product type(s) in tons for each 4-week period depending on which bread line the bakery product is produced using the following equations: [LRAPA 34-016(1) and 42-0080(4)(b)]

Uncontrolled VOC Emissions for EU-3 and EU-4:

$$VOC_u = \left[\sum_{p=1}^n P_p \cdot EF_p \right] / 2000$$

Controlled VOC Emissions for EU-6:

$$VOC_c = \left[\sum_{p=1}^n P_p \cdot EF_p \cdot \left(1 - \frac{DE}{100} \right) \right] / 2000$$

Where:

VOC_u = VOC emissions from uncontrolled emission units EU-3 and EU-4, in tons;

VOC_c = VOC emissions from controlled emission units EU-6, in tons;

P_p = Amount of dough per product type produced in tons for each 4-week period, in tons;

EF_p = Emission factor in pounds of VOC per ton of baked bread for each product type;

DE = Percent destruction efficiency of the RCO. If testing of the RCO demonstrates a DE of greater than or equal to 95%, then the permittee must use a DE of 95%. If testing of the RCO demonstrates a DE of less than 95%, then the permittee must use the DE as determined from the compliance test. In addition, any DE less than 95% is a violation of Condition 23;

p = each product type produced in each 4-week period;

n = the number of each product type produced in each 4-week period; and

2000 = conversion from pounds to tons.

10. Within fourteen working days of the end of each 4-week period the permittee must sum VOC emissions for that period and add the sum to the VOC emissions calculated for the preceding twelve 4-week periods to obtain the thirteen 4-week total VOC emissions to demonstrate compliance with the VOC PSEL in Condition 4. The formula is: [LRAPA 34-016(1) and 42-0080(4)(b)]

$$VOC_T = AIE + \sum_{w=1}^{13} VOC_u + \sum_{w=1}^{13} VOC_c$$

Where:

VOC_T = VOC emissions for the most recent thirteen consecutive 4-week period, in tons;

AIE = Aggregate Insignificant Emission VOC emissions of one (1) ton for each thirteen consecutive 4-week period from significant emission unit natural gas combustion and the GDF;

VOC_u = VOC emissions from uncontrolled emission units EU-3 and EU-4, in tons, for each 4-week period;

VOC_c = VOC emissions from controlled emission units EU-6, in tons, for each 4-week period; and
w = each 4-week period in the most recent thirteen consecutive 4-week periods.

11. The permittee must use the following emission factors for calculating pollutant emissions. 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 the procedures in title 34 and/or title 37, as appropriate. [LRAPA 34-016(1) and 42-0080(4)(c)]

EU ID	Emission Unit Description	Pollutant	Emission Factor	Units	Source
EU-2 EU-3 EU-4 EU-6	Natural gas combustion	PM/PM ₁₀ /PM _{2.5}	2.5	Lb/MMCF	AQ-EF05
		SO ₂	1.7	Lb/MMCF	AQ-EF05
		NO _x	100	Lb/MMCF	AQ-EF05
		CO	84	Lb/MMCF	AQ-EF05
		GHG (CO ₂ eq.)	120,142	Lb/MMCF	LRAPA
EU-1A	Seven (7) Bulk Flour Silos	PM / PM ₁₀ / PM _{2.5}	4.0 / 3.2 / 2.9	TPY	Application
EU-1B	Six (6) Bulk Flour Silos	PM / PM ₁₀ / PM _{2.5}	2.9 / 2.2 / 1.9	TPY	Application
EU-7	Dump Station	PM / PM ₁₀ / PM _{2.5}	0.3 / 0.3 / 0.3	TPY	Application

Nuisance Emission Requirements

12. The permittee must not cause or allow air contaminants from any source subject to regulation by LRAPA to cause a nuisance. [LRAPA 49-010(1)]
13. The permittee must not cause or permit the emission of particulate matter which is larger than 250 microns in size at sufficient duration or quantity as to create an observable deposition upon the real property of another person. [LRAPA 32-055]
14. The permittee must not discharge from any source whatsoever such quantities of air contaminants which cause injury or damage to any persons, the public, business or property; such determination to be made by LRAPA. [LRAPA 32-090(1)]
15. The permittee must provide LRAPA with written notification within five (5) days of all nuisance complaints received by the permittee during the operation of the facility and maintain a log of each nuisance complaint received by the permittee during the operation of the facility. Documentation must include date of contact, time of observed nuisance condition, description of nuisance condition, location of complainant, status of plant operation during the observed period, and time of response to complainant. A plant representative must immediately (within one (1) hour during normal business hours) investigate the condition following the receipt of the nuisance complaint and a plant representative must provide a response to the complainant within 24 hours, if possible, but no later than five (5) business days. [LRAPA 34-016(1)]

Requirements for Emission Units

16. For sources, other than wood-fired boilers, the permittee must not emit or allow to be emitted any visible emissions 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)]
17. For any air contaminant sources installed, constructed or modified on or after June 1, 1970 but prior to April 16, 2015, other than fuel burning equipment, refuse burning equipment and fugitive emissions, 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)]
18. For any air contaminant source installed, constructed or modified after April 16, 2015, other than fuel burning equipment, refuse burning equipment and fugitive emissions, the permittee must not cause, suffer, allow, or permit particulate matter emissions in excess of 0.10 grains per dry standard cubic foot. [LRAPA 32-015(2)(c)]
19. The permittee must not cause, suffer, allow or permit the emissions of particulate matter in any one (1) hour from any non-fuel burning process in excess of the amount shown in LRAPA 32-8010, for

the process weight allocated to the process. [LRAPA 32-045(1)]

20. The permittee must demonstrate compliance with Conditions 16 through 19 by performing a visible emissions survey of the plant. At least once each month for a minimum period of 30 minutes, the permittee must visually survey the plant using EPA Method 22 for any sources of visible emissions. For the purposes of this survey, visible emissions requiring action are considered to be any visible emissions that do not result from mobile sources and are not the result of condensed water vapor. The person conducting the EPA Method 22 does not have to be EPA Method 9 certified. However, the individual conducting the EPA Method 22 should be familiar with the procedures of EPA Method 9, including using the proper location to observe visible emissions. [LRAPA 34-016(1)]
 - 20.a. If visible emissions are observed using EPA Method 22, the permittee must take corrective action to eliminate the visible emissions within one (1) hour of finishing the visible emissions survey. After taking corrective action to eliminate the visible emissions, the permittee must conduct another visible emissions survey using EPA Method 22 within 24 hours of the previous visible emissions survey.
 - 20.b. If the visible emissions survey performed within 24 hours of the previous visible emissions survey detects visible emissions from the same source(s), the permittee is required to perform a Modified EPA Method 9 on the source(s) of visible emissions. If the results of the Modified EPA Method 9 are in compliance with Condition 16, no further action is required beyond the recordkeeping required in Condition 21. If the results of the Modified EPA Method 9 are not in compliance with Condition 16, the permittee must immediately contact LRAPA. [LRAPA 34-016(1)]
21. The permittee must keep documentation of all visible emissions surveys required by Condition 21. For all corrective actions taken, the permittee must record the date, time, person or entity performing the corrective action, and the corrective actions taken, as applicable. [LRAPA 34-016(1)]
22. The permittee must demonstrate compliance with Conditions 16 through 19 by preparing and updating, as necessary, an Operation and Maintenance Plan (O&M Plan). The O&M Plan must include requirements for the proper operation and maintenance of all particulate matter emission control devices at the facility, including but not limited to, bin vent filters and the dump station baghouse. 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 particulate matter emission control device, 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 each inspection, the person or entity performing the inspection, identification of the equipment inspected, the results of each inspection, and any actions taken if repairs or maintenance are necessary. [LRAPA 32-007(1)(b)]

Requirements for Emission Unit EU-6

23. Whenever EU-6 is operating, the permittee must operate the RCO at the highest and best practical treatment and control for VOCs which is defined as a minimum destruction efficiency of 95%. [LRAPA 32-005(1), 32-008(2), and 32-009(4)]
24. Whenever EU-6 is operating, the exhaust from the EU-6 oven(s) must be controlled by an RCO. [LRAPA 32-007(1)(a)]
25. The permittee must maintain a 3-hour block average RCO temperature of at least 550 degrees Fahrenheit (°F) at the inlet to the catalyst bed when EU-6 is operating. [LRAPA 32-007(1)(b)]
26. The permittee must prepare and update, as necessary, an Operation and Maintenance Plan (O&M Plan) for the RCO. The O&M Plan must include requirements for the proper operation and maintenance of the RCO. 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 of inspections and

procedures for documenting each inspection. Documentation of each inspection must include the date and time of each inspection, the person or entity performing the inspection, identification of the equipment inspected, the results of each inspection, and any actions taken if repairs or maintenance are necessary. [LRAPA 32-007(1)(b)]

27. At least once every five (5) years from the date of issuance of this permit, the permittee must demonstrate that the RCO is achieving a destruction efficiency of at least 95% by conducting a source test for VOC emission using the following test methods and procedures: [LRAPA 35-0120(1)]
 - 27.a. The permittee must use EPA Method CTM-042 or another test method approved in writing by LRAPA.
 - 27.b. Production through the baking line must be at least 90% of the normal maximum operating rate during the test.
 - 27.c. The following parameters must be monitored and recorded during the source test:
 - 27.c.i. Process operating parameters, including but not limited to, oven feed rate, dough type, pounds of dough baked per hour, oven temperature, and natural gas usage;
 - 27.c.ii. RCO operating parameters, including but not limited to, inlet temperature and outlet temperature; and
 - 27.c.iii. Any other operating parameters required by LRAPA as part of the stack test plan.
28. Unless otherwise specified in this permit, the permittee must conduct all testing in accordance with the DEQ's Source Sampling Manual. [LRAPA 35-0120 and 35-0140]
 - 28.a. Unless otherwise specified by a state of federal regulation, the permittee must submit a source test plan to LRAPA at least 30 days prior to the date of the test. The test plan must be prepared in accordance with the DEQ's Source Sampling Manual and address any planned variations or alternatives to the prescribed test method. The permittee should be aware that if significant variations are requested, LRAPA may require more than 45 days to grant approval and may require EPA approval in addition to approval by LRAPA.
 - 28.b. Only regular operating staff may adjust the processes or emission control device parameters during a compliance source test and within two (2) hours prior to the tests. Any operating adjustments made during a compliance source test, which are a result of consultation during the tests with source testing personnel, equipment vendors, or consultants, may render the source test invalid.
 - 28.c. Unless otherwise specified by permit condition or LRAPA approved source test plan, all compliance source tests must be performed as follows:
 - 28.c.i. At least 90% of the design capacity for new or modified equipment;
 - 28.c.ii. At least 90% of the normal maximum operating rate for existing equipment. For the purposes of this permit, the normal maximum operating rate is defined as the 90th percentile of the average hourly operating rates during a 12-month period immediately preceding the source test. Data supporting the normal maximum operating rate must be included with the source test report.
 - 28.d. Each source test must consist of at least three (3) test runs and the emissions results must be reported as the arithmetic average of all valid test runs. If for reasons beyond the control of the permittee a test run is invalid, LRAPA may accept two (2) test runs for demonstrating compliance with the emission limit or standard.
 - 28.e. Source test reports prepared in accordance with DEQ's Source Sampling Manual must be submitted to LRAPA within 30 days of completing any required source test, unless a different time period is approved in the source test plan submitted prior to the source test.

Requirements for Aggregate Insignificant Emissions AIE-2

29. 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)]
30. 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

38 and 39. [LRAPA 44-190(3)]

31. 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)]
 - 31.a. The annual throughput is 480,000 gallons or more in any 12 consecutive months; or
 - 31.b. The monthly throughput is 100,000 gallons or more, as calculated on a rolling 30 day basis.
32. 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)]
33. 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 or more GDFs at separate locations within the area source, each GDF is treated as a separate affected source. [LRAPA 44-190(8)]
34. 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)]
35. 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 38. [LRAPA 44-190(10)]
36. 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)]
37. The permittee of an affected source must comply with the following requirements: [LRAPA 44-225(1)&(2)]
 - 37.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.
 - 37.b. The permittee of an affected source must keep applicable records and submit reports as specified in Conditions 45 and 46.
38. The permittee must take reasonable precautions to prevent gasoline vapor releases to the atmosphere from a GDF. Reasonable precautions include, but are not be limited to, the following: [LRAPA 44-230(1)&(7)]
 - 38.a. Minimize gasoline spills;

- 38.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;
 - 38.c. Post a sign on the GDF instructing a person filling up a motor vehicle to not top off vehicle tanks;
 - 38.d. Clean up spills as expeditiously as practicable;
 - 38.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 59 subpart F are considered acceptable for compliance with this condition;
 - 38.f. Minimize gasoline sent to open waste collection systems that collect and transport gasoline to reclamation and recycling devices, such as oil/water separators;
 - 38.g. Ensure that cargo tanks unloading at the GDF comply with Conditions 38.a., 38.d., and 38.e.
39. The permittee of cargo tank or GDF must only load gasoline into storage tanks at the facility by utilizing filling as specified in Condition 39.a. The applicable distance in Condition 39.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)(b)]
- 39.a. Submerged fill pipes installed after November 9, 2006, must extend to no less than 6 inches from the bottom of the storage tank.
40. The permittee must submit the applicable notifications as required in LRAPA 44-260. [LRAPA 44-230(4)]
41. 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)]
42. 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)]
43. The permittee must keep the following records: [LRAPA 44-270(1)(c)&(d)]
- 43.a. Records of total monthly and annual throughput in gallons as defined; and
 - 43.b. Records of permanent changes made at the GDF which may affect emissions.
44. The permittee must keep records required under Condition 43 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)]
45. The permittee must keep the following records: [LRAPA 44-270(4)]
- 45.a. Records of the occurrence and duration of each malfunction of operation, i.e., process equipment, or the air pollution control and monitoring equipment.
 - 45.b. Records of actions taken during periods of malfunction to minimize emissions in accordance with Condition 37.b, including corrective actions to restore malfunctioning process and air pollution control and monitoring equipment to its normal or usual manner of operation.
46. 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)]
- 46.a. The total throughput volume of gasoline, in gallons, for each calendar month.
 - 46.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.
 - 46.c. A description of actions taken by the permittee during a malfunction to minimize emissions in accordance with Condition 37.b, including actions taken to correct a malfunction.

Requirements for Categorically Insignificant Activity Emission Unit CIA-1

40 CFR 63 Subpart ZZZZ (4Z) – National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines

- 47. If the permittee owns or operates an existing stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions, the permittee must comply with the requirements in Table 2d to 40 CFR 63 subpart 4Z that apply to the permittee. [40 CFR 63.6603(a) and LRAPA 44-150(5)(ffff)]
- 48. The permittee must be in compliance with the emission limitations and operating limitations in 40 CFR 63 subpart 4Z that apply to the permittee at all times. [40 CFR 6605(a) and LRAPA 44-150(5)(ffff)]
- 49. The permittee must operate and maintain any affected source in a manner consistent with safety and good air pollution control practices for minimizing emissions. The general duty to minimize emissions does not require the permittee to make any further efforts to reduce emissions if levels required by this standard have been achieved. Determination of whether such operation and maintenance procedures are being used will be based on information available to LRAPA which may include, but is not limited to, monitoring results, review of operation and maintenance procedures, review of operation and maintenance records, and inspection of the source. [40 CFR 63.6605(b) and LRAPA 44-150(5)(ffff)]
- 50. The permittee must operate and maintain the stationary RICE according to the manufacturer's emission-related written instructions or develop their own maintenance plan which must provide to the extent practicable for the maintenance and operation of the engine in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions. [40 CFR 63.6625(e) and LRAPA 44-150(5)(ffff)]
- 51. The permittee must install a non-resettable hour meter if one is not already installed on the existing emergency stationary RICE. [40 CFR 63.6625(f) and LRAPA 44-150(5)(ffff)]
- 52. The permittee must minimize the engine's time spent at idle during startup and minimize the engine's startup time at startup to a period needed for appropriate and safe loading of the engine, not to exceed 30 minutes, after which time the emission standards applicable to all times other than startup in Table 2d of 40 CFR 63 subpart 4Z apply. [40 CFR 63.6625(h) and LRAPA 44-150(5)(ffff)]

Table 2D to Subpart 4Z of Part 63 – Requirements for Existing Stationary RICE Located at Area Sources of HAP Emissions

As stated in Conditions 47 and 54, the permittee must comply with the following requirements for existing stationary RICE located at area sources of HAP emissions:

For each . . .	The permittee must meet the following requirement, except during periods of startup . . .	During periods of startup the permittee must . . .
5. Emergency stationary SI RICE ²	a. Change oil and filter every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first; ¹ b. Inspect spark plugs every 1,000 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary; and c.. Inspect all hoses and belts every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.	Minimize the engine's time spent at idle and minimize the engine's startup time at startup to a period needed for appropriate and safe loading of the engine, not to exceed 30 minutes, after which time the non-startup emission limitations apply.

¹ Sources have the option to utilize an oil analysis program as described in Condition 53 in order to extend the specified oil change requirement in Table 2d of this subpart.

² If an emergency engine is operating during an emergency and it is not possible to shut down the engine

in order to perform the work practice requirements on the schedule required in Table 2d of 40 CFR 63 subpart 4Z or if performing the work practice on the required schedule would otherwise pose an unacceptable risk under federal, state, or local law, the work practice can be delayed until the emergency is over or the unacceptable risk under federal, state, or local law has abated. The work practice should be performed as soon as practicable after the emergency has ended or the unacceptable risk under federal, state, or local law has abated. The permittee must report any failure to perform the work practice on the schedule required and the federal, state or local law under which the risk was deemed unacceptable.

53. The permittee has the option of utilizing an oil analysis program in order to extend the specified oil change requirement in Table 2d of 40 CFR 63 subpart 4Z. The oil analysis must be performed at the same frequency specified for changing the oil in Table 2d of 40 CFR 63 subpart 4Z. The analysis program must at a minimum analyze the following three parameters: Total Acid Number, viscosity, and percent water content. The condemning limits for these parameters are as follows: Total Acid Number increases by more than 3.0 milligrams of potassium hydroxide (KOH) per gram from Total Acid Number of the oil when new; viscosity of the oil has changed by more than 20 percent from the viscosity of the oil when new; or percent water content (by volume) is greater than 0.5. If all of these condemning limits are not exceeded, the permittee is not required to change the oil. If any of the limits are exceeded, the permittee must change the oil within 2 business days of receiving the results of the analysis; if the engine is not in operation when the results of the analysis are received, the permittee must change the oil within 2 business days or before commencing operation, whichever is later. The permittee must keep records of the parameters that are analyzed as part of the program, the results of the analysis, and the oil changes for the engine. The analysis program must be part of the maintenance plan for the engine. [40 CFR 63.6625(j) and LRAPA 44-150(5)(ffff)]
54. The permittee must demonstrate continuous compliance with each emission limitation, operating limitation, and other requirements in Table 2d to 40 CFR 63 subpart 4Z that applies to the permittee according to methods specified in Table 6 to 40 CFR 63 subpart 4Z. [40 CFR 63.6640(a) and LRAPA 44-150(5)(ffff)]
55. The permittee must operate the emergency stationary RICE according to the requirements in Conditions 55.a and 55.b. In order for the engine to be considered an emergency stationary RICE under 40 CFR 63 subpart 4Z, any operation other than emergency operation and maintenance and testing, as described in Conditions 55.a and 55.b, is prohibited. If the permittee does not operate the engine according to the requirements in Conditions 55.a and 55.b, the engine will not be considered an emergency engine under 40 CFR 63 subpart 4Z and must meet all requirements for non-emergency engines. [40 CFR 63.6640(f)]
 - 55.a. There is no time limit on the use of emergency stationary RICE in emergency situations. [40 CFR 63.440(f)(1)]
 - 55.b. The permittee may operate the emergency stationary RICE for any combination of the purposes specified in Condition 55.b.i for a maximum of 100 hours per calendar year. [40 CFR 63.6640(f)(2)]
 - 55.b.i. Emergency stationary RICE 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 RICE beyond 100 hours per calendar year. [40 CFR 63.6640(f)(2)(i) and LRAPA 44-150(5)(ffff)]
56. The permittee must keep the following records: [40 CFR 63.6655(a)]
 - 56.a. A copy of each notification and report that the permittee submitted to comply with 40 CFR 63 subpart 4Z, including all documentation supporting any Initial Notification or Notification of

Compliance Status that the permittee submitted, according to the requirement in 40 CFR 63.10(b)(2)(xiv). [40 CFR 63.6655(f)(1)]

- 56.b. Records of the occurrence and duration of each malfunction of operation (i.e., process equipment). [40 CFR 63.6655(f)(2)]
- 56.c. Records of actions taken during periods of malfunction to minimize emissions in accordance with 40 CFR 63.6605(b), including corrective actions to restore malfunctioning process equipment to its normal or usual manner of operation. [40 CFR 63.6655(f)(5) and LRAPA 44-150(5)(ffff)]

- 57. The permittee must keep the records required in Table 6 of 40 CFR 63 subpart 4Z to show continuous compliance with each emission or operating limitation that applies to the permittee. [40 CFR 63.6655(d) and LRAPA 44-150(5)(ffff)]

Table 6 to Subpart 4Z of Part 63—Continuous Compliance with Emission Limitations, and Other Requirements

As stated Condition 54, the permittee must continuously comply with the emissions and operating limitations and work or management practices as required by the following:

For each . . .	Complying with the requirement to . . .	The permittee must demonstrate continuous compliance by . . .
9. Existing emergency and black start stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP	a. Work or Management practices	i. Operating and maintaining the stationary RICE according to the manufacturer's emission-related operation and maintenance instructions; or ii. Develop and follow a maintenance plan which must provide to the extent practicable for the maintenance and operation of the engine in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions.

- 58. The permittee must keep records of the maintenance conducted on the stationary RICE in order to demonstrate that the permittee operated and maintained the stationary RICE according to the permittee's own maintenance plan. [40 CFR 63.6655(e) and LRAPA 44-150(5)(ffff)]
- 59. 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. [40 CFR 63.6655(f) and LRAPA 44-150(5)(ffff)]
- 60. Form and retention of records. [40 CFR 66.6660 and LRAPA 44-150(5)(ffff)]
 - 60.a. The permittee's records must be in a form suitable and readily available for expeditious review according to 40 CFR 63.10(b)(1).
 - 60.b. As specified in 40 CFR 63.10(b)(1), the permittee must keep each record for five (5) years following the date of each occurrence, measurement, maintenance, corrective action, report, or record.
 - 60.c. The permittee must keep each record readily accessible in hard copy or electronic form for at least five (5) years after the date of each occurrence, measurement, maintenance, corrective action, report, or record, according to 40 CFR 63.10(b)(1).

Monitoring and Recordkeeping Requirements

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

Activity	Units	Minimum Recording Frequency
PSEL Recordkeeping		
Emission factors for each product type and supporting calculations	NA	Maintain documentation
Production of each product type by line	tons	Each 4-week period
Facility-wide natural gas usage	Therms or MCF	Monthly
Documentation of visible emissions surveys and corrective actions taken, as applicable	NA	Monthly
Operation and Maintenance Plans	NA	Maintain the current version on-site
40 CFR 63 Subpart 4Z Recordkeeping		
The date and time of operation in hours of CIA-1	Date, Hours of operation	Each occurrence
Reason for operation of CIA-1	NA	Each occurrence
The total hours that CIA-1 operates for emergency reasons in a calendar year	Hours	Monthly
The total hours that CIA-1 operates for non-emergency reasons in a calendar year	Hours	Monthly
Records of actions taken during periods of malfunction to minimize emissions	NA	Each occurrence
Records of inspections and maintenance performed according to the manufacturer's or the permittee's maintenance plan	NA	Each occurrence
LRAPA Title 44 Recordkeeping		
Initial notification	NA	One time
The monthly gasoline throughput of the GDF	1000 Gallons	Monthly
The annual gasoline throughput of the GDF in any 12 consecutive months	1000 Gallons	Monthly
Documentation of the distance the submerged fill pipe extends from the bottom of each storage tank	NA	Documentation
Records of the occurrence and duration of each malfunction of operation	NA	Each occurrence
Records of actions taken during periods of malfunction to minimize emissions	NA	Each occurrence

Reporting Requirements

62. 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
Title 44 Report, if monthly gasoline throughput is greater than or equal to 10,000 gallons in a calendar year.	Annual	February 15
The upset log information required by Condition G13, if required by G13.	Annual	February 15
Annual emissions as calculated according to Conditions 6 through 10, including the supporting process parameter and emission factor information.	Annual	February 15
GHG Report, if required by Condition 63.	Annual	March 31

63. 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 62, 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)]
64. 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

65. 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

66. 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/cw
08/09/2023

GENERAL PERMIT CONDITIONS

General Conditions and Disclaimers

- G1. A copy of the permit application and this Air Contaminant Discharge Permit (ACDP) must be available on site for inspection upon request. [LRAPA 37-0020(3)]
- G2. The permittee must allow the Director or his/her authorized representatives access to the plant site and pertinent records at all reasonable times for the purpose of making inspections, surveys, collecting samples, obtaining data, reviewing and copying air contaminant discharge records and otherwise conducting necessary functions related to this permit in accordance with ORS 468.095. [LRAPA 13-020(1)(h)]
- G3. The issuance of this permit does not convey any property rights in either real or personal property, or any exclusive privileges, nor does it authorize any injury to private property or any invasion of personal rights, nor any infringement of federal, state, or local laws or regulations.

Performance Standards and Emission Limits

- G4. The permittee must not cause or permit the deposition of any particulate matter which is larger than 250 microns in size at sufficient duration and quantity, as to create an observable deposition upon the real property of another person. [LRAPA 32-055]
- G5. The permittee must not discharge from any source whatsoever such quantities of air contamination which cause injury or damage to any persons, the public, business or property. Such determination to be made by LRAPA. [LRAPA 32-090(1)]
- G6. The permittee must not cause or permit emission of water vapor if the water vapor causes or tends to cause detriment to the health, safety or welfare of any person or causes, or tends to cause damage to property or business. [LRAPA 32-090(2)]
- G7. The permittee must not willfully cause or permit the installation or use of any device or use of any means which, without resulting in a reduction in the total amount of air contaminants emitted, conceals emissions of air contaminants which would otherwise violate LRAPA rules. [LRAPA 32-050(1)]
- G8. The permittee must not cause or permit the installation or use of any device or use of any means designed to mask the emissions of an air contaminant which causes or tends to cause detriment to health, safety or welfare of any person. [LRAPA 32-050(2)]
- G9. The permittee must not allow any materials to be handled, transported, or stored; or a building, its appurtenances or road(s) to be used, constructed, altered, repaired, or demolished; or any equipment to be operated, without taking reasonable precautions to prevent particulate matter from being airborne. [LRAPA 48-015(1)]
- G10. The permittee may not cause or allow air contaminants from any source subject to regulation by LRAPA to cause nuisance. [LRAPA 49-010(1)]

Excess Emissions: General Policy

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

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

Excess Emissions: Notification and Record-keeping

- G12. For all other excess emissions not addressed in LRAPA Sections 36-010, 36-015, or 36-040, the following requirements apply: [LRAPA 36-020(1)]
- a. The owner or operator, of a small source, as defined by LRAPA 36-005(7), need not notify LRAPA of excess emissions events immediately unless otherwise required by permit condition, written notice by LRAPA, or if the excess emission is of a nature that could endanger public health.
 - b. Notification must be made to the LRAPA office. The current LRAPA telephone number during regular business hours (8 a.m. - 5 p.m., M-F) is (541) 736-1056. During nonbusiness hours, weekends, or holidays, the permittee must immediately notify LRAPA by calling the LRAPA Upset/Complaint Line. The current number is (541) 726-1930.
 - c. Follow-up reporting, if required by LRAPA, must contain all information required by Condition G15.
- G13. At each annual reporting period specified in this permit, or sooner if required by LRAPA, the permittee must submit a copy of the upset log entries for the reporting period, as required by Condition G15. [LRAPA 36-025(4)(a)]
- G14. Any excess emissions which could endanger public health or safety must immediately be reported to the Oregon Emergency Response System (OERS) at 1-800-452-0311.
- G15. The permittee must keep an upset log of all planned and unplanned excess emissions. The upset log must include the following: [LRAPA 36-025(3) and 36-030(1)]
- a. date and time each event was reported to LRAPA;
 - b. whether the process handling equipment and the air pollution control equipment were at all times maintained and operated in a manner consistent with good practice for minimizing emissions;
 - c. whether repairs or corrections were made in an expeditious manner when the permittee knew or should have known that emission limits were being or were likely to be exceeded;
 - d. whether the event was one in a recurring pattern of incidents which indicate inadequate design, operation, or maintenance; and
 - e. final resolution of the cause of the excess emissions.

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

Excess Emissions: Scheduled Maintenance

- G16. If the permittee anticipates that scheduled maintenance of air contaminant sources or air pollution control devices may result in excess emissions, the permittee must obtain prior LRAPA authorization of procedures that will be used to minimize excess emissions. Application for

approval of procedures associated with the scheduled maintenance must be submitted and received by LRAPA in writing at least seventy-two (72) hours prior to the event. The application must include the following: [LRAPA 36-015(1)]

- a. reasons explaining the need for maintenance, including but not limited to: why the maintenance activity is necessary; why it would be impractical to shut down the source operation during the maintenance activity; if applicable, why air pollution control devices must be by-passed or operated at reduced efficiency during the maintenance activity; and why the excess emissions could not be avoided through better scheduling for maintenance or through better operation and maintenance practices;
- b. identification of the specific production or emission control device or system to be maintained;
- c. identification of the nature of the air contaminants likely to be emitted during the maintenance period, and the estimated amount and duration of the excess emissions, including measures such as the use of overtime labor and contract services and equipment that will be taken to minimize the length of the maintenance period; and
- d. identification of specific procedures to be followed which will minimize excess emissions at all times during the scheduled maintenance.

G17. No scheduled maintenance associated with the approved procedures in Condition G16 that is likely to result in excess emissions may occur during any period in which an Air Pollution Alert, Air Pollution Warning, or Air Pollution Emergency has been declared, or during an announced yellow or red woodstove advisory period, in areas determined by LRAPA as PM_{2.5} or PM₁₀ nonattainment areas. [LRAPA 36-015(6)]

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

Air Pollution Emergencies

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

Notification of Construction/Modification

G20. The permittee must notify LRAPA in writing using an LRAPA "Notice of Intent to Construct" form, or other permit application forms and obtain approval in accordance with LRAPA 34-010 and 34-034 through 34-038 before:

- a. constructing, installing or establishing a new stationary source that will cause an increase in regulated pollutant emissions
- b. making any physical change or change in the operation of an existing stationary source that will cause an increase, on an hourly basis at full production, in any regulated pollutant emissions; or
- c. constructing or modifying any pollution control equipment.

Notification of Name Change

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

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

Permit Renewal

- G22. Application for renewal of this permit must be submitted not less than 120 days prior to the permit expiration date for Simple ACDPs, and 180 days prior to the permit expiration date for Standard ACDP. [LRAPA 37-0040(2)(b)]
- G23. A source may not be operated after the expiration date of a permit, unless any of the following occur prior to the expiration date of the permit: [LRAPA 37-0082(1)(a)]
- a. A timely and complete application for renewal or for an LRAPA Title V Operating Permit has been submitted; or
 - b. Another type of permit, ACDP or Title V, has been issued authorizing operation of the source.
- G24. For a source operating under an ACDP or LRAPA Title V Operating Permit, a requirement established in an earlier ACDP remains in effect notwithstanding expiration of the ACDP, unless the provision expires by its terms or unless the provision is modified or terminated according to the procedures used to establish the requirement initially. [LRAPA 37-0082(1)(c)]
- G25. Any permittee who fails to submit any relevant facts or who has submitted incorrect information in a permit application must, upon becoming aware of such failure or incorrect submittal, promptly submit such supplementary facts or corrected information. [LRAPA 37-0040(4)]

Termination Conditions

- G26. This permit will be automatically terminated upon: [LRAPA 37-0082(2)]
- a. Issuance of a renewal or new ACDP for the same activity or operation;
 - b. Written request of the permittee, if LRAPA determines that a permit is no longer required;
 - c. Failure to submit a timely application for permit renewal. Termination is effective on the permit expiration date; or;
 - d. Failure to pay annual fees within 90 days of invoice by LRAPA, unless prior arrangements for payment have been approved in writing by LRAPA.
- G27. If LRAPA determines that a permittee is in noncompliance with the terms of the permit, submitted false information in the application or other required documentation, or is in violation of any applicable rule or statute, LRAPA may revoke the permit. LRAPA will provide notice of the intent to revoke the permit to the permittee under LRAPA title 31. The notice will include the reasons why the permit will be revoked, and include an opportunity for the permittee to request a contested case hearing prior to the revocation. A written request for hearing must be received by LRAPA within 60 days of service of the notice on the permittee, and must state the grounds of the request. The hearing will be conducted as a contested case hearing under ORS 183.413 through 183.470 and LRAPA title 14. The permit will continue in effect until the 60th day after service of the notice on the permittee, if the permittee does not timely request a hearing, or until a final order is issued if the permittee timely requests a hearing. [LRAPA 37-0082(4)(a)]

- G28. A permit automatically terminated under LRAPA 37-0082(2)(b) through (2)(d) may only be reinstated by the permittee by applying for a new permit. The permittee must also pay the applicable new source permit application fees in this title unless the owner or operator submits the renewal application within three months of the permit expiration date. [LRAPA 37-0082(3)]
- G29. If LRAPA finds there is a serious danger to the public health, safety or the environment caused by a permittee's activities, LRAPA may immediately revoke or refuse to renew the permit without prior notice or opportunity for a hearing. If no advance notice is provided, notification will be provided to the permittee as soon as possible as provided under LRAPA title 31. The notification will set forth the specific reasons for the revocation or refusal to renew and will provide an opportunity for the permittee to request a contested case hearing for review of the revocation or refusal to renew. A permittee's written request for hearing must be received by LRAPA within 90 days of service of the notice on the permittee and must state the grounds for the request. The hearing will be conducted as a contested case hearing under ORS 183.413 through 183.470 and LRAPA title 14. The revocation or refusal to renew becomes final without further action by LRAPA if a request for a hearing is not received within the 90 days. If a request for a hearing is timely received, the revocation or refusal to renew will remain in place until issuance of a final order. [LRAPA 37-0082(4)(b)]
- G30. Any hearing requested must be conducted pursuant to the rules of LRAPA. [LRAPA title 14]

Asbestos

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

[Revised 1/19/18]

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	NOx	Nitrogen oxides
Btu	British thermal unit	NSPS	New Source Performance Standards
CAM	Compliance Assurance Monitoring	NSR	New Source Review
CAO	Cleaner Air Oregon	O2	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
CO2	Carbon dioxide	PCD	Pollution Control Device
CO2e	Carbon dioxide equivalent	PM	Particulate matter
COMS	Continuous Opacity Monitoring System	PM2.5	Particulate matter less than 2.5 microns in size
CPDS	Certified Product Data Sheet	PM10	Particulate matter less than 10 microns in size
CPMS	Continuous parameter monitoring system	ppm	Parts per million
DEQ	Department of Environmental Quality	PSEL	Plant Site Emission Limit
dscf	Dry standard cubic feet	psia	pounds per square inch, actual
EF	Emission factor	PTE	Potential to Emit
EPA	US Environmental Protection Agency	QIP	Quality Improvement Plan
EU	Emissions Unit	RICE	Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engine
EU ID	Emission unit identifier	SACC	Semi-Annual Compliance Certification
FCAA	Federal Clean Air Act	SCEMP	Surrogate Compliance Emissions Monitoring Parameter
ft2	Square foot	Scf	Standard cubic foot
FSA	Fuel sampling and analysis	SDS	Safety data sheet
gal	Gallon	SER	Significant emission rate
GHG	Greenhouse Gas	SERP	Source emissions reduction plan
gr/dscf	Grain per dry standard cubic feet (1 pound = 7000 grains)	SI	Spark Ignition
HAP	Hazardous Air Pollutants as defined by LRAPA title 12	SIC	Standard Industrial Code
HCFC	Halogenated Chlorofluorocarbons	SIP	State Implementation Plan
Hr	Hour	SO2	Sulfur dioxide
ID	Identification number or label	ST	Source test
I&M	Inspection and maintenance	TAC	Toxic air contaminant
Lb	Pound	TACT	Typically Achievable Control Technology
LRAPA	Lane Regional Air Protection Agency	TEU	Toxic Emission Unit
MACT	Maximum Achievable Control Technology	TPY	Tons per year
MBF	Thousand board feet	VE	Visible emissions
MERV	Minimum efficiency reporting values	VMT	Vehicle miles traveled
MFHAP	Metal fabrication or finishing metal hazardous air pollutants	VOC	Volatile organic compounds
		Year	A period consisting of any 12-consecutive calendar month