LANE REGIONAL AIR PROTECTION AGENCY
TITLE V OPERATING PERMIT

1010 Main Street
Springfield, OR 97477
Telephone (541) 736-1056

Issued in accordance with the provisions of ORS 468A.040
and based on the land use compatibility findings included in the permit record.

ISSUED TO:

Kingsford Manufacturing Company
3315 Marcola Road
Springfield, Oregon 97478

PLANT SITE LOCATION:

3315 Marcola Road
Springfield, Oregon 97478

INFORMATION RELIED UPON:

Application: 69796, 70824
Received: 08/21/2023, 08/21/2024

LAND USE COMPATIBILITY STATEMENT:

From: City of Springfield
Dated: 07/01/1999

ISSUED BY THE LANE REGIONAL AIR PROTECTION AGENCY

Travis Knudsen, Executive Director

January 3, 2025
Effective Date

Nature of Business:	SIC	NAICS
Charcoal Manufacturing	2861	325191

RESPONSIBLE OFFICIAL:

Title: Plant Manager

FACILITY CONTACT PERSON:

Name: Karen Chavez
Title: Plant Engineer
Phone: (541) 744-4558

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS THAT MAY BE USED IN THIS PERMIT

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

PERMITTED ACTIVITIES

1. Until such time as this permit expires or is modified or revoked, the permittee is allowed to discharge air contaminants from those processes and activities directly related to or associated with air contaminant source(s) in accordance with the requirements, limitations, and conditions of this permit. [OAR 340-218-0010 and 340-218-0120]

2. In accordance with OAR 340-218-0010, LRAPA is authorized to implement all Oregon Administrative Rules, divisions 218 and 220 which apply to sources subject to the Oregon rules as they pertain to Oregon Title V Operating Permit program sources until such time as LRAPA adopts its own Title V Operating Permit program rules. [LRAPA 34-180]

3. All conditions in this permit are federally enforceable except as noted below:

   3.a. Conditions 9, 10, 111, G5, and G9 (LRAPA Title 43) are only enforceable by the state and/or LRAPA. [OAR 340-218-0060]

EMISSIONS UNIT AND POLLUTION CONTROL DEVICE IDENTIFICATION

4. The emissions units regulated by this permit are the following: [OAR 340-218-0040(3)]

Existing Emissions Unit and Pollution Control Device Identification

Emissions Unit ID	Emissions Unit Description	Pollution Control Device Description (PCD ID)	Installed / Last Modified
Significant Emissions Units			
EU01	Wood Fuel Receipt and Storage	Tilt-Dump Controls: (2001) Partial Enclosure with Negative Air Baghouse Water Spray	Various – See Emissions Unit Discussion
EU02	Hogfuel Sizing and Infeed System	Not Applicable	2002/2008
EU03	Charring and Drying System: Wood Fuel Drying System Charcoal Manufacturing Briquet Dryers ACC Burners for Startups	 After Combustion Chamber (03-01C) After Combustion Chamber (03-01C) Not Applicable Not Applicable	Various – See Emissions Unit Discussion
EU04	Briquet Cooling	Not Applicable	1977
EU08	Briquet Handling System: Briquetting Briquet Conveying Briquet Packaging	 Wet Scrubber (08-26C) Small Vokes Dust Collector (08-27C) West Dust Collector (08-29C) East Dust Collector (08-30C) North Package Bin Vent Dust Collector (08-41C) South Package Bin Vent Dust Collector (08-42C)	Various – See Emissions Unit Discussion
EU10	3.345 MMBtu Boiler	Not Applicable	1970
EU11	Solvent-Treated Briquet (STB) Operation	ACC (03-01C) West Dust Collector (08-29C)	2000
Categorically Insignificant Activities			
CIA-1	274 kW Gas-Fired Emergency RICE	Not Applicable	<2006
Aggregate Insignificant Activities			
AIA-1	Starch Silo	Bin Vent	1982

Emissions Unit ID	Emissions Unit Description	Pollution Control Device Description (PCD ID)	Installed / Last Modified
AIA-2	Lime Silo	Bin Vent	2004
AIA-3	Flavor Dust Blower Exhaust	Not Applicable	1985
AIA-4	Flavor Dust Tank	Bin Vent	2003
AIA-5	Flavor Dust Truck Unloader	Bin Vent	2007
AIA-6	Starch Filter/Receiver	Bin Vent	2022
AIA-7	Starch Transfer Hopper	Bin Vent	2025
AIA-8	Hammermill Blending	Bin Vent	2010
AIA-9	Briquet Press	Dust Collector	1997
AIA-10	Rerun Storage	Dust Collector	2017
AIA-11	Blend I/F Tramco	Bin Vent	2010
AIA-12	Vacuum System Blower	Bin Vent	2013
AIA-13	Fugitive Dust Sources	Not Applicable	--

ALTERNATIVE OPERATING SCENARIOS

5. The permittee may also operate under the following alternative operating scenario: [LRAPA 34-180 and OAR 340-218-0140(1)]

   5.a. Alternative Operating Scenario EU03-1 – ACC Shutdown Briquet Dryer Emissions: When the retort furnace and wood dryer systems in Emissions Unit EU03 are shut down and no char is being produced, the source may operate auxiliary natural gas- or propane-fired burners to provide heat to the briquet dryers. [LRAPA 34-180 and OAR 340-218-0050(8)]

   5.b. The permittee must record and maintain documentation of the dates and times the facility is operating under Alternative Operating Scenario EU03-1. The record must be made available or submitted upon request by LRAPA. [LRAPA 34-016(1), 34-180 and OAR 340-218-0140(1)(c), 340-218-0050(8)(a)]

GENERAL EMISSION LIMITS AND STANDARDS, TESTING, MONITORING, AND RECORDKEEPING REQUIREMENTS

The following tables and conditions contain the applicable requirements along with the testing, monitoring, and recordkeeping requirements for the emissions units to which those requirements apply.

Facility-Wide Requirements

Facility-Wide Emission Limits and Standards

Applicable Requirement	Condition Number	Pollutant / Parameter	Limit / Standard	Monitoring & Testing Condition	Recordkeeping & Reporting Condition
48-015	6	Fugitive emissions	Minimize	7	8
49-010(1)	9	Nuisance	Prohibited	12	12
32-055	10	PM > 250 microns	No Fallout	12	12
32-090(1)	11	Nuisance	Prohibited	12	12
40 CFR part 68	13	Risk Management	Risk Management Plan	13	13

Fugitive Emissions

6. Applicable Requirement: 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 be limited to the following: [LRAPA 48-015(1)]

6.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;
6.b. Application of water, or other suitable chemicals on unpaved roads, materials stockpiles, and other surfaces which can create airborne dusts;
6.c. Full or partial enclosure of materials stockpiles in cases where application of oil, water, or chemicals are not sufficient to prevent particulate matter from becoming airborne;
6.d. Installation and use of hoods, fans, and fabric filters to enclose and vent the handling of dusty materials;
6.e. Adequate containment during sandblasting or other similar operations;
6.f. The covering of moving, open bodied trucks transporting materials likely to become airborne; and
6.g. The prompt removal from paved streets of earth or other material which does or may become airborne.

7. Monitoring Requirement: The permittee must demonstrate compliance with Condition 6 by conducting a fugitive emissions survey. At least monthly for a minimum total observation period of 30 minutes, the permittee must visually survey the facility using EPA Method 22 for any sources of fugitive emissions. For purposes of this condition, fugitive emissions are visible emissions that leave the plant site boundary for a period or periods totaling more than 18 seconds in a six-minute period. The person conducting EPA Method 22 does not have to be EPA Method 9 certified. However, the individual conducting EPA Method 22 should be familiar with the procedures of EPA Method 9, including using the proper location to observe visible emissions: [LRAPA 34-016(1), LRAPA 48-015(2)&(3), and OAR 340-218-0050(3)(a)]

7.a. If sources of fugitive emissions are identified that leave the plant site boundary for a period or periods totaling more than 18 seconds in a six-minute period, the permittee must immediately take corrective action to minimize the fugitive emissions, including but not limited to those actions identified in Condition 6. After taking corrective action, the permittee must conduct another fugitive emissions survey using EPA Method 22 within 24 hours of the previous fugitive emissions survey.
7.b. If the fugitive emissions survey performed within 24 hours of the previous fugitive emissions survey detects visible emissions that leave the plant site boundary for a period or periods totaling more than 18 seconds in a six-minute period, the permittee must immediately notify LRAPA. LRAPA may require the facility to develop and implement a Fugitive Emission Control Plan to prevent any visible emissions from leaving the plant site boundary.

8. Recordkeeping Requirement: The permittee must record the following information for all fugitive emission surveys: date, time, person or entity conducting the survey, any fugitive emissions observed, and any corrective actions taken. [LRAPA 34-016(1) and OAR 340-218-0050(3)(b)]

Nuisance Conditions

9. Applicable Requirement: The permittee must not cause or allow air contaminants from any source to cause a nuisance. [LRAPA 49-010(1)] This condition is enforceable only by LRAPA.

10. Applicable Requirement: The permittee must not cause or permit the emission of any particulate matter which is greater 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] This condition is enforceable only by LRAPA.

11. Applicable Requirement: 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 is to be made by LRAPA. [LRAPA 32-090(1)]

12. Monitoring and Recordkeeping Requirement: To demonstrate compliance with Conditions 9 through 11, the permittee must maintain a log of all complaints received from the public (written, received via telephone or facsimile) by the responsible official or designated employees. The log must also record the permittee's actions to investigate the complaint, make a determination as to the validity of the complaint, and resolve the problem within two (2) working days of receiving the complaint or within such longer time as is reasonably necessary, not to exceed five (5) working days. If more than five (5) days are needed to resolve the problem, the permittee must notify LRAPA immediately upon making that determination. [OAR 340-218-0050(3)(a) and OAR 340-218-0050(3)(b)]

Accidental Release Prevention

13. Applicable Requirement: Should this stationary source become subject to the accidental release prevention regulations in 40 CFR part 68, then the permittee must submit a risk management plan (RMP) by the date specified in 40 CFR 68.10 and comply with the plan and all other applicable Part 68 requirements. [40 CFR Part 68]

SIGNIFICANT EMISSIONS UNIT EMISSION LIMITS AND STANDARDS

Emissions Unit EU01 Emission Limits and Standards

Applicable Requirement	Condition Number	Pollutant / Parameter	Limit / Standard	Monitoring & Testing Condition	Recordkeeping & Reporting Condition
48-015(1)	14	Fugitive emissions	Minimize	15	16
32-010(1)-(3)	17	VE	20% opacity, 6 min. avg.	18	19
32-015(2)(b)(B)	20	PM	0.14 gr/dscf	22	23
32-045(1)	21	PM	Process Weight Limit	22	23

14. Applicable Requirement: The permittee must comply with the applicable requirements under Condition 6. [LRAPA 48-015(1)]

15. Monitoring Requirement: The permittee must comply with the monitoring requirements under Condition 7. [LRAPA 34-016(1), LRAPA 48-015(2)&(3), and OAR 340-218-0050(3)(a)]

16. Recordkeeping Requirement: The permittee must comply with the recordkeeping requirements under Condition 8. [LRAPA 34-016(1) and OAR 340-218-0050(3)(b)]

17. Applicable Requirement: The permittee must not emit or allow to be emitted any visible emissions that equal or exceed an average of 20 percent opacity from Emissions Unit EU01 (tilt). When visual determination of opacity is required, the opacity must be measured as a six-minute block average using EPA Method 9. The emissions standard in this condition does not apply to fugitive emissions from a source or part of a source. [LRAPA 32-010(2)&(3)]

18. Monitoring Requirement: At least quarterly, the permittee must demonstrate compliance with the opacity limitation in Condition 17 by performing a visible emissions survey of Emissions Unit EU01 (tilt). For the purposes of this condition, visible emissions are considered to be any visible emissions that do not result from mobile or fugitive sources and are not the result of condensed water vapor. [LRAPA 34-180 and OAR 340-218-0050(3)(a)&(b)]

    18.a. The permittee may use EPA Method 22 to demonstrate compliance with the opacity limit in Condition 17 provided the permittee conducts at least a six (6) minute visible emissions survey of Emissions Unit EU01 (tilt) using EPA Method 22 and visible emissions are not detected for more than 5% (18

seconds) of the visible emissions survey time. If visible emissions are detected for more than 5% (18 seconds) of the visible emissions survey time, the permittee must conduct an EPA Method 9 test as soon as practicable following the requirements of Condition 18.b. The person conducting EPA Method 22 does not have to be EPA Method 9 certified. However, the individual conducting EPA Method 22 should be familiar with the procedures of EPA Method 9, including using the proper location to observe visible emissions.

18.b. Each EPA Method 9 test must be a minimum of six (6) minutes long unless any one (1) reading is greater than 20% opacity. If any one (1) reading is greater than 20% opacity, then the observation period must be 60 minutes or until a violation of the opacity limitation in Condition 17 is documented, whichever period is shorter.

18.c. If any EPA Method 9 test result exceeds the applicable standard in Condition 17, the permittee must initiate corrective action within 1-hour of the conclusion of the EPA Method 9 test for that emission point. Upon completion of the corrective action, the permittee must conduct another EPA Method 9 test on that emission point as soon as practicable. If the results of this EPA Method 9 test are not in compliance with Condition 17, the permittee must immediately contact LRAPA.

18.d. If the permittee is unable to conduct an EPA Method 9 test due to visual interferences caused by other visible emissions sources (e.g., fugitive emissions during high wind conditions) or due to weather conditions (e.g., fog, heavy rain, or snow), the permittee must note such conditions on the visible emissions survey sheet for that process or emission point. The permittee must attempt to conduct the EPA Method 9 tests daily until a valid visible emissions survey is completed.

19. Recordkeeping Requirement: The permittee must maintain records of all visible emissions monitoring required by Condition 18 including: date, time, type of observation (EPA Method 22 or EPA Method 9), observer, results, and any corrective actions taken. [LRAPA 34-180 and OAR 340-218-0050(3)(b)]

20. Applicable Requirement: The permittee must not cause, suffer, allow, or permit particulate matter emissions from Emissions Unit EU01 (tilt) in excess of the following limits: 0.14 grains per dry standard cubic foot, for 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. [LRAPA 32-015(2)(b)(B)]

21. Applicable Requirement: The permittee must not cause, suffer, allow or permit the emissions of particulate matter in any one (1) hour from Emissions Unit EU01 (tilt) in excess of the amount shown in LRAPA 32-8010, for the process weight allocated to the process. [LRAPA 32-045(1)]

22. Monitoring Requirement: To demonstrate compliance with Conditions 20 and 21, the permittee must exhaust the particulate matter emissions from Emissions Unit EU01 (tilt) to a baghouse. The permittee must operate, maintain and calibrate monitoring devices for measuring the pressure drop across the baghouse. The permittee must maintain the pressure drop across the baghouse between 1.0 and 8.0 inches of water column whenever Emissions Unit EU01 (tilt) is operating. The permittee may establish alternate operating parameter ranges or values with the approval of LRAPA using the procedures under OAR-340-218. [LRAPA 32-005(1), 32-007(1)(b), 34-016(1), 34-180 and OAR 340-218-0050(3)(a)]

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

22.a.i. The permittee must immediately take corrective action to return to the highest reasonable efficiency and effectiveness all air pollution control equipment and emission reduction processes that regular inspections show to be operating at less than an optimum level or that the parametric monitoring shows deviations from the approved parametric monitoring range.

22.a.ii. If the permittee cannot return the baghouse to operating within the approved parametric monitoring range within 24 hours, the permittee must contact LRAPA immediately.

22.a.iii. Operating the baghouse when the pressure drop exceeds the parametric monitoring range listed in Condition 22 is not considered a violation of an emission limit. However, failure

to take corrective action will be considered a violation of this permit.

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

23. Recordkeeping Requirement: The permittee must keep the following documentation: [LRAPA 34-016(1), 34-180 and OAR 340-218-0050(3)(b)]

23.a. At least once a week while Emissions Unit EU01 is operating, the permittee must measure and record the pressure drop, in inches of water column, across the baghouse.

23.b. Records of any maintenance or corrective action necessary to return the baghouse to highest reasonable efficiency and effectiveness or return the baghouse to operating within the approved parametric monitoring range including: date, person or organization performing the maintenance or corrective action, and a summary of the maintenance performed or corrective action taken.

23.c. Records for each inspection of the baghouse including: date, person or organization performing the inspection, a list of the items inspected, and the results of the inspection, including any maintenance or repairs performed as a result of the inspection.

Emissions Unit EU02 Emission Limits and Standards

Applicable Requirement	Condition Number	Pollutant / Parameter	Limit / Standard	Monitoring & Testing Condition	Recordkeeping & Reporting Condition
48-015(1)	24	Fugitive Emissions	Minimize	25	26

24. Applicable Requirement: The permittee must comply with the applicable requirements under Condition 6. [LRAPA 48-015(1)]

25. Monitoring Requirement: The permittee must comply with the monitoring requirements under Condition 7. [LRAPA 34-016(1), LRAPA 48-015(2)&(3), and OAR 340-218-0050(3)(a)]

26. Recordkeeping Requirement: The permittee must comply with the recordkeeping requirements under Condition 8. [LRAPA 34-016(1) and OAR 340-218-0050(3)(b)]

Emissions Unit EU03 Emission Limits and Standards

Applicable Requirement	Condition Number	Pollutant / Parameter	Limit / Standard	Monitoring & Testing Condition	Recordkeeping & Reporting Condition
32-010(1)-(3)	27	VE	20% opacity, 6-minute avg.	28	29
33-065	30	PM	10.0 lbs/ton	30.a., 32	33
32-045(1)	31	PM	Process Weight Limit	31.a., 32	33
32-009(4), 40 CFR 241.3	34	Fuel	Traditional Fuel	35	35
32-015(2)(b)(B)*	36	PM	0.14 gr/dscf	37	38

*Note: This requirement only applies during the alternative operating scenario EU03-1.

27. Applicable Requirement: The permittee must not emit or allow to be emitted any visible emissions that equal or exceed an average of 20 percent opacity. When visual determination of opacity is required, the opacity must be measured as a six-minute block average using EPA Method 9. The emissions standard in this condition does not apply to fugitive emissions from a source or part of a source. [LRAPA 32-010(1) and LRAPA 32-010(3)]

28. Monitoring Requirement: At least daily while operating, the permittee must demonstrate compliance with the

opacity limitation in Condition 27 by performing a visible emissions survey of the ACC and Dryer 1 Wet Exhaust on Emissions Unit EU03. For the purposes of this condition, visible emissions are considered to be any visible emissions that do not result from mobile or fugitive sources and are not the result of condensed water vapor. [LRAPA 34-180 and OAR 340-218-0050(3)(a)&(b)]

28.a. The permittee may use EPA Method 22 to demonstrate compliance with the opacity limit in Condition 27 provided the permittee conducts at least a six (6) minute visible emissions survey of the ACC or Dryer 1 West Exhaust using EPA Method 22 and visible emissions are not detected for more than 5% (18 seconds) of the visible emissions survey time. If visible emissions are detected for more than 5% (18 seconds) of the visible emissions survey time, the permittee must conduct an EPA Method 9 test as soon as practicable following the requirements of Condition 28.b. The person conducting EPA Method 22 does not have to be EPA Method 9 certified. However, the individual conducting EPA Method 22 should be familiar with the procedures of EPA Method 9, including using the proper location to observe visible emissions.

28.b. Each EPA Method 9 test must be a minimum of six (6) minutes long unless any one (1) reading is greater than 20% opacity. If any one (1) reading is greater than 20% opacity, then the observation period must be 60 minutes or until a violation of the opacity limitation in Condition 27 is documented, whichever period is shorter.

28.c. If any EPA Method 9 test result exceeds the applicable standard in Condition 27, the permittee must initiate corrective action within 1-hour of the conclusion of the EPA Method 9 test for that emission point. Upon completion of the corrective action, the permittee must conduct another EPA Method 9 test on that emission point as soon as practicable. If the results of this EPA Method 9 test are not in compliance with Condition 27, the permittee must immediately contact LRAPA.

28.d. If the permittee is unable to conduct an EPA Method 9 test due to visual interferences caused by other visible emissions sources (e.g., fugitive emissions during high wind conditions) or due to weather conditions (e.g., fog, heavy rain, or snow), the permittee must note such conditions on the visible emissions survey sheet for that process or emission point. The permittee must attempt to conduct the EPA Method 9 tests daily until a valid visible emissions survey is completed.

29. Recordkeeping Requirement: The permittee must maintain records of all visible emissions monitoring required by Condition 28 including: date, time, type of observation (EPA Method 22 or EPA Method 9), observer, results, and any corrective actions taken. The permittee must also record when the visible emission monitoring is performed during an alternative operating scenario. [LRAPA 34-180 and OAR 340-218-0050(3)(b)]

30. Applicable Requirement: The permittee must not cause or permit the emission of particulate matter from charcoal producing plant sources including, but not limited to, charcoal furnaces (retorts), heat recovery boilers, after combustion chambers, and wood dryers using any portion of the charcoal furnace off-gases as a heat source, in excess of a total from all sources within the plant site of ten (10.0) pounds per ton of charcoal produced (as determined from the retort process) as an annual average. Emissions from char storage, briquette making (excluding dryers using furnace off-gases), boilers not using charcoal furnace off-gases, and fugitive sources are excluded in determining compliance with this emission limit. [LRAPA 33-065(1)&(2)]

30.a. Testing Requirement: At least once every five (5) years from the completion of the previous compliance test, the permittee must test Emissions Unit EU03 to determine the type, quantity, quality and duration of emissions, and process parameters affecting emissions, in conformance with test methods on file with LRAPA, as required by Condition 94. If this test exceeds the annual emission limitation, then three (3) additional tests are required at 3-month intervals with all four (4) tests being averaged to determine compliance with the annual standard. No single test may be greater than twice the annual average emission limitation. [LRAPA 33-065(5)]

31. Applicable Requirement: The permittee must not cause, suffer, allow or permit the emissions of particulate matter in any one (1) hour from Emissions Unit EU03 in excess of the amount shown in LRAPA 32-8010, for the process weight allocated to the process. [LRAPA 32-045(1)]

31.a. Testing Requirement: At least once every 5 (five) years, the permittee must demonstrate compliance with the emission limitation in Condition 31 as required by Condition 94. [LRAPA 34-180 and OAR 340-218-0050(3)(a)]

32. Monitoring Requirement: To demonstrate compliance with Conditions 30 and 31, the permittee must comply with the following monitoring requirements: [LRAPA 34-180, 35-0240(3), OAR 240-218-0050(3)(a)&(b) and 40 CFR 64.6(c)]

32.a. The permittee must maintain an operating temperature of at least 1400°F in the ACC, except during startup, shutdown or maintenance. The ACC operating temperature must be continuously monitored at the outlet of the ACC combustion chamber and recorded automatically on a strip chart or data acquisition system. Corrective action must be taken within ten (10) minutes if the ACC operating temperature falls below 1500°F, except during startup, shutdown or maintenance. Corrective actions include, but are not limited to, turning on auxiliary burners to provide additional heat. Operating the ACC at a temperature of at least 1400°F but below 1500°F is not considered a violation of an emission limit. However, failure to take corrective action will be considered a violation of this permit.

32.b. At least annually, the permittee must conduct inspections of the ACC and the auxiliary burners to ensure proper operation of the oxidizer. These include, but are not limited to, periodic inspections of the burner assemblies, blowers, refractory lining, oxidizer shell, fuel lines, and ductwork.

33. Recordkeeping Requirement: The permittee must keep the following documentation: [LRAPA 34-016(1), 34-180 and OAR 340-218-0050(3)(b)]

33.a. The permittee must record and maintain all temperature monitoring of the ACC, any ACC temperature excursions (i.e., noted hourly average temperatures that fall below 1500°F), and maintain a log of corrective action to return the ACC operating temperature to at least 1500°F.

33.b. Records for each inspection of the ACC including: date, person or organization performing the inspection, a list of the items inspected, and the results of the inspection, including any maintenance or repairs performed as a result of the inspection.

34. Applicable Requirement: The permittee may only pyrolyze clean cellulosic biomass in Emissions Unit EU03. This condition only applies to the biomass that is processed in the wood dryer and retort furnace. Clean cellulosic biomass as defined in 40 CFR 241.2 means those residuals that are akin to traditional cellulosic biomass, including, but not limited to: agricultural and forest-derived biomass (e.g., green wood, forest thinnings, clean and unadulterated bark, sawdust, trim, tree harvesting residuals from logging and sawmill materials, hogged fuel, wood pellets, untreated wood pallets); urban wood (e.g., tree trimmings, stumps, and related forest-derived biomass from urban settings); corn stover and other biomass crops used specifically for the production of cellulosic biofuels (e.g., energy cane, other fast growing grasses, byproducts of ethanol natural fermentation processes); bagasse and other crop residues (e.g., peanut shells, vines, orchard trees, hulls, seeds, spent grains, cotton byproducts, corn and peanut production residues, rice milling and grain elevator operation residues); wood collected from forest fire clearance activities, trees and clean wood found in disaster debris, clean biomass from land clearing operations, and clean construction and demolition. These fuels are not secondary materials or solid wastes unless discarded. Clean biomass is biomass that does not contain contaminants at concentrations not normally associated with virgin biomass materials. [LRAPA 32-009(4)]

35. Monitoring and Recordkeeping Requirement: The permittee must keep and maintain records of the source of all biomass received by the facility. [LRAPA 34-016(1), 34-180 and OAR 340-218-0050(3)(a)&(b)]

36. Applicable Requirement: When operating under Alternative Operating Scenario EU03-1, the permittee must not cause, suffer, allow, or permit particulate matter emissions from Emissions Unit EU01 (tilt) in excess of the following limits: 0.14 grains per dry standard cubic foot, for 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. [LRAPA 32-015(2)(b)(B)]

37. Monitoring Requirements: The permittee must demonstrate compliance with Condition 36 by performing the compliance monitoring required by Condition 28. Under Alternative Operating Scenario EU03-1, the permittee is not required to perform any compliance monitoring required by Condition 28 for the ACC. [LRAPA 34-180 and OAR 340-218-0050(3)(a)&(b)]

38. Recordkeeping Requirement: To document compliance with the monitoring requirements under Condition 37 the permittee must comply with the recordkeeping requirements under Condition 29. [LRAPA 34-016(1) and OAR 340-218-0050(3)(b)]

39. Recordkeeping Requirement: The permittee must document the dates and times that the facility is operating under Alternative Operating Scenario EU03-1. [LRAPA 34-016(1) and OAR 340-218-0050(3)(b)]

Emissions Unit EU04 Emission Limits and Standards

Applicable Requirement	Condition Number	Pollutant / Parameter	Limit / Standard	Monitoring & Testing Condition	Recordkeeping & Reporting Condition
32-010(1)-(3)	40	VE	20% opacity, 6 min. avg.	43	44
32-015(2)(b)(A)	41	PM	0.10 gr/dscf	41.a., 43	44
32-045(1)	42	PM	Process Weight Limit	42.a., 43	44

40. Applicable Requirement: The permittee must not emit or allow to be emitted any visible emissions that equal or exceed an average of 20 percent opacity. When visual determination of opacity is required, the opacity must be measured as a six-minute block average using EPA Method 9. The emissions standard in this condition does not apply to fugitive emissions from a source or part of a source. [LRAPA 32-010(1)-(3)]

41. Applicable Requirement: The permittee must not cause, suffer, allow, or permit particulate matter emissions from EU04 in excess of the following limits: 0.10 grains per dry standard cubic foot, for sources installed, constructed or modified on or after June 1, 1970 but prior to April 16, 2015 for which 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 32-015(2)(b)(A)]

    41.a. Testing Requirement: At least once every 5 (five) years, the permittee must demonstrate compliance with the emission limitation in Condition 41 as required by Condition 96. [LRAPA 34-180 and OAR 340-218-0050(3)(a)]

42. Applicable Requirement: The permittee must not cause, suffer, allow or permit the emissions of particulate matter in any one (1) hour from Emissions Unit EU04 in excess of the amount shown in LRAPA 32-8010, for the process weight allocated to the process. [LRAPA 32-045(1)]

    42.a. Testing Requirement: At least once every 5 (five) years, the permittee must demonstrate compliance with the emission limitation in Condition 42 as required by Condition 96. [LRAPA 34-180 and OAR 340-218-0050(3)(a)]

43. Monitoring Requirement: At least monthly, the permittee must demonstrate compliance with the opacity limitation in Condition 40 by performing a visible emissions survey of Emissions Unit EU04. For the purposes of this condition, visible emissions are considered to be any visible emissions that do not result from mobile or fugitive sources and are not the result of condensed water vapor. [LRAPA 34-180, OAR 340-218-0050(3)(a)&(b)]

    43.a. The permittee may use EPA Method 22 to demonstrate compliance with the limitations in Conditions

40, 41, and 42 provided the permittee conducts at least a six (6) minute visible emissions survey of Emissions Unit EU04 using EPA Method 22 and visible emissions are not detected for more than 5% (18 seconds) of the visible emissions survey time. If visible emissions are detected for more than 5% (18 seconds) of the visible emissions survey time, the permittee must conduct an EPA Method 9 test as soon as practicable following the requirements of Condition 43.b. The person conducting EPA Method 22 does not have to be EPA Method 9 certified. However, the individual conducting EPA Method 22 should be familiar with the procedures of EPA Method 9, including using the proper location to observe visible emissions.

43.b. Each EPA Method 9 test must be a minimum of six (6) minutes long unless any one (1) reading is greater than 20% opacity. If any one (1) reading is greater than 20% opacity, then the observation period must be 60 minutes or until a violation of the opacity limitation in Condition 40 is documented, whichever period is shorter.

43.c. If any EPA Method 9 test result exceeds the applicable standard in Condition 40, the permittee must initiate corrective action within 1-hour of the conclusion of the EPA Method 9 test for that emission point. Upon completion of the corrective action, the permittee must conduct another EPA Method 9 test on that emission point as soon as practicable. If the results of this EPA Method 9 test are not in compliance with Condition 40, the permittee must immediately contact LRAPA.

43.d. If the permittee is unable to conduct an EPA Method 9 test due to visual interferences caused by other visible emissions sources (e.g., fugitive emissions during high wind conditions) or due to weather conditions (e.g., fog, heavy rain, or snow), the permittee must note such conditions on the visible emissions survey sheet for that process or emission point. The permittee must attempt to conduct the EPA Method 9 tests daily until a valid visible emissions survey is completed.

44. Recordkeeping Requirement: The permittee must maintain records of all visible emissions monitoring required by Condition 43 including: date, time, type of observation (EPA Method 22 or EPA Method 9), observer, results, and any corrective actions taken. [LRAPA 34-180 and OAR 340-218-0050(3)(b)]

Emissions Unit EU08 Emission Limits and Standards

Applicable Requirement	Condition Number	Pollutant / Parameter	Limit / Standard	Monitoring & Testing Condition	Recordkeeping & Reporting Condition
32-010(1)-(3)	45	VE	20% opacity, 6 min. avg.	46	47
32-015(2)(b)(A)	48	PM	0.10 gr/dscf	48.a., 50	51
32-045(1)	49	PM	Process Weight Limit	49.a., 50	51

45. Applicable Requirement: The permittee must not emit or allow to be emitted any visible emissions that equal or exceed an average of 20 percent opacity. When visual determination of opacity is required, the opacity must be measured as a six-minute block average using EPA Method 9. The emissions standard in this condition does not apply to fugitive emissions from a source or part of a source. [LRAPA 32-010(1)&(3)]

46. Monitoring Requirement: At least monthly, the permittee must demonstrate compliance with the opacity limitation in Condition 45 by performing a visible emissions survey of Emissions Unit EU08. For the purposes of this condition, visible emissions are considered to be any visible emissions that do not result from mobile or fugitive sources and are not the result of condensed water vapor. [LRAPA 34-180, OAR 340-218-0050(3)(a)&(b)]

46.a. The permittee may use EPA Method 22 to demonstrate compliance with the opacity limit in Condition 45 provided the permittee conducts at least a six (6) minute visible emissions survey of Emissions Unit EU08 using EPA Method 22 and visible emissions are not detected for more than 5% (18 seconds) of the visible emissions survey time. If visible emissions are detected for more than 5% (18 seconds) of the visible emissions survey time, the permittee must conduct an EPA Method 9 test as soon as practicable following the requirements of Condition 46.b. The person conducting EPA Method 22 does not have to be EPA Method 9 certified. However, the individual conducting EPA

Method 22 should be familiar with the procedures of EPA Method 9, including using the proper location to observe visible emissions.

46.b. Each EPA Method 9 test must be a minimum of six (6) minutes long unless any one (1) reading is greater than 20% opacity. If any one (1) reading is greater than 20% opacity, then the observation period must be 60 minutes or until a violation of the opacity limitation in Condition 45 is documented, whichever period is shorter.

46.c. If any EPA Method 9 test result exceeds the applicable standard in Condition 45, the permittee must initiate corrective action within 1-hour of the conclusion of the EPA Method 9 test for that emission point. Upon completion of the corrective action, the permittee must conduct another EPA Method 9 test on that emission point as soon as practicable. If the results of this EPA Method 9 test are not in compliance with Condition 45, the permittee must immediately contact LRAPA.

46.d. If the permittee is unable to conduct an EPA Method 9 test due to visual interferences caused by other visible emissions sources (e.g., fugitive emissions during high wind conditions) or due to weather conditions (e.g., fog, heavy rain, or snow), the permittee must note such conditions on the visible emissions survey sheet for that process or emission point. The permittee must attempt to conduct the EPA Method 9 tests daily until a valid visible emissions survey is completed.

47. Recordkeeping Requirement: The permittee must maintain records of all visible emissions monitoring required by Condition 46 including: date, time, type of observation (EPA Method 22 or EPA Method 9), observer, results, and any corrective actions taken. [LRAPA 34-180 and OAR 340-218-0050(3)(b)]

48. Applicable Requirement: The permittee must not cause, suffer, allow, or permit particulate matter emissions from Emissions Unit EU08 in excess of the following limits: 0.10 grains per dry standard cubic foot, for sources installed, constructed or modified on or after June 1, 1970 but prior to April 16, 2015 for which 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 32-015(2)(b)(A)]

48.a. Testing Requirement: At least once every 5 (five) years, the permittee must demonstrate compliance with the emission limitation in Condition 48 as required by Condition 96. [LRAPA 34-180 and OAR 340-218-0050(3)(a)]

49. Applicable Requirement: The permittee must not cause, suffer, allow or permit the emissions of particulate matter in any one (1) hour from Emissions Unit EU08 in excess of the amount shown in LRAPA 32-8010, for the process weight allocated to the process. [LRAPA 32-045(1)]

49.a. Testing Requirement: At least once every 5 (five) years, the permittee must demonstrate compliance with the emission limitation in Condition 49 as required by Condition 96. [LRAPA 34-180 and OAR 340-218-0050(3)(a)]

50. Monitoring Requirement: In order to demonstrate compliance with Conditions 48 and 49, the permittee must exhaust the particulate matter emissions from Emissions Unit EU08 to a wet scrubber and baghouse(s). The permittee must operate, maintain and calibrate monitoring devices for measuring the pressure drop across each baghouse. The permittee must maintain the pressure drop across each baghouse between 1.0 and 8.0 inches of water column whenever Emissions Unit EU08 is operating. The permittee may establish alternate operating parameter ranges or values with the approval of LRAPA using the procedures under OAR-340-218. [LRAPA 34-180, 35-0240(3), OAR 240-218-0050(3)(a)&(b) and 40 CFR 64.6(c)]

50.a. The permittee must immediately take corrective action to return to the highest reasonable efficiency and effectiveness, all air pollution control equipment and emission reduction processes that the regular inspections show to be operating at less than an optimum level or that the parametric monitoring shows deviations from the approved parametric monitoring range. If the permittee cannot return the baghouse(s) to operating within the approved parametric monitoring range within 24 hours, the permittee must contact LRAPA immediately. Operating the baghouse(s) when the pressure drop exceeds the parametric monitoring range listed in Condition 50 is not considered a violation of an emission limit. However, failure to take corrective action will be considered a violation of this permit.

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

51. Recordkeeping Requirement: The permittee must keep the following documentation: [LRAPA 34-016(1), 34-180 and OAR 340-218-0050(3)(b)]

51.a. At least once for each day of operation, the permittee must confirm that water is circulating through the wet scrubber.
51.b. At least once for each day of operation, the permittee must measure and record the pressure drop, in inches of water column, across each baghouse.
51.c. Records of each date and times that the pressure drop for each baghouse exceeded the approved parametric monitoring range listed in Condition 50.
51.d. Records of any maintenance or corrective action necessary to return each baghouse to highest reasonable efficiency and effectiveness or return each baghouse to operating within the approved parametric monitoring range including: date, person or organization performing the maintenance or corrective action, and a summary of the maintenance performed or corrective action taken.
51.e. Records for each inspection of each baghouse including: date, person or organization performing the inspection, a list of the items inspected, and the results of the inspection, including any maintenance or repairs performed as a result of the inspection

Emissions Unit EU10 Emission Limits and Standards

Applicable Requirement	Condition Number	Pollutant / Parameter	Limit / Standard	Monitoring & Testing Condition	Recordkeeping & Reporting Condition
32-010(1)-(3)	52	VE	20% opacity, 6 min. avg.	54, 55	54, 56
32-030(1)(b) & (3)(b)	53	PM	0.14 gr/dscf adjusted to 50% excess air	54, 55	54, 56

52. Applicable Requirement: The permittee must not emit or allow to be emitted any visible emissions that equal or exceed an average of 20 percent opacity. When visual determination of opacity is required, the opacity must be measured as a six-minute block average using EPA Method 9. The emissions standard in this condition does not apply to fugitive emissions from a source or part of a source. [LRAPA 32-010(1) and LRAPA 32-010(3)]

53. Applicable Requirement: The permittee must not cause, suffer, allow, or permit particulate matter emissions from Emissions Unit EU10 in excess of the following limits: 0.14 grains per dry standard cubic foot, for fuel burning 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. For fuel burning equipment that burns fuels other than wood, the emission results are corrected to 50% excess air. [LRAPA 32-030(1)(b) and LRAPA 32-030(3)(b)]

54. Monitoring and Recordkeeping Requirement: In order to demonstrate compliance with Conditions 52 and 53, the permittee must maintain documentation that Emissions Unit EU10 is only capable of combusting gaseous fuels. [LRAPA 34-016(1), 34-180 and OAR 340-218-0050(3)(b)]

55. Monitoring Requirement: At least annually, the permittee must perform an inspection of Emissions Unit EU10, including inspecting the burners, the flame pattern, and the air-to-fuel ratio, as applicable. Any adjustments should be consistent with the manufacturer's specifications, if available. [LRAPA 34-180, 35-0240(3), OAR 240-218-0050(3)(a)&(b) and 40 CFR 64.6(c)]

56. Recordkeeping Requirement: The permittee must keep records of each inspection of Emissions Unit EU10, including: date, person or organization performing the inspection, a list of the items inspected, and the results of the inspection, including any maintenance or repairs performed as a result of the inspection: [LRAPA 34-

016(1), 34-180 and OAR 340-218-0050(3)(b)]

Emissions Unit EU11 Emission Limits and Standards

Applicable Requirement	Condition Number	Pollutant/ Parameter	Limit/ Standard	Monitoring & Testing Condition	Recordkeeping & Reporting Condition
32-010(1)-(3)	57	VE	20% opacity, 6 min. avg.	58	58
32-015(2)(b)(B)	59	PM	0.14 gr/dscf	61	61
32-045(1)	60	PM	Process Weight Limit	61	61
32-008(2)	62	VOC	TACT	63, 64, 66, 69	63.a, 65, 67, 68, 70

57. Applicable Requirement: The permittee must not emit or allow to be emitted any visible emissions that equal or exceed an average of 20 percent opacity. When visual determination of opacity is required, the opacity must be measured as a six-minute block average using EPA Method 9. The emissions standard in this condition does not apply to fugitive emissions from a source or part of a source. [LRAPA 32-010(1) and LRAPA 32-010(3)]

58. Monitoring and Recordkeeping Requirements: The permittee must demonstrate compliance with Condition 57 by performing the compliance monitoring required by Conditions 28 and 46, and the recordkeeping required by Conditions 29 and 47. [LRAPA 34-180 and OAR 340-218-0050(3)(a)&(b)]

59. Applicable Requirement: The permittee must not cause, suffer, allow, or permit particulate matter emissions from Emissions Unit EU11 in excess of the following limits: 0.14 grains per dry standard cubic foot, for 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. [LRAPA 32-015(2)(b)(B)]

60. Applicable Requirement: The permittee must not cause, suffer, allow or permit the emissions of particulate matter in any one (1) hour from Emissions Unit EU11 in excess of the amount shown in LRAPA 32-8010, for the process weight allocated to the process. [LRAPA 32-045]

61. Monitoring and Recordkeeping Requirements: The permittee must demonstrate compliance with Conditions 59 and 60 by performing the compliance monitoring required by Condition 50, and the recordkeeping required by Conditions 51. [LRAPA 34-180 and OAR 340-218-0050(3)(a)&(b)]

62. Applicable Requirement: Typically Available Control Technology (TACT) for VOC Emissions. The permittee must operate Emissions Unit EU11 according to the following requirements: [LRAPA 32-008(2), 34-180, 35-0240(3), OAR 240-218-0050(3)(a)&(b) and 40 CFR 64.6(c)]

    62.a. Solvent must be transferred to the tanks in the railcar unloading building only by submerged filling.
    62.b. The daily average temperature of the solvent being applied to the briquets must be less than 50°F for each day of operation of Emissions Unit EU11. The permittee must measure the solvent temperature in the solvent line supplying the solvent application system.
    62.c. The permittee must perform prescreening of briquets prior to solvent application in order to minimize the production of solvent-coated fines.
    62.d. During solvent treated briquet operations, the permittee must collect the solvent vapors generated in the briquet treatment area and must exhaust the collected solvent vapors to the ACC serving the charcoal retort furnace. The collection of the solvent vapors must satisfy the following enclosure requirements:
        62.d.i. The total area of all natural draft openings must not exceed 5% of the total surface area of the total enclosure's walls, floor, and ceiling;
        62.d.ii. The average inward face velocity across all natural draft openings must be a minimum of 200 feet per minute. (1600 meters per hour); and

62.d.iii. The air passing through all natural draft openings must flow into the enclosure continuously.

62.e. The temperature within the combustion zone of the ACC must be maintained at no less than 1400°F and must achieve at least 95% destruction of the VOC generated by the solvent treated briquet operation.

62.f. In the event that the ACC is not available, solvent vapors collected from the solvent treated briquet operation may be discharged uncontrolled to the atmosphere. Uncontrolled atmospheric discharge of solvent vapors must not exceed twelve hours in one (1) calendar day nor 280 hours in one (1) calendar year.

62.g. Solvent may be applied to briquets using the spray application system.

63. Monitoring Requirement: To demonstrate compliance with Condition 62.b., the permittee must measure the temperature of the solvent in the solvent line supplying the solvent application system at least once each hour of operation of Emissions Unit EU11. [LRAPA 34-180, OAR 340-218-0050(3)(a) and 40 CFR 64.3(b)(4)(iii)]

63.a. Recordkeeping Requirement: For each day of operation of Emissions Unit EU11, the permittee must record and maintain the daily average temperature of the solvent in the solvent line supplying the solvent application system. [LRAPA 34-016(1), 34-180 and OAR 340-218-0050(3)(b)]

64. Monitoring Requirement: At least once every five (5) years from the date of the most recent compliance test, the permittee must verify that Emissions Unit EU11 complies with Condition 62.d. through the following: [LRAPA 34-180 and OAR 340-218-0050(3)(a)]

64.a. Use EPA Method 204 or another method approved in writing by LRAPA to measure the flow through each natural draft opening, and record whether the flow is outflow or inflow. Volumetric flow rates must be calculated without the adjustment normally made for moisture content.

64.b. Determine the average inward face velocity using the following equation:

$$FV = \left[\sum Q_o - \sum Q_i\right] / \left[\sum A_t\right]$$

where:
FV = average inward face velocity (ft/min). A negative value for FV indicates overall inward flow;
$\sum$ = symbol representing "summation of";
$\sum Q_o$ = sum of the outflows (ft^3/min);
$\sum Q_i$ = sum of the inflows (ft^3/min); and
$\sum A_t$ = total face area of all natural draft openings.

64.c. Demonstrate that the average inward face velocity is greater than 500 feet per minute (9000 meters per hour); or

64.d. Perform continuous observation using smoke tubes, streamers, tracer gases, or other means approved in writing by LRAPA over the period that the volumetric flow rate tests in Condition 64 are carried out.

65. Recordkeeping Requirement: The permittee must record and maintain the results of the monitoring completed pursuant to Condition 64. [LRAPA 34-016(1), 34-180 and OAR 340-218-0050(3)(b)]

66. Monitoring and Recordkeeping Requirement: To demonstrate compliance with Condition 62.e., the permittee must perform the monitoring and recordkeeping requirements under Conditions 32.a. through 32.b. [LRAPA 34-016(1), 34-180 and OAR 340-218-0050(3)(a)&(b)]

67. Recordkeeping Requirement: The permittee must record and maintain the total hours for each calendar day and the total hours for each calendar year that solvent vapors collected from the briquet treatment area are discharged uncontrolled to the atmosphere. [LRAPA 34-016(1), 34-180 and OAR 340-218-0050(3)(b)]

68. Recordkeeping Requirement: The permittee must maintain records of each material stored in Emissions Unit EU11, including a description of the material(s) stored, dimensions of each storage vessel, and the capacity of each storage vessel. [LRAPA 34-016(1), 34-180 and OAR 340-218-0050(3)(b)]

69. Monitoring Requirement: At least monthly, the permittee must visually inspect the solvent handling equipment and promptly repair any leaks that are found. [LRAPA 34-180 and OAR 340-218-0050(3)(a)]

70. Recordkeeping Requirement: The permittee must keep records for each inspection required by Condition 69 including: date, inspector's name, a list of the items inspected, and the results of the inspection, including any maintenance or repairs performed as a result of the inspection. [LRAPA 34-016(1), 34-180 and OAR 340-218-0050(3)(b)]

GENERAL INSIGNIFICANT ACTIVITY REQUIREMENTS

71. Applicable Requirement: LRAPA acknowledges that insignificant emissions units (IEUs) identified by rule as either categorically insignificant activities or aggregate insignificant emissions as defined in title 12 exist at facilities required to obtain a Title V Operating Permit. IEUs must comply with all applicable requirements. In general, the requirements that could apply to IEUs are incorporated as follows:

    71.a. Subsections 32-010(2)&(3) – 20% opacity as a six-minute block average for sources other than wood fired boilers.
    71.b. Subparagraph 32-015(2)(b)(B) – 0.14 gr/dscf for non-fugitive, non-fuel burning equipment installed, constructed, or modified on or after June 1, 1970 but prior to April 16, 2015 if there are no representative compliance source tests.
    71.c. Paragraph 32-015(2)(c) – 0.10 gr/dscf for non-fugitive, non-fuel burning equipment installed, constructed, or modified on or after April 16, 2015.
    71.d. Paragraphs 32-030(1)(b)&(3)(b) – 0.14 gr/dscf for fuel burning equipment sources installed, constructed, or modified on or after June 1, 1970, but prior to April 16, 2015 if there are no representative compliance source tests. For fuel burning equipment that burns fuels other than wood, the emission results are corrected to 50% excess air.
    71.e. Paragraphs 32-030(1)(a)&(3)(b) – 0.10 gr/dscf for fuel burning equipment sources installed, constructed, or modified on or after April 16, 2015. For fuel burning equipment that burns fuels other than wood, the emission results are corrected to 50% excess air.
    71.f. Section 32-045 – process weight limit for non-fugitive, non-fuel burning process equipment.

72. Testing, Monitoring, and Recordkeeping Requirements: Unless otherwise specified in this permit or an applicable requirement, LRAPA is not requiring any testing, monitoring, recordkeeping, or reporting for the applicable emissions limits and standards that apply to IEUs. However, if testing were performed for compliance purposes, the permittee would be required to use the test methods identified in the definitions of "opacity" and "particulate matter" in title 12 and perform the testing in accordance with DEQ's *Source Sampling Manual*. [LRAPA 35-0120]

SPECIFIC INSIGNIFICANT ACTIVITY REQUIREMENTS

Categorically Insignificant Activity – Emissions Unit CIA-1 (274 kW Gas-Fired Emergency RICE)

National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines – 40 CFR part 63 subpart ZZZZ

73. Applicable Requirement: *Work Practice Requirements* – The permittee must comply with the following requirements as stated in 40 CFR part 63 subpart ZZZZ – Table 2d: [LRAPA 44-150(5)(ffff), 40 CFR 63.6603(a), and 40 CFR part 63 subpart ZZZZ - Table 2d]

73.a. Change oil and filter every 500 hours of operation or within 1 year + 30 days of the previous change, whichever comes first, or utilize an oil analysis program pursuant to Condition 74 to extend the specified oil change requirement;
73.b. Inspect spark plugs every 1,000 hours of operation or within 1 year + 30 days of the previous inspection, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary; and
73.c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 500 hours of operation or within 1 year + 30 days of the previous inspection, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.

74. Applicable Requirement: The permittee has the option of utilizing an oil analysis program in order to extend the specified oil change requirement in Condition 73.a.. The oil analysis must be performed at the same frequency specified for changing the oil in Condition 73. 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 two (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 two (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. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(ffff) and 40 CFR 63.6625(j)]

75. Applicable Requirement: 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 Condition 73., 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. Sources 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. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(ffff), 40 CFR 63.6603(a), and 40 CFR 63 Subpart ZZZZ - Table 2d]

76. Applicable Requirement: During periods of startup the permittee must 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. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(ffff) and 40 CFR 63.6625(h)]

77. Monitoring Requirement: 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. 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 the 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. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(ffff) and 40 CFR 63.6605(b)]

78. Monitoring Requirement: The permittee must operate the emergency stationary RICE according to the requirements in Conditions 78.a. and 78.b. In order for the engine to be considered an emergency stationary RICE under 40 CFR part 63, subpart ZZZZ, any operation other than emergency operation and maintenance and testing, as described in Conditions 78.a. and 78.b, is prohibited. If the permittee does not operate the engine according to the requirements in Conditions 78.a. and 78.b., the engine will not be considered an emergency engine under this subpart and must meet all requirements for non-emergency engines. [LRAPA

44-150(5)(ffff) and 40 CFR 63.6640(f)]

78.a. There is no time limit on the use of emergency stationary RICE in emergency situations. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(ffff) and 40 CFR 63.440(f)(1)]

78.b. The permittee may operate the emergency stationary RICE for any combination of the purposes specified in Condition 78.b.i. for a maximum of 100 hours per calendar year. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(ffff) and 40 CFR 63.6640(f)(2)]

78.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. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(ffff) and 40 CFR 63.6640(f)(2)(i)]

79. Recordkeeping Requirement: The permittee must keep the following records: [LRAPA 44-150(5)(ffff) and 40 CFR 63.6655(a)]

79.a. A copy of each notification and report that the permittee submitted to comply with 40 CFR part 63 subpart ZZZZ, 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). [LRAPA 44-150(5)(ffff) and 40 CFR 63.6655(f)(1)]

79.b. Records of the occurrence and duration of each malfunction of operation (*i.e.,* process equipment). [LRAPA 44-150(5)(ffff) and 40 CFR 63.6655(f)(2)]

79.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. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(ffff) and 40 CFR 63.6655(f)(5)]

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

81. Recordkeeping Requirement: 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 their own maintenance plan. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(ffff) and 40 CFR 63.6655(e)]

82. Recordkeeping Requirement: 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 44-150(5)(ffff) and 40 CFR 63.6655(f)]

83. Recordkeeping Requirement: In what form and how long must the permittee keep their records? [LRAPA 44-150(5)(ffff) and 40 CFR 66.6660]

83.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).

83.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.

83.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).

PLANT SITE EMISSION LIMITS

84. Applicable Requirement: The plant site emissions must not exceed the following limits for any 12 consecutive calendar month period: [LRAPA 42-0040 and 42-0041]

Plant Site Emission Limits

Pollutant	Plant Site Emission Limit (TPY)	Unassigned Emissions (TPY)	Emission Reduction Credit (TPY)
PM	146	43	0
PM_{10}	95	23	0
$PM_{2.5}$	87	19	0
CO	29	51	0
NO_X	103	39	0
SO_2	12	7	0
VOC	62	12	0
GHG (CO_2e)	214,233	0	0

Plant Site Emission Limits Monitoring

85. To demonstrate compliance with the PSELs in Condition 84 the permittee must monitor and maintain records of the following process parameters: [LRAPA 34-016, 42-0080 and OAR 340-218-0050(3)(a)]

Process Parameter Monitoring

Emissions Unit ID	Emissions Unit Description	Pollutant	Process Parameter	Measurement Technique	Measurement Frequency
EU01	Wood Receipt and Storage	PM, PM_{10}, $PM_{2.5}$	Wood Throughput (dry tons)	Recordkeeping	Monthly
EU02	Hogfuel Sizing & Infeed System	PM, PM_{10}, $PM_{2.5}$	Actual Hours of Operation for Screener In, Screener Out, Secondary Screen In, Secondary Screen Out, and Reject Diverter (hr-opr)	Recordkeeping	Monthly
EU03	Charring and Drying System	PM, PM_{10}, $PM_{2.5}$	Char Production (tons)	Recordkeeping	Monthly
		VOC, NO_X, SO_2, CO	Char Production (tons)	Recordkeeping	Monthly
	Charring and Drying System (ACC burners)	PM, PM_{10}, $PM_{2.5}$, VOC, NO_X, SO_2, CO	Actual Hours of Operation Combusting Natural Gas (hr-opr)	Recordkeeping	Monthly
	Charring and Drying System (ACC burners)	PM, PM_{10}, $PM_{2.5}$, VOC, NO_X, SO_2, CO	Actual Hours of Operation Combusting Propane (hr-opr)	Recordkeeping	Monthly
EU03-1	Alternative Operating Scenario (briquet drying)	PM, PM_{10}, $PM_{2.5}$	Char Production (tons)	Recordkeeping	Monthly
		VOC, NO_X, SO_2, CO	Actual Hours of Operation Under AOS Combusting Natural Gas (hr-opr)	Recordkeeping	Monthly
		VOC, NO_X, SO_2, CO	Actual Hours of Operation Under AOS Combusting Propane (hr-opr)	Recordkeeping	Monthly

Emissions Unit ID	Emissions Unit Description	Pollutant	Process Parameter	Measurement Technique	Measurement Frequency
EU04	Briquet Cooling	PM, PM_{10}, $PM_{2.5}$	Briquet Production (tons)	Recordkeeping	Monthly
EU08	Briquet Handling System	PM, PM_{10}, $PM_{2.5}$	Briquet Production (tons)	Recordkeeping	Monthly
EU10	3.345 MMBtu/hr Boiler	NO_X, CO, VOC	Natural Gas Combustion and Actual Hours of Operation (MMSCF and hr-opr)	Recordkeeping	Monthly
		NO_X, CO, VOC	Propane Combustion and Actual Hours of Operation (MMSCF and hr-opr)	Recordkeeping	Monthly
EU11	Solvent Treated Briquet (STB) Operations	VOC	Amount of STB Produced when ACC is online/offline (ton STB)	Recordkeeping	Monthly

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

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

Where:
E = Emissions in tons per year for a given regulated pollutant;
AIA = 1 ton for any consecutive 12 calendar month period for any aggregate insignificant activities, by pollutant;
EE = Any excess emissions, by pollutant, in tons per year;
Σ = Symbol representing "summation of";
EF = Pollutant emission factor in Condition 87;
P = Process production or time of operation, in units compatible with the emission factor;
n = A given process that emits the same regulated pollutant; and
i = Month, beginning with the most recent, summing for 12 preceding, consecutive calendar months.

87. The permittee must use emission rates or emission factors in the following table (Emission Factors Used for Calculating Emissions) for calculating pollutant emissions, unless alternative emission rates or emission factors are approved by LRAPA. These emission factors are not enforceable limits unless otherwise specified elsewhere in this permit. The permittee may request the use of alternative emission rates or emission factors provided they are based on actual test data or other documentation (e.g., AP-42 compilation of emission factors). The use of alternative emission rates or emission factors is not allowed until the alternative emission rates or emission factors have been reviewed and approved by LRAPA using procedures in title 34 and/or title 37, as appropriate. [LRAPA 34-016(1) and 42-0080(4)(c)]

Emission Factors Used for Calculating Emissions

Emissions Unit ID	Emissions Unit Description	Pollutant and Emission Factor (EF)	Source	EF Verification Testing Condition
EU01	Wood Receipt and Storage	PM = 0.10 lb/dry ton PM_{10} = 0.05 lb/dry ton $PM_{2.5}$ = 0.01 lb/dry ton	Facility Information	Not Required

Emissions Unit ID	Emissions Unit Description	Pollutant and Emission Factor (EF)		Source	EF Verification Testing Condition
EU02	Hogfuel Sizing & Infeed System	Screener In	PM = 0.096 lb/hr-opr PM_{10} = 0.048 lb/hr-opr $PM_{2.5}$ = 0.003 lb/hr-opr	EPA AP-42	Not Required
		Screener Out	PM = 0.0192 lb/hr-opr PM_{10} = 0.01 lb/hr-opr $PM_{2.5}$ = 0.001 lb/hr-opr		
		Secondary Screen In	PM = 0.0192 lb/hr-opr PM_{10} = 0.01 lb/hr-opr $PM_{2.5}$ = 0.001 lb/hr-opr		
		Secondary Screen Out	PM = 0.0048 lb/hr-opr PM_{10} = 0.002 lb/hr-opr $PM_{2.5}$ = 0.0002 lb/hr-opr		
		Reject Diverter	PM = 0.0192 lb/hr-opr PM_{10} = 0.01 lb/hr-opr $PM_{2.5}$ = 0.001 lb/hr-opr		
EU03	Charring and Drying System	PM = 4.58 lb/ton char PM_{10} = 3.09 lb/ton char $PM_{2.5}$ = 3.09 lb/ton char		Source Test	94
		NO_X = 3.8 lb/ton char CO = 0.82 lb/ton char VOC = 0.27 lb/ton char		Source Test	95
		SO_2 = 0.40 lb/ton char GHG = 206.80 lb/MMBtu (biogenic) GHG = 2.76 lb/MMBtu (anthropogenic)		Facility Information, 40 CFR 98, Tables C-1, C-2	Not Required
	ACC Burners – Natural Gas	$PM/PM_{10}/PM_{2.5}$ = 0.522 lb/hr-opr VOC = 0.377 lb/hr-opr NO_X = 6.34 lb/hr-opr SO_2 = 0.041 lb/hr-opr CO = 4.83 lb/hr-opr GHG = 117.1 lb/MMCF (anthropogenic)		EPA AP-42 Section 1.4, 40 CFR 98, Tables C-1, C-2	Not Required
	ACC Burners - Propane	$PM/PM_{10}/PM_{2.5}$ = 0.536 lb/hr-opr VOC = 0.61 lb/hr-opr NO_X = 9.95 lb/hr-opr SO_2 = 1.15 lb/hr-opr CO = 5.74 lb/hr-opr GHG = 139.2 lb/10^3 gal (anthropogenic)		EPA AP-42 Section 1.5, 40 CFR 98, Tables C-1, C-2	Not Required
AOS EU03-1	Auxiliary Burner Dryer Production	PM = 0.5 lb/ton char PM_{10} = 0.3 lb/ton char $PM_{2.5}$ = 0.21 lb/ton char		Facility Information	Not Required
	Auxiliary Burner Dryer Production – Natural Gas	VOC = 0.214 lb/hr-opr NO_X = 3.9 lb/hr-opr SO_2 = 0.023 lb/hr-opr CO = 3.28 lb/ hr-opr GHG = 117.1 lb/MMCF (anthropogenic)		EPA AP-42 Section 1.4, 40 CFR 98, Tables C-1, C-2	Not Required
	Auxiliary Burner Dryer Production - Propane	VOC = 0.35 lb/hr-opr NOx = 5.68 lb/hr-opr SO_2 = 0.66 lb/hr-opr CO = 3.28 lb/ hr-opr GHG = 139.2 lb/10^3 gal (anthropogenic)		EPA AP-42 Section 1.5, 40 CFR 98, Tables C-1, C-2	Not Required

Emissions Unit ID	Emissions Unit Description	Pollutant and Emission Factor (EF)		Source	EF Verification Testing Condition
EU04	Briquet Cooling	PM = 0.24 lb/ton PM_{10} = 0.10 lb/ton $PM_{2.5}$ = 0.050 lb/ton		Source Test	96
EU08	Briquet Handling System	PM = 0.059 lb/ton PM_{10} = 0.059 lb/ton $PM_{2.5}$ = 0.059 lb/ton		Source Test	96
EU10	3.345 MMBtu/hr Boiler – Natural Gas	$PM/PM_{10}/PM_{2.5}$ = 0.025 lb/hr-opr NO_X = 0.328 lb/hr-opr CO = 0.275 lb/hr-opr VOC = 0.0180 lb/hr-opr GHG = 117.1 lb/MMCF (anthropogenic)		EPA AP-42 Section 1.4, 40 CFR 98, Tables C-1, C-2	Not Required
	3.345 MMBtu/hr Boiler – Propane	$PM/PM_{10}/PM_{2.5}$ = 0.026 lb/hr-opr NO_X = 0.475 lb/hr-opr CO = 0.274 lb/hr-opr VOC = 0.0293 lb/hr-opr GHG = 139.2 lb/10^3 gal (anthropogenic)		EPA AP-42 Section 1.5, 40 CFR 98, Tables C-1, C-2	Not Required
EU11	Solvent Treated Briquet (STB) Operations	Solvent Application (ACC online)	VOC = 0.10 lb/ton STB	Facility Information and Source Test	97
		Solvent Application (ACC offline)	VOC = 1.92 lb/ton STB		
		Solvent Handling	VOC = 1.31 TPY (fixed)		
		Fines System	VOC = 1.20 lb/ton STB		

REGIONAL HAZE AVOIDANCE LIMITATION

88. The combined emissions of Regional Haze precursor emissions as determined in the formula below must not exceed the following limit for any 12 consecutive calendar month period: [LRAPA 32-009(4) and OAR 340-223-0110(2)(b)(A)]

$$PM_{10}\ PSEL + PM_{10}\ UE + NO_X\ PSEL + NO_X\ UE + SO_2\ PSEL + SO_2\ UE - (SO_2\ PSEL - SO_2\ PTE) \leq 304\ TPY$$

Where:
PM_{10} PSEL is the PM_{10} Plant Site Emission Limit as calculated in Conditions 86 and 87, in tons per year;
PM_{10} UE are the PM_{10} unassigned emissions as listed in Condition 84, in tons per year;
NO_X PSEL is the NO_X Plant Site Emission Limit as calculated in Conditions 86 and 87, in tons per year;
NO_X UE are the NO_X unassigned emissions as listed in Condition 84, in tons per year;
SO_2 PSEL is the SO_2 Plant Site Emission Limit as calculated in Conditions 86 and 87, in tons per year;
SO_2 UE are the SO_2 unassigned emissions as listed in Condition 84, in tons per year; and
SO_2 PTE is the facility potential to emit for SO_2 as listed in the most recent final review report, in tons per year.

89. By the 15th working day of each month, the permittee must determine compliance with the previous consecutive 12 calendar month Regional Haze limitation. [LRAPA 34-016(1), 34-180 and OAR 340-218-0050(3)(b)]

GENERAL MONITORING REQUIREMENTS:

90. The permittee must not knowingly render inaccurate any required monitoring device or method. [LRAPA 34-180 and OAR 340-218-0050(3)(a)(E)]

91. Methods used to determine actual emissions for fee purposes must also be used for compliance determination and can be no less rigorous than the requirements of OAR 340-218-0080. [LRAPA 34-180 and OAR 340-218-0050(3)(a)(F)]

92. Monitoring requirements must commence on the date of permit issuance unless otherwise specified in the permit or an applicable requirement. [LRAPA 34-180 and OAR 340-218-0050(3)(a)(G)]

GENERAL TESTING REQUIREMENTS

93. Unless otherwise specified in this permit, the permittee must conduct all testing in accordance with the DEQ's *Source Sampling Manual*. [LRAPA 35-0120, 35-0140, 34-180, and OAR 340-218-0050(3)(a)(B)&(C)]

93.a. Unless otherwise specified by a state or federal regulation, the permittee must submit a source test plan to the LRAPA at least 30 days prior to the date of the test. The test plan must be prepared in accordance with the *Source Sampling Manual* and address any planned variations or alternatives to prescribed test methods. The permittee should be aware that if significant variations are requested, it may require more than 30 days for LRAPA to grant approval and may require EPA approval in addition to approval by LRAPA.

93.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.

93.c. Unless otherwise specified by permit condition or LRAPA approved source test plan, all compliance source tests must be performed as follows:

93.c.i. At least 90% of the design capacity for new or modified equipment;

93.c.ii. At least 90% of the normal maximum operating rate for existing equipment.

93.c.iii. For 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.

93.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.

93.e. Source test reports prepared in accordance with the DEQ's *Source Sampling Manual* must be submitted to LRAPA within 60 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.

Unit-Specific Compliance Testing

94. At least once every five (5) years from the date of the most recent compliance test, the permittee must conduct testing to verify the emission factors used to calculate total particulate emissions from Emissions Unit EU03 and compliance with the emission limits under Conditions 30 and 31. During the compliance test, the permittee must also conduct visible emissions testing for each exhaust stack. The permittee must use the following test methods or alternative test methods approved in writing by LRAPA: [LRAPA 33-065(5) and 35-0120(1)(a)]

94.a. Total particulate matter emissions using EPA Methods 5 and 202; and

94.b. Visible emissions using EPA Method 9.

95. At least once every five (5) years from the date of the most recent compliance test, the permittee must conduct testing to verify the emission factors used to calculate NO_X, CO and VOC emissions from Emissions Unit EU03. The testing for Emissions Unit EU03 must be performed on the exhaust stack for the ACC (03-01C). The permittee must use the following test methods or alternative test methods approved in writing by LRAPA: [LRAPA 35-0120(1)(a)]

95.a. Nitrogen oxides by EPA Method 7E.
95.b. Carbon monoxide by EPA Method 10
95.c. Volatile Organic Compounds by EPA Method 25A.

96. At least once every five (5) years from the date of the most recent compliance test, the permittee must conduct testing to verify the emission factors used to calculate the total particulate emissions from Emissions Unit EU04 and Emissions Unit EU08 and the emission limits under Conditions 41, 42, 48, and 49. The testing for Emissions Unit EU04 must be performed on each briquette cooler exhaust (four (4) total). The testing for Emissions Unit EU08 must include the exhaust stack for the Wet Scrubber (08-26C), the Small Vokes Dust Collector (08-27C), the West Dust Collector (08-29C), and the East Dust Collector (08-30C). The testing for Emissions Unit EU08 may exclude the North Package Bin Vent Dust Collector (08-41C) and the South Package Bin Vent Dust Collector (08-42C). During the compliance test, the permittee must also conduct visible emissions testing for each exhaust stack tested. The permittee must use the following test methods or alternative test methods approved in writing by LRAPA: [LRAPA 35-0120(1)(a)]

96.a. Total particulate matter emissions using EPA Methods 5 and 202, and
96.b. Visible emissions using EPA Method 9.

97. At least once every five (5) years from the date of the most recent compliance test, the permittee must conduct capture efficiency testing on Emissions Unit EU11 under Condition 64. The permittee must use EPA Method 204 or alternative test methods approved in writing by LRAPA: [LRAPA 35-0120(1)(a)]

GENERAL RECORDKEEPING REQUIREMENTS

98. The permittee must maintain the following general records of testing and monitoring required by this permit: [LRAPA 34-180 and OAR 340-218-0050(3)(b)(A)]

98.a. The date, place as defined in the permit, and time of sampling or measurements;
98.b. The date(s) analyses were performed;
98.c. The company or entity that performed the analyses;
98.d. The analytical techniques or methods used;
98.e. The results of such analyses;
98.f. The operating conditions as existing at the time of sampling or measurement; and
98.g. The records of quality assurance for continuous monitoring systems (including but not limited to quality control activities, audits, calibration drift checks).

99. Unless otherwise specified by permit condition, the permittee must make every effort to maintain 100 percent of the records required by the permit. If information is not obtained or recorded for legitimate reasons (e.g., the monitor or data acquisition system malfunctions due to a power outage), the missing record(s) will not be considered a permit deviation provided the amount of data lost does not exceed 10% of the averaging periods in a reporting period or 10% of the total operating hours in a reporting period, if no averaging time is specified. Upon discovering that a required record is missing, the permittee must document the reason for the missing record. In addition, any missing record that can be recovered from other available information will not be considered a missing record. [LRAPA 34-015, 34-180, 35-0160, and OAR 340-218-0050(3)(b)]

100. Recordkeeping requirements must commence on the date of permit issuance unless otherwise specified in the permit or an applicable requirement. [LRAPA 34-180 and OAR 340-218-0050(3)(b)(C)]

101. Unless otherwise specified, the permittee must retain records of all required monitoring data and support information for a period of at least five (5) years from the date of the monitoring sample, measurement, report, or application. Support information includes all calibration and maintenance records and all original strip-chart recordings (or other original data) for continuous monitoring instrumentation, and copies of all reports required by the permit. All existing records required by the previous Air Contaminant Discharge Permit or Title V Operating Permit must also be retained for five (5) years from the date of the monitoring sample, measurement, report, or application. [LRAPA 34-016(1), 34-180 and OAR 340-218-0050(b)(B)]

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

General Reporting Requirements

102. Excess Emissions Reporting: The permittee must report all excess emissions as follows: [LRAPA 36-025(1), 34-180, and 340-218-0050(3)(c)]

- 102.a. Immediately (within one (1) hour of the event) notify LRAPA of an excess emission event by phone, e-mail, or facsimile; and
- 102.b. Within 15 days of the excess emissions event, submit a written report that contains the following information:
  - 102.b.i. The date and time of the beginning of the excess emissions event and the duration or best estimate of the time until return to normal operation;
  - 102.b.ii. The date and time the owner or operator notified LRAPA of the event;
  - 102.b.iii. The equipment involved;
  - 102.b.iv. Whether the event occurred during planned startup, planned shutdown, scheduled maintenance, or as a result of a breakdown, malfunction, or emergency;
  - 102.b.v. Steps taken to mitigate emissions and corrective action taken, including whether the approved procedures for a planned startup, shutdown, or maintenance activity were followed;
  - 102.b.vi. The magnitude and duration of each occurrence of excess emissions during the course of an event and the increase over normal rates or concentrations as determined by continuous monitoring or best estimate (supported by operating data and calculations);
  - 102.b.vii. The final resolution of the cause of the excess emissions; and
  - 102.b.viii. Where applicable, evidence supporting any claim that emissions in excess of technology-based limits were due to any emergency pursuant to LRAPA 36-040.
- 102.c. In the event of any excess emissions which are of a nature that could endanger public health and occur during non-business hours, weekends, or holidays, the permittee must immediately notify LRAPA by calling the Oregon Emergency Response System (OERs). The current number is 1-800-452-0311.
- 102.d. If startups, shutdowns, or scheduled maintenance may result in excess emissions, the permittee must submit startup, shutdown, or scheduled maintenance procedures used to minimize excess emissions to LRAPA for prior authorization, as required LRAPA 36-010 and 36-015. New or modified procedures must be received by LRAPA in writing at least 72 hours prior to the first occurrence of the excess emission event. The permittee must abide by the approved procedures and have a copy available at all times.
- 102.e. The permittee must notify LRAPA of planned startup/shutdown or scheduled maintenance events.
- 102.f. The permittee must continue to maintain a log of all excess emissions in accordance with subsection 36-025(3). However, the permittee is not required to submit the detailed log with the semi-annual and annual monitoring reports. The permittee is only required to submit a brief summary listing the date, time, and the affected emissions units for each excess emission that occurred during the reporting period.

103. Permit Deviations Reporting: The permittee must promptly report deviations from permit requirements that do not cause excess emissions, including those attributable to upset conditions, as defined in the permit, the probable cause of such deviations, and any corrective actions or preventive measures taken. "Prompt" means within 15 days of the deviation. Deviations that cause excess emissions, as specified in LRAPA title 36 must be reported in accordance with Condition 102. [LRAPA 34-180 and OAR 340-218-0050(3)(c)(B)]

104. All required reports must be certified by a responsible official consistent with OAR 340-218-0040(5). [LRAPA 34-180 and OAR 340-218-0050(3)(c)(D)]

105. Reporting requirements must commence on the date of permit issuance unless otherwise specified in the permit. [LRAPA 34-180 and OAR 340-218-0050(3)(c)(E)]

106. The regulatory agencies' addresses are as follows, unless otherwise instructed by LRAPA:

LRAPA 1010 Main Street Springfield, OR 97477	Clean Air Act Compliance Manager US EPA Region 10, Mail Stop: 20-C04 1200 Sixth Avenue, Suite 155 Seattle, WA 98101

Specific Reporting Requirements

107. The permittee must submit three (3) copies of the semi-annual monitoring report, using LRAPA-approved forms, covering the period January 1 to June 30 ***by September 1***, and covering the period July 1 to December 31 ***by March 1***, unless otherwise approved in writing by LRAPA. Two (2) copies of the report must be submitted to LRAPA and one (1) copy to EPA Region 10. The semi-annual monitoring report must include the semi-annual compliance certification. All instances of deviations from permit requirements must be clearly identified in such reports. [OAR 340-218-0050(3)(c)(A) and 340-218-0080(6)(d)]

108. The permittee must submit three (3) copies of the annual monitoring report, covering the period January 1 to December 31, using LRAPA-approved forms, ***by March 1***. Two (2) copies of the report must be submitted to LRAPA and one (1) copy to EPA Region 10. [OAR 340-218-0050(3)(c)(A) and 340-218-0080(6)(d)]

109. The annual monitoring report must consist of:

109.a. Annual records of production and process information identified in Condition 85; [LRAPA 34-016 and OAR 340-218-0050(3)]
109.b. Emission Fee Report; [OAR 340 Division 220]
109.c. Excess Emissions Upset Log; [LRAPA 36-025]
109.d. Second Semi-Annual Compliance Certification; [OAR 340-218-0080]
109.e. Annual emissions for each 12-month period; and [LRAPA 34-016 and OAR 340-218-0050(3)]

110. The semi-annual compliance certification must include the following (provided that the identification of applicable information may cross-reference the permit or previous reports, as applicable): [LRAPA 34-180 and OAR 340-218-0080(6)(c)]

110.a. The identification of each term or condition of the permit that is the basis of the certification;
110.b. The identification of the method(s) or other means used by the permittee for determining the compliance status with each term and condition during the certification period, and whether such methods or other means provide continuous or intermittent data. Such methods and other means must include, at a minimum, the methods and means required under OAR 340-218-0050(3). *Note:* If necessary, the permittee also must identify any other material information that must be included in the certification to comply with Section 113(c)(2) of the FCAA, which prohibits knowingly making a false certification or omitting material information;
110.c. The status of compliance with terms and conditions of the permit for the period covered by the

certification, based on the method or means designated in Condition 110.b. The certification must identify each deviation and take it into account in the compliance certification. The certification must also identify as possible exceptions to compliance any periods during which compliance is required and in which an excursion or exceedance, as defined under LRAPA title 12, occurred; and

110.d. Such other facts as LRAPA may require to determine the compliance status of the source.

110.e. Notwithstanding any other provision contained in any applicable requirement, the permittee may use monitoring as required under OAR 340-218-0050(3) and incorporated into the permit, in addition to any specified compliance methods, for the purpose of submitting compliance certifications. [OAR 340-218-0080(6)(e)]

110.f. Number of CAM excursions and corrective action.

111. The permittee must register and report in compliance with Chapter 340, Division 215 of the Oregon Administrative Rules, if the source's direct greenhouse gas emissions meet or exceed 2,500 metric tons CO_2e during the previous year. Once a source's direct greenhouse gas emissions meet or exceed 2,500 metric tons CO_2e during a year, the permittee must annually register and report in each subsequent year, regardless of the amount of the source's direct GHG emissions in future years, except as provided in OAR 340-215-0032 and OAR 340-215-0034. Air contamination sources required to register and report under OAR 340-215-0030(2) must register and submit annual emissions data reports to LRAPA under OAR 340-215-0044 by the due date for the annual report for non-greenhouse gas emissions specified in Condition 108, 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)] This condition is enforceable only by LRAPA or DEQ.

NON-APPLICABLE REQUIREMENTS

112. The following state and federal air quality requirements are not applicable to this facility for the reasons stated. [LRAPA 34-180 and OAR 340-218-0110(1)(b)]

Rule Citation	Summary	Reason for Not Being Applicable
40 CFR part 60 subpart Dc	Standards of Performance for Small Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units	Emissions Unit EU10 is rated at less than ten (10) MMBtu/hr heat input.
40 CFR part 63 subpart DDDDD	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Major Sources: Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers and Process Heaters	This standard does not apply because this facility is not a major source of federal HAPs.
40 CFR part 63 subpart JJJJJJ	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers Area Sources	Emissions Unit EU10 is not subject to this regulation because it is a gas-fired boiler as defined in 40 CFR 63.11237. No other emissions units at this facility meet the definition of a boiler under 40 CFR 63.11237.
40 CFR part 60 subpart DDDD	Emissions Guidelines and Compliance Times for Commercial and Industrial Solid Waste Incineration Units	This standard does not apply because units burning only wood feedstock for the production of charcoal are defined as a "chemical recovery units" (CRU) under 40 CFR 60.2265. A CRU is not an incinerator, a waste-burning kiln, an energy recovery unit or a small, remote incinerator under these regulations.
40 CFR part 63 subpart VVVVVV	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Area Sources: Chemical Manufacturing	This standard does not apply because the lead (Pb) content of raw materials, products and by-products processed are below 0.1 percent, by weight.

GENERAL CONDITIONS

G1. General Provision

Terms not otherwise defined in the permit must have the meaning assigned to such terms in the referenced regulation.

G2. Reference Materials

Where referenced in this permit, the version of the following materials are effective as of the dates noted unless otherwise specified in the permit:

a. Source Sampling Manual; November 15, 2018 - State Implementation Plan Volume 4, Appendix A4;

b. Continuous Monitoring Manual; April 16, 2015 - State Implementation Plan Volume 3, Appendix A6; and

c. All state and federal regulations as in effect on the date of issuance of this permit.

G3. Applicable Requirements [OAR 340-218-0010(3)(b)]

Title V Operating Permits do not replace requirements in Air Contaminant Discharge Permits (ACDP) issued to the source even if the ACDP(s) have expired. For a source operating under a Title V Operating Permit, requirements established in an earlier ACDP remain in effect notwithstanding expiration of the ACDP or Title V Operating Permit, unless a provision expires by its terms or unless a provision is modified or terminated following the procedures used to establish the requirement initially. Source specific requirements, including, but not limited to TACT, RACT, BACT, and LAER requirements, established in an ACDP must be incorporated into the Title V Operating Permit and any revisions to those requirements must follow the procedures used to establish the requirement initially.

G4. Compliance [OAR 340-218-0040(3)(n)(C), 340-218-0050(6), and 340-218-0080(4)]

a. The permittee must comply with all conditions of the federal operating permit. Any permit condition noncompliance constitutes a violation of the Federal Clean Air Act and/or state rules and is grounds for enforcement action; for permit termination, revocation and re-issuance, or modification; or for denial of a permit renewal application. Any noncompliance with a permit condition specifically designated as enforceable only by the state constitutes a violation of state rules only and is grounds for enforcement action; for permit termination, revocation and re-issuance, or modification; or for denial of a permit renewal application.

b. Any schedule of compliance for applicable requirements with which the source is not in compliance at the time of permit issuance must be supplemental to, and must not sanction noncompliance with the applicable requirements on which it is based.

c. For applicable requirements that will become effective during the permit term, the source must meet such requirements on a timely basis unless a more detailed schedule is expressly required by the applicable requirement.

G5. Masking Emissions

The permittee must not install or use any device or other means designed to mask the emission of an air contaminant that causes or is likely to cause detriment to health, safety, or welfare of any person or otherwise violate any other regulation or requirement. [LRAPA 32-050(2)] This condition is enforceable only by LRAPA.

G6. Credible Evidence

Notwithstanding any other provisions contained in any applicable requirement, any credible evidence may be used for the purpose of establishing whether a person has violated or is in violation of any such applicable requirements. [LRAPA 34-017]

G7. Certification [OAR 340-214-0110, 340-218-0040(5), 340-218-0050(3)(c)(D), and 340-218-0080(2)]

Any document submitted to LRAPA or EPA pursuant to this permit must contain certification by a responsible official of truth, accuracy and completeness. All certifications must state that based on information and belief formed after reasonable inquiry, the statements and information in the document are true, accurate, and, complete. The permittee must promptly, upon discovery, report to LRAPA a material error or omission in these records, reports, plans, or other documents.

G8. Outdoor Burning [LRAPA title 47]

The permittee is prohibited from conducting outdoor burning, except as may be allowed by LRAPA 47-001 through 47-030.

G9. Asbestos [40 CFR part 61 subpart M (federally enforceable), OAR 340-248-0240, and LRAPA 43-015 (LRAPA-only enforceable)]

The permittee must comply with OAR 340-248-0240, LRAPA 43-015, and 40 CFR part 61 subpart M when conducting any renovation or demolition activities at the facility.

G10. Stratospheric Ozone and Climate Protection [40 CFR part 82 subpart F, OAR 340-260-0040]

The permittee must comply with the standards for recycling and emissions reduction pursuant to 40 CFR part 82 subpart F, Recycling and Emissions Reduction.

G11. Permit Shield [OAR 340-218-0110]

a. Compliance with the conditions of the permit must be deemed compliance with any applicable requirements as of the date of permit issuance provided that:

   i. such applicable requirements are included and are specifically identified in the permit, or

   ii. LRAPA, in acting on the permit application or revision, determines in writing that other requirements specifically identified are not applicable to the source, and the permit includes the determination or a concise summary thereof.

b. Nothing in this rule or in any federal operating permit must alter or affect the following:

   i. the provisions of ORS 468.115 (enforcement in cases of emergency) and ORS 468.035 (function of department);

   ii. the liability of an owner or operator of a source for any violation of applicable requirements prior to or at the time of permit issuance;

   iii. the applicable requirements of the national acid rain program, consistent with Section 408(a) of the FCAA; or

   iv. the ability of LRAPA to obtain information from a source pursuant to ORS 468.095 (investigatory authority, entry on premises, status of records).

c. Sources are not shielded from applicable requirements that are enacted during the permit term, unless such applicable requirements are incorporated into the permit by administrative amendment, as provided in OAR 340-218-0150(1)(h), significant permit modification, or reopening for cause by LRAPA.

G12. Inspection and Entry [OAR 340-218-0080(3)]

Upon presentation of credentials and other documents as may be required by law, the permittee must allow Lane Regional Air Protection Agency, or an authorized representative (including an authorized contractor acting as a representative of the EPA Administrator), to perform the following:

a. Enter upon the permittee's premises where a Title V Operating Permit program source is located or emissions-related activity is conducted, or where records must be kept under the conditions of the permit;

b. Have access to and copy, at reasonable times, any records that must be kept under conditions of the permit;

c. Inspect, at reasonable times, any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and air pollution control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under the permit; and

d. As authorized by the FCAA or LRAPA rules, sample or monitor, at reasonable times, substances or parameters, for the purposes of assuring compliance with the permit or applicable requirements.

G13. Fee Payment [OAR 340-220-0010, and 340-220-0030 through 340-220-0190]

The permittee must pay an annual base fee and an annual emission fee for all regulated air pollutants except for carbon monoxide, any class I or class II substance subject to a standard promulgated under or established by Title VI of the Federal Clean Air Act, or any pollutant that is a regulated air pollutant solely because it is subject to a standard or regulation under Section 112(r) of the Federal Clean Air Act. The permittee must submit payment to Lane Regional Air Protection Agency, 1010 Main Street, Springfield, Oregon, 97477, within 30 days of the date LRAPA mails the fee invoice or August 1 of the year following the calendar year for which emission fees are paid, whichever is later. Disputes must be submitted in writing to LRAPA. Payment must be made regardless of the dispute. User-based fees must be charged for specific activities (e.g., computer modeling review, ambient monitoring review, etc.) requested by the permittee.

G14. Off-Permit Changes to the Source [OAR 340-218-0140(2)]

a. The permittee must monitor for, and record, any off-permit change to the source that:

i. Is not addressed or prohibited by the permit;

ii. Is not a Title I modification;

iii. Is not subject to any requirements under Title IV of the FCAA;

iv. Meets all applicable requirements;

v. Does not violate any existing permit term or condition; and

vi. May result in emissions of regulated air pollutants subject to an applicable requirement but not otherwise regulated under this permit or may result in insignificant changes as defined in LRAPA title 12.

b. A contemporaneous notification, if required under OAR 340-218-0140(2)(b), must be submitted to LRAPA and the EPA.

c. The permittee must keep a record describing off-permit changes made at the facility that result in emissions of a regulated air pollutant subject to an applicable requirement, but not otherwise regulated under the permit, and the emissions resulting from those off-permit changes.

d. The permit shield of Condition G11 must not extend to off-permit changes.

G15. Section 502(b)(10) Changes to the Source [OAR 340-218-0140(3)]

a. The permittee must monitor for, and record, any Section 502(b)(10) change to the source, which is defined as a change that would contravene an express permit term but would not:

i. Violate an applicable requirement;

ii. Contravene a federally enforceable permit term or condition that is a monitoring, recordkeeping, reporting, or compliance certification requirement; or

iii. Be a Title I modification.

b. A minimum 7-day advance notification must be submitted to LRAPA and the EPA in accordance with OAR 340-218-0140(3)(b).

c. The permit shield of Condition G11 must not extend to Section 502(b)(10) changes.

G16. Administrative Amendment [OAR 340-218-0150]

Administrative amendments to this permit must be requested and granted in accordance with OAR 340-218-0150. The permittee must promptly submit an application for the following types of administrative amendments upon becoming aware of the need for one, but no later than 60 days of such event:

a. Legal change of the registered name of the company with the Corporations Division of the State of Oregon, or

b. Sale or exchange of the activity or facility.

G17. Minor Permit Modification [OAR 340-218-0170]

The permittee must submit an application for a minor permit modification in accordance with OAR 340-218-0170.

G18. Significant Permit Modification [OAR 340-218-0180]

The permittee must submit an application for a significant permit modification in accordance with OAR 340-218-0180.

G19. Staying Permit Conditions [OAR 340-218-0050(6)(c)]

Notwithstanding Conditions G16 and G17, the filing of a request by the permittee for a permit modification, revocation and re-issuance, or termination, or of a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance does not stay any permit condition.

G20. Air Pollution Emergencies [LRAPA 51-015]

The permittee must, upon declaration of an air pollution alert, air pollution warning, or air pollution emergency, take all emission reduction measures specified in Tables I, II, and III of title 51, included in this permit Attachment A. Permittees responsible for a source of air contamination within a Priority I AQCR must, upon declaration of an episode condition affecting the locality of the air contamination source, take all appropriate actions specified in the applicable table and must take all appropriate actions specified in an

LRAPA-approved preplanned abatement strategy for such condition which has been submitted and is on file with LRAPA.

G21. Construction/Operation Modification [OAR 340-218-0190]

The permittee must obtain approval from LRAPA prior to construction or modification of any stationary source of air pollution control equipment in accordance with LRAPA 34-010 and 34-034 through 34-038.

G22. New Source Review Modification [LRAPA 38-0010]

The permittee must not begin construction of a major source or a major modification of any stationary source without having received an Air Contaminant Discharge Permit (ACDP) (LRAPA 34-010) from LRAPA and having satisfied the requirements of LRAPA title 38 (New Source Review).

G23. Need to Halt or Reduce Activity Not a Defense [OAR 340-218-0050(6)(b)]

The need to halt or reduce activity will not be a defense. It will not be a defense for a permittee in an enforcement action that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce the permitted activity in order to maintain compliance with the conditions of this permit.

G24. Duty to Provide Information [OAR 340-218-0050(6)(e) and LRAPA 34-015]

The permittee must furnish to LRAPA, within a reasonable time, any information that LRAPA may request in writing to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating the permit, or to determine compliance with the permit. Upon request, the permittee must also furnish to LRAPA copies of records required to be retained by the permit or, for information claimed to be confidential, the permittee may furnish such records to LRAPA along with a claim of confidentiality.

G25. Reopening for Cause [OAR 340-218-0050(6)(c) and 340-218-0200]

a. The permit may be modified, revoked, reopened and reissued, or terminated for cause as determined by LRAPA.

b. A permit must be reopened and revised under any of the circumstances listed in OAR 340-218-0200(1)(a).

c. Proceedings to reopen and reissue a permit must follow the same procedures as apply to initial permit issuance and must affect only those parts of the permit for which cause to reopen exists.

G26. Severability Clause [OAR 340-218-0050(5)]

Upon any administrative or judicial challenge, all the emission limits, specific and general conditions, monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements of this permit, except those being challenged, remain valid and must be complied with.

G27. Permit Renewal and Expiration [OAR 340-218-0040(1)(a)(D) and 340-218-0130]

a. This permit must expire at the end of its term, unless a timely and complete renewal application is submitted as described below. Permit expiration terminates the permittee's right to operate.

b. Applications for renewal must be submitted at least 12 months before the expiration of this permit, unless LRAPA requests an earlier submittal. If more than 12 months is required to process a permit renewal application, LRAPA must provide no less than six (6) months for the owner or operator to prepare an application.

c. Provided the permittee submits a timely and complete renewal application, this permit must remain in effect until final action has been taken on the renewal application to issue or deny the permit.

G28. Permit Transference [OAR 340-218-0150(1)(d)]

The permit is not transferable to any person except as provided in OAR 340-218-0150(1)(d).

G29. Property Rights [340-218-0050(6)(d)]

The 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, except as provided in OAR 340-218-0110.

G30. Permit Availability [LRAPA 34-015 and 340-218-0120(2)]

The permittee must have available at the facility at all times a copy of the Title V Operating Permit and must provide a copy of the permit to LRAPA or an authorized representative upon request.

G31. Source Test Reports [LRAPA 34-015]

Unless otherwise required by this permit, the permittee must submit all source test reports electronically.

ALL INQUIRIES SHOULD BE DIRECTED TO:

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

06/06/2024

ATTACHMENT A: Air Pollution Emergencies

Table I

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

EMISSION REDUCTION PLAN

Part A: Pollution Episode Conditions for Carbon Monoxide or Ozone

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

Part B: Pollution Episode Conditions for Particulate Matter

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table II

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

EMISSION REDUCTION PLAN

Part A: Pollution Episode Conditions for Carbon Monoxide or Ozone

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

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

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

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

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

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

Part B: Pollution Episode Conditions for Particulate Matter

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table III

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

EMISSION REDUCTION PLAN

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

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

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

    A. Police, fire, medical and other emergency services;
    B. Utility and communication services;
    C. Governmental functions necessary for civil control and safety;
    D. Operations necessary to prevent injury to persons or serious damage to equipment or property;
    E. Food stores, drug stores and operations necessary for their supply;
    F. Operations necessary for evacuation of persons leaving the area;
    G. Operations conducted in accordance with an approved preplanned emission reduction plan on file with the Agency.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Source of Contamination	Control Actions — ***Emergency Level***
	4) Utilization of mid-day (12:00 noon to 4:00 p.m.) atmospheric turbulence for boiler lancing or soot blowing.