



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

SIMPLE AIR CONTAMINANT DISCHARGE PERMIT
(SIMPLE ACDP)

Issued in accordance with provisions of title 37, Lane Regional Air Protection Agency's Rules and Regulations, and based on the land use compatibility findings included in the permit record.

Issued To:

Grain Millers, Inc.
315 Madison Street
Eugene, Oregon 97402

Information Relied Upon:

Application Number: 65722
Date Received: December 13, 2019

Land Use Compatibility Statement:

From: City of Junction City
Date: February 3, 2015

Facility Location:

Grain Millers, Inc.
Meadowview Road
Junction City, Oregon 97448

Fee Basis:

Title 37, Table1:
Part B: 17: Cereal preparations and associated grain elevators 10,000 or more tons/year throughput

Permit Number: 203155

Permit Type: Simple

Primary SIC: 2043 – Cereal Breakfast Foods

Secondary SIC: NA

Issuance Date: May 30, 2023

Expiration Date: May 30, 2028

Specific Emission Units:

Grain Receiving
Cereal Preparation
Natural Gas-Fired Boilers

Issued
By: _____

Steven A. Dietrich, Director

Effective
Date: _____

5-30-23

Permitted Activities

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

Emission Unit Description

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

Emission Unit	Description	Pollution Control Device	Year Installed
F1	Filter #1	Baghouse	TBD
F1A	Filter #1A	Baghouse	TBD
F1B	Filter #1B	Baghouse	TBD
F1C	Filter #1C	Baghouse	TBD
F2	Filter #2	Baghouse	TBD
F3	Filter #3	Baghouse	TBD
F4	Filter #4	Baghouse	TBD
F5	Filter #5	Baghouse	TBD
F6	Filter #6	Baghouse	TBD
F7	Filter #7	Baghouse	TBD
F8	Filter #8	Baghouse	TBD
F9	Filter #9	Baghouse	TBD
F10	Filter #10	Baghouse	TBD
F11	Filter #11	Baghouse	TBD
F12	Filter #12	Baghouse	TBD
F13	Filter #13	Baghouse	TBD
F14	Filter #14	Baghouse	TBD
F15	Filter #15	Baghouse	TBD
F16	Filter #16	Baghouse	TBD
F17	Filter #17	Baghouse	TBD
F18	Filter #18	Baghouse	TBD
F19	Filter #19	Baghouse	TBD
F20	Filter #20	Baghouse	TBD
F21	Filter #21	Baghouse	TBD
F22	Filter #22	Baghouse	TBD
F23	Filter #23	Baghouse	TBD
F24	Filter #24	Baghouse	TBD
F25	Filter #25	Baghouse	TBD
F26	Filter #26	Baghouse	TBD
F27	Filter #27	Baghouse	TBD
F28	Filter #28	Baghouse	TBD

Emission Unit	Description	Pollution Control Device	Year Installed
F29	Filter #29	Baghouse	TBD
C1	Cyclone #1	Cyclone	TBD
B1	Boiler #1: Natural Gas-Fired Boiler (7.876 MMBtu/hr)	None	TBD
B2	Boiler #2: Natural Gas-Fired Boiler (7.876 MMBtu/hr)	None	TBD

Plant Site Emission Limits (PSELS)

- Total emissions from all sources located at the facility must not exceed the PSELS below. The PSELS apply to any 12 consecutive calendar month period. [LRAPA 42-0080(3) and OAR 340-222-0041(2)]

Pollutant	PSEL (tons per year)
PM	12
PM ₁₀	3.3
PM _{2.5}	3.3
CO	5.1
NO _x	1.7
GHG (CO ₂ e)	8,079

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

PSEL Monitoring and Compliance

- By the 15th day of each month** the permittee must demonstrate compliance with the previous 12 consecutive calendar month PSELS for each regulated PSEL pollutant in accordance with the following procedures. [LRAPA 34-016(1) and LRAPA 42-0080(4)(b)]

- The permittee must calculate the total calendar month emissions of each regulated PSEL pollutant using the following equation:

$$E_m = \left[\sum RM \cdot EF \right] / 2000 \quad \text{Equation 1}$$

Where:

E_m = The total calendar month emissions for each regulated PSEL pollutant, in tons;
 RM = The total calendar month raw material or fuel throughput for each emission unit;
 EF = The emission factor for each regulated PSEL pollutant for each emission unit; and
 2000 = The number of pounds in a short ton.

- The permittee must calculate the total previous 12 consecutive calendar month emissions for each PSEL pollutant using the following equation:

$$E_{12} = \sum_{m=1}^{12} Em_i \quad \text{Equation 2}$$

Where:

E_{12} = The total consecutive 12 calendar month emissions for each PSEL pollutant, in tons;

Em_i = The emissions of each PSEL pollutant during each of the previous consecutive 12 calendar months, in tons, as calculated using Equation 1; and

m = Each calendar month in the previous consecutive 12 calendar month period.

6. The permittee must use the following emission factors for calculating pollutant emissions, unless alternative emission factors are approved by LRAPA. The permittee may request or LRAPA may require using alternative emission factors provided they are based on actual test data or other documentation (e.g., AP-42 compilation of emission factors) that has been reviewed and approved by LRAPA. [LRAPA 34-016 and 42-0080(4)(c)(a)]

EU ID	Emission Unit Description	Pollutant	Emission Factor	Units	Source
F1-F1C, F9-F16	Filters	PM	0.0001	Ton/Ton	Facility Calcs
		PM ₁₀ /PM _{2.5}	2.5E-05	Ton/Ton	Facility Calcs
F2-F4, F5-F8	Filters	PM	0.0005	Ton/Ton	Facility Calcs
		PM ₁₀ /PM _{2.5}	1.25E-04	Ton/Ton	Facility Calcs
C1	Cyclone	PM	0.001	Ton/Ton	Facility Calcs
		PM ₁₀ /PM _{2.5}	2.5E-04	Ton/Ton	Facility Calcs
B1	Boiler #1: Natural Gas-Fired Boiler (7.876 MMBtu/hr)	PM/PM ₁₀ /PM _{2.5}	7.6	Lb/MMCF	US EPA AP-42 1.4
		NO _x	25	Lb/MMCF	Manf. Guarantee
		CO	76	Lb/MMCF	Manf. Guarantee
		GHG (CO _{2e})	120,143	Lb/MMCF	40 CFR 98
B2	Boiler #2: Natural Gas-Fired Boiler (7.876 MMBtu/hr)	PM/PM ₁₀ /PM _{2.5}	7.6	Lb/MMCF	US EPA AP-42 1.4
		NO _x	25	Lb/MMCF	Manf. Guarantee
		CO	76	Lb/MMCF	Manf. Guarantee
		GHG (CO _{2e})	120,143	Lb/MMCF	40 CFR 98

7. 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 18, 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)]

Performance Standards and Limitations

8. The permittee must not cause, suffer, allow or permit any materials to be handled, transported, or stored; or a building, its appurtenances, or a road to be used, constructed, altered, repaired or demolished; or any equipment to be operated, without taking reasonable precautions to prevent particulate matter from becoming airborne. Such reasonable precautions must include, but are not limited to the following: [LRAPA 48-015(1)]

- 8.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;
 - 8.b. Application of water or other suitable chemicals on unpaved roads, materials stockpiles, and other surfaces which can create airborne dusts;
 - 8.c. Full or partial enclosure of materials stockpiles in cases where application of water or other suitable chemicals is not sufficient to prevent particulate matter from becoming airborne;
 - 8.d. Installation and use of hoods, fans, and fabric filters to enclose and vent the handling of dusty materials;
 - 8.e. Adequate containment during sandblasting or other similar operations;
 - 8.f. The covering of moving, open bodied trucks transporting materials likely to become airborne;
 - 8.g. The prompt removal from paved streets of earth or other material which does or may become airborne.
9. The permittee must demonstrate compliance with Condition 8 by conducting a fugitive emissions survey. At least once each month for a minimum 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 minimum observation time must be at least six (6) minutes. The person conducting the observation must follow EPA Method 22. If sources of fugitive emissions are identified, the permittee must: [LRAPA 34-016(1) and LRAPA 48-015(2)&(3)]
 - 9.a. Immediately take corrective action to minimize the fugitive emissions, including but not limited to those actions identified in Condition 8; or
 - 9.b. Develop an LRAPA-approved Fugitive Emission Control Plan upon request by LRAPA and implement the plan whenever fugitive emissions leave the property for more than 18 seconds in a six-minute period.
10. For sources, other than wood-fired boilers, the permittee must not emit or allow to be emitted any visible emissions that equal or exceed an average of 20 percent opacity for a period or periods aggregating more than three (3) minutes in any one (1) hour. [LRAPA 32-010(3)]
11. For sources other than fuel burning equipment, refuse burning equipment and fugitive emissions, installed, constructed or modified after April 16, 2015, the permittee must not cause, suffer, allow, or permit particulate matter emissions from any air contaminant source in excess of 0.10 grains per dry standard cubic foot. [LRAPA 32-015(2)(c)]
12. The permittee must not cause, suffer, allow or permit the emissions of particulate matter in any one (1) hour from any non-fuel burning process in excess of the amount shown in LRAPA 32-8010, for the process weight allocated to the process. [LRAPA 32-045]
13. For fuel burning equipment sources installed, constructed, or modified after April 16, 2015, the permittee must not cause, suffer, allow, or permit particulate emissions from any fuel burning equipment in excess of 0.10 grains per dry standard cubic foot. [LRAPA 32-030(2)]
14. All plant process equipment and all air contaminant collection and disposal facilities, including any baghouses and cyclones, must be operated and maintained at the highest and best practicable treatment and control of air contaminant emissions so as to maintain overall air quality at the highest possible levels, and to maintain contaminant concentrations, visibility reduction, odors, soiling, and other deleterious factors at the lowest possible levels. [LRAPA 32-005(1)]

15. The permittee must demonstrate compliance with Conditions 10 through 14 by preparing and updating, as needed, an Operation and Maintenance Plan (O&M Plan). The O&M Plan must include requirements for the proper operation and maintenance of all particulate matter emission control devices at the facility, including but not limited to baghouses and cyclones, and each boiler. The permittee must submit a copy of the O&M Plan to LRAPA for review upon request. If LRAPA determines the O&M Plan is deficient, LRAPA may require the permittee to amend the plan. For each particulate matter emission control device and boiler, the O&M Plan must, at a minimum, identify the frequency of inspections and procedures for documenting each inspection. Documentation of each inspection must include the date and time of each inspection, the person or entity performing the inspection, identification of the equipment inspected, the results of each inspection, and the actions taken if repairs or maintenance are necessary. [LRAPA 32-007(1)]
16. The permittee must not cause or allow air contaminants from any source to cause a nuisance. Nuisance conditions will be verified by LRAPA personnel. The permittee must maintain a log of each nuisance complaint received by the permittee during the operation of the facility. A plant representative must immediately investigate the condition following the receipt of the nuisance complaint and provide a response to the complainant within 24 hours, if possible. [LRAPA 49-020]

Monitoring and Recordkeeping Requirements

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

Activity	Units	Minimum Recording Frequency
Emission Unit Recordkeeping		
Throughput for each grain-handling and receiving emission unit in Condition Error! Reference source not found.	Tons	Monthly
Total natural gas combusted	MMCF	Monthly
PSEL pollutant emissions as calculated according to Conditions 5 and 6, including the supporting process information	Tons	Monthly
Monitor and record pressure readings of each baghouse and filter associated with each emission unit in Condition Error! Reference source not found. (excluding bin vents)	Inches of water column	Weekly
Fugitive emission survey logs	NA	Monthly
Operation and Maintenance Plan	NA	Maintain the current version on-site
Documentation of each inspection of each particulate matter emission control device and boiler	NA	As Performed
General Recordkeeping		
Log of each nuisance complaint and the resolution	NA	Upon receipt
Upset log of all planned and unplanned excess emissions	See Condition G15	Per occurrence

Reporting Requirements

18. The facility must submit to LRAPA the following reports by no later than the dates indicated

in the table below: [LRAPA 34-016(1) and 42-0080(5)]

Report	Reporting Period	Due Date
PSEL pollutant emissions as calculated according to Conditions 5 and 6, including the supporting process information	Annual	February 15
A summary of maintenance and repairs performed on any pollution control device or boiler at the facility	Annual	February 15
A summary of nuisance complaints from the public and the resolution, as applicable	Annual	February 15
The upset log information required by Condition G13, if required by Condition G13	Annual	February 15
GHG Report, if required by Condition 7	Annual	March 31

19. Unless otherwise specified, all reports, test results, notifications, etc., required by the above terms and conditions must be reported to the following office: [LRAPA 34-016]

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

Outdoor Burning

20. Commercial and industrial outdoor burning is prohibited inside the Eugene and Springfield Urban Growth boundaries. Commercial and industrial outdoor burning is prohibited elsewhere, unless authorized pursuant to LRAPA 47-020. [LRAPA 47-015(4)&(5)]

Fee Schedule

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

JJW/rr
03/10/2023

GENERAL PERMIT CONDITIONS

General Conditions and Disclaimers

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

Performance Standards and Emission Limits

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

Excess Emissions: General Policy

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

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

Excess Emissions: Notification and Record-keeping

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

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

Excess Emissions: Scheduled Maintenance

- G16. If the permittee anticipates that scheduled maintenance of air contaminant sources or air pollution control devices may result in excess emissions, the permittee must obtain prior LRAPA authorization of procedures that will be used to minimize excess emissions. Application for approval of procedures associated with the scheduled maintenance must be submitted and received by LRAPA in writing at least seventy-two (72) hours prior to the event. The application must include the following: [LRAPA 36-015(1)]
- a. reasons explaining the need for maintenance, including but not limited to: why the maintenance activity is necessary; why it would be impractical to shut down the source operation during the maintenance activity; if applicable, why air pollution control devices must be by-passed or operated at reduced efficiency during the maintenance activity; and why the excess emissions could not be avoided through better scheduling for maintenance or through better operation and maintenance practices;
 - b. identification of the specific production or emission control device or system to be maintained;
 - c. identification of the nature of the air contaminants likely to be emitted during the maintenance period, and the estimated amount and duration of the excess emissions, including measures such as the use of overtime labor and contract services and equipment that will be taken to minimize the length of the maintenance period; and
 - d. identification of specific procedures to be followed which will minimize excess emissions at all times during the scheduled maintenance.
- G17. No scheduled maintenance associated with the approved procedures in Condition G16 that is likely to result in excess emissions may occur during any period in which an Air Pollution Alert, Air Pollution Warning, or Air Pollution Emergency has been declared, or during an announced yellow or red woodstove advisory period, in areas determined by LRAPA as PM_{2.5} or PM₁₀ nonattainment areas. [LRAPA 36-015(6)]
- G18. In cases where LRAPA has not received notification of scheduled maintenance that is likely to cause excess emissions within the required seventy-two (72) hours prior to the event, or where such approval has not been waived pursuant to LRAPA 36-015(3), the permittee must immediately notify LRAPA by telephone of the situation, and must be subject to the requirements of Conditions G12 and G13. [LRAPA 36-015(7)]

Air Pollution Emergencies

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

Notification of Construction/Modification

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

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

Notification of Name Change

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

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

Permit Renewal

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

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

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

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

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

Termination Conditions

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

- a. Issuance of a renewal or new ACDP for the same activity or operation;
- b. Written request of the permittee, if LRAPA determines that a permit is no longer required;
- c. Failure to submit a timely application for permit renewal. Termination is effective on the permit expiration date; or;
- d. Failure to pay annual fees within 90 days of invoice by LRAPA, unless prior arrangements for payment have been approved in writing by LRAPA.

- G27. If LRAPA determines that a permittee is in noncompliance with the terms of the permit, submitted false information in the application or other required documentation, or is in violation of any applicable rule or statute, LRAPA may revoke the permit. LRAPA will provide notice of the intent to revoke the permit to the permittee under LRAPA title 31. The notice will include the reasons why the permit will be revoked, and include an opportunity for the permittee to request a contested case hearing prior to the revocation. A written request for hearing must be received by LRAPA within 60 days from service of the notice on the permittee, and must state the grounds of the request. The hearing will be conducted as a contested case hearing under ORS 183.413 through 183.470 and LRAPA title 14. The permit will continue in effect until the 60th day after service of the notice on the permittee, if the permittee does not timely request a hearing, or until a final order is issued if the permittee timely requests a hearing. [LRAPA 37-0082(4)(a)]
- G28. A permit automatically terminated under LRAPA 37-0082(2)(b) through (2)(d) may only be reinstated by the permittee by applying for a new permit. The permittee must also pay the applicable new source permit application fees in this title unless the owner or operator submits the renewal application within three months of the permit expiration date. [LRAPA 37-0082(3)]
- G29. If LRAPA finds there is a serious danger to the public health, safety or the environment caused by a permittee's activities, LRAPA may immediately revoke or refuse to renew the permit without prior notice or opportunity for a hearing. If no advance notice is provided, notification will be provided to the permittee as soon as possible as provided under LRAPA title 31. The notification will set forth the specific reasons for the revocation or refusal to renew and will provide an opportunity for the permittee to request a contested case hearing for review of the revocation or refusal to renew. A permittee's written request for hearing must be received by LRAPA within 90 days of service of the notice on the permittee and must state the grounds for the request. The hearing will be conducted as a contested case hearing under ORS 183.413 through 183.470 and LRAPA title 14. The revocation or refusal to renew becomes final without further action by LRAPA if a request for a hearing is not received within the 90 days. If a request for a hearing is timely received, the revocation or refusal to renew will remain in place until issuance of a final order. [LRAPA 37-0082(4)(b)]
- G30. Any hearing requested must be conducted pursuant to the rules of LRAPA. [LRAPA title 14]

Asbestos

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

[Revised 1/19/18]

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS THAT MAY BE USED IN THIS PERMIT

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