

LANE REGIONAL AIR PROTECTION AGENCY

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STANDARD AIR CONTAMINANT DISCHARGE PERMIT

(Standard - 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:

Western Pneumatics, Inc.
110 North Seneca Road
Eugene, Oregon 97402

Land Use Compatibility Statement:

From: City of Eugene
Dated: April 3, 1998

Mailing Address:

P.O. Box 21340
Eugene, Oregon 97402

Fee Basis - Title 37, Table 1

- B.69 Surface Coating Operations: coating operations whose actual or expected usage of coating materials is greater than 250 gallons per month, excluding sources that exclusively use non-VOC and non-HAP containing coatings
- C.4 All sources subject to a NESHAP
- C.7 All sources that have the potential to emit more than 10 tons of a single hazardous air pollutant in a year

Permit Number: 208929

Permit Type: Standard

SIC: 3564 Industrial and Commercial Fans, Blowers and Air Purification Equipment

Date Issued:

Expiration Date: 5 years after issuance

Permitted Sources:

- 1 Paint Booth
- 2 Baghouses

Issued

By: _____
Merlyn L. Hough, Director

DRAFT

Effective

Date: _____

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 in the 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. The emission units (EU) regulated by this permit are the following:

Emission Unit	Emission Unit Description
EU-1	Paint Booth
EU-2	Baghouse 1
EU-3	Baghouse 2

Emission Limits and Standards

3. The total emissions from the source must not exceed the annual, 12-month rolling limits listed below [42-0040, 42-0060]:

Annual Plant Site Emission Limits (PSELs)

Pollutant	Limit	Units
VOC	39	Tons per year
Single HAP	9	
Total HAPs	24	

PSEL Monitoring

4. **By the 15th day of each month**, the permittee must determine compliance with the 12-month rolling VOC and HAP(s) PSELs in accordance with the following procedure. All of the VOC or HAP content of the coatings is assumed to be emitted to the atmosphere.
 - 4.a. The 12-month rolling total must be determined by summing the total VOC or HAP(s) emissions from the previous 12 months. The permittee must maintain usage records of all materials that contain VOC and HAP(s) and calculate emissions using the following equation:

$$E = \sum_{i=1}^{12} \frac{RM_i \cdot D \cdot W\%}{K}$$

where:	E	=	VOC/HAP emissions in tons per year;
	Σ	=	Symbol representing "summation of";
	RM	=	Raw material usage in gallons per month;
	i	=	Month, beginning with the most recent, summing for 12 preceding, consecutive calendar months;
	D	=	Density of each raw material used in pounds per gallon as obtained from the SDS;
	W%	=	VOC/HAP content of Raw Material by weight percent as obtained from the SDS;
	K	=	Conversion factor of 2000 pounds per 1 ton.

General Emission Limits

5. The permittee must ensure that visible emissions from any air contaminant source do not equal or exceed 20 percent opacity. [OAR 340-208-0110(4)]
6. The permittee must ensure that particulate matter emissions from any air contaminant source other than fugitive emissions do not exceed 0.14 grains per dry standard cubic foot (dscf). [OAR 340-226-0210(b)(B)]
7. The permittee must take reasonable precautions to prevent particulate matter from becoming airborne such as, but not limited to, cleaning around bins and equipment and operating all air contaminant generating processes so that fugitive dust associated with the operation will be adequately controlled at all times. [LRAPA 48-015-2.]
8. All plant processes, equipment and all air contaminant collection and disposal facilities, including the baghouses, must be operated and maintained at all times in a manner which will minimize air contaminant discharges. [LRAPA 32-005]

Subpart XXXXXX - National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants Area Source Standards for Nine Metal Fabrication and Finishing Source Categories

Subpart XXXXXX Operation and Maintenance Requirements

9. *Dry abrasive blasting standards.* The permittee must comply with the requirements in Conditions 9.a through 9.c, as applicable, for each dry abrasive blasting operation that uses materials that contain MFHAP or has the potential to emit MFHAP. These requirements do not apply when abrasive blasting operations are being performed that do not use any materials containing MFHAP or do not have the potential to emit MFHAP. [40 CFR 63.11516(a)]
 - 9.a. *Standards for dry abrasive blasting of objects performed in totally enclosed and unvented blast chambers.* For abrasive blasting chambers that are totally enclosed and unvented, the permittee must implement management practices to minimize emissions of MFHAP. These management practices are specified in Conditions 9.a.i and 9.a.ii. [40 CFR 63.11516(a)(1)]

- 9.a.i The permittee must minimize dust generation during emptying of abrasive blasting enclosures; and
- 9.a.ii The permittee must operate all equipment associated with dry abrasive blasting operations according to the manufacturer's instructions.
- 9.b. *Standards for dry abrasive blasting of objects performed in vented enclosures.* For dry abrasive blasting operations which have a vent allowing any air or blast material to escape, the permittee must comply with the requirements in Conditions 9.b.i and 9.b.ii. Dry abrasive blasting operations for which the items to be blasted exceed 8 feet (2.4 meters) in any dimension, may be performed under the requirements in Condition 9.c. [40 CFR 63.11516(a)(2)]
 - 9.b.i The permittee must capture emissions and vent them to a filtration control device. The permittee must operate the filtration control device according to manufacturer's instructions, and must demonstrate compliance with this requirement by maintaining a record of the manufacturer's specifications for the filtration control devices, as specified in Condition 18.d.
 - 9.b.ii The permittee must implement the management practices to minimize emissions of MFHAP as specified in Conditions 9.b.ii.A through 9.b.ii.C.
 - 9.b.ii.A. The permittee must take measures necessary to minimize excess dust in the surrounding area to reduce MFHAP emissions, as practicable; and
 - 9.b.ii.B. The permittee must enclose dusty abrasive material storage areas and holding bins, seal chutes and conveyors that transport abrasive materials; and
 - 9.b.ii.C. The permittee must operate all equipment associated with dry abrasive blasting operations according to manufacturer's instructions.
- 9.c. *Standards for dry abrasive blasting of objects greater than 8 feet (2.4 meters) in any one dimension.* For dry abrasive blasting operations which are performed on objects greater than 8 feet (2.4 meters) in any one dimension, the permittee may implement management practices to minimize emissions of MFHAP as specified in Condition 9.c.i instead of the practices required by Condition 9.b. The permittee must demonstrate that management practices are being implemented by complying with the requirements in Conditions 9.c.ii through 9.c.iv. [40 CFR 63.11516(a)(3)]
 - 9.c.i Management practices for dry abrasive blasting of objects greater than 8 feet (2.4 meters) in any one dimension are specified in Conditions 9.c.i.A through 9.c.i.E.
 - 9.c.i.A. The permittee must take measures necessary to minimize excess dust in the surrounding area to reduce MFHAP emissions, as practicable; and
 - 9.c.i.B. The permittee must enclose abrasive material storage areas and holding bins, seal chutes and conveyors that transport abrasive material; and

- 9.c.i.C. The permittee must operate all equipment associated with dry abrasive blasting operations according to manufacturer's instructions; and
 - 9.c.i.D. The permittee must not re-use dry abrasive blasting media unless contaminants (i.e., any material other than the base metal, such as paint residue) have been removed by filtration or screening, and the abrasive material conforms to its original size; and
 - 9.c.i.E. Whenever practicable, the permittee must switch from high particulate matter (PM)-emitting blast media (e.g., sand) to low PM-emitting blast media (e.g., crushed glass, specular hematite, steel shot, aluminum oxide), where PM is a surrogate for MFHAP.
- 9.c.ii The permittee must perform visual determinations of fugitive emissions, as specified in Condition 15, according to Conditions 9.c.ii.A or 9.c.ii.B, as applicable.
- 9.c.ii.A. For abrasive blasting of objects greater than 8 feet (2.4 meters) in any one dimension that is performed outdoors, the permittee must perform visual determinations of fugitive emissions at the fence line or property border nearest to the outdoor dry abrasive blasting operation.
 - 9.c.ii.B. For abrasive blasting of objects greater than 8 feet (2.4 meters) in any one dimension that is performed indoors, the permittee must perform visual determinations of fugitive emissions at the primary vent, stack, exit, or opening from the building containing the abrasive blasting operations.
- 9.c.iii The permittee must keep a record of all visual determinations of fugitive emissions along with any corrective action taken in accordance with the requirements in Condition 19.c.
- 9.c.iv If visible fugitive emissions are detected, the permittee must perform corrective actions until the visible fugitive emissions are eliminated and comply with the requirements in Conditions 9.c.iv.A and 9.c.iv.B.
- 9.c.iv.A. The permittee must perform a follow-up inspection for visible fugitive emissions in accordance with Condition 14.
 - 9.c.iv.B. The permittee must report all instances where visible emissions are detected, along with any corrective action taken and the results of subsequent follow-up inspections for visible emissions, with the annual certification and compliance report as required by Condition 19.c.i.
10. *Standards for machining.* The permittee must implement management practices to minimize emissions of MFHAP as specified in Conditions 10.a and 10.b for each machining operation that uses materials that contain MFHAP or has the potential to emit MFHAP. These requirements do not apply when machining operations are being performed that do not use any materials containing MFHAP and do not have the potential to emit MFHAP. [40 CFR 63.11516(b)]
- 10.a. The permittee must take measures necessary to minimize excess dust in the surrounding area to reduce MFHAP emissions, as practicable; and [40 CFR 63.11516(b)(1)]

- 10.b. The permittee must operate all equipment associated with machining according to manufacturer's instructions. [40 CFR 63.11516(b)(2)]
11. *Standards for dry grinding and dry polishing with machines.* The permittee must comply with the requirements of Conditions 11.a and 11.b for each dry grinding and dry polishing with machines operation that uses materials that contain MFHAP or has the potential to emit MFHAP. These requirements do not apply when dry grinding and dry polishing operations are being performed that do not use any materials containing MFHAP and do not have the potential to emit MFHAP. [40 CFR 63.11516(c)]
- 11.a. The permittee must capture emissions and vent them to a filtration control device. The permittee must demonstrate compliance with this requirement by maintaining a record of the manufacturer's specifications for the filtration control devices, as specified by the requirements in Condition 18.d. [40 CFR 63.11516(c)(1)]
- 11.b. The permittee must implement management practices to minimize emissions of MFHAP as specified in Conditions 11.b.i and 11.b.ii. [40 CFR 63.11516(c)(2)]
- 11.b.i The permittee must take measures necessary to minimize excess dust in the surrounding area to reduce MFHAP emissions, as practicable;
- 11.b.ii The permittee must operate all equipment associated with the operation of dry grinding and dry polishing with machines, including the filtration control device, according to manufacturer's instructions.
12. *Standards for control of MFHAP in spray painting.* The permittee must implement the management practices in Conditions 12.a through 12.i when a spray-applied paint that contains MFHAP is being applied. These requirements do not apply when spray-applied paints that do not contain MFHAP are being applied. [40 CFR 63.11516(d)]
- 12.a. *Standards for spray painting for MFHAP control.* All spray-applied painting of objects must meet the requirements of Conditions 12.a.i through 12.a.iii. These requirements do not apply to affected sources located at fabricated structural metal manufacturing facilities or affected sources that spray paint objects greater than 15 feet (4.57 meters), that are not spray painted in spray booths or spray rooms. [40 CFR 63.11516(d)(1)]
- 12.a.i Spray booths or spray rooms must have a full roof, at least two complete walls, and one or two complete side curtains or other barrier material so that all four sides are covered. The spray booths or spray rooms must be ventilated so that air is drawn into the booth and leaves only through the filter. The roof may contain narrow slots for connecting fabricated products to overhead cranes, and/or for cords or cables.
- 12.a.ii All spray booths or spray rooms must be fitted with a type of filter technology that is demonstrated to achieve at least 98 percent capture of MFHAP. The procedure used to demonstrate filter efficiency must be consistent with the American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE) Method 52.1, "Gravimetric and Dust-Spot Procedures for Testing Air-Cleaning Devices Used in General Ventilation for Removing Particulate Matter, June 4, 1992". The test coating for measuring filter efficiency must be a high-solids bake enamel delivered at a rate of at least 135 grams per minute from a conventional (non-high volume low pressure) air-atomized spray gun operating at 40 psi air pressure; the air flow rate across the filter must be 150 feet per minute. The permittee may use published filter efficiency data provided by filter vendors

to demonstrate compliance with this requirement and are not required to perform this measurement.

- 12.a.iii The permittee must perform regular inspection and replacement of the filters in all spray booths or spray rooms according to manufacturer's instructions, and maintain documentation of these activities, as detailed in Condition 18.e.
- 12.a.iv As an alternative compliance requirement, spray booths or spray rooms equipped with a water curtain, called "waterwash" or "waterspray" booths, or spray rooms that are operated and maintained according to the manufacturer's specifications and that achieve at least 98 percent control of MFHAP, may be used in lieu of the spray booths or spray rooms requirements of Conditions 12.a.i through 12.a.iii.
- 12.b. *Standards for spray painting application equipment of all objects painted for MFHAP control.* All paints applied via spray-applied painting must be applied with a high-volume, low-pressure (HVLP) spray gun, electrostatic application, airless spray gun, air-assisted airless spray gun, or an equivalent technology that is demonstrated to achieve transfer efficiency comparable to one of these spray gun technologies for a comparable operation, and for which written approval has been obtained from LRAPA. The procedure used to demonstrate that spray gun transfer efficiency is equivalent to that of an HVLP spray gun must be equivalent to the California South Coast Air Quality Management District's "Spray Equipment Transfer Efficiency Test Procedure for Equipment User, May 24, 1989" and "Guidelines for Demonstrating Equivalency with District Approved Transfer Efficient Spray Guns, September 26, 2002". [40 CFR 63.11516(d)(2)]
- 12.c. *Spray system recordkeeping.* The permittee must maintain documentation of the HVLP or other high transfer efficiency spray paint delivery methods, as specified in Condition 18.h. [40 CFR 63.11516(d)(3)]
- 12.d. *Spray gun cleaning.* All cleaning of paint spray guns must be done with either non-HAP gun cleaning solvents, or in such a manner that an atomized mist of spray of gun cleaning solvent and paint residue is not created outside of a container that collects the used gun cleaning solvent. Spray gun cleaning may be done, for example, by hand cleaning of parts of the disassembled gun in a container of solvent, by flushing solvent through the gun without atomizing the solvent and paint residue, or by using a fully enclosed spray gun washer. A combination of these non-atomizing methods may also be used. [40 CFR 63.11516(d)(4)]
- 12.e. *Spray painting worker certification.* All workers performing painting must be certified that they have completed training in the proper spray application of paints and the proper setup and maintenance of spray equipment. The minimum requirements for training and certification are described in Condition 12.f. The spray application of paint is prohibited by persons who are not certified as having completed the training described in Condition 12.f. The requirements of this condition do not apply to the students of an accredited painting training program who are under the direct supervision of an instructor who meets the requirements of this paragraph. The requirements of this condition do not apply to operators of robotic or automated painting operations. [40 CFR 63.11516(d)(5)]
- 12.f. *Spray painting training program content.* The permittee must ensure and certify that all new and existing personnel, including contract personnel, who spray apply paints are trained in the proper application of paints as required by Condition 12.e. The training program must include, at a minimum, the items listed in Conditions 12.f.i through 12.f.iii. [40 CFR 63.11516(d)(6)]

- 12.f.i A list of all current personnel by name and job description who are required to be trained;
- 12.f.ii Hands-on, or in-house or external classroom instruction that addresses, at a minimum, initial and refresher training in the topics listed in Conditions 12.f.ii.A through 12.f.ii.D.
 - 12.f.ii.A. Spray gun equipment selection, set up, and operation, including measuring paint viscosity, selecting the proper fluid tip or nozzle, and achieving the proper spray pattern, air pressure and volume, and fluid delivery rate.
 - 12.f.ii.B. Spray technique for different types of paints to improve transfer efficiency and minimize paint usage and overspray, including maintaining the correct spray gun distance and angle to the part, using proper banding and overlap, and reducing lead and lag spraying at the beginning and end of each stroke.
 - 12.f.ii.C. Routine spray booth and filter maintenance, including filter selection and installation.
 - 12.f.ii.D. Environmental compliance with the requirements of this subpart.
- 12.f.iii A description of the methods to be used at the completion of initial or refresher training to demonstrate, document, and provide certification of successful completion of the required training. Alternatively, permittees who can show by documentation or certification that a painter's work experience and/or training has resulted in training equivalent to the training required in Condition 12.f.ii are not required to provide the initial training required by that condition to these painters.
- 12.g. *Records of spray painting training.* The permittee must maintain records of employee training certification for use of HVLP or other high transfer efficiency spray paint delivery methods as detailed in Condition 18.i. [40 CFR 63.11516(d)(7)]
- 12.h. *Spray painting training dates.* As required by Condition 12.e, all new and existing personnel at an affected spray painting source, including contract personnel, who spray apply paints must be trained and certified 180 days after hiring. [40 CFR 63.11516(d)(8) and 40 CFR 63.11516(d)(8)(ii)]
- 12.i. *Duration of training validity.* Training and certification will be valid for a period not to exceed 5 years after the date the training is completed. All personnel must receive refresher training that meets the requirements of Condition 12.f and be re-certified every 5 years. [40 CFR 63.11516(d)(9)]
- 13. *Standards for welding.* The permittee must comply with the requirements in Conditions 13.a and 13.b for each welding operation that uses materials that contain MFHAP or has the potential to emit MFHAP. If the source uses 2,000 pounds or more per year of welding rod containing one or more MFHAP (calculated on a rolling 12-month basis), the permittee must demonstrate that management practices or fume control measures are being implemented by complying with the requirements in Conditions 13.c through 13.h. The requirements in Conditions 13.a through 13.h do not apply when welding operations are being performed that do not use any materials containing MFHAP or do not have the potential to emit MFHAP. [40 CFR 63.11516(f)]

- 13.a. The permittee must operate all equipment, capture, and control devices associated with welding operations according to manufacturer's instructions. The permittee must demonstrate compliance with this requirement by maintaining a record of the manufacturer's specifications for the capture and control devices, as specified by Condition 18.d. [40 CFR 63.11516(f)(1)]
- 13.b. The permittee must implement one or more of the management practices specified in Conditions 13.b.i through 13.b.v to minimize emissions of MFHAP, as practicable, while maintaining the required welding quality through the application of sound engineering judgment. [40 CFR 63.11516(f)(2)]
 - 13.b.i Use welding processes with reduced fume generation capabilities (e.g., gas metal arc welding (GMAW)—also called metal inert gas welding (MIG));
 - 13.b.ii Use welding process variations (e.g., pulsed current GMAW), which can reduce fume generation rates;
 - 13.b.iii Use welding filler metals, shielding gases, carrier gases, or other process materials which are capable of reduced welding fume generation;
 - 13.b.iv Optimize welding process variables (e.g., electrode diameter, voltage, amperage, welding angle, shield gas flow rate, travel speed) to reduce the amount of welding fume generated; and
 - 13.b.v Use a welding fume capture and control system, operated according to the manufacturer's specifications.
- 13.c. *Tier 1 compliance requirements for welding.* The permittee must perform visual determinations of welding fugitive emissions, as specified in Condition 15, at the primary vent, stack, exit, or opening from the building containing the welding operations. The permittee must keep a record of all visual determinations of fugitive emissions along with any corrective action taken in accordance with the requirements in Condition 19.c. [40 CFR 63.11516(f)(3)]
- 13.d. *Requirements upon initial detection of visible emissions from welding.* If visible fugitive emissions are detected during any visual determination required in Condition 13.c, the permittee must comply with the requirements in Conditions 13.d.i and 13.d.ii. [40 CFR 63.11516(f)(4)]
 - 13.d.i Perform corrective actions that include, but are not limited to, inspection of welding fume sources, and evaluation of the proper operation and effectiveness of the management practices or fume control measures implemented in accordance with Condition 13.b. After completing such corrective actions, the permittee must perform a follow-up inspection for visible fugitive emissions in accordance with Condition 14 at the primary vent, stack, exit, or opening from the building containing the welding operations.
 - 13.d.ii Report all instances where visible emissions are detected, along with any corrective action taken and the results of subsequent follow-up inspections for visible emissions, and submit with your annual certification and compliance report as required by Condition 18.b.
- 13.e. *Tier 2 requirements upon subsequent detection of visible emissions.* If visible fugitive emissions are detected more than once during any consecutive 12-month period

(notwithstanding the results of any follow-up inspections), the permittee must comply with Conditions 13.e.i through 13.e.iv. [40 CFR 63.11516(f)(5)]

- 13.e.i Within 24 hours of the end of the visual determination of fugitive emissions in which visible fugitive emissions were detected, the permittee must conduct a visual determination of emissions opacity, as specified in Condition 16, at the primary vent, stack, exit, or opening from the building containing the welding operations.
- 13.e.ii In lieu of the requirement of Condition 13.c to perform visual determinations of fugitive emissions with EPA Method 22, the permittee must perform visual determinations of emissions opacity in accordance with Condition 17 using EPA Method 9, at the primary vent, stack, exit, or opening from the building containing the welding operations.
- 13.e.iii The permittee must keep a record of each visual determination of emissions opacity performed in accordance with Conditions 13.e.i or 13.e.ii, along with any subsequent corrective action taken, in accordance with the requirements in Condition 18.c.
- 13.e.iv The permittee must report the results of all visual determinations of emissions opacity performed in accordance with Conditions 13.e.i or 13.e.ii, along with any subsequent corrective action taken, and submit with your annual certification and compliance report as required by Condition 19.d.
- 13.f. *Requirements for opacities less than or equal to 20 percent but greater than zero.* For each visual determination of emissions opacity performed in accordance with Condition 13.e for which the average of the six-minute average opacities recorded is 20 percent or less but greater than zero, the permittee must perform corrective actions, including inspection of all welding fume sources, and evaluation of the proper operation and effectiveness of the management practices or fume control measures implemented in accordance with Condition 13.b. [40 CFR 63.11516(f)(6)]
- 13.g. *Tier 3 requirements for opacities exceeding 20 percent.* For each visual determination of emissions opacity performed in accordance with Condition 13.e for which the average of the six-minute average opacities recorded exceeds 20 percent, the permittee must comply with the requirements in Conditions 13.g.i through 13.g.v. [40 CFR 63.11516(f)(7)]
 - 13.g.i The permittee must submit a report of exceedance of 20 percent opacity, along with your annual certification and compliance report, as specified in Condition 19.e and according to the requirements of Condition 19.
 - 13.g.ii Within 30 days of the opacity exceedance, the permittee must prepare and implement a Site-Specific Welding Emissions Management Plan, as specified in Condition 13.h. If the permittee has already prepared a Site-Specific Welding Emissions Management Plan, then the permittee must prepare and implement a revised Site-Specific Welding Emissions Management Plan within 30 days.
 - 13.g.iii During the preparation (or revision) of the Site-Specific Welding Emissions Management Plan, the permittee must continue to perform visual determinations of emissions opacity, beginning on a daily schedule, as specified in Condition 17, using EPA Method 9 at the primary vent, stack, exit, or opening from the building containing the welding operations.

- 13.g.iv The permittee must maintain records of daily visual determinations of emissions opacity performed in accordance with Condition 13.g.iii, during preparation of the Site-Specific Welding Emissions Management Plan, in accordance with the requirements in Condition 18.k.
- 13.g.v The permittee must include these records in the annual certification and compliance report, according to the requirements of Condition 19.
- 13.h. *Site-Specific Welding Emissions Management Plan*. The Site-Specific Welding Emissions Management Plan must comply with the requirements in Conditions 13.h.i through 13.h.iii. [40 CFR 63.11516(f)(8)]
 - 13.h.i Site-Specific Welding Emissions Management Plan must contain the information in Conditions 13.h.i.A through 13.h.i.F.
 - 13.h.i.A. Company name and address;
 - 13.h.i.B. A list and description of all welding operations which currently comprise the welding affected source;
 - 13.h.i.C. A description of all management practices and/or fume control methods in place at the time of the opacity exceedance;
 - 13.h.i.D. A list and description of all management practices and/or fume control methods currently employed for the welding affected source;
 - 13.h.i.E. A description of additional management practices and/or fume control methods to be implemented pursuant to Condition 13.g.ii, and the projected date of implementation; and
 - 13.h.i.F. Any revisions to a Site-Specific Welding Emissions Management Plan must contain copies of all previous plan entries, pursuant to Conditions 13.h.i.D and 13.h.i.E.
 - 13.h.ii The Site-Specific Welding Emissions Management Plan must be updated annually to contain current information, as required by Conditions 13.h.i.A through 13.h.i.C, and submitted with the annual certification and compliance report, according to the requirements of Condition 19.
 - 13.h.iii The permittee must maintain a copy of the current Site-Specific Welding Emissions Management Plan in records that are in a readily-accessible location for inspector review, in accordance with the requirements in Condition 18.k.

Subpart XXXXXX Monitoring Requirements

- 14. *Visual determination of fugitive emissions, general*. Visual determination of fugitive emissions must be performed according to the procedures of EPA Method 22, of 40 CFR part 60, Appendix A-7. The permittee must conduct the EPA Method 22 test while the affected source is operating under normal conditions. The duration of each EPA Method 22 test must be at least 15 minutes, and visible emissions will be considered to be present if they are detected for more than six minutes of the fifteen minute period. [40 CFR 63.11517(a)]

15. *Visual determination of fugitive emissions, graduated schedule.* Visual determinations of fugitive emissions must be performed in accordance with Condition 14 and according to the schedule in Conditions 15.a through 15.d. [40 CFR 63.11517(b)]
 - 15.a. *Daily Method 22 Testing.* The permittee must perform a visual determination of fugitive emissions once per day, on each day the process is in operation, during operation of the process. [40 CFR 63.11517(b)(1)]
 - 15.b. *Weekly Method 22 Testing.* If no visible fugitive emissions are detected in consecutive daily EPA Method 22 tests, performed in accordance with Condition 15.a for 10 days of work day operation of the process, the permittee may decrease the frequency of EPA Method 22 testing to once every five days of operation of the process (one calendar week). If visible fugitive emissions are detected during these tests, the permittee must resume EPA Method 22 testing of that operation once per day during each day that the process is in operation, in accordance with Condition 15.a. [40 CFR 63.11517(b)(2)]
 - 15.c. *Monthly Method 22 Testing.* If no visible fugitive emissions are detected in four consecutive weekly EPA Method 22 tests performed in accordance with Condition 15.b, the permittee may decrease the frequency of EPA Method 22 testing to once per 21 days of operation of the process (one calendar month). If visible fugitive emissions are detected during these tests, the permittee must resume weekly EPA Method 22 in accordance with Condition 15.b. [40 CFR 63.11517(b)(3)]
 - 15.d. *Quarterly Method 22 Testing.* If no visible fugitive emissions are detected in three consecutive monthly EPA Method 22 tests performed in accordance with Condition 15.c, the permittee may decrease the frequency of EPA Method 22 testing to once per 60 days of operation of the process (3 calendar months). If visible fugitive emissions are detected during these tests, the permittee must resume monthly EPA Method 22 in accordance with Condition 15.c. [40 CFR 63.11517(b)(4)]
16. *Visual determination of emissions opacity for welding Tier 2 or 3, general.* Visual determination of emissions opacity must be performed in accordance with the procedures of EPA Method 9, of 40 CFR part 60, Appendix A-4, and while the affected source is operating under normal conditions. The duration of the EPA Method 9 test must be thirty minutes. [40 CFR 63.11517(c)]
17. *Visual determination of emissions opacity for welding Tier 2 or 3, graduated schedule.* The permittee must perform visual determination of emissions opacity in accordance with Condition 16 and according to the schedule in Conditions 17.a through 17.e. [40 CFR 63.11517(d)]
 - 17.a. *Daily Method 9 testing for welding, Tier 2 or 3.* The permittee must perform a visual determination of emissions opacity once per day during each day that the process is in operation. [40 CFR 63.11517(d)(1)]
 - 17.b. *Weekly Method 9 testing for welding, Tier 2 or 3.* If the average of the six minute opacities recorded during any of the daily consecutive EPA Method 9 tests performed in accordance with Condition 17.a does not exceed 20 percent for 10 days of operation of the process, the permittee may decrease the frequency of EPA Method 9 testing to once per five days of consecutive work day operation. If opacity greater than 20 percent is detected during any of these tests, the permittee must resume testing every day of operation of the process according to the requirements of Condition 17.a. [40 CFR 63.11517(d)(2)]
 - 17.c. *Monthly Method 9 testing for welding Tier 2 or 3.* If the average of the six minute opacities recorded during any of the consecutive weekly EPA Method 9 tests performed in

accordance with Condition 17.b does not exceed 20 percent for four consecutive weekly tests, the permittee may decrease the frequency of EPA Method 9 testing to once per every 21 days of operation of the process. If visible emissions opacity greater than 20 percent is detected during any monthly test, the permittee must resume testing every five days of operation of the process according to the requirements of Condition 17.b. [40 CFR 63.11517(d)(3)]

- 17.d. *Quarterly Method 9 testing for welding Tier 2 or 3.* If the average of the six minute opacities recorded during any of the consecutive weekly EPA Method 9 tests performed in accordance with Condition 17.c does not exceed 20 percent for three consecutive monthly tests, the permittee may decrease the frequency of EPA Method 9 testing to once per every 120 days of operation of the process. If visible emissions opacity greater than 20 percent is detected during any quarterly test, the permittee must resume testing every 21 days (month) of operation of the process according to the requirements of Condition 17.c. [40 CFR 63.11517(d)(4)]
- 17.e. *Return to Method 22 testing for welding, Tier 2 or 3.* If, after two consecutive months of testing, the average of the six minute opacities recorded during any of the monthly EPA Method 9 tests performed in accordance with Condition 17.c does not exceed 20 percent, the permittee may resume EPA Method 22 testing as in Conditions 15.c and 15.d. In lieu of this, the permittee may elect to continue performing EPA Method 9 tests in accordance with Conditions 17.c and 17.d. [40 CFR 63.11517(d)(5)]

Subpart XXXXXX Recordkeeping Requirements

18. The permittee must keep the following records for each affected source: [40 CFR 63.11519(c)]
- 18.a. *General compliance and applicability records.* The permittee must maintain the information specified in Conditions 18.a.i and 18.a.ii for each affected source. [40 CFR 63.11519(c)(1)]
- 18.a.i Each notification and report submitted by the permittee to comply with this subpart, and the documentation supporting each notification and report.
- 18.a.ii Records of the applicability determinations, listing equipment included in its affected source, as well as any changes to that and on what date they occurred, must be maintained for 5 years and be made available for inspector review at any time.
- 18.b. *Visual determination of fugitive emissions records.* The permittee must maintain a record of the information specified in Conditions 18.b.i through 18.b.iii for each affected source which performs visual determination of fugitive emissions in accordance with Condition 14. [40 CFR 63.11519(c)(2)]
- 18.b.i The date and results of every visual determination of fugitive emissions;
- 18.b.ii A description of any corrective action taken subsequent to the test; and
- 18.b.iii The date and results of any follow-up visual determination of fugitive emissions performed after the corrective actions.
- 18.c. *Visual determination of emissions opacity records.* The permittee must maintain a record of the information specified in Conditions 18.c.i through 18.c.iii for each affected source

which performs visual determination of emissions opacity in accordance with Condition 16. [40 CFR 63.11519(c)(3)]

18.c.i The date of every visual determination of emissions opacity; and

18.c.ii The average of the six-minute opacities measured by the test; and

18.c.iii A description of any corrective action taken subsequent to the test.

- 18.d. *Manufacturer's specifications.* The permittee must maintain a record of the manufacturer's specifications for the control devices used to comply with the Operation and Maintenance Requirements. [40 CFR 63.11519(c)(4)]
- 18.e. *Manufacturer's instructions.* If the permittee is complying with this subpart by operating any equipment according to manufacturer's instruction, the permittee must keep these instructions readily available for inspector review. [40 CFR 63.11519(c)(13)]
- 18.f. *Spray paint booth filter records.* The permittee must maintain a record of the filter efficiency demonstrations and spray paint booth filter maintenance activities, performed in accordance with Conditions 12.a and 12.b. [40 CFR 63.11519(c)(5)]
- 18.g. *Waterspray booth or water curtain efficiency tests.* The permittee must maintain a record of the water curtain efficiency demonstrations performed in accordance with Condition 12.b. [40 CFR 63.11519(c)(6)]
- 18.h. *HVLP or other high transfer efficiency spray delivery system documentation records.* The permittee must maintain documentation of HVLP or other high transfer efficiency spray paint delivery systems, in compliance with Condition 12.c. This documentation must include the manufacturer's specifications for the equipment and any manufacturer's operation instructions. If the permittee has obtained written approval for an alternative spray application system in accordance with Condition 12.b, the permittee must maintain a record of that approval along with documentation of the demonstration of equivalency. [40 CFR 63.11519(c)(7)]
- 18.i. *HVLP or other high transfer efficiency spray delivery system employee training documentation records.* The permittee must maintain certification that each worker performing spray painting operations has completed the training specified in Condition 12.f, with the date the initial training and the most recent refresher training was completed. [40 CFR 63.11519(c)(8)]
- 18.j. *Visual determination of emissions opacity performed during the preparation (or revision) of the Site-Specific Welding Emissions Management Plan.* The permittee must maintain a record of each visual determination of emissions opacity performed during the preparation (or revision) of a Site-Specific Welding Emissions Management Plan, in accordance with Condition 13.g. [40 CFR 63.11519(c)(11)]
- 18.k. *Site-Specific Welding Emissions Management Plan.* If the permittee has been required to prepare a plan in accordance with Condition 13.h, the permittee must maintain a copy of the current Site-Specific Welding Emissions Management Plan in the records and it must be readily available for inspector review. [40 CFR 63.11519(c)(12)]
- 18.l. *Metal processed.* The permittee must maintain records demonstrating the amount of metal processed, in pounds or tons, on an annual basis. [40 CFR 63.11521(c)]

- 18.m. *Fuel usage.* The permittee must maintain records demonstrating fuel usage on an annual basis. [40 CFR 63.11521(c)]
- 18.n. *Abrasive usage.* The permittee must maintain records demonstrating abrasive mater usage, in pounds or tons, on an annual basis. [40 CFR 63.11521(c)]
- 18.o. *Welding rod usage.* If the permittee operates a new or existing welding affected source which is not required to comply with the requirements of Conditions 13.c through 13.h because it uses less than 2,000 pounds per year of welding rod (on a rolling 12-month basis), the permittee must maintain records demonstrating welding rod usage on a rolling 12-month basis. [40 CFR 63.11519(c)(14)]
- 18.p. The permittee's records must be maintained according to the requirements in Conditions 18.p.i through 18.p.iii. [40 CFR 63.11519(c)(15)]
 - 18.p.i Records must be in a form suitable and readily available for expeditious review. Where appropriate, the records may be maintained as electronic spreadsheets or as a database.
 - 18.p.ii The permittee must keep each record for 5 years following the date of each occurrence, measurement, corrective action, report, or record.
 - 18.p.iii The permittee must keep each record on-site for at least 2 years after the date of each occurrence, measurement, corrective action, report, or record. The permittee may keep the records off-site for the remaining 3 years.

Subpart XXXXXX Reporting Requirements

- 19. *Annual certification and compliance reports.* The permittee must prepare and submit annual certification and compliance reports for each affected source according to the requirements of Conditions 19.a through 19.g. [40 CFR 63.11519(b)(1)]
 - 19.a. *Dates.* The permittee must prepare and submit each annual certification and compliance report according to the following dates. Note that the information reported for each of the months in the reporting period will be based on the last 12 months of data prior to the date of each monthly calculation. [40 CFR 63.11519(b)(2)]
 - 19.a.i The first annual certification and compliance report must cover the first annual reporting period which begins the day after the compliance date and ends on December 31.
 - 19.a.ii Each subsequent annual certification and compliance report must cover the subsequent semiannual reporting period from January 1 through December 31.
 - 19.a.iii Each annual certification and compliance report must be prepared and submitted no later than January 31 and kept in a readily-accessible location for inspector review. If an exceedance has occurred during the year, each annual certification and compliance report must be submitted along with the exceedance reports, and postmarked or delivered no later than January 31.
 - 19.b. *General Requirements.* The annual certification and compliance report must contain the information specified in Conditions 19.b.i through 19.b.iii, and the information specified in Conditions 19.c and 19.d that is applicable to each affected source. [40 CFR 63.11519(b)(4)]

- 19.b.i Company name and address;
 - 19.b.ii Statement by a responsible official with that official's name, title, and signature, certifying the truth, accuracy, and completeness of the content of the report; and
 - 19.b.iii Date of report and beginning and ending dates of the reporting period. The reporting period is the 12-month period ending on December 31. Note that the information reported for the 12 months in the reporting period will be based on the last 12 months of data prior to the date of each monthly calculation.
- 19.c. *Visual determination of fugitive emissions requirements.* The annual certification and compliance report must contain the information specified in Conditions 19.c.i through 19.c.iii for each affected source which performs visual determination of fugitive emissions in accordance with Condition 14. [40 CFR 63.11519(b)(5)]
- 19.c.i The date of every visual determination of fugitive emissions which resulted in detection of visible emissions;
 - 19.c.ii A description of the corrective actions taken subsequent to the test; and
 - 19.c.iii The date and results of the follow-up visual determination of fugitive emissions performed after the corrective actions.
- 19.d. *Visual determination of emissions opacity requirements.* The annual certification and compliance report must contain the information specified in Conditions 19.d.i through 19.d.iii for each affected source which performs visual determination of emissions opacity in accordance with Condition 16. [40 CFR 63.11519(b)(6)]
- 19.d.i The date of every visual determination of emissions opacity;
 - 19.d.ii The average of the six-minute opacities measured by the test; and
 - 19.d.iii A description of any corrective action taken subsequent to the test.
- 19.e. *Exceedances of 20 percent opacity for welding affected sources.* As required by Condition 13.g.i, the permittee must prepare an exceedance report whenever the average of the six-minute average opacities recorded during a visual determination of emissions opacity exceeds 20 percent. This report must be submitted along with your annual certification and compliance report according to the requirements in Condition 19 and must contain the information in Conditions 19.e.i and 19.e.ii. [40 CFR 63.11519(b)(8)]
- 19.e.i The date on which the exceedance occurred; and
 - 19.e.ii The average of the six-minute average opacities recorded during the visual determination of emissions opacity.
- 19.f. *Welding rod usage.* The permittee will report the total welding rod usage, in pounds, for the previous calendar year. [40 CFR 63.11521(c)]
- 19.g. *Site-specific Welding Emissions Management Plan reporting.* The permittee must submit a copy of the records of daily visual determinations of emissions recorded in accordance with Condition 13.g.iv and a copy of the Site-Specific Welding Emissions Management

Plan and any subsequent revisions to the plan, pursuant to Condition 13.h, along with the annual certification and compliance report, according to the requirements in Condition 19. [40 CFR 63.11519(b)(9)]

- 19.h. *VOC and HAP containing solvents.* The permittee will report the usage and/or annual emissions of VOC and HAP containing coatings and solvents, in accordance with Condition 4. [40 CFR 63.11521(c)]

Recordkeeping

20. In addition to the recordkeeping requirements of Conditions 18, the permittee must maintain the following records [LRAPA 35-0160]:

Facility-Wide Activity	Parameter	Units	Recording Frequency
VOC/HAP-containing material usage ¹	Material usage	gallons	Monthly
VOC/HAP-containing material usage ¹	Individual material density	lbs/gallons	Maintain current information at all times ²
VOC-containing material usage ¹	VOC Content	% by weight	Maintain current information at all times ²
HAP-containing material usage ¹	HAP Content	% by weight	Maintain current information at all times ²

¹Note: Including but not limited to coatings, lacquers, thinners, stains, topcoats, sealers, solvents, gluing, cleaning, and wash-off materials.

²Note: This information is obtained from an SDS or Certified Product Data Sheet provided by the manufacturer/supplier of the coatings or solvents.

Reporting

21. A semi-annual report is due thirty-one (31) days after the end of each semi-annual reporting period. The first semi-annual reporting period is from January 1st through June 30th and the second semi-annual reporting period is from July 1st to December 31st. The report for the first semi-annual reporting period must include the information required under Conditions 4 and G15. The report for the second semi-annual reporting period must include the information required by Conditions 4, 19 and G15. [LRAPA 35-0160]
22. Unless otherwise specified, all reports, test results, and notifications required by this permit must be submitted to the following office:

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

Open Burning

23. The permittee is prohibited from conducting open burning on the plant site, except as may be allowed by LRAPA Title 47. [LRAPA 47-001]

Fee Schedule

24. In accordance with adopted regulations, the permittee will be invoiced for the annual permit fee on **October 1st**, with fees due on **December 1st** of each year. [LRAPA 37-0020, Table 2]

KE/CMW
10/30/2017

ABBREVIATIONS, ACRONYMS AND DEFINITIONS

ACDP	Air Contaminant Discharge Permit
ASTM	American Society for Testing and Materials
AQMA	Air Quality Maintenance Area
BDT	Bone dry ton
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CO	Carbon monoxide
CO _{2e}	Carbon dioxide equivalent
DEQ	Oregon Department of Environmental Quality
dscf	Dry standard cubic foot
EPA	US Environmental Protection Agency
FCAA	Federal Clean Air Act
ft ²	Square foot
GHG	Greenhouse gases
gr/dscf	Grains per dry standard cubic foot
HAP	Hazardous Air Pollutant as defined by LRAPA Title 44
I&M	Inspection and maintenance
lb	Pound(s)
LRAPA	Lane Regional Air Protection Agency
MFHAP	Metal fabrication and finishing HAP means any compound of the following metals: cadmium, chromium, lead, manganese, or nickel, or any of these metals in the elemental form, with the exception of lead.
MM	Million
MMBtu	Million British thermal units
N/A	Not applicable
NESHAP	National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants
NO _x	Nitrogen oxides
NSPS	New Source Performance Standard
NSR	New Source Review
O ₂	Oxygen
OAR	Oregon Administrative Rules
ORS	Oregon Revised Statutes
O&M	Operation and maintenance
PM	Particulate matter
PM ₁₀	Particulate matter less than 10 microns in size
ppm	Part per million
PSD	Prevention of Significant Deterioration
PSEL	Plant Site Emission Limit
PTE	Potential to Emit
RACT	Reasonably Available Control Technology
scf	Standard cubic foot
SER	Significant Emission Rate
SIC	Standard Industrial Code
SIP	State Implementation Plan
SO ₂	Sulfur dioxide
VE	Visible emissions
VOC	Volatile organic compound
year	A period consisting of any 12- consecutive calendar months

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. [OAR 340-216-0020(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. [OAR 340-208-0210]
- 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 33-030-1]
- 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 or otherwise violate any other regulation or requirement. [LRAPA 49-040]
- 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. [OAR 340-208-0210]
- 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 equipment 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. [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. The owner or operator, of a small source, as defined by Section 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. [LRAPA 36-020-1]

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.

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]
- 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. [LRAPA 36-025-3 and 36-030-1] The upset log must include the following:
- 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 36-025-4]

Excess Emissions: Scheduled Maintenance

- G16. Where it is anticipated that shutdown, by-pass, or operation at reduced efficiency of production equipment or air pollution control equipment for necessary scheduled maintenance may result in excess emissions, the permittee must obtain prior LRAPA approval 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. [LRAPA 36-015-1] The application must include the following:
- a. reasons explaining the need for maintenance, including why it would be impractical to shut down the source operation during the period, and why the by-pass or reduced efficiency 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 equipment or system to be maintained;
 - c. 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.
- G17. No scheduled maintenance which is likely to result in excess emissions must occur during any period in which an Air Pollution Alert, Air Pollution Warning, or Air Pollution Emergency has been declared, or during an announced "Stage I Red" woodstove advisory period, in areas determined by LRAPA as 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 episode, take all actions specified in Tables 1, 2, and 3 of LRAPA's Title 51 (see Attachment A) and must particularly put into effect the LRAPA-approved preplanned abatement strategy for such condition, if applicable. [LRAPA 51-015]

Notification of Construction/Modification

- G20. The permittee must notify LRAPA in writing and obtain approval in accordance with LRAPA 34-035 before:
- a. constructing or installing any new source of air contaminant emissions, including air pollution control equipment; or
 - b. modifying or altering an existing source that may significantly affect the emissions of air

- contaminants, or
- c. making any physical change which increases emissions; or
 - d. changing the method of operation, the process, or the fuel use, or increasing the normal hours of operation to levels above those contained in the permit application and reflected in this permit and which result in increased emissions.

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.

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. [OAR 340-216-0040]
- G23. The procedure for issuance of a permit must apply to renewal of a permit. If a completed application for a renewal of a permit is filed with LRAPA in a timely manner, prior to the expiration date of the permit, the permit must not be deemed to expire until final action has been taken on the renewal application to issue or deny a permit. [LRAPA 37-0082-1]

Termination Conditions

- G24. This permit will be automatically terminated upon: [LRAPA 37-0082]
- 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.
- G25. 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. Notice of the intent to revoke the permit will be provided to the permittee in accordance with LRAPA Title 14. The notice will include the reasons why the permit will be revoked, and include an opportunity for hearing prior to the revocation. A written request for hearing must be received within 60 days from service of the notice, and must state the grounds of the request. The hearing will be conducted as a contested case hearing in accordance with LRAPA Title 14. The permit will continue in effect until the 60 days expires, or until a final order is issued if an appeal is filed, whichever is later. [LRAPA 37-0082-4]

- G26. A permit automatically terminated under 37-0082-2.B. through 2.D. may only be reinstated by the permittee by applying for a new permit, including the applicable new source permit application fees as set forth in Title 37. [LRAPA 37-0082-3]
- G27. 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 in LRAPA Title 14. The notification will set forth the specific reasons for the revocation or refusal to renew. For the permittee to contest LRAPA's revocation or refusal to renew LRAPA must receive a written request for a hearing within 90 days of service of the notice and the request must state the grounds for the request. The hearing will be conducted as a contested case hearing in accordance with 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. [LRAPA 37-0082-4.B]
- G28. Any hearing requested must be conducted pursuant to the rules of LRAPA. [LRAPA Title 31]
- G29. Any owner or operator 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.

Asbestos

- G30. 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 07/28/17]

ATTACHMENT A: Air Pollution Emergencies

Table I

AIR POLLUTION EPISODE: **ALERT CONDITION**

EMISSION REDUCTION PLAN

Part A: Pollution Episode Conditions for Carbon Monoxide or Ozone

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

Part B: Pollution Episode Conditions for Particulate Matter

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

1. There shall be no open burning by any person of any material.
2. Persons operating fuel-burning equipment which requires boiler lancing or soot blowing shall perform such operations only between the hours of 12 noon and 4 p.m.
3. Persons responsible for the operation of any source of air contaminants listed below shall take all required actions for the **Alert Level**, in accordance with the preplanned strategy:

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

Source of Contamination	Control Actions — <i>Alert Level</i>
	3) Substantial reduction of steam load demands consistent with continuing plant operations.
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 of carbon monoxide or ozone, the following measures shall be taken:

1. Operation of motor vehicles carrying fewer than three (3) persons shall be prohibited within designated areas during specified hours. Exceptions from this provision are:
 - A. Public transportation and emergency vehicles
 - B. Commercial vehicles
 - C. Through traffic remaining on Interstate or primary highways.
2. At the discretion of the Agency, operations of all private vehicles within designated areas or entry of vehicles into designated areas may be prohibited for specified periods of time.
3. Public transportation operators shall, in accordance with a pre-planned strategy, provide the maximum possible additional service to minimize the public's inconvenience as a result of No. 1 or No. 2. above.
4. For ozone episodes the following additional measures shall be taken:
 - A. No bulk transfer of gasoline without vapor recovery from 2:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m.
 - B. No service station pumping of gasoline from 2:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m.
 - C. No operation of paper coating plants from 2:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m.
 - D. No architectural painting or auto finishing;
 - E. No venting of dry cleaning solvents from 2:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m. (except perchloroethylene).
5. Where appropriate for carbon monoxide episodes during the heating season, and where legal authority exists, governmental agencies shall prohibit all use of wood stoves and fireplaces for domestic space heating, except where such devices provide the sole source of heat.

Part B: Pollution Episode Conditions for Particulate Matter

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

1. There shall be no open burning by any person of any material.
2. The use of incinerators for the disposal of solid or liquid wastes shall be prohibited.
3. Persons operating fuel-burning equipment which requires boiler lancing or soot blowing shall perform such operations only between the hours of 12 noon and 4 p.m.
4. Where legal authority exists, governmental agencies shall prohibit all use of wood stoves and fireplaces for domestic space heating, except where such devices provide the sole source of heat.
5. Persons responsible for the operation of any source of air contaminants listed below shall take all

required actions for the **Warning Level**, in accordance with a preplanned strategy:

Source of Contamination	Control Actions — Warning Level
<p>A. Coal, oil, or wood-fired electric power generating facilities.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
<p>B. Coal, oil, or wood-fired process steam generating facilities.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
<p>C. Manufacturing industries which require considerable lead time for shut-down including the following classifications:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Petroleum Refining - Chemical Industries - Primary Metals Industries - Glass Industries - Paper and Allied Products 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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.

Source of Contamination	Control Actions — <i>Warning Level</i>
D. Manufacturing industries which require relatively short time for shut-down.	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1) Elimination of air contaminants from manufacturing operations by ceasing, allied operations to the extent possible without causing injury to persons or damage to equipment.2) Elimination of air contaminants from trade waste disposal processes which emit solid particles, gases, vapors, or malodorous substances.3) Reduction of heat load demands for processing.4) Utilization of mid-day (12 noon to 4 p.m.) atmospheric turbulence for boiler lancing or soot blowing.

Table III

AIR POLLUTION EPISODE: *EMERGENCY CONDITIONS*

EMISSION REDUCTION PLAN

1. There shall be no open burning by any person of any material.
2. The use of incinerators for the disposal of solid or liquid wastes shall be prohibited.
3. All places of employment, commerce, trade, public gatherings, government, industry, business, or manufacture shall immediately cease operation, except the following:
 - A. Police, fire, medical and other emergency services;
 - B. Utility and communication services;
 - C. Governmental functions necessary for civil control and safety;
 - D. Operations necessary to prevent injury to persons or serious damage to equipment or property;
 - E. Food stores, drug stores and operations necessary for their supply;
 - F. Operations necessary for evacuation of persons leaving the area;
 - G. Operations conducted in accordance with an approved preplanned emission reduction plan on file with the Agency.
4. All commercial and manufacturing establishments not included in these rules shall institute such actions as will result in maximum reduction of air contaminants from their operations which emit air contaminants, to the extent possible without causing injury or damage to equipment.
5. The use of motor vehicles is prohibited except for the exempted functions in 3, above.
6. Airports shall be closed to all except emergency air traffic.
7. Where legal authority exists, governmental agencies shall prohibit all use of wood stoves and fireplaces.
8. Any person responsible for the operation of a source of atmospheric contamination listed below shall take all required control actions for this ***Emergency Level***.

Source of Contamination	Control Actions — <i>Emergency Level</i>
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.

Source of Contamination	Control Actions — <i>Emergency Level</i>
	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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Primary Metals Industry - Petroleum Refining Operations - Chemical Industries - Mineral Processing Industries - Paper and Allied Products - Grain Industry - Wood Processing Industry 	1) The elimination of air of contaminants from manufacturing operations by ceasing, curtailing, postponing or deferring production and allied operations to the extent possible without causing injury to persons or damage to equipment. 2) Elimination of air contaminants from trade waste disposal processes which emit solid particles, gases, vapors, or malodorous substances. 3) Maximum reduction of heat load demands for processing. 4) Utilization of mid-day (12:00 noon to 4:00 p.m.) atmospheric turbulence for boiler lancing or soot blowing.