

LANE REGIONAL AIR PROTECTION AGENCY
OREGON TITLE V OPERATING PERMIT

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

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

ISSUED TO:

United States Bakeries dba Franz Family Bakeries
2000 Nugget Way
Springfield, Oregon 97403

INFORMATION RELIED UPON:

Application Number: 60457, 62950
Received: 05/07/2015, 06/26/17

PLANT SITE LOCATION:

2000 Nugget Way
Springfield, Oregon 97403

LAND USE COMPATIBILITY STATEMENT:

Issued by: City of Springfield
Dated: 02/28/2005

ISSUED BY THE LANE REGIONAL AIR PROTECTION AGENCY

Merlyn L. Hough, Director

Date

<u>Nature of Business</u>	<u>SIC</u>	<u>NAICS</u>
Commercial Bakery	2051	311812

RESPONSIBLE OFFICIAL

Name: General Manager
Title: (541) 485-8211

FACILITY CONTACT PERSON

Name: Clyde Carson
Title: Food Safety Manager
Phone: (541) 485-8211 ext. #1223

DRAFT

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS THAT MAY BE USED IN THIS PERMIT

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

DEFINITIONS

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

PERMITTED ACTIVITIES

1. Until such time as this permit expires or is modified or revoked, the permittee is allowed to discharge air contaminants from those processes and activities directly related to or associated with air contaminant source(s) in accordance with the requirements, limitations, and conditions of this permit. [OAR 340-218-0010, 340-218-0120(2) and LRAPA 34-180]
2. All conditions in this permit are federally enforceable, meaning that they are enforceable by LRAPA, EPA, and citizens under the Clean Air Act, except as specified below:
 - 2.a. Conditions 6, 7, 9, 24 through 39, G5, and G9 (LRAPA Title 43) are only enforceable by the state and/or LRAPA. [OAR 340-218-0060]

EMISSIONS UNIT (EU) AND POLLUTION CONTROL DEVICE (PCD) IDENTIFICATION

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

Emission Unit Description	EU ID	Pollution Control Device Description	PCD ID
Seven (7) Bulk Flour Silos	1A	Bin Vent Baghouses	1A
Six (6) Bulk Flour Silos	1B	Bin Vent Baghouses	1B
7.5 MMBtu/hr Thermal Oil System, natural gas fired	2	None	NA
12 MMBtu/hr Bread Oven, Process Line 1	3	None	NA
6.1 MMBtu/hr Bun Oven, Process Line 2	4	None	NA
7.1 MMBtu/hr Bread Oven, Process Line 3	6	Recuperative Catalytic Oxidizer	RCO
Aggregate Insignificant Activities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • VOC from combustion • VOC from gasoline dispensing facility (GDF) • PM/PM₁₀/PM_{2.5} from dump station 	AIE	None Submerged Fill (GDF) Baghouse (Dump Station)	NA

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

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

Facility-Wide Requirements

Applicable Requirement	Condition Number	Pollutant/Parameter	Limit/Standard	Monitoring Method	Monitoring Condition
48-015(1)	4	Fugitive emissions	Minimize	Recordkeeping	5
49-010(1) & 32-090(1)	6 & 8	Nuisance	Not cause a nuisance/injury	Recordkeeping	5
32-055	7	PM>250µm	No observable deposition off-site	Recordkeeping	5
40 CFR Part 68	10	Risk management	Risk management plan	Recordkeeping	10

Fugitive Emissions

4. Applicable Requirement: The permittee must not cause, suffer, allow or permit any materials to be handled, transported, or stored; or a building, its appurtenances, or a road to be used, constructed, altered, repaired or demolished; or any equipment to be operated, without taking reasonable precautions to prevent particulate matter from becoming airborne. Such reasonable precautions must include, but are not limited to the following:
 - 4.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;
 - 4.b. Application of water or other suitable chemicals on unpaved roads, material stockpiles, and other surfaces which can create airborne dusts;
 - 4.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;
 - 4.d. Installation and use of hoods, fans and fabric filters to enclose and vent the handling of dusty materials;
 - 4.e. Adequate containment during sandblasting or other similar operations;
 - 4.f. The covering of moving, open-bodied trucks transporting materials likely to become airborne;
 - 4.g. The prompt removal from paved streets of earth or other material which does or may become airborne. [LRAPA 48-015(1)]

5. Monitoring Requirement: At least once each month for a minimum period of 30 minutes, the permittee must visually survey the plant using EPA Method 22 for any sources of visible emissions. For the purposes of this survey, excess fugitive emissions are considered to be any visible emissions that leave the plant site boundaries for more than 18 seconds in a six-minute period. The person conducting the observation must follow EPA Method 22. If sources of visible emissions are identified, the permittee must:
 - 5.a. Immediately take corrective action to minimize the fugitive emissions, including but not limited to those actions identified in Condition 4; or
 - 5.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;
 - 5.c. Recordkeeping: The permittee must maintain records of the fugitive emissions surveys, corrective actions (if necessary), and/or the results of any EPA Method 22 tests. [OAR 340-218-0050(3)(a) and LRAPA 48-015]

Nuisance Conditions

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

7. Applicable Requirement: The permittee must not cause or permit the emission of particulate matter which is larger than 250 microns in size at sufficient duration or quantity as to create an observable deposition upon the real property of another person. [LRAPA 32-055] This condition is enforceable only by LRAPA.

8. Applicable Requirement: The permittee must not discharge from any source whatsoever such quantities of air contaminants which cause injury or damage to any persons, the public, business or property; such determination to be made by LRAPA. [LRAPA 32-090(1)]
9. Monitoring Requirement: The permittee must provide LRAPA with written notification within five days of all nuisance complaints received by the permittee during the operation of the facility and maintain a log of each nuisance complaint received by the permittee during the operation of the facility. Documentation must include date of contact, time of observed nuisance condition, description of nuisance condition, location of receptor, status of plant operation during the observed period, and time of response to complainant. A plant representative must immediately (within 1 hour during normal business hours) investigate the condition following the receipt of the nuisance complaint and a plant representative must provide a response to the complainant within 24 hours, if possible, but no later than 5 business days. [OAR 340-218-0050(3)(a) and LRAPA 49-010] This condition is enforceable only by LRAPA.
 - 8.a. Reporting Requirement: The permittee must attach the log developed in accordance with Condition 9 with the semi-annual reports required in Condition 78.

Accidental Release Prevention

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

Emissions Unit Exhausts and Bakery Process Requirements (EU-1A, 2, 3, and 4)

Applicable Requirement	Condition Number	Pollutant / Parameter	Limit/Standard	Monitoring Requirement	Monitoring Condition
32-010(3)	11	Visible Emissions	20% opacity, 3 min. in 60 min.	Visual Surveys, Reporting, Recordkeeping	11.a
32-015(2b)	12	PM	0.14 gr/dscf	Visual Surveys, Reporting, Recordkeeping	12.a

11. Applicable Requirement: The permittee must not emit or allow to be emitted any visible emissions that equal or exceed an average of 20 percent opacity for a period or periods aggregating more than three minutes in any one hour. The emissions standard in this condition do not apply to fugitive emissions from a source or part of a source. [LRAPA 32-010(1)&(3)]
 - 11.a. Monitoring Requirement: At least once each month for a minimum period of 30 minutes, the permittee must visually survey the plant using EPA Method 22 for any sources of visible emissions. For the purposes of this survey, visible emissions requiring action are considered to be any visible emissions that leave the general location on the plant site of the source from which the visible emissions originate. The person conducting the EPA Method 22 does not have to be EPA Method 9 certified. If the permittee determines that a Modified EPA Method 9 is required, that test must be conducted by a certified visible emission reader. However, the individual conducting the EPA Method 22 should be familiar with the procedures of EPA Method 9, including using the proper location to observe visible emissions. If sources of visible emissions are identified, the permittee must either immediately take corrective action to eliminate visible emissions or conduct a Modified EPA Method 9 test within 24 hours, or both.: [OAR 340-218-0050(3)(a)]
 - 11.b. Recordkeeping: The permittee must maintain records of the visible emissions surveys, corrective actions (if necessary), and/or the results of any Modified EPA Method 9 tests.
 - 11.c. Reporting: The records required by Condition 11.b. must be attached to the semi-annual reports submitted in accordance with Condition 78.

12. **Applicable Requirement:** The permittee must not cause, suffer, allow, or permit particulate matter emissions from any air contaminant source in excess of the following limits: 0.14 grains per dry standard cubic foot, for sources installed, constructed or modified on or after June 1, 1970 but prior to April 16, 2015 for which there are no representative compliance source test results. [LRAPA 32-015(2)(b)]
- 12.a. **Monitoring, Testing, Recordkeeping, Reporting:** The permittee must monitor, record, and report determinations made for point sources (e.g. baghouse exhaust stacks) in accordance with Condition 11.a. through c.
13. **Applicable Requirement:** The permittee must equip each flour silo with a dust collector that is maintained according to the manufacturer’s instructions. Until repair, loading into any flour silo must cease if visible emissions are observed. [LRAPA 32-007(1)(a) and ACDP, 9/3/2010, Condition 11]

Emissions Unit Exhausts and Bakery Process Requirements (EU 1B and EU-6)

Applicable Requirement	Condition Number	Pollutant/ Parameter	Limit/Standard	Monitoring Requirement	Monitoring Condition
32-010(3)	14	Visible Emissions	20% opacity, 3 min. in 60 min.	Visual Surveys, Reporting, Recordkeeping	14.a
32-015(2)(c)	15	PM	0.10 gr/dscf	Visual Surveys, Reporting, Recordkeeping	15.a
32-007	16-18	VOC	None	Temperature Monitoring, Reporting, Recordkeeping, O&M Plan	19

14. **Applicable Requirement:** The permittee must not emit or allow to be emitted any visible emissions that equal or exceed an average of 20 percent opacity for a period or periods aggregating more than three minutes in any one hour. The emissions standards in this section do not apply to fugitive emissions from a source or part of a source. [LRAPA 32-010(1)&(3)]
- 14.a. **Monitoring Requirement:** At least once each month for a minimum period of 30 minutes, the permittee must visually survey the plant using EPA Method 22 for any sources of visible emissions. For the purpose of this survey, visible emissions requiring action are considered to be any visible emissions that leave the general location on the plant site of the source from which the visible emissions originate. The person conducting the EPA Method 22 does not have to be EPA Method 9 certified. If the permittee determines that a Modified EPA Method 9 is required, that test must be conducted by a certified visible emission reader. However, the individual conducting the EPA Method 22 should be familiar with the procedures of EPA Method 9, including using the proper location to observe visible emissions. If sources of visible emissions are identified, the permittee must either immediately take corrective action to eliminate visible emissions or conduct a Modified EPA Method 9 test within 24 hours, or both. [OAR 340-218-0050(3)(a) and LRAPA 32-010(2)]
- 14.b. **Recordkeeping:** The permittee must maintain records of the visible emissions surveys, corrective actions (if necessary), and/or the results of any modified EPA Method 9 tests.
- 14.c. **Reporting:** The records required by Condition 14.b. must be attached to the semi-annual reports submitted in accordance with Condition 45.
15. **Applicable Requirement:** The permittee must not cause, suffer, allow, or permit particulate matter emissions from any air contaminant source in excess of the following limits: 0.10 grains per dry standard cubic foot, for sources installed, constructed or modified after April 16, 2015. [LRAPA 32-015(2)(c)]
- 15.a. **Monitoring, Testing, Recordkeeping, Reporting:** The permittee must monitor, record, and report determinations made for point sources (e.g. baghouse exhaust stacks) in accordance with Condition 14.a. through c.

16. Applicable Requirement: The permittee must equip each flour silo with a dust collector that is maintained according to the manufacturer's instructions. Until repair, loading into any flour silo must cease if visible emissions are observed. [LRAPA 32-007(1)(a)]
17. Applicable Requirement(s): The permittee must not operate the bread line (EU-6) without the Recuperative Catalytic Oxidizer (RCO) online and functioning properly. The permittee must operate the RCO, at all times, at the highest reasonable efficiency. The permittee must perform routine maintenance of the RCO and keep records as required by Condition 21. [LRAPA 32-007]
18. Applicable Requirement(s): The permittee must maintain the 3-hour block average RCO temperature above 550° Fahrenheit (F) at the inlet. The permittee must comply with this standard at all times except during periods of bread line (EU-6) or RCO startup, shutdown, and malfunction. [OAR 340-218-0050(3)(a) and LRAPA 32-007(1)(b)]
19. Monitoring Requirement(s): The permittee must prepare and maintain a written Operating and Maintenance Plan (O&M Plan) for the RCO for emission unit EU-6. The O&M Plan must be reviewed annually by the permittee and revised as necessary based on operating experience of the RCO. The initial copy must be submitted to LRAPA for approval prior to startup of the RCO. The O&M Plan must contain detailed, complete, step-by-step written procedures of the operation of the RCO. The O&M Plan must be made available to LRAPA personnel for inspection upon request. [LRAPA 32-007]
20. Testing Requirement(s): No later than 12 months of the startup of the RCO, the permittee must demonstrate that the oxidizer is capable of operating with a destruction efficiency of at least 95% by conducting a source test for VOC emission using the following test methods and procedures.
- 20.a. EPA Method CTM-042 must be used for VOC emissions testing.
- 20.b. Production through the baking line must be at normal maximum during the test.
- 20.c. The following parameters must be monitored and recorded during the source test:
- 20.c.i. Visible emissions are measured by Modified EPA Method 9 for a period of at least six minutes during or within 30 minutes before or after each test run;
- 20.c.ii. Process operating parameters such as oven feed rate, dough type, pounds of dough baked per hour, oven temperature, and natural gas usage;
- 20.c.iii. The RCO operation parameters, such as inlet temperature and outlet, natural gas usage; and
- 20.c.iv. Other data agreed upon by LRAPA and the test.
- 20.d. The RCO must be re-tested within 180 days of venting any additional oven to the oxidizer. [OAR 340-212-0140 and LRAPA 35-0120]
21. Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirement(s): Total gas usage (monthly), types of bread baked in emission unit EU-6, RCO flowrate amounts, RCO temperature, maintenance, repairs, visible emissions, inspection of RCO (as performed). [LRAPA 32-007(1)(b)]
22. Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirement(s): The permittee must report each instance in which the RCO did not meet the requirements of Condition 17 and 18. This includes periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction and periods of RCO maintenance. These instances are deviations and must be reported. [LRAPA 32-007(3)]

Insignificant Activities Requirements

23. LRAPA acknowledges that insignificant emissions units (IEUs) identified by rule as either categorically insignificant activities or aggregate insignificant emissions as defined in LRAPA Title 12 exist at facilities required to obtain an LRAPA Title V Operating Permit. IEUs must comply with all applicable requirements. In general, the requirements that could apply to IEUs are incorporated as follows:
- 23.a. LRAPA 32-010(3) – 20% opacity for a period or periods aggregating more than three minutes in any hour for sources other than wood fired boilers.

- 23.b. LRAPA 32-015(2)(b) – 0.14 gr/dscf for non-fugitive, non-fuel burning equipment installed, constructed, or modified on or after June 1, 1970 but prior to April 16, 2015 if there are no representative compliance source tests.
- 23.c. LRAPA 32-015(2)(c) – 0.10 gr/dscf for non-fugitive, non-fuel burning equipment installed, constructed, or modified after April 16, 2015).
- 23.d. LRAPA 32-030(1)(b)&(3)(b) – 0.14 gr/dscf for fuel burning equipment sources installed, constructed, or modified after June 1, 1970, but prior to April 16, 2015 if there are no representative compliance source tests. For fuel burning equipment that burns fuels other than wood, the emission results are corrected to 50% excess air.
- 23.e. LRAPA 32-030(1)(c)&(3)(b) – 0.10 gr/dscf for fuel burning equipment sources installed, constructed, or modified after April 16, 2015. For fuel burning equipment that burns fuels other than wood, the emission results are corrected to 50% excess air.
- 23.f. LRAPA 32-045 – process weight limit for non-fugitive, non-fuel burning process equipment.

Unless otherwise specified in this permit or an applicable requirement, LRAPA is not requiring any testing, monitoring, recordkeeping, or reporting for the applicable emissions limits and standards that apply to IEUs. However, if testing were performed for compliance purposes, the permittee would be required to use the test methods identified in the definitions of “opacity” and “particulate matter” in LRAPA Title 12 and perform the testing in accordance with the DEQ’s *Source Sampling Manual*.

Aggregate Insignificant Activity – Gasoline Dispensing Facility (GDF)

- 24. Applicable Requirement: The affected source to which the emission standards apply is each GDF. The affected source includes each gasoline storage tank during the unloading of gasoline to a GDF and also includes each storage tank. [LRAPA 44-190(1)] This condition is enforceable only by LRAPA.
- 25. Applicable Requirement: The permittee of a GDF that has any gasoline storage tanks with a capacity of 250 gallons or more must comply with the work practice requirements and the submerged fill requirements in Section 34. [LRAPA 44-190(3)] This condition is enforceable only by LRAPA.
- 26. Applicable Requirement: The permittee of a GDF whose total volume of gasoline that is loaded into all gasoline storage tanks greater than 250 gallon capacity must comply with the vapor balance requirements in LRAPA 44-240 if either
 - 26.a. The annual throughput is 480,000 gallons or more in any 12 consecutive months; or
 - 26.b. The monthly throughput is 100,000 gallons or more, as calculated on a rolling 30 day basis.[LRAPA 44-190(4)] This condition is enforceable only by LRAPA.
- 27. Applicable Requirement: Each GDF must, upon request by LRAPA, demonstrate that their annual and average monthly gasoline throughput is below any applicable thresholds. [LRAPA 44-190(5)] This condition is enforceable only by LRAPA.
- 28. Applicable Requirement: Monthly throughput is the total volume of gasoline loaded into, or dispensed from, all the gasoline storage tanks located at a single affected GDF. If an area source has two or more GDFs at separate locations within the area source, each GDF is treated as a separate affected source. [LRAPA 44-190(8)] This condition is enforceable only by LRAPA.
- 29. Applicable Requirement: If the affected source’s throughput ever exceeds an applicable throughput threshold, the affected source will remain subject to the requirements for sources above the threshold, even if the affected source throughput later falls below the applicable throughput threshold. [LRAPA 44-190(9)] This condition is enforceable only by LRAPA.
- 30. Applicable Requirement: The dispensing of gasoline from a fixed gasoline storage tank at a GDF into a portable gasoline tank for the on-site delivery and subsequent dispensing of the gasoline into the fuel tank of a motor vehicle or other gasoline-fueled engine or equipment used within the area source is only subject to

Section 33. [LRAPA 44-190(10)] This condition is enforceable only by LRAPA.

31. Applicable Requirement: For any affected source subject to the provisions of LRAPA 44-170 through 44-290 and another federal rule, the permittee may elect to comply only with the more stringent provisions of the applicable rules. The permittee of an affected source must consider all provisions of the rules, including monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting. The permittee of an affected source must identify the affected source and provisions with which the permittee of an affected source will comply in the Notification of Compliance Status required under LRAPA 44-260. The permittee of an affected source also must demonstrate in the Notification of Compliance Status that each provision with which the permittee of an affected source will comply is at least as stringent as the otherwise applicable requirements in LRAPA 44-170 through 44-290. The permittee of an affected source is responsible for making accurate determinations concerning the more stringent provisions, and noncompliance with this rule is not excused if it is later determined that your determination was in error, and, as a result, the permittee of an affected source is violating LRAPA 44-170 through 44-290. Compliance with this rule is the owner's or operator's responsibility and the Notification of Compliance Status does not alter or affect that responsibility. [LRAPA 44-190(11)] This condition is enforceable only by LRAPA.
32. Applicable Requirement: The permittee of an affected source must comply with the following requirements:
- 32.a. The permittee of an affected source must, at all times, operate and maintain any affected source, including associated air pollution control equipment and monitoring equipment, in a manner consistent with safety and good air pollution control practices for minimizing emissions. Determination of whether such operation and maintenance procedures are being used will be based on information available to LRAPA and the EPA Administrator which may include, but is not limited to, monitoring results, review of operation and maintenance procedures, review of operation and maintenance records, and inspections of the source.
- 32.b. The permittee of an affected source must keep applicable records and submit reports as specified in Condition 39.
- [LRAPA 44-225] This condition is enforceable only by LRAPA.
33. Applicable Requirement: The permittee must take reasonable precautions to prevent gasoline vapor releases to the atmosphere from a GDF. Reasonable precautions include, but are not be limited to, the following:
- 33.a. Minimize gasoline spills;
- 33.b. Do not top off or overfill vehicle tanks. If a person can confirm that a vehicle tank is not full after the nozzle clicks off, such as by check the vehicle's fuel tank gauge, the person may continue to dispense fuel using best judgement and caution to prevent a spill;
- 33.c. Post a sign on the GDF instructing a person filling up a motor vehicle to not top off vehicle tanks;
- 33.d. Clean up spills as expeditiously as practicable;
- 33.e. Cover all gasoline storage fill pipes with a gasketed seal and all gasoline containers when not in use. Portable gasoline containers that meet the requirements of 40 C.F.R. part 59 subpart F are considered acceptable for compliance with this condition;
- 33.f. Minimize gasoline sent to open waste collection systems that collect and transport gasoline to reclamation and recycling devices, such as oil/water separators;
- 33.g. Ensure cargo tanks unloading to the gasoline AST also comply with Conditions 33.a., 33.d., and 33.e.
- [LRAPA 44-230(1)&(7)] This condition is enforceable only by LRAPA.
34. Applicable Requirement: The permittee of cargo tank or GDF must only load gasoline into storage tanks at the facility by utilizing filling as specified in Section 34.a. The applicable distance in Section 34.a. must be measured from the point in the opening of the submerged fill pipe that is the greatest distance from the bottom of the storage tank.
- 34.a. Submerged fill pipes installed after November 9, 2006, must extend to no less than 6 inches from the bottom of the storage tank.
- [LRAPA 44-230(3)(b)] This condition is enforceable only by LRAPA.
35. Applicable Requirement: The permittee must submit the applicable notifications as required in LRAPA 44-260.

[LRAPA 44-230(4)] This condition is enforceable only by LRAPA.

36. Applicable Requirement: The permittee must have records available within 24 hours of a request by the LRAPA or the EPA Administrator to document gasoline throughput. [LRAPA 44-230(5)] This condition is enforceable only by LRAPA.
37. Applicable Requirement: The permittee must comply with the requirements of this section by the applicable dates specified in LRAPA 44-220. [LRAPA 44-230(6)] This condition is enforceable only by LRAPA.
38. Recordkeeping Requirement: The permittee must keep records of the total monthly and annual throughput in gallons as defined. These records must be kept for a period of 5 years and must be available within 24 hours of a request by LRAPA and the EPA Administrator. [LRAPA 44-270(1)(c)&(2)] This condition is enforceable only by LRAPA.
39. Recordkeeping Requirement: The permittee must keep the following records:
- 39.a. Records of the occurrence and duration of each malfunction of operation, i.e., process equipment, or the air pollution control and monitoring equipment.
 - 39.b. Records of actions taken during periods of malfunction to minimize emissions in accordance with Section 32.b., including corrective actions to restore malfunctioning process and air pollution control and monitoring equipment to its normal or usual manner of operation.
- [LRAPA 44-270(4)] This condition is enforceable only by LRAPA.

40 CFR Part 63 Subpart CCCCCC – National Emission Standards of Hazardous Air Pollutants for Source Category: Gasoline Dispensing Facilities

40. Applicable Requirement

- 40.a. The permittee must, upon request by the Administrator, demonstrate that their monthly throughput is less than the 10,000-gallon, as applicable. Records required under this paragraph must be kept for a period of 5 years.
- 40.b. If the permittee is an owner or operator of affected sources, as defined in 40 CFR 63.1111(a), the permittee is not required to obtain a permit under 40 CFR part 70 as a result of being subject to this subpart. However, the permittee must still apply for and obtain a permit under 40 CFR part 70 if the permittee meets one or more of the applicability criteria found in 40 CFR 70.3(a) and (b).
- 40.c. Monthly throughput is the total volume of gasoline loaded into, or dispensed from, all the gasoline storage tanks located at a single affected GDF. If an area source has two or more GDF at separate locations within the area source, each GDF is treated as a separate affected source.
- 40.d. If the permittee's affected source's throughput ever exceeds an applicable throughput threshold, the affected source will remain subject to the requirements for sources above the threshold, even if the affected source throughput later falls below the applicable throughput threshold.
- 40.e. The dispensing of gasoline from a fixed gasoline storage tank at a GDF into a portable gasoline tank for the on-site delivery and subsequent dispensing of the gasoline into the fuel tank of a motor vehicle or other gasoline-fueled engine or equipment used within the area source is only subject to Condition 42.
- 40.f. For any affected source subject to the provisions of this subpart and another Federal rule, the permittee may elect to comply only with the more stringent provisions of the applicable subparts. The permittee must consider all provisions of the rules, including monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting. The permittee must identify the affected source and provisions with which the permittee will comply in their Notification of Compliance Status required under 40 CFR §63.11124. The permittee also must demonstrate in their Notification of Compliance Status that each provision with which the permittee will comply is at least as stringent as the otherwise applicable requirements in this subpart. The permittee is responsible for making accurate determinations concerning the more stringent provisions, and noncompliance with this rule is not excused if it is later determined that their determination was in error, and, as a result, the permittee is violating this subpart. Compliance with this rule is the permittee's responsibility and the Notification of Compliance Status does not alter or affect that

- responsibility.
[40 CFR 63.11111]
41. Applicable Requirement: The permittee of an affected source under this subpart must comply with the requirements of Condition 41.a. and b.
- 41.a. The permittee must, at all times, operate and maintain any affected source, including associated air pollution control equipment and monitoring equipment, in a manner consistent with safety and good air pollution control practices for minimizing emissions. Determination of whether such operation and maintenance procedures are being used will be based on information available to the Administrator which may include, but is not limited to, monitoring results, review of operation and maintenance procedures, review of operation and maintenance records, and inspection of the source.
- 41.b. The permittee must keep applicable records and submit reports as specified in Condition 43.a and 44.
[40 CFR 63.11115]
42. Applicable Requirement: Requirements for facilities with monthly throughput of less than 10,000 gallons of gasoline.
- 42.a. The permittee must not allow gasoline to be handled in a manner that would result in vapor releases to the atmosphere for extended periods of time. Measures to be taken include, but are not limited to, the following:
- 42.a.i. Minimize gasoline spills;
- 42.a.ii. Clean up spills as expeditiously as practicable;
- 42.a.iii. Cover all open gasoline containers and all gasoline storage tank fill-pipes with a gasketed seal when not in use;
- 42.a.iv. Minimize gasoline sent to open waste collection systems that collect and transport gasoline to reclamation and recycling devices, such as oil/water separators.
- 42.b. The permittee is not required to submit notifications or reports as specified in Condition 43, Condition 44, or 40 CFR 63 subpart A, but the permittee must have records available within 24 hours of a request by the Administrator to document the permittee's gasoline throughput.
- 42.c. The permittee must comply with the requirements of this subpart by the applicable dates specified in 40 CFR 63.11113.
- 42.d. Portable gasoline containers that meet the requirements of 40 CFR part 59, subpart F, are considered acceptable for compliance with Condition 42.a.iii.
[40 CFR 63.11116]
43. Recordkeeping Requirement:
- 43.a. The permittee of an affected source under this subpart must keep records as specified in Conditions 43.a.i. and ii.
- 43.a.i. Records of the occurrence and duration of each malfunction of operation (*i.e.*, process equipment) or the air pollution control and monitoring equipment.
- 43.a.ii. Records of actions taken during periods of malfunction to minimize emissions in accordance with Condition 41.a., including corrective actions to restore malfunctioning process and air pollution control and monitoring equipment to its normal or usual manner of operation.
[40 CFR 63.11125(d)]
44. Reporting Requirement: The permittee of an affected source under this subpart must report, by March 15 of each year, the number, duration, and a brief description of each type of malfunction which occurred during the previous calendar year and which caused or may have caused any applicable emission limitation to be exceeded. The report must also include a description of actions taken by the permittee during a malfunction of an affected source to minimize emissions in accordance with Condition 41.a., including actions taken to correct a malfunction. No report is necessary for a calendar year in which no malfunctions occurred. [40 CFR 63.11126(b)]

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

45. Applicable Requirement. Work Practice Requirements – The permittee must comply with the following requirements as stated in 40 CFR 63 Subpart ZZZZ – Table 2d:
- 45.a. Change oil and filter every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, or utilize an oil analysis program pursuant to Condition 46 to extend the specified oil change requirement;
 - 45.b. Inspect spark plugs every 1,000 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary; and
 - 45.c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.
- [40 CFR 63.6603(a), 40 CFR 63 Subpart ZZZZ - Table 2d]
46. Applicable Requirement. The permittee has the option of utilizing an oil analysis program in order to extend the specified oil change requirement in Condition 45.a. The oil analysis must be performed at the same frequency specified for changing the oil in Condition 45.a. The analysis program must at a minimum analyze the following three parameters: Total Acid Number, viscosity, and percent water content. The condemning limits for these parameters are as follows: Total Acid Number increases by more than 3.0 milligrams of potassium hydroxide (KOH) per gram from Total Acid Number of the oil when new; viscosity of the oil has changed by more than 20 percent from the viscosity of the oil when new; or percent water content (by volume) is greater than 0.5. If all of these condemning limits are not exceeded, the engine owner or operator is not required to change the oil. If any of the limits are exceeded, the permittee must change the oil within 2 business days of receiving the results of the analysis; if the engine is not in operation when the results of the analysis are received, the permittee must change the oil within 2 business days or before commencing operation, whichever is later. The permittee must keep records of the parameters that are analyzed as part of the program, the results of the analysis, and the oil changes for the engine. The analysis program must be part of the maintenance plan for the engine. [40 CFR 63.6625(j)]
47. Applicable Requirement. If an emergency engine is operating during an emergency and it is not possible to shut down the engine in order to perform the work practice requirements on the schedule required in Conditions 45.a. through 45.c, or if performing the work practice on the required schedule would otherwise pose an unacceptable risk under federal, state, or local law, the work practice can be delayed until the emergency is over or the unacceptable risk under federal, state, or local law has abated. The work practice should be performed as soon as practicable after the emergency has ended or the unacceptable risk under federal, state, or local law has abated. Sources must report any failure to perform the work practice on the schedule required and the federal, state or local law under which the risk was deemed unacceptable. [40 CFR 63.6603(a), 40 CFR 63 Subpart ZZZZ - Table 2d]
48. Applicable Requirement. During periods of startup the permittee must minimize the engine's time spent at idle and minimize the engine's startup time at startup to a period needed for appropriate and safe loading of the engine, not to exceed 30 minutes. [40 CFR 63.6625(h)]
49. Monitoring Requirement. The permittee must operate and maintain the stationary RICE according to the manufacturer's emission-related written instructions or develop their own maintenance plan which must provide to the extent practicable for the maintenance and operation of the engine in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions. The general duty to minimize emissions does not require the permittee to make any further efforts to reduce emissions if levels required by this standard have been achieved. Determination of whether such operation and maintenance procedures are being used will be based on information available to the LRAPA which may include, but is not limited to, monitoring results, review of operation and maintenance procedures, review of operation and maintenance records, and inspection of the source. [40 CFR 63.6605(b)]
50. Monitoring Requirement. The permittee must operate the emergency stationary RICE according to the requirements in Conditions 50.a. through 50.c. In order for the engine to be considered an emergency stationary

RICE under 40 CFR 63, subpart ZZZZ, any operation other than emergency operation, maintenance and testing, and operation in non-emergency situations for 50 hours per year, as described in Conditions 50.a. through 50.c., is prohibited. If the permittee does not operate the engine according to the requirements in Conditions 50.a. through 50.c., the engine will not be considered an emergency engine under this subpart and must meet all requirements for non-emergency engines. [40 CFR 63.6640(f)]

50.a. There is no time limit on the use of emergency stationary RICE in emergency situations. [40 CFR 63.440(f)(1)]

50.b. The permittee may operate the emergency stationary RICE for any combination of the purposes specified in Condition 50.b.i. for a maximum of 100 hours per calendar year. Any operation for non-emergency situations as allowed by Condition 50.c. counts as part of the 100 hours per calendar year allowed by this condition. [40 CFR 63.6640(f)(2)]

50.b.i. Emergency stationary RICE may be operated for maintenance checks and readiness testing, provided that the tests are recommended by federal, state or local government, the manufacturer, the vendor, the regional transmission organization or equivalent balancing authority and transmission operator, or the insurance company associated with the engine. The permittee may petition LRAPA for approval of additional hours to be used for maintenance checks and readiness testing, but a petition is not required if the owner or operator maintains records indicating that federal, state, or local standards require maintenance and testing of emergency RICE beyond 100 hours per calendar year. [40 CFR 63.6640(f)(2)(i)]

50.c. Emergency stationary ICE located at area sources may be operated for up to 50 hours per calendar year in non-emergency situations. The 50 hours of operation in non-emergency situations are counted as part of the 100 hours per calendar year for maintenance provided Condition 50.b. Except as provided in Condition 50.c.i., the 50 hours per year for non-emergency situations cannot be used for peak shaving or non-emergency demand response, or to generate income for a facility to an electric grid or otherwise supply power as part of a financial arrangement with another entity. [40 CFR 63.6640(f)(4)]

50.c.i. The 50 hours per year for non-emergency situations can be used to supply power as part of a financial arrangement with another entity if all of the following conditions are met: [40 CFR 63.6640(f)(4)(ii)]

50.c.i.A. The engine is dispatched by the local balancing authority or local transmission and distribution system operator. [40 CFR 63.6640(f)(4)(ii)(A)]

50.c.i.B. The dispatch is intended to mitigate local transmission and/or distribution limitations so as to avert potential voltage collapse or line overloads that could lead to the interruption of power supply in a local area or region. [40 CFR 63.6640(f)(4)(ii)(A)]

50.c.i.C. The dispatch follows reliability, emergency operation or similar protocols that follow specific NERC, regional, state, public utility commission or local standards or guidelines. [40 CFR 63.6640(f)(4)(ii)(A)]

50.c.i.D. The power is provided only to the facility itself or to support the local transmission and distribution system. [40 CFR 63.6640(f)(4)(ii)(A)]

50.c.i.E. The permittee identifies and records the entity that dispatches the engine and the specific NERC, regional, state, public utility commission or local standards or guidelines that are being followed for dispatching the engine. The local balancing authority or local transmission and distribution system operator may keep these records on behalf of the permittee. [40 CFR 63.6640(f)(4)(ii)(A)]

51. Recordkeeping Requirement. The permittee must keep the following records: [40 CFR 63.6655(a)]

51.a. A copy of each notification and report that the permittee submitted to comply with 40 CFR 63 Subpart ZZZZ, including all documentation supporting any Initial Notification or Notification of Compliance Status that the permittee submitted, according to the requirement in 40 CFR 63.10(b)(2)(xiv). [40 CFR 63.6655(f)(1)]

51.b. Records of the occurrence and duration of each malfunction of operation (*i.e.*, process equipment). [40 CFR 63.6655(f)(2)]

- 51.c. Records of actions taken during periods of malfunction to minimize emissions in accordance with §63.6605(b), including corrective actions to restore malfunctioning process equipment to its normal or usual manner of operation. [40 CFR 63.6655(f)(5)]
52. Recordkeeping Requirement. The permittee must keep the records required in Table 6 of 40 CFR 63 Subpart ZZZZ to show continuous compliance with each emission or operating limitation that applies to them. [40 CFR 63.6655(d)]
53. Recordkeeping Requirement. The permittee must keep records of the maintenance conducted on the stationary RICE in order to demonstrate that the permittee operated and maintained the stationary RICE according to their own maintenance plan. [40 CFR 63.6655(e)]
54. Recordkeeping Requirement. The permittee must keep records of the hours of operation of the engine that is recorded through the non-resettable hour meter. The permittee must document how many hours are spent for emergency operation, including what classified the operation as emergency and how many hours are spent for non-emergency operation. If the engine is used for the purposes specified in Condition 50.c.i., the permittee must keep records of the notification of the emergency situation, and the date, start time, and end time of engine operation for these purposes. [40 CFR 63.6655(f)]
55. Recordkeeping Requirement. If the permittee owns or operates an emergency stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 100 brake HP that operates for the purpose specified in Condition 50.c.i., you must submit an annual report according to the requirements in Conditions 55.a. through c.
- 55.a. The report must contain the following information:
- 55.a.i. Company name and address where the engine is located.
 - 55.a.ii. Date of the report and beginning and ending dates of the reporting period.
 - 55.a.iii. Engine site rating and model year.
 - 55.a.iv. Latitude and longitude of the engine in decimal degrees reported to the fifth decimal place.
 - 55.a.v. Hours spent for operation for the purpose specified in Condition 50.c.i., including the date, start time, and end time for engine operation for the purposes specified in Condition 50.c.i. The report must also identify the entity that dispatched the engine and the situation that necessitated the dispatch of the engine.
- 55.b. Annual reports for each calendar year must be submitted no later than March 31 of the following calendar year.
- 55.c. The annual report must be submitted electronically using the subpart specific reporting form in the Compliance and Emissions Data Reporting Interface (CEDRI) that is accessed through EPA's Central Data Exchange (CDX) (www.epa.gov/cdx). However, if the reporting form specific to this subpart is not available in CEDRI at the time that the report is due, the written report must be submitted to the Administrator at the appropriate address listed in 40 CFR 63.13.
[40 CFR 63.6650(h)]
56. Recordkeeping Requirement. In what form and how long must the permittee keep their records?
- 56.a. The permittee's records must be in a form suitable and readily available for expeditious review according to 40 CFR §63.10(b)(1).
- 56.b. As specified in 40 CFR §63.10(b)(1), the permittee must keep each record for 5 years following the date of each occurrence, measurement, maintenance, corrective action, report, or record.
- 56.c. The permittee must keep each record readily accessible in hard copy or electronic form for at least 5 years after the date of each occurrence, measurement, maintenance, corrective action, report, or record, according to 40 CFR §63.10(b)(1).
[40 CFR 66.6660]

PLANT SITE EMISSION LIMITS

57. Plant site emissions must not exceed the following annual limits. The annual plant site emission limits apply to

any 13-consecutive 4-week period for VOC and to any consecutive 12 calendar months for other pollutants:
 [LRAPA 42-0041]

Pollutant	Plant Site Emission Limit (tons/yr)	Unassigned Emissions (tons/yr)	Emission Reduction Credit (tons/yr)
PM	24	0	0
PM ₁₀	14	0	0
PM _{2.5}	9	0	0
SO ₂	NA	0	0
NO _x	39	0	0
CO	99	0	0
VOC	137	0	0
GHG	74,000	0	0

58. The permittee must perform calculations to monitor compliance with the PSELs other than VOC by the 14th working day of each month. Emissions for each 12-month rolling period, must not exceed the emission limits allowed by the permit. [LRAPA 42-0080 and OAR 340-218-0050(3)]
59. The permittee must demonstrate compliance with the VOC PSEL in Condition 57 by calculating emission factors for each bakery product type made. These emission factor(s) must be multiplied by the production of each corresponding product type(s) in tons. The equations to be used are: [LRAPA 42-0080 and OAR 340-218-0050(3)]

Emission Factor per Product Type Equation:

$$E_{i \text{ VOC EFi}} = 0.95Y_i + 0.0195t_i + 0.51S - 0.86t_s + 1.9$$

Where:

$E_{i \text{ VOC EFi}}$ = Emission factor in pounds of VOC per ton of product type

Y_i = initial baker's percent of yeast

t_i = total yeast action time in hours

S = final (spike) baker's percent

t_s = spiking time in hours

1.9 = conversion constant

and:

Uncontrolled VOC Emissions for Bread and Bun Lines (EU-3 and EU-4):

$$E_i = E_{i \text{ VOC EFi}} \times P_i$$

Controlled VOC Emissions for Bread Line (EU-6):

$$E_i = E_{i \text{ VOC EFi}} \times P_i \times (1 - CE/100)$$

Where:

E_i = VOC emissions per product type in pounds

$E_{i \text{ VOC EFi}}$ = Emission factor in pounds of VOC per ton of product type

P_i = Amount of dough per product type produced in tons

CE = Percent Control Efficiency of the RCO = 95% and verified in accordance with Condition 20.

60. Within fourteen working days of the end of each 4-week period the permittee must sum VOC emissions for that period and add the sum to the preceding twelve 4-week periods amounts to obtain the thirteen 4-week total for compliance comparison to the VOC PSEL in this permit. The formula is: [LRAPA 42-0080 and OAR 340-218-0050(3)]

$$E = [\sum (E_i) (P_i) \times (1 \text{ ton}/2000 \text{ lb})] + AI$$

Where:

E = VOC ton, preceding thirteen consecutive 4-week calendar year period

AI = Aggregate Insignificant Activity VOC emissions for 52 week period (1 ton)

61. The permittee must calculate the annual emissions, on a calendar year basis, for the emission units in the following table using the emission factors shown. These calculated calendar year emissions, when added to VOC emissions from Condition 60, must not cause the PSELs of Condition 57 to be exceeded. [LRAPA 42-0080 and OAR 340-218-0050(3)]

EU ID	Emission Unit	Pollutant	Throughput/yr	Emission Factor ^(a)	Emission Factor Verification Testing
EU-2 EU-3 EU-4 EU-6	Natural gas-combustion emissions resulting from baking ovens, an oil heater and a RCO ^(b)	PM	Natural Gas (therms/yr)	0.00025 lb/therm	No
		PM ₁₀		0.00025 lb/therm	
		PM _{2.5}		0.00025 lb/therm	
		CO		0.0084 lb/therm	
		NO _x		0.01 lb/therm	
		VOC		0.00055 lb/therm	
		GHG (CO ₂ e)		0.0053 metric ton/therm	
EU-1A EU-1B	13 BulkFlour Silos	PM/PM ₁₀ /PM _{2.5}	4.6 tpy	None	No
AIA	GDF	VOC	Gasoline (gals/yr)	28.2 lb/1000 gallons	No

(a) The emission factors listed are not enforceable limits unless otherwise specified in this permit.

(b) Only the burning of natural gas in the RCO must be calculated using the emission factors for natural gas combustion. VOC emissions must be calculated using Conditions 59 and 60.

62. The permittee must maintain records of the information listed in the following table. These records must be used in the emission calculations and compliance demonstrations required by Conditions 57 through 61 and be made available for inspection upon request.

EU-ID	Emission Units/Process	Parameter/Item	Measurement Technique	Measurement Frequency
EU-3 EU-4 EU-6	VOCs from Bread Making	For each type of product (ex., bread, bun and roll) baked: 1. Quantity of dough produced (tons) 2. Initial baker's percent of yeast (Y _i)	Ingredient Amounts; Recipe for Product type; Weight of Dough	Per Product Type Produced

EU-ID	Emission Units/Process	Parameter/Item	Measurement Technique	Measurement Frequency
		3. Total yeast action time in hours (t_i) 4. Final (spike) baker's percent of yeast (S) 5. Spiking time in hours (t_s)		
EU-2 EU-3 EU-4 EU-6	Natural gas-combustion emissions resulting from baking ovens, an oil heater and a RCO	Natural Gas Used (therms)	Utility Bill Amount	Monthly
AIA	GDF	Gasoline Used (gallons)	Purchased Amount	Each Delivery and Monthly

63. The permittee must maintain records of the information listed in Condition 62 and the following items on site, and make all records available for inspection upon a request by an LRAPA representative: [LRAPA 34-016]
- 63.a. The permittee must maintain records of all information and calculations used to demonstrate compliance with Condition 57;
 - 63.b. The permittee must maintain a log of complaints received and subsequent remedial action.

GENERAL TESTING REQUIREMENTS

64. Unless otherwise specified in this permit, the permittee must conduct all testing in accordance with the DEQ's *Source Sampling Manual*. [LRAPA 35-0120 and LRAPA 35-0140]
- 64.a. Unless otherwise specified by a state of federal regulation, the permittee must submit a source test plan to LRAPA at least 45 days prior to the date of the test. The test plan must be prepared in accordance with the DEQ's *Source Sampling Manual* and address any planned variations or alternatives to the prescribed test method. The permittee should be aware that if significant variations are requested, in may require more than 45 days for LRAPA to grant approval and may require EPA approval in addition to approval by LRAPA. [LRAPA 35-0140]
 - 64.b. Only regular operating staff may adjust the processes or emission control device parameters during a compliance source test and within two (2) hours prior to the tests. Any operating adjustments made during a compliance source test, which are a result of consultation during the tests with source testing personnel, equipment vendors, or consultants, may render the source test invalid.
 - 64.c. Unless other specified by permit condition or LRAPA approved source test plan, all compliance source tests must be performed as follows:
 - 64.c.i. At least 90% of the design capacity for new or modified equipment;
 - 64.c.ii. At least 90% of the normal maximum operating rate for existing equipment. For purpose of this permit, the normal maximum operating rate is defined as the 90th percentile of the average hourly operating rates during a 12-month period immediately preceding the source test. Data supporting the normal maximum operating rate must be included with the source test report.
 - 64.d. Each source test must consist of at least three (3) test runs and the emissions results must be reported as the arithmetic average of all valid test runs. If for reasons beyond the control of the permittee a test run is invalid, LRAPA may accept two (2) test runs for demonstrating compliance with the emission limit or standard.
 - 64.e. Source test reports prepared in accordance with DEQ's *Source Sampling Manual* must be submitted to LRAPA within 60 days of completing any required source test, unless a different time period is approved in the source test plan submitted prior to the source test [LRAPA 35-0120 and OAR 340-218-0050(3)(a)(B) & (C)].

GENERAL MONITORING AND RECORDKEEPING REQUIREMENTS

General Monitoring Requirements:

65. The permittee must submit and follow an LRAPA-approved Operation and Maintenance (O&M) plan and schedule. The plan must be updated as necessary and submitted at least annually to LRAPA. [LRAPA 32-007]
66. The permittee must not knowingly render inaccurate any required monitoring device or method. [OAR 340-218-0050(3)(a)(E)]
67. Methods used to determine actual emissions for fee purposes must also be used for compliance determination and can be no less rigorous than the requirements of OAR 340-218-0080. [OAR 340-218-0050(3)(a)(F)]
68. Monitoring requirements must commence on the date of permit issuance unless otherwise specified in the permit or an applicable requirement. [OAR 340-218-0050(3)(a)(G)]

General Recordkeeping Requirements

69. The permittee must maintain the following general records of testing and monitoring required by this permit: [OAR 340-218-0050(3)(b)(A)]
 - 69.a. The date, place as defined in the permit, and time of sampling or measurements;
 - 69.b. The date(s) analyses were performed;
 - 69.c. The company or entity that performed the analyses;
 - 69.d. The analytical techniques or methods used;
 - 69.e. The results of such analyses;
 - 69.f. The operating conditions as existing at the time of sampling or measurement; and
 - 69.g. The records of quality assurance for continuous monitoring systems (including but not limited to quality control activities, audits, calibration drift checks).
70. Unless otherwise specified by permit condition, the permittee must make every effort to maintain 100 percent of the records required by the permit. If information is not obtained or recorded for legitimate reasons (e.g., the monitor or data acquisition system malfunctions due to a power outage), the missing record(s) will not be considered a permit deviation provided the amount of data lost does not exceed 10% of the averaging periods in a reporting period or 10% of the total operating hours in a reporting period, if no averaging time is specified. Upon discovering that a required record is missing, the permittee must document the reason for the missing record. In addition, any missing record that can be recovered from other available information will not be considered a missing record. [LRAPA 34-016, and 340-218-0050(3)(b)]
71. Recordkeeping requirements must commence on the date of permit issuance unless otherwise specified in the permit or an applicable requirement. [OAR 340-218-0050(3)(b)(C)]
72. Unless otherwise specified, the permittee must retain records of all required monitoring data and support information for a period of at least five (5) years from the date of the monitoring sample, measurement, report, or application. Support information includes all calibration and maintenance records and all original strip-chart recordings (or other original data) for continuous monitoring instrumentation, and copies of all reports required by the permit. All existing records required by the previous Air Contaminant Discharge Permit or LRAPA Title V Operating Permit must also be retained for five (5) years from the date of the monitoring sample, measurement, report, or application. [OAR 340-218-0050(3)(b)(B)]

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

General Reporting Requirements

73. Excess Emissions Reporting: The permittee must report all excess emissions as follows: [LRAPA Title 36]
- 73.a. Immediately (within 1 hour of the event) notify LRAPA of an excess emission event by phone, e-mail, or facsimile; and
 - 73.b. Within 15 days of the excess emissions event, submit a written report that contains the following information: [LRAPA 36-025(1)]
 - 73.b.i. The date and time of the beginning of the excess emissions event and the duration or best estimate of the time until return to normal operation;
 - 73.b.ii. The date and time the permittee notified LRAPA of the event;
 - 73.b.iii. The equipment involved;
 - 73.b.iv. Whether the event occurred during planned startup, planned shutdown, scheduled maintenance, or as a result of a breakdown, malfunction, or emergency;
 - 73.b.v. Steps taken to mitigate emissions and corrective action taken, including whether the approved procedures for a planned startup, shutdown, or maintenance activity were followed;
 - 73.b.vi. The magnitude and duration of each occurrence of excess emissions during the course of an event and the increase over normal rates or concentrations as determined by continuous monitoring or best estimate (supported by operating data and calculations);
 - 73.b.vii. The final resolution of the cause of the excess emissions; and
 - 73.b.viii. Where applicable, evidence supporting any claim that emissions in excess of technology-based limits were due to any emergency pursuant to LRAPA 36-040.
 - 73.c. In the event of any excess emissions which are of a nature that could endanger public health and occur during non-business hours, weekends, or holidays, the permittee must immediately notify LRAPA by calling the Oregon Emergency Response System (OERs). The current number is 1-800-452-0311.
 - 73.d. If startups, shutdowns, or scheduled maintenance may result in excess emissions, the permittee must submit startup, shutdown, or scheduled maintenance procedures used to minimize excess emissions to LRAPA for prior authorization, as required LRAPA 36-010 and 36-015. New or modified procedures must be received by LRAPA in writing at least 72 hours prior to the first occurrence of the excess emission event. The permittee must abide by the approved procedures and have a copy available at all times.
 - 73.e. The permittee must notify LRAPA of planned startup/shutdown or scheduled maintenance events.
 - 73.f. The permittee must continue to maintain a log of all excess emissions in accordance with LRAPA 36-025(3). However, the permittee is not required to submit the detailed log with the semi-annual and annual monitoring reports. The permittee is only required to submit a brief summary listing the date, time, and the affected emissions units for each excess emission that occurred during the reporting period. [OAR 340-218-0050(3)(c)]
74. Permit Deviations Reporting: The permittee must promptly report deviations from permit requirements that do not cause excess emissions, including those attributable to upset conditions, as defined in the permit, the probable cause of such deviations, and any corrective actions or preventive measures taken. "Prompt" means within 15 days of the deviation. Deviations that cause excess emissions, as specified in LRAPA Title 36 must be reported in accordance with Condition 73.
75. All required reports must be certified by a responsible official consistent with OAR 340-218-0040(5). [OAR 340-218-0050(3)(c)(D)]
76. Greenhouse Gas Registration and Reporting: If the calendar year emission rate of greenhouse gases (CO_{2e}) is greater than or equal to 2,756 tons (2,500 metric tons including both biogenic and anthropogenic), the permittee must register and report its greenhouse gas emissions with LRAPA in accordance with OAR 340-215. The greenhouse gas report must be certified by the responsible official consistent with OAR 340-218-0040(5). [OAR 340-215-0040]
77. Reporting requirements must commence on the date of permit issuance unless otherwise specified in the permit. [OAR 340-218-0050(3)(c)(E)]

Addresses of regulatory agencies are the following, unless otherwise instructed:

LRAPA
1010 Main Street
Springfield, OR 97477

Part 70 Operating Permit Program
U.S. EPA Region 10
Mail Stop: OAW-150
1200 Sixth Avenue, Suite 155
Seattle, WA 98101

Semi-annual and Annual Reports

78. The permittee must submit three (3) copies of reports of any required monitoring at least every 6 months, completed on forms approved by LRAPA. Six (6) month periods are January 1 to June 30, and July 1 to December 31. One copy of the report must be submitted to the EPA and two copies to the LRAPA office. All instances of deviations from permit requirements must be clearly identified in such reports: [OAR 340-218-0050(3)(c)(A) and 340-218-0080(6)(d)]
- 78.a. The first semi-annual report is due on July 30 and must include the semi-annual compliance certification. [OAR 340-218-0080]
- 78.b. The annual report is due on February 15 and must consist of the following:
- 78.b.i. The emission fee report; [OAR 340-220-0100]
- 78.b.ii. A summary of the excess emissions upset log; [LRAPA 36-025]
- 78.b.iii. The second semi-annual compliance certification; and [OAR 340-218-0080]
- 78.b.iv. A copy of the current O&M Plan. [OAR 340-218-0080]
- 78.b.v. If applicable, the annual certification that the risk management plan is being properly implemented (LRAPA 44-0230). [OAR 340-218-0080(7)]
- 78.b.vi. The annual report must also include annual greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in accordance with OAR 340 Division 215. [OAR 340-215-0010(2) and 340-215-0040]
79. The semi-annual compliance certification must include the following (provided that the identification of applicable information may cross-reference the permit or previous reports, as applicable): [OAR 340-218-0080(6)(c)]
- 79.a. The identification of each term or condition of the permit that is the basis of the certification;
- 79.b. The identification of the method(s) or other means used by the permittee for determining the compliance status with each term and condition during the certification period, and whether such methods or other means provide continuous or intermittent data. Such methods and other means must include, at a minimum, the methods and means required under OAR 340-218-0050(3). *Note: Certification of compliance with the monitoring conditions in the permit is sufficient to meet this requirement, except when the permittee must certify compliance with new applicable requirements that are incorporated by reference. When certifying compliance with new applicable requirements that are incorporated by reference, the permittee must provide the information required by this condition. If necessary, the permittee also must identify any other material information that must be included in the certification to comply with Section 113(c)(2) of the FCAA, which prohibits knowingly making a false certification or omitting material information;*
- 79.c. The status of compliance with terms and conditions of the permit for the period covered by the certification, including whether compliance during the period was continuous or intermittent. The certification must be based on the method or means designated in Condition 79.b of this rule. The certification must identify each deviation and take it into account in the compliance certification. The certification must also identify as possible exceptions to compliance any periods during which compliance is required and in which an excursion or exceedance, as defined under LRAPA Title 12, occurred; and
- 79.d. Such other facts as LRAPA may require, to determine the compliance status of the source.
80. Notwithstanding any other provision contained in any applicable requirement, the permittee may use monitoring as required under OAR 340-218-0050(3) and incorporated into the permit, in addition to any specified compliance methods, for the purpose of submitting compliance certifications. [OAR 340-218-0080(6)(e)]

EMISSION FEES

81. Emission fees will be based on the Plant Site Emission Limit, unless the permittee elects to report actual emission for one or more permitted processes/pollutants. [LRAPA 34-180 and OAR 340-220-0090]

NON-APPLICABLE REQUIREMENTS

82. No state or federal air quality requirements were determined to be not applicable to this facility upon review. [OAR 340-218-0110]

Rule citation	Summary	Reason for not being applicable
Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable

GENERAL CONDITIONS

G1. General Provision

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

G2. Reference Materials

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

- a. Source Sampling Manual; April 16, 2015 - State Implementation Plan Volume 3, Appendix A4;
- b. Continuous Monitoring Manual; April 16, 2015 - State Implementation Plan Volume 3, Appendix A6; and
- c. All state and federal regulations as in effect on the date of issuance of this permit.

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

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

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

- a. The permittee must comply with all conditions of the federal operating permit. Any permit condition noncompliance constitutes a violation of the Federal Clean Air Act and/or state rules and is grounds for enforcement action; for permit termination, revocation and re-issuance, or modification; or for denial of a permit renewal application. Any noncompliance with a permit condition specifically designated as enforceable only by the state constitutes a violation of state rules only and is grounds for enforcement action; for permit termination, revocation and re-issuance, or modification; or for denial of a permit renewal application.
- b. Any schedule of compliance for applicable requirements with which the source is not in compliance at the time of permit issuance must be supplemental to, and must not sanction noncompliance with the applicable requirements on which it is based.
- c. For applicable requirements that will become effective during the permit term, the source must meet such requirements on a timely basis unless a more detailed schedule is expressly required by the applicable requirement.

G5. Masking Emissions:

The permittee must not install or use any device or other means designed to mask the emission of an air contaminant that causes or is likely to cause detriment to health, safety, or welfare of any person or otherwise violate any other regulation or requirement. [LRAPA 49-040] This condition is enforceable only by LRAPA.

G6. Credible Evidence

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

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

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

G8. Open Burning [LRAPA Title 47]

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

G9. Asbestos [40 CFR Part 61, Subpart M (federally enforceable), OAR 340-248-0200 through 340-248-0280, and LRAPA 43-015 (LRAPA-only enforceable)]

The permittee must comply with OAR 340-248-0200 through 340-248-0280, LRAPA 43-015, and 40 CFR Part 61, Subpart M when conducting any renovation or demolition activities at the facility.

G10. Stratospheric Ozone and Climate Protection [40 CFR 82 Subpart F, LRAPA 32-080]

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

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

- a. Compliance with the conditions of the permit must be deemed compliance with any applicable requirements as of the date of permit issuance provided that:
 - i. such applicable requirements are included and are specifically identified in the permit, or
 - ii. LRAPA, in acting on the permit application or revision, determines in writing that other requirements specifically identified are not applicable to the source, and the permit includes the determination or a concise summary thereof.
- b. Nothing in this rule or in any federal operating permit must alter or affect the following:
 - i. the provisions of ORS 468.115 (enforcement in cases of emergency) and ORS 468.035 (function of department);
 - ii. the liability of an owner or operator of a source for any violation of applicable requirements prior to or at the time of permit issuance;
 - iii. the applicable requirements of the national acid rain program, consistent with Condition 408(a) of the FCAA; or
 - iv. the ability of LRAPA to obtain information from a source pursuant to ORS 468.095 (investigatory authority, entry on premises, status of records).

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

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

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

- a. Enter upon the permittee's premises where a Title V operating permit program source is located or emissions-related activity is conducted, or where records must be kept under the conditions of the permit;
- b. Have access to and copy, at reasonable times, any records that must be kept under conditions of the permit;
- c. Inspect, at reasonable times, any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and air pollution control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under the permit; and
- d. As authorized by the FCAA or LRAPA rules, sample or monitor, at reasonable times, substances or parameters, for the purposes of assuring compliance with the permit or applicable requirements.

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

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

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

- a. The permittee must monitor for, and record, any off-permit change to the source that:
 - i. Is not addressed or prohibited by the permit;
 - ii. Is not a Title I modification;
 - iii. Is not subject to any requirements under Title IV of the FCAA;
 - iv. Meets all applicable requirements;
 - v. Does not violate any existing permit term or condition; and
 - vi. May result in emissions of regulated air pollutants subject to an applicable requirement but not otherwise regulated under this permit or may result in insignificant changes as defined in LRAPA Title 12.
- b. A contemporaneous notification, if required under OAR 340-218-0140(2)(b), must be submitted to LRAPA and the EPA.

- c. The permittee must keep a record describing off-permit changes made at the facility that result in emissions of a regulated air pollutant subject to an applicable requirement, but not otherwise regulated under the permit, and the emissions resulting from those off-permit changes.
- d. The permit shield of Condition G11 must not extend to off-permit changes.

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

- a. The permittee must monitor for, and record, any Section 502(b)(10) change to the source, which is defined as a change that would contravene an express permit term but would not:
 - i. Violate an applicable requirement;
 - ii. Contravene a federally enforceable permit term or condition that is a monitoring, recordkeeping, reporting, or compliance certification requirement; or
 - iii. Be a Title I modification.
- b. A minimum 7-day advance notification must be submitted to LRAPA and the EPA in accordance with OAR 340-218-0140(3)(b).
- c. The permit shield of Condition G11 must not extend to Section 502(b)(10) changes.

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

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

- a. Legal change of the registered name of the company with the Corporations Division of the State of Oregon, or
- b. Sale or exchange of the activity or facility.

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

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

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

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

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

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

G20. Construction/Operation Modification [OAR 340-218-0190]

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

G21. New Source Review Modification [LRAPA Title 38]

No permittee must construct or make modifications required to be reviewed under New Source Review (LRAPA 38-001) without receiving an Air Contaminant Discharge Permit (ACDP) (LRAPA 34-010) and having satisfied the requirements of LRAPA Title 38.

G22. Need to Halt or Reduce Activity Not a Defense [OAR 340-218-0050(6)(b)]

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

G23. Duty to Provide Information [OAR 340-218-0050(6)(e) and LRAPA 34-015]

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

G24. Reopening for Cause [OAR 340-218-0050(6)(c) and 340-218-020]

- a. The permit may be modified, revoked, reopened and reissued, or terminated for cause as determined by LRAPA.
- b. A permit must be reopened and revised under any of the circumstances listed in OAR 340-218-0200(1)(a).
- c. Proceedings to reopen and reissue a permit must follow the same procedures as apply to initial permit issuance and must affect only those parts of the permit for which cause to reopen exists.

G25. Severability Clause [OAR 340-218-0050(5)]

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

G26. Permit Renewal and Expiration [OAR 340-218-0040(1)(a)(D) and 340-218-0130]

- a. This permit must expire at the end of its term, unless a timely and complete renewal application is submitted as described below. Permit expiration terminates the permittee's right to operate.
- b. Applications for renewal must be submitted at least 12 months before the expiration of this permit, unless LRAPA requests an earlier submittal. If more than 12 months is required to process a permit renewal application, LRAPA must provide no less than six (6) months for the owner or operator to prepare an application.
- c. Provided the permittee submits a timely and complete renewal application, this permit must remain in effect until final action has been taken on the renewal application to issue or deny the permit.

G27. Permit Transference [OAR 340-218-0150(1)(d)]

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

G28. Property Rights [340-218-0050(6)(d)]

The permit does not convey any property rights in either real or personal property, or any exclusive privileges, nor does it authorize any injury to private property or any invasion of personal rights, nor any infringement of federal, state, or local laws or regulations, except as provided in OAR 340-218-0110.

G29. Permit Availability [LRAPA 34-015 and 340-218-0120(2)]

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

ALL INQUIRIES SHOULD BE DIRECTED TO:

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