



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

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:
McFarland Cascade Pole and Lumber Company
90049 Highway 99 North
Eugene, Oregon 97402

Information Relied Upon
Application Number: 65301
Date Received: 07/24/19


Land Use Compatibility Statement:
From: City of Eugene
Dated: February 27, 1998

Mailing Address:
PO Box 1496
Tacoma, Washington 98401-1496

Fee Basis (Title 37, Table 1):
Title 37, Table 1:
Part B: 73 –
 Wood Preserving
Part C: 3 –
 Source electing to maintain source's baseline
 emission rate, or netting basis
Part C: 4 – Source requesting a PSEL greater than the
 SER for a regulated pollutant

Permit Number: 205108
Permit Type: Standard
Primary SIC: 2491- Wood Preserving
Secondary SIC: 4961-Fuel Burning Equipment
Date Issued: November 10, 2020
Expiration Date: November 10, 2025

Permitted Sources:
4 Retorts
1 Boiler (natural gas-fired w/ No.2 oil backup)
Fugitive Emission Sources

Issued
By: 
Merlyn L. Hough, Director

Effective
Date: November 10, 2020

Permitted Activities

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

Emission Unit Description

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

Emission Unit	Control Equipment
Oil-based Wood Preserving including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4 Retorts • Storage and Work Tanks • Fugitive Sources 	Filter Fiber Bed
Boiler (14.7 MMBtu/hr) – Gas-Fired with No. 2 Oil Backup	None

Emission Limits and Standards

3. The total emissions from the wood treatment operation must not exceed the 12-month rolling limits below: [LRAPA 42-0041(1)]

Annual (12-month rolling) PSEL
(Tons/year)

	PM	PM ₁₀	PM _{2.5}	NO _x	SO ₂	CO	VOC	GHG
PSEL	24	14	9	39	39	99	59	74,000

Production Limits

4. The permittee must not treat more than 6,000,000 cubic feet of product for each 12-month rolling period or exceed 2,400 charges for each 12-month rolling period. [LRAPA 34-016 and 42-0080]
5. The permittee must not allow more than two (2) retort door openings in any 60-minute period. [LRAPA 32-007]
6. The sulfur content of the No. 2 fuel oil combusted in the boiler must not exceed 0.5%. [LRAPA 32-065(2)(b)]

General Emission Limitations

7. The permittee must not emit or allow to be emitted any visible emissions to equal or exceed an average of 20 percent opacity for a period or periods aggregating more than three (3) minutes in any one (1). [LRAPA 32-010 (3)]

8. Particulate emissions must not exceed 0.14 grains per dry standard cubic foot (dscf) from any fuel burning equipment constructed or modified after June 1, 1970, but prior to April 16, 2015, corrected to 50% excess air. [LRAPA 32-030(1)(b) and (3)]
9. For sources other than fuel burning equipment, refuse burning equipment and fugitive emissions, the permittee must not cause, suffer, allow, or permit particulate matter emissions from any air contaminant source installed, constructed or modified on or after June 1, 1970 but prior to April 16, 2015 in excess of 0.14 grains per dry standard cubic foot if there are no representative compliance source test results. [LRAPA 32-015(2)(b)(B)]
10. The permittee must not cause, suffer, allow or permit any materials to be handled, transported, or stored; or a building, its appurtenances, or a road to be used, constructed, altered, repaired or demolished; or any equipment to be operated, without taking reasonable precautions to prevent particulate matter from becoming airborne. Such reasonable precautions must include, but are not limited to the following: [LRAPA 48-015(1)]
 - 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;
 - b. Application of water or other suitable chemicals on unpaved roads, materials stockpiles, and other surfaces which can create airborne dusts;
 - 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;
 - d. Installation and use of hoods, fans, and fabric filters to enclose and vent the handling of dusty materials;
 - e. Adequate containment during sandblasting or other similar operations;
 - f. The covering of moving, open bodied trucks transporting materials likely to become airborne;
 - g. The prompt removal from paved streets of earth or other material which does or may become airborne.

New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) and National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NEHSAP) Requirements

NSPS – Small Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units – Subpart Dc

11. The permittee must comply with the New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) for Small Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units at 40 CFR Part 60 Subpart Dc (§§ 60.40c & 60.48c), which applies to the boiler. [LRAPA 32-065(2)(b), LRAPA 46-554, 40 CFR 60.42c(d)]
12. The permittee must not combust oil that contains greater than 0.5 weight percent sulfur. The requirements of this rule include, but may not be limited to, record keeping of fuel usage and semi-annual reporting in accordance with §60.48c. [LRAPA 32-065(2)(b), LRAPA 46-554, 40 CFR 60.42c(d)]
13. The permittee must keep records and submit semi-annual reports for periods for which oil was burned that include the following information: [40 CFR 60.48c(f) and (g)(2)]
 - a. Records of fuel supplier certifications for distillate oil that include: [40 CFR 60.48c(f)]

- i. The name of the oil supplier;
- ii. A statement from the oil supplier that the oil complies with the specifications under the definition of distillate oil in 40 CFR 60.41c; and
- iii. A certification statement signed by the permittee that the records of fuel supplier certification submitted represent all of the fuel combusted during the reporting period.

NESHAP – Wood Preserving Area Sources – Subpart QQQQQQ

14. The permittee that uses pressure treatment process with any wood preservative containing chromium, arsenic, dioxins, or methylene chloride at a new or existing area source, the preservative must be applied to the wood product inside a retort or similarly enclosed vessel. [40 CFR 63.11430(a)]
15. The permittee must prepare and operate according to a management practice plan to minimize air emissions from: the preservative treatment of wood, associated storage, handling and transfer of operations of treated wood and preservatives. The permittee may use their written standard operating procedures to meet the requirements for a management practice plan if it includes the minimum activities required for a management practice plan. The management practice plan must include, but is not limited to, the following: [40 CFR 63.11430(c)(1) through (8)]
 - a. Minimize preservative usage;
 - b. Maintain records on the type of treatment process and types and amounts of wood preservatives used at the facility;
 - c. For the pressure treatment process, maintain charge records identifying pressure reading(s) inside the retorts (or similarly enclosed vessel);
 - d. For the thermal treatment process, maintain records that the air scavenging system is in place and operated properly during the treatment process;
 - e. Store treated wood product on drip pads or in a primary containment area to convey preservative drippage to a collection system until drippage has ceased;
 - f. For the pressure treatment process, fully drain the retort to the extent practicable, prior to opening the retort door;
 - g. Promptly collect any spills; and
 - h. Perform relevant corrective actions or preventative measures in the event of a malfunction before resuming operations.
16. The permittee must comply with the requirements of the General Provision in 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart A, according to Table 1 to 40 CFR 63, Subpart QQQQQQ. [40 CFR 63.11432(a)]
17. The permittee must report any deviation from the requirements of 40 CFR 63, Subpart QQQQQQ within 30 days of the deviation. [40 CFR 63.11432(d)]

NESHAP – Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers Area Source – Subpart JJJJJJ

18. For the affected sources subject to the work practice standard or the management practices of a tune-up, and the permittee must conduct a performance tune-up according to 40 CFR 63.11223(b) and keep records as required by 40 CFR 63.11225(c) to demonstrate continuous compliance. The permittee must conduct the tune-up while burning the type of fuel (or fuels in the case of boilers that routinely burn two types of fuels at the same time) that provide the majority of the heat input to the boiler over the 12 months prior to the tune-up. [40 CFR 63.11223(a)]
19. Except as specified in 40 CFR 63.11223(c) through (f), the permittee must conduct a tune-up of

the boiler biennially to demonstrate continuous compliance as specified in 40 CFR 63.11223(b)(1) through (b)(7). Each biennial tune-up must be conducted no more than 25 months after the previous tune-up. For a new or reconstructed boiler, the first biennial tune-up must be no later than 25 months after the initial startup of the new or reconstructed boiler. [40 CFR 63.11223(b)]

- a. As applicable, inspect the burner, and clean or replace any components of the burner as necessary (the permittee may delay the burner inspection until the next scheduled unit shutdown, no to exceed 36 months from the previous inspection). Units that produce electricity for sale may delay the burner inspection until the first outage, not to exceed 36 months from the previous inspection. [40 CFR 63.11223(b)(1)]
 - b. Inspect the flame pattern, as applicable, and adjust the burner as necessary to optimize the flame pattern. The adjustment should be consistent with the manufacturer's specifications, if available. [40 CFR 63.11223(b)(2)]
 - c. Inspect the system controlling the air-to-fuel ratio, as applicable, and ensure that it is correctly calibrated and functioning properly (the permittee may delay the inspection until the next scheduled unit shutdown, not to exceed 36 months from the previous inspection). Units that produce electricity for sale may delay the inspection until the first outage, not to exceed 36 months from the previous inspection. [40 CFR 63.11223(b)(3)]
 - d. Optimize total emissions of carbon monoxide (CO). The optimization should be consistent with the manufacturer's specifications, if available, and with any nitrogen oxide (NO_x) requirement to which the unit is subject. [40 CFR 63.11223(b)(4)]
 - e. Measure the concentrations in the effluent stream of CO in parts per million, by volume, and oxygen in volume percent, before and after the adjustments are made (measurements may be either on a dry or wet basis, as long as it is the same basis before and after the adjustments are made). Measurements may be taken using a portable CO analyzer. [40 CFR 63.11223(b)(5)]
 - f. Maintain on-site and submit, if requested by the LRAPA, a report containing the information in paragraphs below: [40 CFR 63.11223(b)(6)]
 - i. The concentrations of CO in the effluent stream in parts per million, by volume, and oxygen in volume percent, measured at high fire or typical operating load, before and after the tune-up of the boiler.
 - ii. A description of any corrective actions taken as a part of the tune-up of the boiler.
 - iii. The type and amount of fuel used over the 12 months prior to the tune-up of the boiler, but only if the was physically and legally capable of using more than one type of fuel during that period. Units sharing a fuel meter may estimate the fuel use by each unit.
 - g. If the is not operating on the required date for a tune-up, the tune-up must be conducted within 30 days of startup. [40 CFR 63.11223(b)(7)]
20. The permittee must prepare, by March 1 of each year, and submit to LRAPA by March 15th each year, a biennial compliance report as follows: [40 CFR 63.11225(b)]
- a. Company name and address. [40 CFR 63.11225(b)(1)]
 - b. Statement by a responsible official, with the official's name, title, phone number, email address, and signature, certifying the truth, accuracy and completeness of the notification and a statement of whether the source has complied with all the relevant standards and other requirements of this subpart. The permittee notification must include the following certification(s) of compliance, as applicable, and signed by the responsible official: [40 CFR 63.11225(b)(2)]
 - i. "This facility complies with the requirements in 40 CFR 63.11223 to conduct a biennial

tune-up for the boiler.” [40 CFR 63.11225(b)(2)(i)]

- ii. For units that do not qualify for a statutory exemption as provided in section 129(g)(1) of the Clean Air Act: “No secondary materials that are solid waste were combusted in the any affected unit.” [40 CFR 63.11225(b)(2)(ii)]

21. The permittee must maintain the following records: [40 CFR 63.11225(c)]

- a. As required in 40 CFR 63.10(b)(2)(xiv), the permittee must keep a copy of each notification and report that the permittee submitted to comply with this subpart and all documentation supporting any Initial Notification or Notification of Compliance Status that the permittee submitted. [40 CFR 63.11225(c)(1)]
- b. The permittee must keep records to document conformance with the work practices, emission reduction measures, and management practices required by 40 CFR 63.11214 and 63.11223 as specified in Conditions i through iii. [40 CFR 63.11225(c)(2)]
 - i. Records must identify each boiler, the date of tune-up, the procedures followed for tune-up, and the manufacturer’s specifications to which the boiler was tuned. [40 CFR 63.11225(c)(2)(i)]
 - ii. For operating units that combust non-hazardous secondary materials that have been determined not to be solid waste pursuant to 40 CFR 241.3(b)(1), the permittee must keep a record which documents how the secondary material meets each of the legitimacy criteria under 40 CFR 241.3(d)(1). If the permittee combust a fuel that has been processed from a discarded non-hazardous secondary material pursuant to 40 CFR 241.3(b)(4), the permittee must keep records as to how the operations that produced the fuel satisfies the definition of processing in 40 CFR 241.2 and each of the legitimacy criteria in 40 CFR 241.3(d)(1). If the fuel received a non-waste determination pursuant to the petition process submitted under 40 CFR 241.3(c), the permittee must keep a record that documents how the fuel satisfies the requirements of the petition process. For operation units that combust non-hazardous secondary materials as fuel per 40 CFR 241.4, the permittee must keep records documenting that the materials is listed non-waste under 40 CFR 241.4(a). [40 CFR 63.11225(c)(2)(ii)]
 - iii. For each boiler required to conduct an energy assessment, the permittee must keep a copy of the energy assessment report. [40 CFR 63.11225(c)(2)(iii)]

22. The permittee’s records must be in a form suitable and readily available for expeditious review. The permittee must keep each record for 5 years following the date of each recorded action. The permittee must keep each record on-site or be accessible from a central location by computer or other means that instantly provide access at the site for at least 2 years after the date of each recorded action. The permittee may keep the records off site for the remaining 3 years. [40 CFR 63.11225(d)]

Monitoring and Recordkeeping Requirements

23. A record of the following data is required to be maintained for a period of at least five (5) years at the facility. [LRAPA 34-016 and 42-0080]

<u>Parameter</u>	<u>Minimum Recording Frequency</u>
(a) Date, time, type and quantity of material removed from the retorts	Daily
(b) Measured temperature of gas stream exiting condenser	Hourly
(c) Name, type and quantity used for all chemicals used in the wood treatment process	Annually
(d) Date and time of retort door openings	Per Opening
(e) Amount of natural gas combustion (cubic feet and/or MMBtu)	Monthly
(f) Amount of fuel oil combustion (gallons)	Daily
(g) Certification by supplier of sulfur content in oil	Per Delivery

Monthly Emission Estimations

24. **By the 20th of each month**, the permittee must estimate actual emissions to ensure compliance with the PSELs in Condition 3. Compliance with the PSELs are determined for each 12-month rolling period based on the following calculation for each pollutant, except GHGs:.. [LRAPA 34-016 and 35-0270]

$$E = \sum_{i=1}^{12} \frac{EF \cdot P_i}{2000}$$

where,

- E = Emissions in tons/year;
- Σ = Symbol representing "summation of";
- i = Month, beginning with the most recent, summing for 12 preceding, consecutive calendar months;
- EF = Pollutant emissions factor (see Condition 25);
- P = Process production or parameter (see Condition 23);

25. The permittee must use the following emission factors for calculating pollutant emissions, unless alternative emission factors are approved by LRAPA. The permittee may request or LRAPA may require using alternative emission factors provided they are based on actual test data or other documentation (e.g., AP-42 compilation of emission factors) that has been reviewed and approved by LRAPA. [LRAPA 34-160]

Emission Unit	Pollutant	Emission Factor (EF)	EF Units
Wood Treatment	VOC	0.0143	Lb/cubic feet
Boilers - Natural Gas	PM/PM10/P2.5	2.5	Lb/MM cubic feet
	SO2	1.7	Lb/MM cubic feet
	NOx	100	Lb/MM cubic feet
	CO	84	Lb/MM cubic feet
	VOC	5.5	Lb/MM cubic feet
Boilers –Fuel Oil	PM/PM10/P2.5	3.3/2.3/1.6	Lb/1000 gallons
	SO2	71	Lb/1000 gallons
	NOx	20	Lb/1000 gallons
	CO	5	Lb/1000 gallons
	VOC	0.2	Lb/1000 gallons

Reporting Requirements

26. An annual summary must be submitted that includes the following information. The report must be received **by March 15th of each year**. [LRAPA Title 34-016]

<u>Parameter</u>	<u>Units</u>
(a) Quantity of wood treated by each treatment chemical	Cubic Feet/year
(b) Amount and type of all chemicals used in the wood treatment process	Gallons/year
(c) Natural gas combustion	Cubic Feet/year
(d) Fuel oil combustion	Gallons/year
(e) Certification by supplier of sulfur content in oil	NA
(f) Certification of biennial boiler tune-ups required by Condition 20	NA

27. The annual summary must include greenhouse gases, if applicable, and as required by ODEQ OAR 340 Division 215. [OAR 340-215-0030]
28. In accordance with 40 CFR 60.48(c)(j), the permittee is required to submit semi-annual reports of the use of No. 2 oil for quarters when No. 2 oil is used. The semi-annual reports are to be postmarked by the 30th day following the end of the reporting period, and include the following information: [40 CFR 60.48(c)(j)]
- a. Calendar dates covered in the reporting period;
 - b. Records of fuel oil supplier certification that include;

- i. Name of oil supplier;
 - ii. Statement from the oil supplier that the oil complies with the specifications for fuel oil Nos. 1 or 2, as defined by the American Society for testing and Materials in ASTM D396-78, "Standard Specification for Fuel Oils"; and
 - iii. The sulfur content or maximum sulfur content of the oil.
- c. Certification statement signed by the permittee that the records of fuel supplier certification submitted represent all of the fuel combusted during reporting period.

Outdoor Burning

29. Outdoor burning is prohibited. [LRAPA Title 47]

Fee Schedule

30. In accordance with adopted regulations, the annual fees for Standard ACDP are due by 12/1 each year. [LRAPA 37-0066(2)]
31. Unless otherwise specified, notifications required by this permit must be reported to the following office:

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

Max
11/09/2020

Abbreviations and Acronyms

The following is a list of abbreviations and acronyms that may be used in this permit:

ACDP	Air Contaminant Discharge Permit	NSR	New Source Review
		O ₂	oxygen
ASTM	American Society for Testing and Materials	OAR	Oregon Administrative Rules
		ORS	Oregon Revised Statutes
AQMA	Air Quality Maintenance Area	O&M	operation and maintenance
calendar year	The 12-month period beginning January 1st and ending December 31st	Pb	lead
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations	PCD	pollution control device
CO	Carbon Monoxide	PM	particulate matter
CO _{2e}	Carbon dioxide equivalent	PM ₁₀	particulate matter less than 10 microns in size
DEQ	Oregon Department of Environmental Quality	PM _{2.5}	particulate matter less than 2.5 microns in size
dscf	dry standard cubic foot	ppm	part per million
EPA	US Environmental Protection Agency	PSD	Prevention of Significant Deterioration
EtO	Ethylene Oxide	PSEL	Plant Site Emission Limit
FCAA	Federal Clean Air Act	PTE	Potential to Emit
gal	gallon(s)	RACT	Reasonably Available Control Technology
GHG	Greenhouse gases	scf	standard cubic foot
gr/dscf	grains per dry standard cubic foot	SER	Significant Emission Rate
HAP	Hazardous Air Pollutant as defined by LRAPA Title 44	SIC	Standard Industrial Code
I&M	inspection and maintenance	SIP	State Implementation Plan
lb	pound(s)	SO ₂	sulfur dioxide
LRAPA	Lane Regional Air Protection Agency	Special Control Area	as defined in LRAPA Title 29
MM	million	VE	visible emissions
MMBtu	million British thermal units	VOC	volatile organic compound
NA	not applicable	year	A period consisting of any 12-consecutive calendar months
NESHAP	National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants		
NO _x	nitrogen oxides		
NPS	New Source Performance Standard		

GENERAL PERMIT CONDITIONS

General Conditions and Disclaimers

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

Performance Standards and Emission Limits

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

Excess Emissions: General Policy

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

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

Excess Emissions: Notification and Record-keeping

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

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

Excess Emissions: Scheduled Maintenance

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

Air Pollution Emergencies

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

Notification of Construction/Modification

- G20. The permittee must notify LRAPA in writing using an LRAPA "Notice of Intent to Construct" form,

or other permit application forms and obtain approval in accordance with LRAPA 34-010 and 34-034 through 34-038 before:

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

Notification of Name Change

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

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

Permit Renewal

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

Termination Conditions

- G26. This permit will be automatically terminated upon: [LRAPA 37-0082(2)]
- a. Issuance of a renewal or new ACDP for the same activity or operation;
 - b. Written request of the permittee, if LRAPA determines that a permit is no longer required;

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

Asbestos

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

[Revised 1/12/18]