



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:

Northwest Pipeline LLC
8907 NE 219th Street
Battle Ground, WA 98604

Information Relied Upon:

Application Number: 67071
Dated: March 11, 2021

Land Use Compatibility Statement:

From: City of Eugene
Dated: October 10, 2000

Plant Site Location:

Eugene Compressor Station
85166 North Hideaway Hills Road
Eugene, Oregon 97405

Fee Basis:

Title 37, Table 1:
B.75, All other sources not listed which would have actual emissions of 10 or more tons of any single criteria pollutant
C.4, All sources electing to maintain the source's netting basis

Permit Number: 205811

Permit Type: Standard

Primary SIC: 4922 Natural Gas Transmission

Secondary SIC: --

Date Renewed: [To be inserted]

Expiration Date: [To be inserted]

Permitted Sources:

1 Natural Gas-fired Turbine: Saturn T-1302, rated at 1340 hp
1 Natural Gas-fired Turbine: Saturn T-1310, rated at 1300 hp
Blow-down stack (enclosed flare)

DRAFT

Issued

By: _____
Steven A. Dietrich, Director

Effective

Date: _____

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 the permit. This specific listing of requirements, limitation and conditions does not relieve the permittee from complying with all other rules of Lane Regional Air Protection Agency (LRAPA).

Emission Unit Description

2. The emission units regulated by this permit are:

EU ID	Emission Unit Description	Control Device Description	PCD ID
EU-1	Solar Saturn T-1302: 1340 hp natural gas-fired combustion turbine	None	None
EU-2	Solar Saturn T-1310: 1300 hp natural gas-fired combustion turbine (portable)	None	None
EU-3	One (1) natural gas blowdown stack	None	None
Categorically Insignificant Activities			
CIA-1	One (1) natural gas-fired emergency generator, 237 hp,	None	None
CIA-2	One (1) natural gas-fired process heater, 0.125 MMBtu/hr	None	None

Plant Site Emission Limits (PSELs)

3. Total emissions from all sources located at the facility must not exceed the PSELs below. The PSELs apply to any consecutive 12 calendar month period. [LRAPA 42-0041, 42-0060]

Pollutant	PSEL (TPY)
PM	24
PM ₁₀	14
PM _{2.5}	9
CO	99
NO _x	39
GHG (as CO ₂ equiv.)	74,000

PSEL Monitoring and Compliance

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

$$E = \sum \frac{F \cdot EF}{2000}$$

where,

E = pollutant emissions (tons per year);

F = fuel combustion or process parameter for each emission unit (see PSEL Recordkeeping in Condition 29); and

EF = pollutant emission factor (see Condition 5).

5. The permittee must use the following emission factors for calculating pollutant emissions, unless alternative emission factors are approved by LRAPA. The permittee may request or LRAPA may

require using alternative emission factors provided they are based on actual test data or other documentation (e.g., AP-42 compilation of emission factors) that has been reviewed and approved by LRAPA. [LRAPA 34-016]

EU ID	Emission Unit Description	Pollutant	Emission Factor	
EU-1	Solar Saturn T-1302 Turbine	NO _x	2.79	lbs/hr
		CO	1.52	lbs/hr
		PM/PM ₁₀ /PM _{2.5}	6.73	lbs/MMscf
EU-2	Solar Saturn T-1310 Turbine	NO _x	1.86	lbs/hr
		CO	3.07	lbs/hr
		PM/PM ₁₀ /PM _{2.5}	6.73	lbs/MMscf
EU-3	Natural gas blowdown stack	NO _x	100	lbs/MMscf
		CO	84	lbs/MMscf
		PM/PM ₁₀ /PM _{2.5}	7.6	lbs/MMscf

- For GHGs, the permittee must register and report emissions in accordance with OAR 340-215, if required. [LRAPA 34-016]

General Emission Limitations

- The permittee must not emit or allow to be emitted any visible emissions or equal or exceed an average of 20 percent opacity for a period or periods aggregating more than three (3) minutes in any one (1) hour. [LRAPA 32-010(3)]
- For sources installed, constructed, or modified after June 1, 1970, but prior to April 16, 2015, the permittee must not cause, suffer, allow, or permit particulate matter emissions from any fuel burning equipment 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)]
- For fuel burning equipment sources installed, constructed, or modified after June 1, 1970, but prior to April 16, 2015, except solid fuel burning devices that have been certified under OAR 340-262-0500, the permittee must not cause, suffer, allow, or permit particulate matter emissions from any fuel burning equipment in excess of 0.14 grains per dry standard cubic foot if there are no representative compliance source test results. For fuel burning equipment that burns fuels other than wood, the emission results are corrected to 50% excess air. [LRAPA 32-030(1)(b) and (3)(b)]
- All facility processes and equipment must be operated and maintained at all times in a manner which minimizes air contaminant discharges. [LRAPA 32-005]

Emission Limitations Specific to EU-1

40 CFR 60 Subpart KKKK – Standards of Performance for Stationary Combustion Turbines

- Emissions of NO_x must be limited to no more than 150 ppm at 15 percent O₂ or 1,100 ng/J of useful output (8.7 lb/MWh). [40 CFR 60.4320(a) and 40 CFR 60 Subpart KKKK, Table 1]
- The permittee must not burn in the subject stationary combustion turbine any fuel which contains total potential sulfur emissions in excess of 26 ng SO₂/J (0.060 lb SO₂/MMBtu) heat input. [40 CFR 60.4330(a)(2)]

13. The permittee must operate and maintain the stationary combustion turbine, air pollution control equipment, and monitoring equipment in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practices for minimizing emissions at all times including during startup, shutdown, and malfunction. [40 CFR 60.4333(a)]
14. The permittee must perform annual performance tests in accordance with Condition 15 to demonstrate continuous compliance. If the NO_x emission result from the performance test is less than or equal to 75 percent of the NO_x emission limit for the turbine, the permittee may reduce the frequency of subsequent performance tests to once every 2 years (no more than 26 calendar months following the previous performance test). If the results of any subsequent performance test exceed 75 percent of the NO_x emission limit for the turbine, the permittee must resume annual performance tests. [40 CFR 60.4340(a)]
15. NO_x performance test methodology. [40 CFR 60.4400]
 - 15.a. The permittee must conduct NO_x performance tests on an annual basis (no more than 14 calendar months following the previous performance test). [40 CFR 60.4400(a)]
 - 15.a.i. There are two general methodologies that the permittee may use to conduct the performance tests. For each test run: [40 CFR 60.4400(a)(1)]
 - 15.a.i.1. Measure the NO_x concentration (in parts per million (ppm)), using EPA Method 7E or EPA Method 20 in appendix A of this part; or [40 CFR 60.4400(a)(1)(i)]
 - 15.a.i.2. Measure the NO_x and diluent gas concentrations, using either EPA Methods 7E and 3A, or EPA Method 20 in appendix A of this part. [40 CFR 60.4400(a)(1)(ii)]
 - 15.a.ii. Sampling traverse points for NO_x and (if applicable) diluent gas are to be selected following EPA Method 20 or EPA Method 1 (non-particulate procedures), and sampled for equal time intervals. The sampling must be performed with a traversing single-hole probe, or, if feasible, with a stationary multi-hole probe that samples each of the points sequentially. Alternatively, a multi-hole probe designed and documented to sample equal volumes from each hole may be used to sample simultaneously at the required points. [40 CFR 60.4400(a)(2)]
 - 15.a.iii. Notwithstanding Condition 15.a.ii, the permittee may test at fewer points than are specified in EPA Method 1 or EPA Method 20 in appendix A of this part if the following conditions are met: [40 CFR 60.4400(a)(3)]
 - 15.a.iii.1. The permittee may perform a stratification test for NO_x and diluent pursuant to: [40 CFR 60.4400(a)(3)(i)]
 - 15.a.iii.1.A. [Reserved], or [40 CFR 60.4400(a)(3)(i)(A)]
 - 15.a.iii.1.B. The procedures specified in section 6.5.6.1(a) through (e) of appendix A of 40 CFR 75. [40 CFR 60.4400(a)(3)(i)(B)]
 - 15.a.iii.2. Once the stratification sampling is completed, the permittee may use the following alternative sample point selection criteria for the performance test: [40 CFR 60.4400(a)(3)(ii)]
 - 15.a.iii.2.A. If each of the individual traverse point NO_x concentrations is within ±10 percent of the mean concentration for all traverse points, or the individual traverse point diluent concentrations differs by no more than ±5ppm or ±0.5 percent CO₂ (or O₂) from the mean for all traverse points, then the permittee may use three points (located either 16.7, 50.0 and 83.3 percent of the way across the stack or duct, or, for circular stacks or ducts greater than 2.4 meters (7.8 feet) in diameter, at 0.4, 1.2, and 2.0 meters from the wall). The three points must be located along the measurement line that exhibited the highest average

- NO_x concentration during the stratification test; or [40 CFR 60.4400(a)(3)(ii)(A)]
- 15.a.iii.2.B. For turbines with a NO_x standard greater than 15 ppm @ 15% O₂, the permittee may sample at a single point, located at least 1 meter from the stack wall or at the stack centroid if each of the individual traverse point NO_x concentrations is within ±5 percent of the mean concentration for all traverse points, or the individual traverse point diluent concentrations differs by no more than ±3ppm or ±0.3 percent CO₂ (or O₂) from the mean for all traverse points; [40 CFR 60.4400(a)(3)(ii)(B)]
- 15.b. The performance test must be done at any load condition within plus or minus 25 percent of 100 percent of peak load. The permittee may perform testing at the highest achievable load point, if at least 75 percent of peak load cannot be achieved in practice. The permittee must conduct three separate test runs for each performance test. The minimum time per run is 20 minutes. [40 CFR 60.4400(b)]
- 15.b.i. Compliance with the applicable emission limit in Condition 11 must be demonstrated at each tested load level. Compliance is achieved if the three-run arithmetic average NO_x emission rate at each tested level meets the applicable emission limit in §60.4320. [40 CFR 60.4400(b)(4)]
- 15.b.ii. The ambient temperature must be greater than 0 °F during the performance test. [40 CFR 60.4400(b)(6)]
16. For each affected unit that performs annual performance tests in accordance with Condition 14, the permittee must submit a written report of the results of each performance test before the close of business on the 60th day following the completion of the performance test. [40 CFR 60.4375(b)]
17. The permittee may elect not to monitor the total sulfur content of the fuel combusted in the turbine, if the fuel is demonstrated not to exceed potential sulfur emissions of 26 ng SO₂/J (0.060 lb SO₂/MMBtu) heat input for units located in continental areas. The permittee must use the following source of information to make the required demonstration: The fuel quality characteristics in a current, valid purchase contract, tariff sheet or transportation contract for the fuel, specifying that the total sulfur content for natural gas use in continental areas is 20 grains of sulfur or less per 100 standard cubic feet. [40 CFR 60.4365 and 40 CFR 60.4365(a)]
- 17.a. The permittee must conduct an initial performance test for SO₂, as required in 40 CFR 60.8. Subsequent SO₂ performance tests must be conducted on an annual basis (no more than 14 calendar months following the previous performance test). The permittee must conduct the performance test through the use of a current, valid purchase contract, tariff sheet, or transportation contract for the fuel specifying the maximum total sulfur content of all fuels combusted in the affected facility. [40 CFR 60.4415(a) and 40 CFR 60.4415(a)(1)]

Emission Limitations Specific to EU-2

40 CFR 60 Subpart GG – Standards of Performance for Stationary Gas Turbines

18. The permittee must not cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from any stationary gas turbine, any gases which contain nitrogen oxides in excess of:

$$\text{STD} = 0.0150 \frac{(14.4)}{Y} + F$$

where:

STD = allowable ISO corrected (if required as given in 40 CFR 60.335(b)(1)) NO_x emission concentration (percent by volume at 15 percent oxygen and on a dry basis);

Y = manufacturer's rated heat rate at manufacturer's rated peak load (kilojoules per watt hour), or actual measured heat rate based on lower heating value of fuel as measured at actual peak load for the facility. The value of Y must not exceed 14.4 kilojoules per watt hour; and
 F = NO_x emission allowance for fuel-bound nitrogen as defined in 40 CFR 60.332(a)(4). The use of F is optional and the permittee may accept an F-value of zero.
 [40 CFR 60.332(a)(2) and 40 CFR 60.332(a)(3)]

19. The permittee must maintain documentation of the original NO_x performance test used to demonstrate compliance with the emission limitation in Condition 18. The permittee must maintain documentation of any other performance tests conducted on this emission unit, including performance tests conducted at locations outside Lane County, Oregon. Documentation of these performance tests must be provided to LRAPA upon request. [LRAPA 32-007(1)]
20. The permittee must maintain documentation of maintenance performed on this emission unit, including maintenance conducted at locations outside Lane County, Oregon, including a description of the maintenance, the reason for the maintenance, the date(s) of the maintenance, and the person or organization performing the maintenance. Documentation of maintenance must be provided to LRAPA upon request. [LRAPA 32-007(1)]
21. The permittee must not burn in any stationary gas turbine any fuel which contains total sulfur in excess of 0.8 percent by weight (8000 ppmw). [40 CFR 60.333 and 40 CFR 60.333(b)]
22. The permittee may elect not to monitor the total sulfur content of the gaseous fuel combusted in the turbine, if the gaseous fuel is demonstrated to meet the definition of natural gas in 40 CFR 60.331(u), regardless of whether an existing custom schedule approved by LRAPA for subpart GG requires such monitoring. The permittee must use the following sources of information to make the required demonstration: The gas quality characteristics in a current, valid purchase contract, tariff sheet or transportation contract for the gaseous fuel, specifying that the maximum total sulfur content of the fuel is 20.0 grains/100 scf or less. [40 CFR 60.334(h)(3) and 40 CFR 60.334(h)(3)(i)]

Emission Limitations Specific to CIA-1

23. The permittee who owns or operates a stationary SI ICE with a maximum engine power greater than or equal to 75 KW (100 HP) must comply with the emission standards in Table 1 listed below: [40 CFR 60.4233(e) and 40 CFR 60 Subpart JJJJ, Table 1]

Table 1 to 40 CFR 60 Subpart JJJJ – NO_x, CO, and VOC Emission Standards for Stationary Emergency Engines > 25 HP

Engine Type and Fuel	Maximum Engine Power	Manufacture Date	Emission Standards					
			g/HP-hr			ppmvd at 15% O ₂		
			NO _x	CO	VOC	NO _x	CO	VOC
Emergency	HP≥130	1/1/2009	2.0	4.0	1.0	160	540	86

24. The permittee must operate and maintain stationary SI ICE that achieve the emission standards as required in 40 CFR 60.4233 over the entire life of the engine. [40 CFR 60.4234]
25. The permittee must operate the emergency stationary ICE according to the requirements in Condition 25.a. through b. In order for the engine to be considered an emergency stationary ICE under this subpart, any operation other than emergency operation and maintenance and testing, as described in Condition 25.a. through b., is prohibited. If the permittee does not operate the engine according to the requirements in Condition 25.a. through b., the engine will not be considered an emergency engine under this subpart and must meet all requirements for non-emergency engines. [40 CFR 60.4243(d)]

- 25.a. There is no time limit on the use of emergency stationary ICE in emergency situations. [40 CFR 60.4243(d)(1)]
- 25.b. The permittee may operate the emergency stationary ICE for any combination of the purposes specified in Condition 25.b.i. for a maximum of 100 hours per calendar year. [40 CFR 60.4243(d)(2)]
 - 25.b.i. Emergency stationary ICE may be operated for maintenance checks and readiness testing, provided that the tests are recommended by federal, state or local government, the manufacturer, the vendor, the regional transmission organization or equivalent balancing authority and transmission operator, or the insurance company associated with the engine. The permittee may petition LRAPA for approval of additional hours to be used for maintenance checks and readiness testing, but a petition is not required if the permittee maintains records indicating that federal, state, or local standards require maintenance and testing of emergency ICE beyond 100 hours per calendar year. [40 CFR 60.4243(d)(2)(i)]
- 26. A permittee that owns or operates a stationary SI internal combustion engine that is less than or equal to 500 HP and the permittee purchased a non-certified engine, the permittee is required to perform initial performance testing, but the permittee is not required to conduct subsequent performance testing unless the stationary engine is rebuilt or undergoes major repair or maintenance. A rebuilt stationary SI ICE means an engine that has been rebuilt as that term is defined in 40 CFR 94.11(a). [40 CFR 60.4243(f)]
- 27. The permittee must keep records of the information in Condition 27.a. through c. [40 CFR 60.4245(a)]
 - 27.a. All notifications submitted to comply with 40 CFR 60 Subpart JJJJ and all documentation supporting any notification. [40 CFR 60.4245(a)(1)]
 - 27.b. Maintenance conducted on the engine. [40 CFR 60.4245(a)(2)]
 - 27.c. If the stationary SI ICE is not a certified engine, documentation that the engine meets the emission standards. [40 CFR 60.4245(a)(4)]
- 28. The permittee must document each month 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 used for maintenance checks and readiness testing. [LRAPA 34-016]

Monitoring and Recordkeeping Requirements

- 29. A record of the following data must be maintained at the plant site for a period of five (5) years following date of entry and must be available for inspection by authorized representatives of LRAPA. [LRAPA 34-016 and 42-0080]

Activity	Units	Minimum Recording Frequency
PSEL Recordkeeping		
Hours of operation of EU-1 and EU-2	Hours	Monthly
Fuel use for EU-1, EU-2 and EU-3	Mscf	Monthly
NSPS GG Recordkeeping		
Documentation of the maximum total sulfur content of the natural gas in a current, valid purchase contract, tariff sheet or transportation contract	NA	Annually
NSPS JJJJ Recordkeeping		

Activity	Units	Minimum Recording Frequency
Records of all notifications, including supporting documentation	NA	Each occurrence
Maintenance conducted on CIA-1	NA	Each occurrence
Documentation that CIA-1 meets the emission standards	NA	Each occurrence
The date and times of operation of CIA-1	Date, Hours of operation	Each occurrence
Reason for operation of CIA-1	NA	Each occurrence
The total amount of time that CIA-1 operates for non-emergencies	Hours	Monthly
The total amount of time that CIA-1 operates for emergencies	Hours	Monthly
NSPS KKKK Recordkeeping		
Documentation of the maximum total sulfur content of the natural gas in a current, valid purchase contract, tariff sheet or transportation contract	NA	Annually
Documentation related to NO _x performance tests performed annually or biennially	NA	Each performance test

Reporting

30. The permittee must submit to LRAPA the following reports by the dates indicated in the table below: [LRAPA 34-016, 36-025(4)(a), 42-0080]

Report	Reporting Period	Due Date
The excess emission log information required by Condition G13, if required by G13	Annual	March 15
Annual emissions as calculated according to Conditions 4, 5, and 6, including the supporting process parameter and emission factor information	Annual	March 15

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

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

Fee Schedule

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

JJW/cmw
 07/13/2021

Abbreviations, Acronyms, and Definitions

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

ACDP	Air Contaminant Discharge Permit
ASTM	American Society for Testing and Materials
AQMA	Air Quality Maintenance Area
BDT	Bone dry ton
Calendar year	The 12-month period beginning January 1 st and ending December 31 st
CPDS	Certified Product Data Sheet
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CO	Carbon monoxide
CO _{2e}	Carbon dioxide equivalent
DEQ	Oregon Department of Environmental Quality
dscf	Dry standard cubic foot
EPA	US Environmental Protection Agency
FCAA	Federal Clean Air Act
ft ²	Square foot
GHG	Greenhouse gases
gr/dscf	Grains per dry standard cubic foot
FHAP	Federal Hazardous Air Pollutant as defined by LRAPA Title 44
lb	Pound(s)
LRAPA	Lane Regional Air Protection Agency
MSF	Thousand square feet
MM	Million
MMBtu	Million British thermal units
N/A	Not applicable
NESHAP	National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants
NO _x	Nitrogen oxides
NSPS	New Source Performance Standard
NSR	New Source Review
O&M	Operation and Maintenance
O ₂	Oxygen
OAR	Oregon Administrative Rules
ORS	Oregon Revised Statutes
O&M	Operation and maintenance
PCD	Pollution control device
PM	Particulate matter
PM ₁₀	Particulate matter less than 10 microns in size
PM _{2.5}	Particulate matter less than 2.5 microns in size
ppm	Part per million
PSD	Prevention of Significant Deterioration
PSEL	Plant Site Emission Limit
PTE	Potential to Emit
TACT	Typically Achievable Control Technology
scf	Standard cubic foot
SDS	Safety Data Sheet
SER	Significant Emission Rate
SIC	Standard Industrial Code
SIP	State Implementation Plan
SO ₂	Sulfur dioxide
VE	Visible emissions
VOC	Volatile organic compound
year	A period consisting of any 12-consecutive calendar months

GENERAL PERMIT CONDITIONS

General Conditions and Disclaimers

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

Performance Standards and Emission Limits

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

Excess Emissions: General Policy

- G11. Emissions of air contaminants in excess of applicable standards or permit conditions are unauthorized and are subject to enforcement action, pursuant to LRAPA 36-010 and 36-030. These rules apply to any permittee operating a source which emits air contaminants in violation of

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

Excess Emissions: Notification and Record-keeping

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

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

Excess Emissions: Scheduled Maintenance

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

Air Pollution Emergencies

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

Notification of Construction/Modification

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

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

Notification of Name Change

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

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

Permit Renewal

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

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

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

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

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

Termination Conditions

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

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

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

Asbestos

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

[Revised 1/19/18]