



LANE REGIONAL AIR PROTECTION AGENCY

1010 Main Street, Springfield, Oregon 97477

(541) 736-1056

STANDARD AIR CONTAMINANT DISCHARGE PERMIT (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:

Seneca Sawmill Company

P.O. Box 851

Eugene, Oregon 97440

Information Relied Upon:

Application Number: 65408, 67560

Dated: October 1, 2019, October 15, 2021

Land Use Compatibility Statement:

From: City of Eugene

Date: January 22, 2001

Facility Location:

90201 Highway 99N

Eugene, Oregon 97402

Fee Basis – Title 37, Table 1:

B.62 Sawmills and/or planing mills 25,000 or

more board feet/max. 8 hour finished product;

C.3 All sources electing to maintain the source's

netting basis

Permit Number: 207459

Permit Type: Standard

Primary SIC: 2421 - Sawmill/Planing Mill

Issuance Date: [To be inserted]

Expiration Date: [5 years from issuance]

Specific Emission Units:

Sawmill/Planing Mill Activities

10 Dry Kilns

Three (3) 50 MMBtu/hr Natural Gas-Fired Boilers

Gasoline Dispensing Facility

PROPOSED

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 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. The emission units regulated by this permit are the following:

EU ID	Emission Unit Description	PCD ID	Pollution Control Device Description
Mills	Sawmill/Planing Mill Activities	EP-01 EP-02A EP-02B EP-05 EP-06 EP-08 EP-11	Main Baghouse Mill A Planer Baghouse No. 1 Mill A Planer Baghouse No. 2 Stud Mill Sawdust Baghouse Stud Mill Planer Shaving Baghouse Mill A Sawdust Baghouse One (1) Target Box with Filter
Kilns	10 Dry Kilns	None	None
Boiler-3	One (1) 50 MMBtu/hr Natural Gas-Fired Boiler	None	None
Boiler-4	One (1) 50 MMBtu/hr Natural Gas-Fired Boiler	None	None
Boiler-5	One (1) 50 MMBtu/hr Natural Gas-Fired Boiler	None	None
GDF	Gasoline Dispensing Facility	None	None
Categorically Insignificant Activities			
CIA-1	Diesel-Fired 150 kW Emergency Generator	None	None
CIA-2	On-Site Storage Tanks (Diesel and Gasoline)	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 42-0040, 42-0041, 42-0060, 42-0080(3) and 42-0080(4)(c)]

Pollutant	PSEL (TPY)
PM	24
PM ₁₀	24
PM _{2.5}	22
CO	99
NO _x	39
SO ₂	39
VOC	249
GHG (as CO ₂ e)	76,933

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, 35-0270 and 42-0080(4)(c)]

$$E = \sum (EF \cdot F) / 2000$$

where,

E = pollutant emissions, in tons/year;

EF = pollutant emission factor (see Condition 5);

F = fuel combustion or material throughput (see Condition 56); and

2000 = conversion from pounds to tons

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 and 42-0080(4)(c)]

EU ID	Emission Unit Description	Pollutant	Emission Factor	Units	Source
Mills	Sawmill baghouses	PM/PM ₁₀ /PM _{2.5}	0.001	Lb/BDT	AQGP-010
	Sawmill target box	PM	0.025	Lb/BDT	Modified AQGP-010
	Sawmill target box	PM ₁₀ /PM _{2.5}	0.02125	Lb/BDT	Modified AQGP-010
Boiler-3	Combusting natural gas	PM/PM ₁₀ /PM _{2.5}	2.5	Lb/MMCF	AQ-EF05
		SO ₂	1.7	Lb/MMCF	AQ-EF05
		NO _x	0.037	Lb/MMBtu	Manf. Guarantee
		CO	0.036	Lb/MMBtu	Manf. Guarantee
		VOC	5.5	Lb/MMCF	AQ-EF05
Boiler-4	Combusting natural gas	PM/PM ₁₀ /PM _{2.5}	2.5	Lb/MMCF	AQ-EF05
		SO ₂	1.7	Lb/MMCF	AQ-EF05
		NO _x	0.037	Lb/MMBtu	Manf. Guarantee
		CO	0.036	Lb/MMBtu	Manf. Guarantee
		VOC	5.5	Lb/MMCF	AQ-EF05
Boiler-5	Combusting natural gas	PM/PM ₁₀ /PM _{2.5}	2.5	Lb/MMCF	AQ-EF05
		SO ₂	1.7	Lb/MMCF	AQ-EF05
		NO _x	0.037	Lb/MMBtu	Manf. Guarantee
		CO	0.036	Lb/MMBtu	Manf. Guarantee
		VOC	5.5	Lb/MMCF	AQ-EF05
Kilns	Processing green Douglas fir	PM/PM ₁₀ /PM _{2.5}	0.02	Lb/MBF	AQ-EF09
		VOC	1.116	Lb/MBF	AQ-EF09
	Processing green Hemlock	PM/PM ₁₀ /PM _{2.5}	0.05	Lb/MBF	AQ-EF09
		VOC	0.396	Lb/MBF	AQ-EF09
	Processing burnt Douglas fir	PM/PM ₁₀ /PM _{2.5}	0.02	Lb/MBF	AQ-EF09
		VOC	0.669	Lb/MBF	Application
	Processing burnt Hemlock	PM/PM ₁₀ /PM _{2.5}	0.05	Lb/MBF	AQ-EF09
VOC		0.238	Lb/MBF	Application	
GDF	Gasoline throughput	VOC	13.1	Lb/1000 gal	Application/LRAPA

6. The permittee must register and report in compliance with Chapter 340, Division 215 of the Oregon Administrative Rules, if the source's direct greenhouse gas emissions meet or exceed 2,500 metric tons CO₂e during the previous year. Once a source's direct greenhouse gas emissions meet or exceed 2,500 metric tons CO₂e during a year, the permittee must annually register and report in each subsequent year, regardless of the amount of the source's direct GHG emissions in future years, except as provided in OAR 340-215-0032 and OAR 340-215-0034. Air contamination sources required to register and report under OAR 340-215-0030(2) must register and submit

annual emissions data reports to LRAPA under OAR 340-215-0044 by the due date for the annual report for non-greenhouse gas emissions specified in Condition 57, or by March 31 of each year, whichever is later. [LRAPA 34-016, OAR 340-215-0030(2) and 340-340-215-0046(1)(a)]

General Emission Limitations

7. 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)]
 - 7.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;
 - 7.b. Application of water or other suitable chemicals on unpaved roads, materials stockpiles, and other surfaces which can create airborne dusts;
 - 7.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;
 - 7.d. Installation and use of hoods, fans, and fabric filters to enclose and vent the handling of dusty materials;
 - 7.e. Adequate containment during sandblasting or other similar operations;
 - 7.f. The covering of moving, open bodied trucks transporting materials likely to become airborne;
 - 7.g. The prompt removal from paved streets of earth or other material which does or may become airborne.
8. For sources, other than wood-fired boilers, 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)]
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. 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 after April 16, 2015 in excess of 0.10 grains per dry standard cubic foot. [LRAPA 32-015(2)(c)]
11. The permittee must not cause, suffer, allow or permit the emissions of particulate matter in any one (1) hour from any process in excess of the amount shown in LRAPA 32-8010, for the process weight allocated to the process. [LRAPA 32-045]
12. Operation and Maintenance Plan (O&M Plan). The permittee must prepare and update, as needed, an O&M Plan for air pollution control equipment associated with Sawmill/Planing Mill Activities. The permittee must submit a copy of the O&M Plan to LRAPA for review upon request. If LRAPA determines the O&M Plan is deficient, LRAPA may require the permittee to amend the plan. At minimum, the O&M Plan must include inspection schedules for all particulate matter control systems, including but not limited to baghouses and target boxes. The O&M Plan must identify procedures for recording the date and time of any inspections, identification of the equipment inspected, the results of the inspection, and the actions taken if repairs or maintenance are necessary. [LRAPA 32-007(1)]

Federal Hazardous Air Pollutant Limitations (FHAPs)

13. The permittee must operate each dry kiln such that each 3 hour block average dry kiln operating temperature is less than or equal to 200 °F (dry bulb), whenever a dry kiln is operating and loaded with a charge. If the 3 hour block average operating temperature exceeds 200 °F (dry bulb), the permittee must initiate corrective action to decrease the operating temperature below 200°F (dry bulb). Exceeding a 3 hour block average dry kiln operating temperature of 200 °F (dry bulb) is not a violation of this permit if the permittee initiates corrective action. [LRAPA 32-007 and 42-0080]
14. The permittee must record each 3 hour block average temperature for a dry kiln whenever the dry kiln is operating and loaded with a charge. [LRAPA 34-016]
15. For each 3 hour block average operating temperature that exceeds 200 °F (dry bulb), the permittee must record the corrective action taken to decrease the operating temperature below 200 °F (dry bulb). [LRAPA 34-016]

Conditions Specific to Boiler-3, Boiler-4 and Boiler-5

16. For fuel burning equipment sources installed, constructed, or modified after 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 0.10 grains per dry standard cubic foot. For fuel burning equipment that burns fuels other than wood, the emission results are corrected to 50% excess air. [LRAPA 32-030(2) and (3)(b)]
17. To demonstrate compliance with Condition 16, the permittee must combust only natural gas in Boiler-3, Boiler-4, or Boiler-5. [LRAPA 32-009(4)]

Standards of Performance for Small Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units (NSPS) – 40 CFR 60 Subpart Dc

18. The permittee must record and maintain records of the amount of each fuel combusted by Boiler-3, Boiler-4 and Boiler-5 during each calendar month. [LRAPA 46-535(3)(e) and 40 CFR 60.48c(g)(2)]

National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Major Sources: Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers and Process Heaters (NESHAP) – 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD (5D)

19. Compliance deadlines for 40 CFR 63 subpart 5D. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7495]
 - 19.a. Any new or reconstructed boiler or process heater at the existing source must be in compliance with 40 CFR 63 subpart 5D upon startup. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7495(c)(1)]
 - 19.b. Any existing boiler or process heater at the existing source must be in compliance with 40 CFR 63 subpart 5D within 3 years after the source becomes a major source. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7495(c)(2)]
 - 19.c. The permittee must meet the notification requirements in Condition 26 according to the schedule in Condition 26 and in 40 CFR 63 subpart A. Some of the notifications must be submitted before the facility is required to comply with the work practice standards in 40 CFR 63 subpart 5D. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7495(d)]
20. Emissions limitations, work practice standards, and operating limits for 40 CFR 63 subpart 5D. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7500]
 - 20.a. The permittee must meet the requirements in Condition 20.a.i. and ii., except as provided in Condition 20.b. The permittee must meet these requirements at all times the affected unit is operating. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7500(a)]
 - 20.a.i. The permittee must meet each work practice standard in Table 3 to 40 CFR 63 subpart 5D (included in this permit) that applies to each boiler, for each boiler at the source. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7500(a)(1)]

- 20.a.ii. At all times, the permittee must operate and maintain any affected source (as defined in 40 CFR 63.7490), 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 that 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. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7500(a)(3)]
- 20.b. Boilers and process heaters in the units designed to burn gas 1 fuels subcategory are not subject to the emission limits in Tables 1 and 2 or 11 through 13 of 40 CFR 63 subpart 5D, or the operating limits in Table 4 of 40 CFR 63 subpart 5D. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7500(e)]
- 21. General requirements for complying with 40 CFR 63 subpart 5D. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7505]
 - 21.a. The permittee must be in compliance with the work practice standards in 40 CFR 63 subpart 5D. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7505(a)]
- 22. Initial compliance requirements for 40 CFR 63 subpart 5D. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7510]
 - 22.a. For existing affected sources (as defined in 40 CFR 63.7490), the permittee must complete an initial tune-up by following the procedures described in Condition 25.a.i.1. through 6. no later than the compliance date specified in Condition 19. You must complete the one-time energy assessment specified in Table 3 to 40 CFR 63 subpart 5D (included in this permit) no later than the compliance date specified in Condition 19. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7510(e)]
 - 22.b. For new or reconstructed affected sources (as defined in 40 CFR 63.7490), the permittee must demonstrate initial compliance with the applicable work practice standards in Table 3 to 40 CFR 63 subpart 5D (included in this permit) within the annual or 5-year schedule as specified in Condition 23.a. following the initial compliance date specified in Condition 19.a. Thereafter, the permittee is required to complete the applicable annual or 5-year tune-up as specified in Condition 23.a. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7510(g)]
- 23. Conducting subsequent tune-ups for 40 CFR 63 subpart 5D. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7515]
 - 23.a. If the permittee is required to meet an applicable tune-up work practice standard, the permittee must conduct an annual or 5-year performance tune-up according to Condition 25.a.i. or Condition 25.a.ii., respectively. Each annual tune-up specified in Condition 25.a.i must be no more than 13 months after the previous tune-up. Each 5-year tune-up specified in Condition 25.a.ii must be conducted no more than 61 months after the previous tune-up. For a new or reconstructed affected source (as defined in 40 CFR 63.7490), the first annual or 5-year tune-up must be no later than 13 months or 61 months, respectively, after the initial startup of the new or reconstructed affected source, whichever is later. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7515(d)]
- 24. Demonstrating initial compliance with the work practice standards for 40 CFR 63 subpart 5D. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7530]
 - 24.a. The permittee must include with the Notification of Compliance Status a signed certification that either the energy assessment was completed according to Table 3 to 40 CFR 63 subpart 5D (included in this permit), and that the assessment is an accurate depiction of the permittee's facility at the time of the assessment, or that the maximum number of on-site technical hours specified in the definition of energy assessment applicable to the facility has been expended. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7530(e)]

- 24.b. The permittee must submit the Notification of Compliance Status containing the results of the initial compliance demonstration according to the requirements in Condition 26.c. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7530(f)]
25. Demonstrating continuous compliance with the work practice standards for 40 CFR 63 subpart 5D. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7540]
- 25.a. The permittee must demonstrate continuous compliance with the work practice standards in Table 3 to 40 CFR 63 subpart 5D (included in this permit), and Condition 25.a.i. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7540(a)]
- 25.a.i. The permittee must conduct an annual tune-up of the boiler or process heater to demonstrate continuous compliance as specified in Conditions 25.a.i.1 through 6. The permittee must conduct the tune-up while burning the type of fuel that provided the majority of the heat input to the boiler or process heater over the 12 months prior to the tune-up. This frequency does not apply to units with continuous oxygen trim systems that maintain an optimum air to fuel ratio. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7540(a)(10)]
- 25.a.i.1. As applicable, inspect the burner, and clean or replace any components of the burner as necessary (the permittee may perform the burner inspection any time prior to the tune-up or delay the burner inspection until the next scheduled unit shutdown). At units where entry into a piece of process equipment or into a storage vessel is required to complete the tune-up inspections, inspections are required only during planned entries into the storage vessel or process equipment; [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7540(a)(10)(i)]
- 25.a.i.2. 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; [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7540(a)(10)(ii)]
- 25.a.i.3. 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); [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7540(a)(10)(iii)]
- 25.a.i.4. Optimize total emissions of CO. This optimization should be consistent with the manufacturer's specifications, if available, and with any NO_x requirement to which the unit is subject; [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7540(a)(10)(iv)]
- 25.a.i.5. 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; and [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7540(a)(10)(v)]
- 25.a.i.6. Maintain on-site and submit, if requested by LRAPA, a report containing the information in Conditions 25.a.i.6.A. and b. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7540(a)(10)(vi)]
- 25.a.i.6.A. 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 or process heater; [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7540(a)(10)(vi)(A)]
- 25.a.i.6.B. A description of any corrective actions taken as a part of the tune-up; and [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7540(a)(10)(vi)(B)]
- 25.a.ii. If the boiler or process heater has a continuous oxygen trim system that maintains an optimum air to fuel ratio, the permittee must conduct a tune-up of the boiler or process heater every 5 years as specified in Conditions 25.a.i.1. through 6. to demonstrate continuous compliance. The permittee may delay the burner inspection

- specified in Condition 25.a.i.1. until the next scheduled or unscheduled unit shutdown, but the permittee must inspect each burner at least once every 72 months. If an oxygen trim system is utilized on a unit without emission standards to reduce the tune-up frequency to once every 5 years, set the oxygen level no lower than the oxygen concentration measured during the most recent tune-up. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7540(a)(12)]
- 25.a.iii. If the unit is not operating on the required date for a tune-up, the tune-up must be conducted within 30 calendar days of startup. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7540(a)(13)]
26. Notifications that must be submitted for 40 CFR 63 subpart 5D. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7545]
- 26.a. The permittee must submit to LRAPA all of the notifications in 40 CFR 63.9(b) through (h) that apply to the permittee by the dates specified. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7545(a)]
- 26.b. As specified in 40 CFR 63.9(b)(4) and (5), if the permittee starts a new or reconstructed affected source on or after January 31, 2013, the permittee must submit an Initial Notification not later than 15 days after the actual date of startup of the affected source. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7545(c)]
- 26.c. If the permittee is required to conduct an initial compliance demonstration as specified in Condition 24, the permittee must submit a Notification of Compliance Status according to 40 CFR 63.9(h)(2)(ii). For the initial compliance demonstration for each boiler, the permittee must submit the Notification of Compliance Status before the close of business on the 60th day following the completion of other initial compliance demonstrations for all boilers at the facility according to 40 CFR 63.10(d)(2). The Notification of Compliance Status report must contain all the information specified in Conditions 26.c.i. through iv. The Notification of Compliance Status must only contain the information specified in Conditions 26.c.i. through iv. and must be submitted within 60 days of the compliance date in Condition 19. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7545(e)]
- 26.c.i. A description of the affected unit(s) including identification of which subcategories the unit is in, the design heat input capacity of the unit, a description of the add-on controls used on the unit to comply with this subpart, description of the fuel(s) burned, including whether the fuel(s) were a secondary material determined by the permittee or the EPA through a petition process to be a non-waste under 40 CFR 241.3, whether the fuel(s) were a secondary material processed from discarded non-hazardous secondary materials within the meaning of 40 CFR 241.3, and justification for the selection of fuel(s) burned during the compliance demonstration. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7545(e)(1)]
- 26.c.ii. A signed certification that the permittee has met all applicable work practice standards. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7545(e)(6)]
- 26.c.iii. If the permittee had a deviation from any work practice standard, or operating limit, the permittee must also submit a description of the deviation, the duration of the deviation, and the corrective action taken in the Notification of Compliance Status report. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7545(e)(7)]
- 26.c.iv. In addition to the information required in 40 CFR 63.9(h)(2), the notification of compliance status must include the following certification(s) of compliance, as applicable, and signed by a responsible official: [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7545(e)(8)]
- 26.c.iv.1. "This permittee completed the required initial tune-up for all of the boilers and process heaters covered by 40 CFR part 63 subpart DDDDD at this site according to the procedures in Condition 25.a.i. through vi." [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7545(e)(8)(i)]
- 26.c.iv.2. "This permittee has had an energy assessment performed according to Condition 24.a." [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7545(e)(8)(ii)]
27. Reports that must be submitted for 40 CFR 63 subpart 5D. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7550]

- 27.a. The permittee must submit each report in Table 9 to 40 CFR 63 subpart 5D (included in this permit) that applies to the permittee. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7550(a)]
 - 27.b. The permittee must submit each report, according to Condition 27.d., by the date in Table 9 to 40 CFR 63 subpart 5D (included in this permit) and according to the requirements in Condition 57. For units that are subject only to a requirement to conduct subsequent annual or 5-year tune-up according to Conditions 25.a.i. or 25.a.ii., and not subject to emission limits or operating limits, the permittee may submit only an annual or 5-year compliance report instead of a semi-annual compliance report. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj), 40 CFR 63.7550(b), and 40 CFR 63.10(a)]
 - 27.c. A compliance report must contain the following information depending on how the permittee chooses to comply with the limits set in this rule. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7550(c)]
 - 27.c.i. The permittee must submit a compliance report with the information in Condition 27.c.ii.1. through 5. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7550(c)(1)]
 - 27.c.ii. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7550(c)(5)]
 - 27.c.ii.1. Company and facility name and address. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7550(c)(5)(i)]
 - 27.c.ii.2. Process unit information. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7550(c)(5)(ii)]
 - 27.c.ii.3. Date of report and beginning and ending dates of the reporting period. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7550(c)(5)(iii)]
 - 27.c.ii.4. Include the date of the most recent tune-up for each unit subject to only the requirement to conduct an annual or 5-year tune-up according to Conditions 25.a.i. or 25.a.ii. Include the date of the most recent burner inspection if it was not done annually or on a 5-year period and was delayed until the next scheduled or unscheduled unit shutdown. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7550(c)(5)(xiv)]
 - 27.c.ii.5. Statement by a responsible official with that official's name, title, and signature, certifying the truth, accuracy, and completeness of the content of the report. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7550(c)(5)(xvii)]
 - 27.d. The permittee must submit the reports according to the procedures specified Condition 27.d.i. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7550(h)]
 - 27.d.i. The permittee must submit all reports required by Table 9 to 40 CFR 63 subpart 5D (included in this permit) electronically to the EPA via the CEDRI. (CEDRI can be accessed through the EPA's CDX.) The permittee must use the appropriate electronic report in CEDRI for 40 CFR 63 subpart 5D. Instead of using the electronic report in CEDRI for this subpart, the permittee may submit an alternate electronic file consistent with the XML schema listed on the CEDRI Web site (<http://www.epa.gov/ttn/chief/cedri/index.html>), once the XML schema is available. If the reporting form specific to 40 CFR 63 subpart 5D is not available in CEDRI at the time that the report is due, the permittee must submit the report to the Administrator at the appropriate address listed in 40 CFR 63.13. The permittee must begin submitting reports via CEDRI no later than 90 days after the form becomes available in CEDRI. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7550(h)(3)]
28. Records that must be kept for 40 CFR 63 subpart 5D. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7555]
- 28.a. The permittee must keep records according to Condition 28.a.i. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7555(a)]
 - 28.a.i. A copy of each notification and report that the permittee submitted to comply with this subpart, including all documentation supporting any Initial Notification or Notification of Compliance Status or semiannual compliance report that the permittee submitted, according to the requirements in 40 CFR 63.10(b)(2)(xiv). [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7555(a)(1)]
29. In what form and how long must records be kept for 40 CFR 63 subpart 5D. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7560]

- 29.a. The permittee records must be in a form suitable and readily available for expeditious review, according to 40 CFR 63.10(b)(1). [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7560(a)]
- 29.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. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7560(b)]
- 29.c. The permittee must keep each record on site, or they must be accessible from on site (for example, through a computer network), for at least 2 years after the date of each occurrence, measurement, maintenance, corrective action, report, or record, according to 40 CFR 63.10(b)(1). The permittee can keep the records off site for the remaining 3 years. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7560(c)]

Table 3 to 40 CFR 63 subpart DDDDD – Work Practice Standards

As stated in Condition 20, the permittee must comply with the following applicable work practice standards:

If the permittee's unit is . . .	The permittee must meet the following . . .
1. A new or existing boiler with a continuous oxygen trim system that maintains an optimum air to fuel ratio in any of the following subcategories: unit designed to burn gas 1	Conduct a tune-up of the boiler or process heater every 5 years as specified in Condition 25.
3. A new or existing boiler or process heater without a continuous oxygen trim system and with heat input capacity of 10 million Btu per hour or greater	Conduct a tune-up of the boiler or process heater annually as specified in Condition 25. Units in the Gas 1 subcategory will conduct this tune-up as a work practice for all regulated emissions under 40 CFR 63 subpart 5D.
4. An existing boiler located at a major source facility, not including limited use units	Must have a one-time energy assessment performed by a qualified energy assessor. An energy assessment completed on or after January 1, 2008, that meets or is amended to meet the energy assessment requirements in this table, satisfies the energy assessment requirement. A facility that operated under an energy management program developed according to the ENERGY STAR guidelines for energy management or compatible with ISO 50001 for at least one year between January 1, 2008 and the compliance date specified in Condition 19 that includes the affected units also satisfies the energy assessment requirement. The energy assessment must include the following with extent of the evaluation for items a. to e. appropriate for the on-site technical hours listed in the definition of energy assessment in 40 CFR 63.7575:
	a. A visual inspection of the boiler or process heater system.
	b. An evaluation of operating characteristics of the boiler or process heater systems, specifications of energy using systems, operating and maintenance procedures, and unusual operating constraints.
	c. An inventory of major energy use systems consuming energy from affected boilers and process heaters and which are under the control of the boiler/process heater owner/operator.
	d. A review of available architectural and engineering plans, facility operation and maintenance procedures and logs, and fuel usage.
	e. A review of the facility's energy management program and provide recommendations for improvements consistent with the definition of energy management program, if identified.
	f. A list of cost-effective energy conservation measures that are within the facility's control.
	g. A list of the energy savings potential of the energy conservation measures identified.
	h. A comprehensive report detailing the ways to improve efficiency,

Table 3 to 40 CFR 63 subpart DDDDD – Work Practice Standards

As stated in Condition 20, the permittee must comply with the following applicable work practice standards:

If the permittee's unit is . . .	The permittee must meet the following . . .
	the cost of specific improvements, benefits, and the time frame for recouping those investments.

Table 9 to Subpart DDDDD of Part 63—Reporting Requirements

As stated in Condition 27, the permittee must comply with the following requirements for reports:

The permittee must submit a(n)	The report must contain . . .	The permittee must submit the report . . .
1. Compliance report	a. Information required in Conditions 27.c.i. and ii.	Annually or every 5 years according to the requirements in Condition 27.b.

Conditions Specific to Kilns

National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Plywood and Composite Wood Products – 40 CFR Part 63 subpart DDDD

- 30. The permittee that owns or operates a new major affected source for which an application for the modification of the Standard ACDP is required must provide the following information in writing to the LRAPA: [LRAPA 44-150(5)(a)&(kkk), 40 CFR 63.2252 and 40 CFR 63.9(b)(4)]
 - 30.a. A notification of intention to construct a new major-emitting affected source with the application for the modification of the Standard ACDP.
 - 30.b. A notification of the actual date of startup of the source, delivered or postmarked within 15 calendar days after that date.
- 31. The permittee may use the application for the modification of the Standard ACDP to fulfill the initial notification requirements in Condition 30. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(a) and 40 CFR 63.9(b)(1)(iii)]

Emission Limitations Specific to Categorically Insignificant Activities

CIA-1 – Diesel-Fired 150 kW Emergency Generator

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

- 32. Stationary RICE subject to Regulations under 40 CFR Part 60. An affected source that meets the criteria in Condition 32.a. must meet the requirements of 40 CFR 63 subpart ZZZZ by meeting the requirements of 40 CFR part 60 subpart IIII, for compression ignition engines. No further requirements apply for such engines under 40 CFR 63 subpart ZZZZ. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(ffff) and 40 CFR 63.6590(c)]
 - 32.a. A new or reconstructed emergency or limited use stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions; [LRAPA 44-150(5)(ffff) and 40 CFR 63.6590(c)(6)]

40 CFR 60 subpart IIII – New Source Performance Standards for Stationary Compression Ignition Internal Combustion Engines

- 33. Permittees that own and operate a 2007 model year and later emergency stationary CI ICE with a displacement of less than 30 liters per cylinder that are not fire pump engines must comply with the emission standards for new nonroad CI engines in 40 CFR 60.4202, for all pollutants, for the same

model year and maximum engine power for their 2007 model year and later emergency stationary CI ICE. [LRAPA 46-535(3)(cccc) and 40 CFR 60.4205(b)]

33.a. For engines with a rated power greater than or equal to 37 KW (50 HP), the Tier 2 or Tier 3 emission standards for new nonroad CI engines for the same rated power as described in Condition 33.a.i. for all pollutants and the smoke standards as specified in Condition 33.a.ii. beginning in model year 2007. [LRAPA 46-535(3)(cccc) and 40 CFR 60.4202(a)(2)]

33.a.i. The permittee must comply with the Tier 3 standards as summarized in the following table: [LRAPA 46-535(3)(cccc) and 40 CFR 1039, Appendix I, Table 3 – Tier 3 Emission Standards]

Rated Power (kW)	Starting Model Year	NO _x +NMHC (g/kW-hr)	CO (g/kW-hr)	PM (g/kW-hr)
130 ≤ kW < 560	2006	4.0	3.5	0.20

33.a.ii. The permittee must not exceed the following smoke standards: [LRAPA 46-535(3)(cccc) and 40 CFR 1039.105(b)]

33.a.ii.1. 20 percent during the acceleration mode. [LRAPA 46-535(3)(cccc) and 40 CFR 1039.105(b)(1)]

33.a.ii.2. 15 percent during the lugging mode. [LRAPA 46-535(3)(cccc) and 40 CFR 1039.105(b)(2)]

33.a.ii.3. 50 percent during the peaks in either the acceleration or lugging modes. [LRAPA 46-535(3)(cccc) and 40 CFR 1039.105(b)(3)]

34. The permit must demonstrate compliance with Condition 33 by purchasing an engine certified by the manufacturer to meet the emission limitations in Conditions 33.a.i. and ii. [LRAPA 32-007 and 32-009(4)]

35. The permittee must operate and maintain stationary CI ICE that achieve the emission standards as required in Condition 33 over the entire life of the engine. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(ffff) and 40 CFR 60.4206]

36. A permittee that owns and operates a stationary CI ICE subject to 40 CFR 63 subpart IIII with a displacement of less than 30 liters per cylinder that use diesel fuel must use diesel fuel that meets the requirements of 40 CFR 80.510(b) for nonroad diesel fuel, except that any existing diesel fuel purchased (or otherwise obtained) prior to October 1, 2010, may be used until depleted. Pursuant to 40 CFR 80.510(b)(1)(i), the sulfur content for nonroad diesel fuel may not exceed 15 ppm (0.0015 percent by weight). [LRAPA 44-150(5)(ffff), 40 CFR 60.4207(b) and 40 CFR 80.510(b)(1)(i)]

36.a. Sulfur standard. Maximum sulfur content of 15 ppm. [LRAPA 46-535(3)(cccc) and 40 CFR 1090.305(b)]

36.b. Cetane index or aromatic content. Diesel fuel must meet one of the following standards: [LRAPA 46-535(3)(cccc) and 40 CFR 1090.305(c)]

36.b.i. Minimum cetane index of 40. [LRAPA 46-535(3)(cccc) and 40 CFR 1090.305(c)(1)]

36.b.ii. Maximum aromatic content of 35 volume percent. [LRAPA 46-535(3)(cccc) and 40 CFR 1090.305(c)(2)]

37. The permittee must meet the monitoring requirements of this condition. In addition, the permittee must also meet the monitoring requirements specified in Condition 38. LRAPA 44-150(5)(ffff) and [40 CFR 60.4209]

37.a. A permittee that owns or operates an emergency stationary CI internal combustion engine that does not meet the standards applicable to non-emergency engines must install a non-resettable hour meter prior to startup of the engine. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(ffff) and 40 CFR 60.4209(a)]

38. The permittee must meet the following compliance requirements: [LRAPA 44-150(5)(ffff) and 40 CFR 60.4211]

- 38.a. A permittee that must comply with the emission standards specified in 40 CFR 60 subpart IIII must do all of the following, except as permitted under Condition 38.d.: [LRAPA 44-150(5)(ffff) and 40 CFR 60.4211(a)]
- 38.a.i. Operate and maintain the stationary CI internal combustion engine and control device according to the manufacturer's emission-related written instructions; [LRAPA 44-150(5)(ffff) and 40 CFR 60.4211(a)(1)]
 - 38.a.ii. Change only those emission-related settings that are permitted by the manufacturer; and [LRAPA 44-150 and 40 CFR 60.4211(a)(2)]
 - 38.a.iii. Meet the requirements of 40 CFR part 1068, as they apply. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(ffff) and 40 CFR 60.4211(a)(3)]
- 38.b. A permittee that owns or operates a 2007 model year and later stationary CI internal combustion engine must comply with the emission standards specified in Condition 33, and must comply by purchasing an engine certified to the emission standards in Condition 33, for the same model year and maximum (or in the case of fire pumps, NFPA nameplate) engine power. The engine must be installed and configured according to the manufacturer's emission-related specifications, except as permitted in Condition 38.d. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(ffff) and 40 CFR 60.4211(c)]
- 38.c. The permittee must operate the emergency stationary ICE according to the requirements in Conditions 38.c.i. and 38.c.ii.. In order for the engine to be considered an emergency stationary ICE under 40 CFR 60 subpart IIII, any operation other than emergency operation and maintenance and testing, as described in Conditions 38.c.i. and 38.c.ii., is prohibited. If the permittee does not operate the engine according to the requirements in Conditions 38.c.i. and 38.c.ii., the engine will not be considered an emergency engine under 40 CFR 60 subpart IIII and must meet all requirements for non-emergency engines. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(ffff) and 40 CFR 60.4211(f)]
- 38.c.i. There is no time limit on the use of emergency stationary ICE in emergency situations. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(ffff) and 40 CFR 60.4211(f)(1)]
 - 38.c.ii. The permittee may operate the emergency stationary ICE for any combination of the purposes specified in Condition 38.c.ii.1. for a maximum of 100 hours per calendar year. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(ffff) and 40 CFR 60.4211(f)(2)]
 - 38.c.ii.1. 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. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(ffff) and 40 CFR 60.4211(f)(2)(i)]
- 38.d. If the permittee does not install, configure, operate, and maintain the engine and control device according to the manufacturer's emission-related written instructions, or the permittee changes emission-related settings in a way that is not permitted by the manufacturer, the permittee must demonstrate compliance as follows: [LRAPA 44-150(5)(ffff) and 40 CFR 60.4211(g)]
- 38.d.i. If the permittee owns or operates a stationary CI internal combustion engine greater than or equal to 100 HP and less than or equal to 500 HP, the permittee must keep a maintenance plan and records of conducted maintenance and must, to the extent practicable, maintain and operate the engine in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions. In addition, the permittee must conduct an initial performance test to demonstrate compliance with the applicable emission standards within 1 year of startup, or within 1 year after an engine and control device is no longer installed, configured, operated, and maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's emission-related written instructions, or within 1 year after the permittee changes emission-related settings in a way that is not permitted by the manufacturer. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(ffff) and 40 CFR 60.4211(g)(2)]

39. The permittee must meet the following notification, reporting, and recordkeeping requirements: [LRAPA 44-150(5)(ffff) and 40 CFR 60.4214]
 - 39.a. If the stationary CI internal combustion engine is an emergency stationary internal combustion engine, the permittee is not required to submit an initial notification. Starting with the model years in Table 5 to 40 CFR 60 subpart IIII, if the emergency engine does not meet the standards applicable to non-emergency engines in the applicable model year, the permittee must keep records of the operation of the engine in emergency and non-emergency service that are recorded through the non-resettable hour meter. The permittee must record the time of operation of the engine and the reason the engine was in operation during that time. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(ffff) and 40 CFR 60.4214(b)]
40. The permittee must keep documentation that the engine is certified by the manufacturer to meet the emission limitations in Conditions 33.a.i. and ii. [LRAPA 34-016]

CIA-2 – On-Site Storage Tanks (Diesel and Gasoline)

[Conditions 41 through 55 are enforceable only by LRAPA.]

41. The affected source to which the emission standards apply is each gasoline dispensing facility (GDF). The affected source includes each gasoline cargo tank during the unloading of gasoline to a GDF and also includes each storage tank. [LRAPA 44-190(1)]
42. 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 Condition 49. [LRAPA 44-190(3)]
43. 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: [LRAPA 44-190(4)]
 - 43.a. The annual throughput is 480,000 gallons or more in any 12 consecutive months; or
 - 43.b. The monthly throughput is 100,000 gallons or more, as calculated on a rolling 30 day basis.
44. The permittee of 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)]
45. 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)]
46. If the affected source's throughput ever exceeds an applicable throughput threshold, the permittee of the affected source will remain subject to the requirements for sources above the threshold, even if the affect source throughput later falls below the applicable throughput threshold. [LRAPA 44-190(9)]
47. 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 49. [LRAPA 44-190(10)]
48. The permittee of an affected source must comply with the following requirements: [LRAPA 44-225]
 - 48.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.
- 48.b. The permittee of an affected source must keep applicable records and submit reports as specified in Condition 54.
49. 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: [LRAPA 44-230(1)&(7)]
- 49.a. Minimize gasoline spills;
- 49.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;
- 49.c. Post a sign on the GDF instructing a person filling up a motor vehicle to not top off vehicle tanks;
- 49.d. Clean up spills as expeditiously as practicable;
- 49.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;
- 49.f. Minimize gasoline sent to open waste collection systems that collect and transport gasoline to reclamation and recycling devices, such as oil/water separators;
- 49.g. Ensure cargo tanks unloading to the gasoline AST also comply with Conditions 49.a., 49.d., and 49.e.
50. The permittee of cargo tank or GDF must only load gasoline into storage tanks at the facility by utilizing filling as specified in Conditions 50.a., b., or c. The applicable distance in Conditions 50.a. and b. 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. [LRAPA 44-230(3)]
- 50.a. Submerged fill pipes installed on or before November 9, 2006, must extend to no less than 12 inches from the bottom of the storage tank.
- 50.b. Submerged fill pipes installed after November 9, 2006, must extend to no less than 6 inches from the bottom of the storage tank.
- 50.c. Submerged fill pipes not meeting the specifications of Condition 50.a. or b. are allowed if the permittee of a GDF can demonstrate that the liquid level in the tank is always above the entire opening of the fill pipe. Documentation providing such demonstration must be made available for inspection by LRAPA and the EPA Administrator during the course of a site visit.
51. 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)]
52. The permittee must comply with the requirements of this section by the applicable dates specified in LRAPA 44-220. [LRAPA 44-230(6)]
53. 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)]
54. The permittee must keep the following records: [LRAPA 44-270(4)]
- 54.a. Records of the occurrence and duration of each malfunction of operation.
- 54.b. Records of actions taken during periods of malfunction to minimize emissions in accordance with Section 48.b., including corrective actions to restore malfunctioning process and air pollution control and monitoring equipment to its normal or usual manner of operation.

55. Annual Report. The permittee of a GDF that has monthly throughput of 10,000 gallons of gasoline or more must report, by February 15 of each year, the following information, as applicable: [LRAPA 44-280(2)(a), (2)(d) and (2)(e)]
- 55.a. The total throughput volume of gasoline, in gallons, for each calendar month.
 - 55.b. 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.
 - 55.c. A description of actions taken by the owner or operator of a GDF during a malfunction to minimize emissions in accordance with Condition 48.b., including actions take to correct a malfunction.

Monitoring and Recordkeeping Requirements

56. 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		
Stud mill production	MBF	Monthly
Mill A lumber production	MBF	Monthly
Dry Kiln Throughput by species	MBF	Monthly
Chips shipped from plant site, including to SSE	BDT	Monthly
Sawdust shipped from plant site, including to SSE	BDT	Monthly
Shavings shipped from plant site, including to SSE	BDT	Monthly
Natural gas combusted	MMSCF	Monthly
Dry kiln temperature (degrees F)	Degrees F	Twice per charge
Operation and Maintenance Plan	NA	Maintain the current version on-site
NSPS Dc Recordkeeping		
Initial notification for NSPS Dc	NA	One time
Natural gas combusted by emission unit	MMSCF	Monthly
NESHAP DDDDD (5D) Recordkeeping		
Initial notification for NESHAP 5D	NA	One time
Notice of compliance status	NA	One time
Energy assessment	NA	One time
5 year tune-up	NA	Every 5 years
NESHAP DDDD (4D) Recordkeeping		
Initial notification for NESHAP 5D	NA	One time
NSPS IIII Recordkeeping		
The date and time of operation in hours of CIA-1	Date, Hours of operation	Each occurrence
Reason for operation of CIA-1	NA	Each occurrence
The total hours that CIA-1 operates for emergency reasons in a calendar year	Hours	Monthly
The total hours that CIA-1 operates for non-emergency reasons in a calendar year	Hours	Monthly
LRAPA Title 44 Recordkeeping		
Initial notification	NA	One time
The monthly gasoline throughput of the GDF	1000 Gallons	Monthly
The annual gasoline throughput of the GDF in any 12 consecutive months	1000 Gallons	Monthly

Activity	Units	Minimum Recording Frequency
Documentation of the distance the submerged fill pipe extends from the bottom of each storage tank	NA	Documentation
Records of the occurrence and duration of each malfunction of operation	NA	Each occurrence
Records of actions taken during periods of malfunction to minimize emissions	NA	Each occurrence

Reporting Requirements

57. 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, 44-280(2), 40 CFR 60.48c(d),]

Report	Reporting Period	Due Date
Title 44 Report, if monthly gasoline throughput is greater than or equal to 10,000 gallons in a calendar year.	Annual	February 15
The upset log information required by Condition G.13, if required by G.13.	Annual	March 1
Annual emissions as calculated according to Conditions 4 and 6, including the supporting process parameter and emission factor information.	Annual	March 1
Reports required under 40 CFR 63 subpart 5D.	Annual or every 5 years	March 1
GHG Report, if required by Condition 6.	Annual	March 31

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

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

Outdoor Burning

59. Outdoor burning is prohibited in accordance with the requirements of LRAPA 47-020.

Fee Schedule

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

JJW/cmw
 06/28/2022

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 (included in Attachment A of this permit). 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]

ATTACHMENT A: Air Pollution Emergencies

Table I

AIR POLLUTION EPISODE: **ALERT CONDITION**
EMISSION REDUCTION PLAN

Part A: Pollution Episode Conditions for Carbon Monoxide or Ozone

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

Part B: Pollution Episode Conditions for Particulate Matter

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

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

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

Source of Contamination	Control Actions — Alert Level
C. Manufacturing industries of the following classifications: - Primary Metals Industries - Petroleum Refining - Chemical Industries - Mineral Processing Indus. - Grain Industries - Paper and Allied Products - Wood Processing Industry	1) Reduction of air contaminants from manufacturing operations by curtailing postponing, or deferring production and all operations. 2) Reduction by deferring trade waste disposal operations which emit solid particle gas vapors or malodorous substance. 3) Reduction of heat load demands for processing. 4) Utilization of mid-day (12:00 noon to 4:00 p.m.) atmospheric turbulence for boiler lancing or soot blowing.

Table II

AIR POLLUTION EPISODE: *WARNING CONDITIONS*

EMISSION REDUCTION PLAN

Part A: Pollution Episode Conditions for Carbon Monoxide or Ozone

For **Warning Conditions**, resulting from excessive levels of carbon monoxide or ozone, the following measures shall be taken:

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

authority exists, governmental agencies shall prohibit all use of wood stoves and fireplaces for domestic space heating, except where such devices provide the sole source of heat.

Part B: Pollution Episode Conditions for Particulate Matter

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

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

Source of Contamination	Control Actions — Warning Level
A. Coal, oil, or wood-fired electric power generating facilities.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Maximum utilization of fuels having lowest ash and sulfur content. 2) Utilization of mid-day (12:00 noon to 4:00 p.m.) atmospheric turbulence for boiler lancing and soot blowing. 3) Diverting electric power generation to facilities outside of Warning Area. 4) Prepare to use a plan of action if an Emergency Condition develops. 5) Cease operation of facilities not related to safety or protection of equipment or delivery of priority power.
B. Coal, oil, or wood-fired process steam generating facilities.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Maximum utilization of fuels having the lowest ash and sulfur content. 2) Utilization of mid-day (12: 00 noon to 4:00 p.m.) atmospheric turbulence for boiler lancing and soot blowing. 3) Prepare to use a plan of action if an Emergency Condition develops. 4) Cease operation of facilities not related to safety or protection of equipment or delivery of priority power.

Source of Contamination	Control Actions — <i>Warning Level</i>
<p>C. Manufacturing industries which require considerable lead time for shut-down including the following classifications:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Petroleum Refining - Chemical Industries - Primary Metals Industries - Glass Industries - Paper and Allied Products 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Reduction of air contaminants from manufacturing operations by, if necessary, assuming reasonable economic hardships by postponing production and allied operations. 2) Reduction by deferring trade waste disposal operations which emit solid particles, gases, vapors or malodorous substances. 3) Maximum reduction of heat load demands for processing. 4) Utilization of mid-day (12:00 noon to 4:00 p.m.) atmospheric turbulence of boiler lancing or soot blowing.
<p>D. Manufacturing industries which require relatively short time for shut-down.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Elimination of air contaminants from manufacturing operations by ceasing, allied operations to the extent possible without causing injury to persons or damage to equipment. 2) Elimination of air contaminants from trade waste disposal processes which emit solid particles, gases, vapors, or malodorous substances. 3) Reduction of heat load demands for processing. 4) Utilization of mid-day (12 noon to 4 p.m.) atmospheric turbulence for boiler lancing or soot blowing.

Table III

AIR POLLUTION EPISODE: *EMERGENCY CONDITIONS*

EMISSION REDUCTION PLAN

1. There shall be no open burning by any person of any material.
2. The use of incinerators for the disposal of solid or liquid wastes shall be prohibited.
3. All places of employment, commerce, trade, public gatherings, government, industry, business, or manufacture shall immediately cease operation, except the following:
 - A. Police, fire, medical and other emergency services;
 - B. Utility and communication services;
 - C. Governmental functions necessary for civil control and safety;
 - D. Operations necessary to prevent injury to persons or serious damage to equipment or property;

- E. Food stores, drug stores and operations necessary for their supply;
 - F. Operations necessary for evacuation of persons leaving the area;
 - G. Operations conducted in accordance with an approved preplanned emission reduction plan on file with the Agency.
4. All commercial and manufacturing establishments not included in these rules shall institute such actions as will result in maximum reduction of air contaminants from their operations which emit air contaminants, to the extent possible without causing injury or damage to equipment.
 5. The use of motor vehicles is prohibited except for the exempted functions in 3, above.
 6. Airports shall be closed to all except emergency air traffic.
 7. Where legal authority exists, governmental agencies shall prohibit all use of wood stoves and fireplaces.
 8. Any person responsible for the operation of a source of atmospheric contamination listed below shall take all required control actions for this **Emergency Level**.

Source of Contamination	Control Actions — Emergency Level
A. Coal, oil, or wood-fired electric power generating facilities.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Maximum utilization of fuels having lowest ash and sulfur content. 2) Utilization of mid-day (12:00 noon to 4:00 p.m.) atmospheric turbulence for boiler lancing or soot blowing. 3) Diverting electric power generation to facilities outside of Emergency area. 4) Cease operation of facilities not related to safety or protection of equipment or delivery of priority power.
B. Coal, oil, or wood-fired steam generating facilities.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Reducing heat and steam process demands to absolute necessities consistent with preventing equipment damage. 2) Utilization of mid-day (12:00 noon to 4:00 p.m.) atmospheric turbulence for boiler lancing and soot blowing. 3) Taking the action called for in the emergency plan. 4) Cease operation of facilities not related to safety or protection of equipment or delivery of priority power.

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

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS THAT MAY BE USED IN THIS PERMIT

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