



**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:  
**PeaceHealth Sacred Heart Medical Center at Riverbend**  
 123 International Way  
 Springfield, OR 97477

Information Relied Upon:  
 Application Number: 69846  
 Date: October 9, 2023

Facility Location:  
**RiverBend Hospital**  
 3333 RiverBend Drive  
 Springfield, OR 97477

Land Use Compatibility Statement:  
 From: City of Springfield  
 Date: April 15, 2008

Permit Number: 207536  
Permit Type: Standard  
Primary SIC: 8062-Hospitals  
Secondary SIC: --  
Issuance Date: [Insert Upon Issuance]  
Expiration Date: [Insert Upon Issuance]

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 Travis Knudsen, Executive Director

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 Effective Date

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Source(s) Permitted to Discharge Air Contaminants (LRAPA 37-8010):

<b>Table 1 Code</b>	<b>Source Description</b>
Part B: 12	Boilers and other fuel burning equipment over 10 MMBTU/hour heat input.
Part C: 4	All sources that request a PSEL equal to or greater than the SER for a regulated pollutant, except GHG, in a year.

**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). The permittee is also allowed to discharge air contaminants from the following:
  - 1.a. Any categorically insignificant activities, as defined in LRAPA title 12, at the source; and
  - 1.b. Construction or modification changes that are a Type 1 or Type 2 change under LRAPA 34-035 in accordance with LRAPA 34-010 and 34-035 through 34-038.

**Emission Unit Description**

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

EU ID	Emission Unit (EU) Description	Pollution Control Devices (PCD ID)	Installed/Last Modified
EG-1, EG-2 & EG-3	3 Emergency Generators, diesel-fired Cummins Power Generation, 2000 kW, 135 gal/hr	NA	2008
B-4	Mohican Boiler, natural gas with No. 2 diesel as backup fuel, 12.6 MMBtu/hr	NA	2008
B-5 & B-6	2 Mohican Boilers, natural gas with No. 2 diesel as backup fuel, 33.6 MMBtu/hr	NA	2008
B-7	Hurst Boiler, natural gas with No. 2 diesel as backup fuel, 26.8 MMBtu/hr	NA	2018

**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 12 consecutive calendar month period. [LRAPA 42-0080(3) and 42-0041(3)]

**Annual PSEL**

Pollutant	PSEL (tons per year)
PM	2.0
PM <sub>10</sub>	2.0
PM <sub>2.5</sub>	2.0
CO	41
NO <sub>x</sub>	39
SO <sub>2</sub>	2.6
VOC	3.5
GHGs	55,144

4. Any changes in operation that may increase the emission above the PSEL must be approved by LRAPA. Failure to do so may result in enforcement actions being taken by LRAPA. [LRAPA 37-0020(7)]

**PSEL Monitoring and Compliance**

5. **By the 15<sup>th</sup> day of each month** the permittee must demonstrate compliance with the previous 12 consecutive calendar month PSELs for each regulated PSEL pollutant in accordance with the following procedures. [LRAPA 34-016(1) and LRAPA 42-0080(4)(c)]

- 5.a. The permittee must calculate the total calendar month emissions of each regulated PSEL pollutant using the following equation:

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

Where:

E	=	Each pollutant emission (ton/year);
∑	=	Symbol representing “summation of”;
P <sub>i</sub>	=	Natural gas usage (in MMscf) or No. 2 diesel combusted (gallons)
i	=	Month, beginning with the most recent, summing for 12 preceding, consecutive calendar months;
EF	=	Each pollutant emission factor per Condition 6; and
K	=	Conversion factor of 2000 pounds per 1 ton.

6. The permittee must use the following emission factors for calculating pollutant emissions, unless alternative emission factors are approved by LRAPA. The permittee may request the use of alternative emission factors provided they are based on actual test data or other documentation (e.g., AP-42 compilation of emission factors). The use of alternative emission factors is not allowed until the alternative emission factors have been reviewed and approved by LRAPA using procedures in title 34 and/or title 37, as appropriate: [LRAPA 42-0080(4)(C)]

Source	Pollutant	Emission Factor	Units
Boilers: Natural gas	PM/PM <sub>10</sub> /PM <sub>2.5</sub>	2.5	lbs/MMCF
	CO	84	lbs/MMCF
	NO <sub>x</sub>	100	lbs/MMCF
	SO <sub>2</sub>	2.6	lbs/MMCF
	VOC	5.5	lbs/MMCF
	GHGs	119,891	lbs/MMCF
Boilers: No. 2 Diesel	PM	3.3	lbs/1000 gals
	PM <sub>10</sub>	2.3	lbs/1000 gals
	PM <sub>2.5</sub>	1.6	lbs/1000 gals
	CO	5	lbs/1000 gals
	NO <sub>x</sub>	20	lbs/1000 gals
	SO <sub>2</sub>	71	lbs/1000 gals
	VOC	0.2	lbs/1000 gals
	GHGs	163	lbs/1000 gals
Emergency	PM/PM <sub>10</sub> /PM <sub>2.5</sub>	42.5	lb/1000 gallons

Source	Pollutant	Emission Factor	Units
Generator: No. 2 Diesel	CO	130	lb/1000 gallons
	NO <sub>x</sub>	604	lb/1000 gallons
	SO <sub>2</sub>	39.7	lb/1000 gallons
	VOC	49.3	lb/1000 gallons
	GHGs	163.61	lb/MMBtu

- 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 CO<sub>2</sub>e during the previous year. Once a source's direct greenhouse gas emissions meet or exceed 2,500 metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e 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 41, 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 Limits**

- For sources, other than wood-fired boilers, no person may emit or allow to be emitted any visible emissions that equal or exceed an average of 20 percent opacity. When visual determination of opacity is required, opacity must be measured as a six-minute block average using EPA Method 9. [LRAPA 32-010(2)&(3)]
- For fuel burning equipment sources (EUs: B-4 through B-6) installed, constructed, or modified after April 16, 2015, except for 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 in excess of 0.14 grains per dry standard cubic foot if there are no representative compliance source test results collected prior to April 16, 2015. [LRAPA 32-030(1)(b)]
- For sources (EU: B-7) installed, constructed or modified on or after April 16, 2015, the permittee must not cause, suffer, allow, or permit particulate matter emissions from any fuel burning equipment, in excess of 0.10 grains per standard dry cubic foot (dscf). [LRAPA 32-030(2)]
- For sources (EUs: EG-1 through EG-3), other than fuel burning equipment, refuse burning equipment and fugitive emission, installed, constructed, or modified on or after June 1, 1970 but prior to April 16, 2015, the permittee may not cause, suffer, allow, or permit particulate matter emissions from any air contaminant source in excess of 0.14 grains per dry standard cubic foot if there are no representative compliance source test results collected prior to April 16, 2015. [LRAPA 32-015(2)(b)(B)]
- For fuel burning equipment that burns fuels other than wood, the emission results are corrected to 50% excess air. Compliance with the emissions standards in section 32-030 is determined using DEQ Method 5, or an alternative method approved by LRAPA. [LRAPA 32-030(3)(b)]

**Monitoring**

- The permittee must demonstrate compliance with Conditions 8 through 11 by performing a visible emissions survey of the plant. At least quarterly for a minimum period of 30 minutes, the permittee must visually survey the stacks associated with EUs: EG1 through EG3 and B-4 through B7 using

EPA Method 22 for any sources of visible emissions. For the purposes of this survey, visible emissions requiring action are considered to be any visible emissions that do not result from mobile or fugitive sources and are not the result of condensed water vapor. The person conducting the EPA Method 22 does not have to be EPA Method 9 certified. However, the individual conducting the EPA Method 22 should be familiar with the procedures of EPA Method 9, including using the proper location to observe visible emissions. [LRAPA 34-016(1)]

- 13.a. If visible emissions are observed using EPA Method 22, the permittee must take corrective action to eliminate the visible emissions within one (1) hour of finishing the visible emissions survey. After taking corrective action to eliminate the visible emissions, the permittee must conduct another visible emissions survey using EPA Method 22 within 24 hours of the previous visible emissions survey. [LRAPA 34-016(1)]
  - 13.b. If the visible emissions survey performed within 24 hours of the previous visible emissions survey detects visible emissions from the same source(s), the permittee must immediately contact LRAPA or perform an EPA Method 9 on the source(s) of visible emissions. If the results of the EPA Method 9 are in compliance with Condition 8, no further action is required beyond the recordkeeping required in Conditions 13.e and 40. If the results of the EPA Method 9 are not in compliance with Condition 8, the permittee must immediately contact LRAPA. [LRAPA 34-016(1)]
  - 13.c. If the permittee is unable to conduct an EPA Method 9 test due to visual interferences caused by other visible emissions sources (e.g., fugitive emissions during high wind conditions) or due to weather conditions (e.g., fog, heavy rain, or snow), the permittee must note such conditions on the visible emissions survey sheet for that process or emission point. The permittee must make at least three (3) attempts to conduct the EPA Method 9 tests at approximately 2-hour intervals throughout the day. The permittee must attempt to conduct the EPA Method 9 tests daily until a valid visible emissions survey is completed
  - 13.d. All visible emissions tests and surveys must be conducted during operating conditions that have the potential to create visible emissions. [LRAPA 34-016(1)]
  - 13.e. Recordkeeping Requirement: The permittee must maintain records of all visible emissions tests and surveys, including date, time, observer, observations (EPA Method 22 or Method 9), results, and any corrective actions taken. [LRAPA 34-016(1)]
14. The permittee must demonstrate compliance with Conditions 9 and 10 by preparing and updating, as needed, an Operation and Maintenance Plan (O&M Plan). The O&M Plan must include requirements for proper operation and maintenance of the boilers (B-4 through B-7) at the facility. 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. For each boiler, the O&M Plan must, at a minimum, documentation of all annual boiler tune-ups, date of tune-up performed, the person or entity performing the tune-up, identification of the equipment inspected, the results of each tune-up, and the actions taken if repairs or maintenance are necessary. [LRAPA 32-007(1)]

***Standards of Performance for Stationary Compression Ignition Internal Combustion Engines (NSPS) – 40 CFR part 60 subpart IIII***

15. The permittee of a 2007 model year and later emergency stationary Compression Ignition Internal Combustion Engines (CI ICEs) (EUs: EG-1 through EG-3) with displacement of less than 30 liters per cylinder that are not fire pump engines must comply with the emission standards for new CI engines in Condition 15.a, for all pollutants, for the same model year and maximum engine power for the permittee's 2007 model year and later emergency stationary CI ICE. [40 CFR 60.4205(b) and LRAPA 46.535(3)(dddd)]

15.a. The permittee must have documentation stating that the manufacturer of the CI ICE (EUs: EG-1 through EG-3) certifies their 2007 model year or later non-emergency stationary CI ICE with a maximum engine power less than or equal to 2,237 kW (3,000 HP) and a displacement of less than ten (10) liters per cylinder that are not fire pump engines to the emission standards specified in Conditions 15.a.i. [40 CFR 60.4202(a) and LRAPA 46-535(3)(dddd)]

15.a.i. For engines with a rated power greater than or equal to 37 kW (50 HP), the Tier 2 emission standards for new nonroad CI engines for the same rated power as in 40 CFR 60.1039, appendix I, for all pollutants and the smoke standards as specified in Condition 15.a.ii. [40 CFR 60.4202(a)(2), 40 CFR 1039.101(b) and LRAPA 46-535(3)(dddd)]

40 CFR 60.1039, appendix I, Table 2 – Tier 2 Emission Standards (kW > 560)

Pollutant	Emission Limit (g/kW-hr)
PM	0.20
CO	3.5
NMHC + NO <sub>x</sub>	6.4

15.a.ii. The permittee must meet the smoke opacity standards listed in Conditions 15.a.ii.1 through 15.a.ii.3. [40 CFR 60.4202(2), 40 CFR 1039.105(b) and LRAPA 46-535(3)(dddd)]

15.a.ii.1. 20 percent during the acceleration mode. [40 CFR 1039.105(b)(1)]

15.a.ii.2. 15 percent during the lugging mode. [40 CFR 1039.105(b)(2)]

15.a.ii.3. 50 percent during the peaks in either the acceleration or lugging modes. [40 CFR 1039.105(b)(3)]

15.b. The permittee that owns and operates a stationary CI ICE with a displacement of less than 30 liters per cylinder that uses diesel fuel must use diesel fuel that meets the requirements of Conditions 15.b.i and 15.b.ii for nonroad diesel fuel. [40 CFR 60.4207 and LRAPA 46-535(3)(dddd)]

15.b.i. Sulfur standard. Maximum sulfur content of 15 ppm. [40 CFR 1090.305(b)]

15.b.ii. Cetane index or aromatic content. Diesel fuel must meet one of the following standards: [40 CFR 1090.305(c)]

15.b.ii.1. Minimum cetane index of 40. [40 CFR 1090.305(c)(1)]

15.b.ii.2. Maximum aromatic content of 35 volume percent. [40 CFR 1090.305(c)(2)]

16. The permittee that owns and operates a stationary CI ICE (EUs: EG-1 through EG-3) must operate and maintain stationary the CI ICE that achieve the emission standards in Condition 15.a over the entire life of the engine. [40 CFR 60.4206 and LRAPA 46-535(3)(dddd)]

17. The permittee that owns and operates must comply with the emission standards specified in Condition 15, must follow Conditions 17.a through 17.c. [40 CFR 60.4211(a) and LRAPA 46-535(3)(dddd)]

17.a. Operate and maintain the stationary CI ICE (EUs: EG-1 through EG-3) and control device according to the manufacturer's emission-related instructions; [40 CFR 60.4211(a)(1) and LRAPA 46-535(3)(dddd)]

- 17.b. Change only those emission-related setting that are permitted by the manufacturer; and; [40 CFR 60.4211(a)(2) and LRAPA 46-535(3)(dddd)]
  - 17.c. Meet the requirements of 40 CFR part 1068, as they apply to the permittee. [40 CFR 60.4211(a)(3) and LRAPA 46-535(3)(dddd)]
18. The permittee that owns and operates a 2007 model year and later stationary CI ICE and must comply with the emission standard specified in Condition 15, must comply by purchasing an engine certified to the emission standards in Condition 15 as applicable, for the same model year and maximum engine power. The engine must be installed and configured according to the manufacturers' emission-related specifications, except as permitted in Condition 20. [40 CFR 60.4211(c) and LRAPA 46-535(3)(dddd)]
19. The permittee must operate the emergency stationary ICE (EUs: EG-1 through EG-3) according to the Conditions 19.a and 19.b. In order for the engine to be considered an emergency stationary ICE under 40 CFR part 60, subpart Dc, any operation other than emergency operation, maintenance and testing, as described in Conditions 19.a and 19.b, is prohibited. If you do not operate the engine according to the requirements in Conditions 19.a and 19.b, the engine will not be considered an emergency engine under this subpart and must meet all requirements for non-emergency engines. [40 CFR 60.4211(f) and LRAPA 46-535(3)(dddd)]
  - 19.a. There is no time limit on the use of emergency stationary ICE in emergency situations. [40 CFR 60.4211(f)(1) and LRAPA 46-535(3)(dddd)]
  - 19.b. The permittee may operate the stationary CI ICE for the purpose specified in Condition 19.b.i for a maximum of 100 hours per calendar year. [40 CFR 60.4211(f)(2) and LRAPA 46-535(3)(dddd)]
    - 19.b.i. Emergency stationary ICE (EUs: EG-1 through EG-3) 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 the 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 60.4211(f)(2)(i) and LRAPA 46-535(3)(dddd)]
20. 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 in Condition 20.a. [40 CFR 60.4211(g) and LRAPA 46-535(3)(dddd)]
  - 20.a. 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 practices for minimizing emissions. In addition, the permittee must conduct an initial performance test to demonstrate compliance with the applicable emission standards with one (1) year of startup, or within one (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 with one (1) year the permittee changes emission-related settings in a way that is not permitted by the manufacturer. The permittee must conduct subsequent performance testing every 8,760 hours of engine operation or three (3)

years, whichever comes first, thereafter, to demonstrate compliance with the applicable emission standards. [40 CFR 60.4211(g)(3) and LRAPA 46-535(3)(dddd)]

21. If the CI ICE is an emergency stationary ICE, the permittee is not required to submit an initial notification. Starting with the model years in 40 CFR part 60 subpart IIII, Table 5, 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. [40 CFR 60.4214(b) and LRAPA 46-535(3)(dddd)]

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

Emission Standards

22. For EUs: B-4 through B-7, the permittee must combust oil that contains no more than 0.5 weight percent sulfur. [40 CFR 60.42c(d) and LRAPA 46-535(3)(e)]
23. For EUs: B-4 through B-7, the permittee must demonstrate compliance with the emission limits or fuel oil sulfur limits in Condition 22 based on a certification from the fuel supplier, as described in Condition 31. [40 CFR 60.42c(h)(1) and LRAPA 46-535(3)(e)]
24. For EUs: B-4 through B-7, the SO<sub>2</sub> fuel oil sulfur limits requirements under Condition 22 apply at all times, including periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction. [40 CFR 60.42c(i) and LRAPA 46-535(3)(e)]
25. For EUs: B-5 and B-6, the permittee must not discharge into the atmosphere any gases that exhibit greater than 20 percent opacity (6-minute average), except for one 6-minute period per hour of not more than 27 percent opacity. [40 CFR 60.43c(c) and LRAPA 46-535(3)(e)]
26. The PM and opacity standards in Condition 25 apply at all times to EUs: B-5 and B-6, except during periods of startup, shutdown, or malfunction. [40 CFR 60.43c(d) and LRAPA 46-535(3)(e)]
27. The permittee must use Method 9 of appendix A-4 of 40 CFR part 60 for determining the opacity of stack emissions. [40 CFR 60.45c(a)(8) and LRAPA 46-535(3)(e)]

Monitoring

28. For EUs: B-4 through B-7 subject to Condition 23, where the permittee seeks to demonstrate compliance with the SO<sub>2</sub> standards based on fuel supplier certification, the performance test must consist of the certification from the fuel supplier, as described in Condition 31. [40 CFR 60.44c(h) and LRAPA 46-535(3)(e)]
29. For EUs: B-5 and B-6, the permittee subject an opacity standard in Condition 25 that is not required to use a COMS due to Condition 30 that elects not to use a COMS must conduct a performance test using Method 9 of appendix A-4 of 40 CFR part 60 and the procedures in 40 CFR 60.11 to demonstrate compliance with the applicable limit in Condition 25 by April 29, 2011 or within 180 days after initial startup of the facility, whichever is later, and must comply with either Condition 29.a, 29.b. or 29.c. The observation period for Method 9 of appendix A-4 of 40 CFR part 60 performance tests may be reduced from three (3) hours to 60 minutes if all 6-minute averages are less than ten (10)



percent and all individual 15-second observations are less than or equal to 20 percent during the initial 60 minutes of observation or equal to 20 percent during the initial 60 minutes of observation. [40 CFR 60.47c(a) and LRAPA 46-535(3)(e)]

- 29.a. Except as provided in Conditions 29.b and 29.c, the permittee must conduct subsequent Method 9 of appendix A-4 of 40 CFR part 60 performance tests using the procedures in Condition 28 according to the applicable schedule in Conditions 29.a.i through 29.a.iv, as determined by the most recent Method 9 of appendix A-4 of 40 CFR part 60 performance test results. [40 CFR 60.47c(a)(1) and LRAPA 46-535(3)(e)]
- 29.a.i. If no visible emissions are observed, a subsequent Method 9 of appendix A-4 of 40 CFR part 60 performance test must be completed within 12 calendar months from the date that the most recent performance test was conducted or within 45 days of the next day that fuel with an opacity standard is combusted, whichever is later; [40 CFR 60.47c(a)(1)(i) and LRAPA 46-535(3)(e)]
- 29.a.ii. If visible emissions are observed but the maximum 6-minute average opacity is less than or equal to five (5) percent, a subsequent Method 9 of appendix A-4 of 40 CFR part 60 performance test must be completed within six (6) calendar months from the date that the most recent performance test was conducted or within 45 days of the next day that fuel with an opacity standard is combusted, whichever is later; [40 CFR 60.47c(a)(1)(ii) and LRAPA 46-535(3)(e)]
- 29.a.iii. If the maximum 6-minute average opacity is greater than five (5) percent but less than or equal to ten (10) percent, a subsequent Method 9 of appendix A-4 of 40 CFR part 60 performance test must be completed within three (3) calendar months from the date that the most recent performance test was conducted or within 45 days of the next day that fuel with an opacity standard is combusted, whichever is later; or [40 CFR 60.47c(a)(1)(iii) and LRAPA 46-535(3)(e)]
- 29.a.iv. If the maximum 6-minute average opacity is greater than 10 percent, a subsequent Method 9 of appendix A-4 of 40 CFR part 60 performance test must be completed within 45 calendar days from the date that the most recent performance test was conducted. [40 CFR 60.47c(a)(1)(iv) and LRAPA 46-535(3)(e)]
- 29.b. If the maximum 6-minute opacity is less than ten (10) percent during the most recent Method 9 of appendix A-4 of 40 CFR part 60 performance test, the permittee may, as an alternative to performing subsequent Method 9 of appendix A-4 of 40 CFR part 60 performance tests, elect to perform subsequent monitoring using Method 22 of appendix A-7 of 40 CFR part 60 according to the procedures specified in Conditions 29.b.i and 29.b.ii. [40 CFR 60.47c(a)(2) and LRAPA 46-535(3)(e)]
- 29.b.i. The permittee must conduct ten (10) minute observations (during normal operation) each operating day the affected facility fires fuel for which an opacity standard is applicable using Method 22 of appendix A-7 of 40 CFR part 60 and demonstrate that the sum of the occurrences of any visible emissions is not in excess of five (5) percent of the observation period (i.e., 30 seconds per ten (10) minute period). If the sum of the occurrence of any visible emissions is greater than 30 seconds during the initial ten (10) minute observation, immediately conduct a 30 minute observation. If the sum of the occurrence of visible emissions is greater than five (5) percent of the observation period (i.e., 90 seconds per 30 minute period), the permittee must either document and adjust the operation of the facility and demonstrate within 24 hours that the sum of the occurrence of visible emissions is equal to or less than five (5) percent during a 30 minute observation (i.e., 90 seconds) or conduct a new Method 9 of appendix A-4 of 40 CFR part 60 performance test using the procedures in Condition 28 within 45 calendar days according to the requirements in Condition 26. [40 CFR 60.47c(a)(2)(i) and LRAPA 46-535(3)(e)]

- 29.b.ii. If no visible emissions are observed for ten (10) operating days during which an opacity standard is applicable, observations can be reduced to once every seven (7) operating days during which an opacity standard is applicable. If any visible emissions are observed, daily observations shall be resumed. [40 CFR 60.47c(a)(2)(ii) and LRAPA 46-535(3)(e)]
  - 29.c. If the maximum 6-minute opacity is less than ten (10) percent during the most recent Method 9 of appendix A-4 of 40 CFR part 60 performance test, the permittee may, as an alternative to performing subsequent Method 9 of appendix A-4 performance tests, elect to perform subsequent monitoring using a digital opacity compliance system according to a site-specific monitoring plan approved by LRAPA. The observations must be similar, but not necessarily identical, to the requirements in Condition 29.b.ii. For reference purposes in preparing the Sources Using Computer-Based Photographic Analysis Systems.” This document is available from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA); Office of Air Quality and Planning Standards; Sector Policies and Programs Division; Measurement Policy Group (D243-02), Research Triangle Park, NC 27711. This document is also available on the Technology Transfer Network (TTN) under Emission Measurement Center Preliminary Methods. [40 CFR 60.47c(a)(3) and LRAPA 46-535(3)(e)]
30. Permittees that burn only distillate oil that contains no more than 0.5 weight percent sulfur and/or liquid or gaseous fuels with potential sulfur dioxide emission rates of 26 ng/J (0.060 lb/MMBtu) heat input or less and that do not use a post-combustion technology to reduce SO<sub>2</sub> or PM emissions and that are subject to an opacity standard in Condition 25 are not required to operate a COMS if the permittee follows the applicable procedures in Condition 31. [LRAPA 46-535(3)(e) and 40 CFR 60.47c(c)]

#### Recordkeeping and Reporting

31. For EUs: B-4 through B-7, fuel supplier certification must include the following information: [40 CFR 60.48c(f) and LRAPA 46-535(3)(e)]
- 31.a. For distillate oil: [40 CFR 60.48c(f)(1) and LRAPA 46-535(3)(e)]
    - 31.a.i. The name of the oil supplier; [40 CFR 60.48c(f)(1)(i) and LRAPA 46-535(3)(e)]
    - 31.a.ii. A statement from the oil supplier that the oil complies with the specifications under the definition of distillate oil in 40 CFR 60.41c; and [40 CFR 60.48c(f)(1)(ii) and LRAPA 46-535(3)(e)]
    - 31.a.iii. The sulfur content or maximum sulfur content of the oil. [40 CFR 60.48c(f)(1)(iii) and LRAPA 46-535(3)(e)]
32. For EUs: B-4 through B-7, the permittee must record and maintain records of the amount of each fuel that is combusted by each boiler during each calendar month. [40 CFR 60.48c(g)(2) and LRAPA 46-535(3)(e)]
33. The permittee subject to the opacity limits of Condition 25 must submit to LRAPA the performance test data from the initial and any subsequent performance tests. [40 CFR 60.48c(b) and LRAPA 46-535(3)(e)]
34. In addition to the applicable requirements in 40 CFR 60.7, the permittee subject to the opacity limit in Condition 25 must submit excess emission reports for any excess emission from EUs: B-5 and B-6 that occur during the reporting period and maintain records according to the requirements specified in Conditions 34.a through 34.c, as applicable to the visible emission monitoring method used. [40 CFR 60.48c(c) and LRAPA 46-535(3)(e)]

- 34.a. For each performance test conducted using Method 9 of appendix A–4 of 40 CFR part 60, the permittee must keep the records including the information specified in Conditions 34.a.i through 34.a.iii. [40 CFR 60.48c(c)(1) and LRAPA 46-535(3)(e)]
  - 34.a.i. Dates and time intervals of all opacity observation periods; [40 CFR 60.48c(c)(1)(i) and LRAPA 46-535(3)(e)]
  - 34.a.ii. Name, affiliation, and copy of current visible emission reading certification for each visible emission observer participating in the performance test; and [40 CFR 60.48c(c)(1)(ii) and LRAPA 46-535(3)(e)]
  - 34.a.iii. Copies of all visible emission observer opacity field data sheets. [40 CFR 60.48c(c)(1)(iii) and LRAPA 46-535(3)(e)]
- 34.b. For each performance test conducted using Method 22 of appendix A–4 of 40 CFR part 60, the permittee must keep the records including the information specified in Conditions 34.b.i through 34.b.iv. [40 CFR 60.48c(c)(2) and LRAPA 46-535(3)(e)]
  - 34.b.i. Dates and time intervals of all visible emissions observation periods; [40 CFR 60.48c(c)(2)(i) and LRAPA 46-535(3)(e)]
  - 34.b.ii. Name and affiliation for each visible emission observer participating in the performance test; [40 CFR 60.48c(c)(2)(ii) and LRAPA 46-535(3)(e)]
  - 34.b.iii. Copies of all visible emission observer opacity field data sheets; and [40 CFR 60.48c(c)(2)(iii) and LRAPA 46-535(3)(e)]
  - 34.b.iv. Documentation of any adjustments made and the time the adjustments were completed to the affected facility operation by the permittee to demonstrate compliance with the applicable monitoring requirements. [40 CFR 60.48c(c)(2)(iv) and LRAPA 46-535(3)(e)]
- 34.c. For each digital opacity compliance system, the permittee must maintain records and submit reports according to the requirements specified in the site-specific monitoring plan approved by LRAPA. [40 CFR 60.48c(c)(3) and LRAPA 46-535(3)(e)]
- 35. The permittee subject to the SO<sub>2</sub> fuel oil sulfur limits under Condition 22 must submit reports to LRAPA. [40 CFR 60.48c(d) and LRAPA 46-535(3)(e)]
- 36. The permittee subject to the SO<sub>2</sub> fuel oil sulfur limits requirements under Condition 22 must keep records and submit reports as required under Condition 35, including the following information, as applicable. [40 CFR 60.48c(e) and LRAPA 46-535(3)(e)]
  - 36.a. Calendar dates covered in the reporting period. [40 CFR 60.48c(e)(1) and LRAPA 46-535(3)(e)]
  - 36.b. If fuel supplier certification is used to demonstrate compliance, records of fuel supplier certification as described under Condition 31. In addition to records of fuel supplier certifications, the report must include a certified statement signed by the permittee that the records of fuel supplier certifications submitted represent all of the fuel combusted during the reporting period. [40 CFR 60.48c(j) and LRAPA 46-535(3)(e)]
- 37. For EUs: B-4 through B-7, the reporting period for the reports required under Condition 36 is each six (6) month period January 1 to June 30 and July 1 to December 31. All reports must be submitted to LRAPA and must be postmarked by February 15<sup>th</sup> and July 30<sup>th</sup> day following the end of the reporting period. [40 CFR 60.48c(j), 40 CFR 60.19(c) and LRAPA 46-535(3)(e)]

38. The permittee must only combust distillate oil in Emission Units B-4 through B-7 during periods of gas curtailment, gas supply interruption, startups, or for periodic testing, maintenance, or operator training. Periodic testing, maintenance, or operator training on distillate oil must not exceed a combined total of 48 hours during any calendar year for each Emission Unit B-4 through B-7. [40 CFR 63.11237 and LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjjj)]
39. The permittee must keep and maintain records of the total number of hours and the date of the month that each emission unit (EU: B-4 through B-7) combusts distillate oil each month. [LRAPA 34-016(1)]

**Recordkeeping Requirements**

40. The permittee must keep and maintain records for a period of at least five (5) years from the date of entry of the following information: [LRAPA 34-016(1) & (5) and 42-0080(3)]

Activity	Units	Minimum Recording Frequency
<b>PSEL Recordkeeping</b>		
PSEL pollutant emissions as calculated according to Condition 5, including the supporting process information	Tons	Monthly
Natural gas combusted by each boiler	Therms or MMscf	Monthly
No. 2 diesel combusted by each boiler	Gallons	Monthly
<b>40 CFR part 60 subpart IIII Recordkeeping</b>		
Documentation of maintenance performed on each engine	NA	Each occurrence
Documentation that each engine combusts diesel fuel that meets the specifications	NA	Maintain current documentation
Records of 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 for each engine.	Hours	Monthly
Visible emission survey logs for generators	See Condition 13	Monthly
<b>40 CFR part 60 subpart Dc Recordkeeping</b>		
Natural gas combusted by each boiler	Therms or MMscf	Monthly
No. 2 diesel combusted by each boiler	Gallons	Monthly
Fuel oil supplier certifications of sulfur content of diesel fuel oil for boilers	Weight percent	Each Delivery
Visible emission survey logs for EUs: B-5 and B-6 according to Condition 28	percent	Monthly
<b>40 CFR part 60 subpart JJJJJ Recordkeeping</b>		
Total monthly and calendar year hours that each EUs: B-4 through B-7 combusted No. 2 diesel	Hours	Monthly
The date that the No. 2 diesel was combusted by each boiler (EUs: B-4 through B-7)	Date	Monthly
<b>General Recordkeeping</b>		
Log of each nuisance complaint and the resolution	NA	Upon receipt of complaint

Activity	Units	Minimum Recording Frequency
Operation and Maintenance Plan	NA	Maintain current version on-site
Excess emissions log of all planned and unplanned excess emissions	See Condition G16	Per occurrence

**Reporting Requirements**

41. The facility must submit to LRAPA the following reports by the dates indicated in the table below: [LRAPA 34-016 and 42-0080(5)]

Report	Reporting Period	Due Date
Excess emission reports as required by 40 CFR part 60 subpart Dc for EUs: B-5 and B-6 in accordance with Condition 34	Semiannual	Postmarked by February 15, July 30
Semiannual fuel oil report as required by 40 CFR part 60 subpart Dc for EUs: B-5 and B-6	Semiannual	Postmarked by February 15, July 30
PSEL pollutant emissions as calculated according to Condition 5, including supporting calculations.	Annual	February 15
Natural gas combusted by each boiler.	Annual	February 15
No. 2 diesel combusted by each boiler.	Annual	February 15
A summary of nuisance complaints from the public and the resolution, as applicable.	Annual	February 15
The excess emissions log required by Condition G14, if any planned or unplanned excess emissions have occurred during the reporting period.	Annual	February 15
GHG Report, as required by Condition 7.	Annual	March 31

42. Unless otherwise specified, all reports, test results, notifications, etc., required by the above terms and conditions shall 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**

43. Commercial and industrial outdoor burning is prohibited, unless authorized pursuant to LRAPA 47-020. [LRAPA 47-015(4)&(5)]

**Fee Schedule**

44. In accordance with adopted regulations, the permittee shall be invoiced by October 1<sup>st</sup> each year for the Annual Fee due December 1<sup>st</sup> each year. [LRAPA 37-0064 Table 2]

QL/BE/aa  
7/30/2024

Proposed

**ABBREVIATIONS, ACRONYMS, AND DEFINITIONS**

ACDP	Air Contaminant Discharge Permit	NA	Not applicable
AQMA	Air Quality Management Area	NESHAP	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants
Act	Federal Clean Air Act	NO <sub>x</sub>	Nitrogen oxides
ASTM	American Society of Testing and Materials	NSPS	New Source Performance Standards
Btu	British thermal unit	NSR	New Source Review
CAO	Cleaner Air Oregon	O <sub>2</sub>	Oxygen
CEMS	Continuous Emissions Monitoring System	OAR	Oregon Administrative Rules
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations	ODEQ	Oregon Department of Environmental Quality
CI	Compression Ignition	ORS	Oregon Revised Statutes
CMS	Continuous Monitoring System	O&M	Operation and maintenance
CO	Carbon Monoxide	PB	Lead
CO <sub>2</sub>	Carbon dioxide	PCD	Pollution Control Device
CO <sub>2e</sub>	Carbon dioxide equivalent	PM	Particulate matter
COMS	Continuous Opacity Monitoring System	PM <sub>2.5</sub>	Particulate matter less than 2.5 microns in size
CPMS	Continuous parameter monitoring system	PM <sub>10</sub>	Particulate matter less than 10 microns in size
DEQ	Department of Environmental Quality	ppm	Parts per million
dscf	Dry standard cubic feet	PSEL	Plant Site Emission Limit
EF	Emission factor	PTE	Potential to Emit
EPA	US Environmental Protection Agency	RICE	Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engine
EU	Emissions Unit	SACC	Semi-Annual Compliance Certification
EU ID	Emission unit identifier	Scf	Standard cubic foot
FCAA	Federal Clean Air Act	SDS	Safety data sheet
FSA	Fuel sampling and analysis	SER	Significant emission rate
gal	Gallon	SERP	Source emissions reduction plan
GHG	Greenhouse Gas	SI	Spark Ignition
gr/dscf	Grain per dry standard cubic feet (1 pound = 7000 grains)	SIC	Standard Industrial Code
HAP	Hazardous Air Pollutants as defined by LRAPA title 12	SIP	State Implementation Plan
HCFC	Halogenated Chlorofluorocarbons	SO <sub>2</sub>	Sulfur dioxide
hr	Hour	ST	Source test
ID	Identification number or label	TAC	Toxic air contaminant
lb	Pound	TACT	Typically Achievable Control Technology
LRAPA	Lane Regional Air Protection Agency	TBD	To Be Determined
MACT	Maximum Achievable Control Technology	TEU	Toxic Emission Unit
MM	Million	TPY	Tons per year
MMBtu	Million British thermal units	VE	Visible emissions
MMCF	Million cubic feet	VOC	Volatile organic compounds
		Year	A period consisting of any 12-consecutive calendar months

## **GENERAL PERMIT CONDITIONS**

### General Conditions and Disclaimers

- G1. A copy of 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 their authorized representatives to enter, during operation hours, any property, premises, or place for the purpose of investigating either an actual or suspected air contaminant source or to ascertain compliance or noncompliance with these rules or any issued order. The Director or their authorized representatives must also have access to any pertinent records relating to such property, including but not limited to blueprints, operation and maintenance records and logs, operating rules and procedures. [ORS 468.095 and 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 a nuisance. [LRAPA 49-010(1)]
- G11. To demonstrate compliance with Conditions G4 through G10, the permittee must provide LRAPA with written notification within five (5) days of all complaints received by the permittee during the operation of the facility and maintain a log of each complaint received by the permittee during the



operation of the facility. Documentation must include date of contact, time of observed complaint condition, description of complaint condition, location of complainant, status of plant operation during the observed period, and time of response to complainant. The permittee must immediately (within one (1) hour during normal business hours) investigate the condition following the receipt of the complaint and the permittee must provide a response to the complainant within 24 hours, if possible, but no later than five (5) business days. [LRAPA 34-016(1)]

Excess Emissions: General Policy

G12. Emissions of air contaminants in excess of applicable standards or permit conditions are unauthorized and are subject to enforcement action. section 36-001 through 36-030 apply to any permittee operating a source which emits air contaminants in excess 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 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

G13. This condition applies to all excess emissions not addressed in sections 36-010 and 36-015. [LRAPA 36-020(1)]

- a. The permittee, of a small source, as defined by subsection 36-005(2), need not immediately notify LRAPA of excess emissions events unless otherwise required by permit condition, written notice by LRAPA, or if the excess emission is of a nature that could endanger public health. [LRAPA 36-020(1)(b)]
- 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 G16.

G14. At each annual reporting period specified in this permit, or sooner if required by LRAPA, the permittee must submit a copy of the excess emission log entries for the reporting period, as required by Condition G16. [LRAPA 36-025(4)(a)]

G15. 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.

G16. The permittee must keep an excess emissions log of all planned and unplanned excess emissions. The excess emissions log must include the following: [LRAPA 36-025(3) and 36-025(1)]

- a. The date and time of the beginning of the excess emission event and the duration or best estimate of the time until return to normal operation;
- b. The date and time the permittee notified LRAPA of the event;

- c. The equipment involved;
- d. Whether the event occurred during startup, shutdown, maintenance, or as a result of a breakdown, malfunction, or emergency;
- e. Steps taken to mitigate emissions and corrective actions taken;
- f. The magnitude and duration of each occurrence of excess emissions during the course of an event and the increase over normal rates or concentrations as determined by continuous monitoring or a best estimate, supported by operating data and calculations;
- g. The final resolution of the cause of the excess emissions; and
- h. Where applicable, evidence supporting any claim that emissions in excess of technology-based limits were due to an emergency pursuant to section 36-040.

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

Excess Emissions: Scheduled Maintenance

- G17. 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. The 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.
- G18. LRAPA will approve the procedures if it determines that they are consistent with good pollution control practices, will minimize emissions during such period to the extent practicable, and that no adverse health impact on the public will occur. The permittee must record all excess emissions in the excess emissions log as required in Condition G16. Approval of the procedures in Condition G17 does not shield the permittee from an enforcement action, but LRAPA will consider whether the procedures were followed in determining whether an enforcement action is appropriate. [LRAPA 36-015(2)]
- G19. No scheduled maintenance associated with the approved procedures in Condition G18 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<sub>2.5</sub> or PM<sub>10</sub> nonattainment areas. [LRAPA 36-015(6)]

- G20. In cases where LRAPA has not received notification of scheduled maintenance that is likely to cause excess emissions within the required 72 hours prior to the event according to Condition G17, or where such approval has not been waived pursuant to subsection 36-015(3), the permittee must immediately notify LRAPA by telephone of the situation, and must be subject to the requirements of Conditions G14 and G16. [LRAPA 36-015(7)]

#### Air Pollution Emergencies

- G21. 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 I, II, and III of title 51, included in this permit in Attachment A. 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

- G22. 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 section 34-010 and 34-035 through 34-038 before: [LRAPA 34-010]
- 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

- G23. 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 may be required for the name change application.

#### Permit Renewal

- G24. 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 ACDPs. [LRAPA 37-0040(2)(b)]
- G25. 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 reassignment has been submitted; or
  - b. Another type of permit, ACDP or Title V, has been applied for or issued authorizing the operation of the source.
- G26. 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 in accordance with the procedures used to establish the requirement initially. [LRAPA 37-0082(1)(c)]
- G27. Any person 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

- G28. This permit terminates upon: [LRAPA 37-0082(2)]
- a. Issuance of a renewal, reassigned ACDP or a new ACDP for the same activity or operation;
  - b. Written request by the permittee to LRAPA requesting termination. If LRAPA determines that a permit is no longer needed, LRAPA will confirm termination in writing to the permittee;
  - c. Failure to submit a timely and complete application for permit renewal or reassignment as required in section 37-0040. Termination is effective on the permit expiration date; or
  - d. Failure to pay annual fees within 90 days of the invoice due date as issued by LRAPA, unless prior arrangements for a payment plan have been approved in writing by LRAPA.
- G29. 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 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 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(5)(a)]
- G30. Reinstatement of Terminated Permit [37-0082(4)]
- a. A permit subject to termination under Condition G28.c. may only be reinstated if, not later than 30 days after the permit expiration date, the permittee submits a complete renewal application and pays a late application fee equivalent to the initial new permitting application fee that would apply if the source was a new source, in which case the existing, expired permit will be reinstated effective as of the permit expiration date and will remain in effect until final action has been taken on the renewal application to issue or deny a permit;
  - b. A permit terminated under Condition G28.d. may only be reinstated if, not later than 90 days after termination, the permittee pays all unpaid annual fees and applicable late fees in which case the existing permit will be reinstated effective on the date of termination; or

- c. A terminated permit may only be reinstated as provided in Conditions G30.a. and G30.b. If neither Condition G30.a. and G30.b. apply, the former permittee of a terminated permit who wishes to obtain an ACDP must submit a complete application for a new permit, including paying applicable new source permit application fees and any unpaid annual fees and late fees that were due under the terminated permit. Until LRAPA issues or reassigns a new permit, the source may not operate.
- G31. 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 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 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 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(5)(b)]
- G32. Any hearing requested must be conducted pursuant to the rules of LRAPA. [LRAPA title 14]

#### Approval to Construct

- G33. The permittee of a source that receives approval to construct or modify must commence construction within 18 months of approval, or other date approved in writing by LRAPA. [LRAPA 34-037(4)]
- a. Construction or modification approval terminates and is invalid for the following reasons: [LRAPA 34-037(4)(a)]
    - A. Construction or modification is not commenced within 18 months after LRAPA issues such approval, by an alternative deadline established by LRAPA under this section, or by the deadline approved by LRAPA in an extension under paragraph G33.b.;
    - B. Construction or modification is discontinued for a period of 18 months or more; or
    - C. Construction or modification is not completed within 18 months of the anticipated date of construction completion included in the application.
  - b. The permittee may submit a request to extend the construction or modification commencement deadline by submitting a written, detailed explanation of why the source could not commence construction or modification within the initial 18-month period. LRAPA may grant, for good cause, one 18-month construction or modification approval extension. [LRAPA 34-037(4)(b)]

#### Asbestos

- G34. The permittee must comply with the asbestos abatement requirements in title 43 for all activities involving asbestos-containing materials, including, but not limited to, demolition, renovation, repair, construction, and maintenance. [LRAPA title 43]

#### Sampling, Testing and Measurement General Requirements

- G35. Testing must be conducted in accordance with the DEQ's Source Sampling Manual, the DEQ's Continuous Monitoring Manual, or an applicable EPA Reference Method unless LRAPA (if allowed under applicable federal requirements): [LRAPA 35-0120(3)]
- a. Specifies or approves minor changes in methodology in specific cases;
  - b. Approves the use of an equivalent or alternative method as defined in title 12;
  - c. Waives the testing requirement because the permittee has satisfied LRAPA that the affected facility is in compliance with applicable requirements; or
  - d. Approves shorter sampling times and smaller sample volumes when necessitated by process variables or other factors.
- G36. LRAPA must be notified of all source sampling projects that are required by LRAPA, including federal requirements that have been delegated to LRAPA by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). Unless specified by rule or by permit condition, LRAPA must receive notification at least 30 days in advance of the source test date. Notification may be submitted electronically or by hardcopy, and be accompanied by a source test plan. In addition, LRAPA must be notified of all source sampling projects that are not required by LRAPA if test results are relied upon in permitting a source, used as evidence in an enforcement case, or used to demonstrate compliance with non-delegated federal requirements. [Source Sampling Manual, Vol. 1, November 2018, Section 2.2]
- G37. A source test plan must be approved by LRAPA in advance of all source sampling projects that are required by LRAPA, including federal requirements delegated to LRAPA by EPA. If not otherwise specified by rule or permit condition, LRAPA must be provided at least 30 days to review and approve source test plans. The source test plan will be reviewed by LRAPA [Source Sampling Manual, Vol. 1, November 2018, Section 2.3]
- G38. For demonstrating compliance with an emission standard, the stack test must successfully demonstrate that a facility is capable of complying with the applicable standard under all normal operating conditions. Therefore, a permittee should conduct the source test while operating under typical worst-case conditions that generate the highest emissions. During the compliance demonstration, new or modified equipment should operate at levels that equal or exceed ninety-percent (90%) of the design capacity. For existing equipment, emission units should operate at levels that equal or exceed ninety-percent (90%) of normal maximum operating rates. Furthermore, the process material(s) and fuel(s) that generate the highest emissions for the pollutant(s) being tested should be used during the testing. Operating requirements for performance tests are often specified by state or federal rule, or by permit condition. [Source Sampling Manual, Vol. 1, November 2018, Section 2.9]
- G39. Unless otherwise required by this permit, the permittee must submit all source test reports electronically. [LRAPA 34-015]

Reference Test Methods

- G40. Unless otherwise indicated elsewhere in this permit, whenever emission testing is required, the permittee must use the source sampling methods listed in Appendix B or Appendix C of DEQ's Source Sampling Manual. [Source Sampling Manual, Vol. 1, November 2018]

**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 — <b><i>Alert Level</i></b>
A. Coal, oil, or wood-fired facilities.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Utilization of electric generating fuels having low ash and sulfur content.</li> <li>2) Utilization of mid-day (12:00 noon to 4:00 p.m.) atmospheric turbulence for boiler lancing and soot blowing.</li> <li>3) Diverting electric power generation to facilities outside of <b><i>Alert Area</i></b>.</li> </ol>
B. Coal, oil, or wood-fired process steam generating facilities.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Utilization of fuel having low ash and sulfur content.</li> <li>2) Utilization of mid-day (12:00 noon to 4:00 p.m.) atmospheric turbulence for boiler lancing and soot blowing.</li> </ol>

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

**Table II**

**AIR POLLUTION EPISODE: *WARNING CONDITIONS***

**EMISSION REDUCTION PLAN**

**Part A: Pollution Episode Conditions for Carbon Monoxide or Ozone**

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

1. Operation of motor vehicles carrying fewer than three (3) persons shall be prohibited within designated areas during specified hours. Exceptions from this provision are:
  - A. Public transportation and emergency vehicles
  - B. Commercial vehicles
  - C. Through traffic remaining on Interstate or primary highways.
2. At the discretion of the Agency, operations of all private vehicles within designated areas or entry of vehicles into designated areas may be prohibited for specified periods of time.
3. Public transportation operators shall, in accordance with a pre-planned strategy, provide the maximum possible additional service to minimize the public's inconvenience as a result of No. 1 or No. 2. above.
4. For ozone episodes the following additional measures shall be taken:
  - A. No bulk transfer of gasoline without vapor recovery from 2:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m.
  - B. No service station pumping of gasoline from 2:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m.



- C. No operation of paper coating plants from 2:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m.
  - D. No architectural painting or auto finishing;
  - E. No venting of dry-cleaning solvents from 2:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m. (except perchloroethylene).
5. Where appropriate for carbon monoxide episodes during the heating season, and where legal authority exists, governmental agencies shall prohibit all use of wood stoves and fireplaces for domestic space heating, except where such devices provide the sole source of heat.

Part B: Pollution Episode Conditions for Particulate Matter

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

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

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

Source of Contamination	Control Actions — <i>Warning Level</i>
	3) Prepare to use a plan of action if an <b>Emergency Condition</b> develops. 4) Cease operation of facilities not related to safety or protection of equipment or delivery of priority power.
C. Manufacturing industries which require considerable lead time for shut-down including the following classifications:  - Petroleum Refining - Chemical Industries - Primary Metals Industries - Glass Industries - Paper and Allied Products	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.
D. Manufacturing industries which require relatively short time for shut-down.	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 — <b>Emergency Level</b>
A. Coal, oil, or wood-fired electric power generating facilities.	1) Maximum utilization of fuels having lowest ash and sulfur content.  2) Utilization of mid-day (12:00 noon to 4:00 p.m.) atmospheric turbulence for boiler lancing or soot blowing.  3) Diverting electric power generation to facilities outside of Emergency area.  4) Cease operation of facilities not related to safety or protection of equipment or delivery of priority power.
B. Coal, oil, or wood-fired steam generating facilities.	1) Reducing heat and steam process demands to absolute necessities consistent with preventing equipment damage.

Source of Contamination	Control Actions — <i>Emergency Level</i>
	2) Utilization of mid-day (12:00 noon to 4:00 p.m.) atmospheric turbulence for boiler lancing and soot blowing. 3) Taking the action called for in the emergency plan. 4) Cease operation of facilities not related to safety or protection of equipment or delivery of priority power.
C. Manufacturing industries of the following classifications: - Primary Metals Industry - Petroleum Refining Operations - Chemical Industries - Mineral Processing Industries - Paper and Allied Products - Grain Industry - Wood Processing Industry	1) The elimination of air of contaminants from manufacturing operations by ceasing, curtailing, postponing or deferring production and allied operations to the extent possible without causing injury to persons or damage to equipment. 2) Elimination of air contaminants from trade waste disposal processes which emit solid particles, gases, vapors, or malodorous substances. 3) Maximum reduction of heat load demands for processing. 4) Utilization of mid-day (12:00 noon to 4:00 p.m.) atmospheric turbulence for boiler lancing or soot blowing.

Proprietary