LANE REGIONAL AIR PROTECTION AGENCY
TITLE V OPERATING PERMIT

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

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

ISSUED TO:

Seneca Sustainable Energy, LLC
P.O. Box 851
Eugene, Oregon 97440

PLANT SITE LOCATION:

29650 East Enid Road
Eugene, Oregon 97402

INFORMATION RELIED UPON:

Application: 64647, 65378, 68328
Received: 12/18/2018, 09/06/2019, 03/30/2022

LAND USE COMPATIBILITY STATEMENT:

From: City of Eugene
Dated: 01/26/2009

ISSUED BY THE LANE REGIONAL AIR PROTECTION AGENCY

Steven A. Dietrich

Steven A. Dietrich, Director

September 20, 2022
Effective Date

Nature of Business:	SIC	NAICS
Wood-Fired Electrical Power Generation < 25 MW	4911	221117

RESPONSIBLE OFFICIAL:

Title: Manager

FACILITY CONTACT PERSON:

Name: Todd Payne
Title: Vice President
Phone: (541) 461-6257

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS THAT MAY BE USED IN THIS PERMIT

ACDP	Air Contaminant Discharge Permit
AQMA	Air Quality Management Area
Act	Federal Clean Air Act
ASTM	American Society of Testing and Materials
Btu	British thermal unit
CAM	Compliance Assurance Monitoring
CAO	Cleaner Air Oregon
CEMS	Continuous Emissions Monitoring System
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CI	Compression Ignition
CMS	Continuous Monitoring System
CO	Carbon Monoxide
CO_2	Carbon dioxide
CO_2e	Carbon dioxide equivalent
COMS	Continuous Opacity Monitoring System
CPDS	Certified Product Data Sheet
CPMS	Continuous parameter monitoring system
DEQ	Department of Environmental Quality
dscf	Dry standard cubic feet
EF	Emission factor
EPA	US Environmental Protection Agency
EU	Emissions Unit
FCAA	Federal Clean Air Act
FHAP	Federal Hazardous Air Pollutants as defined by LRAPA title 12
ft^2	Square foot
FSA	Fuel sampling and analysis
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
gr/dscf	Grain per dry standard cubic feet (1 pound = 7000 grains)
HCFC	Halogenated Chloro-Fluoro-Carbons
Hr	Hour
ID	Identification number or label
I&M	Inspection and maintenance
Lb	Pound
LRAPA	Lane Regional Air Protection Agency
MACT	Maximum Achievable Control Technology
MM	Million
MMBtu	Million British thermal units
NA	Not applicable
NESHAP	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants
NO_x	Nitrogen oxides
NSPS	New Source Performance Standards
NSR	New Source Review
O_2	Oxygen
OAR	Oregon Administrative Rules
ODEQ	Oregon Department of Environmental Quality
OPR	Operation
ORS	Oregon Revised Statutes
O&M	Operation and maintenance
Pb	Lead
PCD	Pollution Control Device
PM	Particulate matter
$PM_{2.5}$	Particulate matter less than 2.5 microns in size
PM_{10}	Particulate matter less than 10 microns in size
ppm	Parts per million
PSEL	Plant Site Emission Limit
psia	pounds per square inch, actual
PTE	Potential to Emit
QIP	Quality Improvement Plan
RICE	Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engine
SACC	Semi-Annual Compliance Certification
SCEMP	Surrogate Compliance Emissions Monitoring Parameter
Scf	Standard cubic foot
SDS	Safety data sheet
SER	Significant emission rate
SERP	Source emissions reduction plan
SI	Spark Ignition
SIC	Standard Industrial Code
SIP	State Implementation Plan
SO_2	Sulfur dioxide
ST	Source test
TAC	Toxic Air Contaminant
TACT	Typically Achievable Control Technology
TPY	Tons per year
TSM	Total selected metals
VE	Visible emissions
VMT	Vehicle miles traveled
VOC	Volatile organic compounds
VHAP	Volatile hazardous air pollutant
Year	A period consisting of any 12-consecutive calendar month

DEFINITIONS

Modified EPA Method 9 (EPA Method 203B): As used in this permit "Modified EPA Method 9" is defined as follows: Opacity must be measured in accordance with EPA Method 9 using the data reduction procedures in EPA Method 203B. For all standards, the minimum observation period must be six (6) minutes, though longer periods may be required by a specific rule or permit condition. Aggregate times (e.g., three (3) minutes in any one (1) hour) consist of the total duration of all readings during the observation period that are equal to or greater than the opacity percentage in the standard, whether or not the readings are consecutive. Each EPA Method 9 reading represents 15 seconds of time. See also the definition of "Opacity" in LRAPA title 12.

Startup: For purposes of demonstrating compliance with the PSEL limitations in Conditions 77 through 79 and the CAO requirements in Condition 68, a startup begins when fuel is ignited in the Wood-Fired Boiler (EU-1) at ambient temperature conditions and continues until the control device ESP-1 is energized.

Shutdown: For purposes of demonstrating compliance with the PSEL limitations in Conditions 77 through 79 and the CAO requirements in Condition 68, a shutdown begins when the control device ESP-1 is de-energized and ends when the fire is extinguished in the Wood-Fired Boiler (EU-1).

PERMITTED ACTIVITIES

1. Until such time as this permit expires or is modified or revoked, the permittee is allowed to discharge air contaminants from those processes and activities directly related to or associated with air contaminant source(s) in accordance with the requirements, limitations, and conditions of this permit. [OAR 340-218-0010, 340-218-0120]

2. In accordance with OAR 340-218-0010 LRAPA is authorized to implement all Oregon Administrative Rules, divisions 218 and 220 which apply to sources subject to the Oregon rules as the pertain to Oregon Title V Operating Permit Program sources until such time as LRAPA adopts its own Title V Permit Program rules. [LRAPA 34-180]

3. All conditions in this permit are federally enforceable except as noted below:

   3.a. Conditions 8, 10, 68-75, 98, G5 and part of G9 (LRAPA title 43) are only enforceable by LRAPA. [OAR 340-218-0060]

EMISSIONS UNIT AND POLLUTION CONTROL DEVICE IDENTIFICATION

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

Emission Unit and Pollution Control Device Identification

EU ID	Emissions Unit Description	PCD ID	Pollution Control Device Description
EU-1	Wood-Fired Boiler: Six cell rotary grate furnace; 352.8 MM Btu/hr maximum heat input rating; 200,000 lb/hr steam production; 19.8 megawatts of electrical production;	MC-1 ESP-1 SNCR FGR	Multiclone Electrostatic precipitator Urea injection Selective Non-Catalytic Reduction Flue gas recirculation
EU-2	Fuel Handling: a. Truck Unloading Station (TD-1): 64 tons/hr b. Hog and Screens (HS-1): 64 tons/hr c. Fuel Storage d. Conveyors and Transfer Points (FT-1 thru FT-4) e. Pneumatic Fuel Conveyor and Target Box (TB-1)	BH-1 BH-2	a. Baghouse (BH-1) b. Baghouse (BH-1) c. Enclosed building d. Baghouse (BH-2) e. Enclosed conveyor, Baghouse (BH-2)

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

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

Facility-Wide Requirements

Facility-Wide Emission Limits and Standards

Applicable Requirement	Condition Number	Pollutant/ Parameter	Limit/Standard	Monitoring Method	Monitoring Condition
48-015	5	Fugitive Emissions	Minimize	Recordkeeping	6, 7

Facility-Wide Emission Limits and Standards

Applicable Requirement	Condition Number	Pollutant/ Parameter	Limit/Standard	Monitoring Method	Monitoring Condition
49-010(1)	8	Nuisance	Prohibited	Recordkeeping	11
32-090(1)	9	Nuisance	Prohibited	Recordkeeping	11
32-055	10	PM >250 microns	No Fallout	Recordkeeping	11
40 CFR Part 68	12	Risk Management	Risk Management Plan	Recordkeeping	12

Fugitive Emissions

5. Applicable Requirement: The permittee must not allow 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 not be limited to the following: [LRAPA 48-015(1)]

   5.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;
   5.b. Application of water, or other suitable chemicals on unpaved roads, material stockpiles, and other surfaces which can create airborne dusts;
   5.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;
   5.d. Installation and use of hoods, fans, and fabric filters to enclose and vent the handling of dusty materials;
   5.e. Adequate containment during sandblasting or other similar operations;
   5.f. The covering of moving open bodied trucks transporting materials likely to become airborne; and
   5.g. The prompt removal from paved streets of earth or other material which does or may become airborne.

6. Monitoring Requirement: The permittee must inspect the facility at least once each month to identify and correct any spillage or leakage from materials handling systems including cyclones, baghouses and conveyors and conveyor transfer points. Spillage or leakage from materials handling systems must be cleaned up immediately during daylight hours. If the spillage is identified during darkness, in hazardous conditions, or in a poorly lit area, the permittee must remove the materials as soon as reasonably possible but no later than 24 hours following identification. [OAR 340-218-0050(3)(a)]

7. Recordkeeping Requirement: The permittee must maintain a record of the facility inspections including date, time, and determinations made. The record must be maintained onsite for a period of at least five (5) years, and must be provided to LRAPA personnel on request. [OAR 340-218-0050(3)(b)]

Nuisance Conditions

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

9. Applicable Requirement: The permittee must not discharge from any source whatsoever such quantities of air contaminants which cause injury or damage to any persons, the public, business or property. Such determination is to be made by LRAPA. [LRAPA 32-090(1)]

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

11. Monitoring and Recordkeeping Requirement: To demonstrate compliance with Conditions 8 through 10, the permittee must maintain a log of all complaints received by the responsible official or designated employees (written, received via telephone or facsimile). The log must also record permittee's actions to investigate, make a determination as to the validity of the complaint, and resolve the problem within two (2) working days of receiving the complaint or within such longer time as is reasonably necessary, not to exceed five (5) working days. If more than five (5) days are needed to resolve the problem, the permittee must notify LRAPA immediately upon making that determination. [OAR 340-218-0050(3)(a), and OAR 340-218-0050(3)(b)]

Accidental Release Prevention

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

SIGNIFICANT EMISSION UNIT EMISSION LIMITS AND STANDARDS

Emission Unit EU-1

Emission Unit EU-1 Emission Limits and Standards

Applicable Requirement	Condition Number	Pollutant/ Parameter	Limit/Standard	Monitoring Requirement	Monitoring Condition
32-010(5)	13	Visible Emissions	20% opacity, 3 min. in any one hour.	COMS	15, 16
32-007(2)	14	Visible Emissions	10% opacity, hourly avg.	COMS	15, 16
32-030(1)(a) & (3)(a)	17	PM	0.10 gr/dscf @ 12% CO_2	CAM, Test	20-23
32-045(1)	18	PM	Process Weight Rate Limit	CAM, Test	20-23
38-0050(1)	19	PM_{10}	0.010 lb/MMBtu	CAM, Test	20-23
35-0210(1), 35-0260(1), 40 CFR 64.3(a), 40 CFR 64.8(a)	17-19	ESP field, secondary voltage	>25 kV, <72 kV (3-hour average)	Recordkeeping	21
38-0270(1)	24	NO_X	42.3 lb/hr (30-day rolling)	CEMS	24.a.-d.
38-0070(2)	25	CO	45.9 lb/hr (30-day rolling) 149.0 lb/hr (8-hour rolling)	CEMS	25.a.-c.
ACDP 02/11/2014 Condition 20	27	Startup/Shutdown Events	Notify after 10 per calendar year	NA	27
ACDP 02/11/2014 Condition 5	28	Fuel Use	Biomass Restrictions	NA	28.e.
32-070(2)(b)	29	SO_2	1.2 lb/MMBtu, maximum 3-hour average	NA	29.a.
ACDP 02/11/2014 Condition 15	30	Ammonia	25 ppmv @ 12% CO_2	Test	85.
40 CFR 60.43b(f)	31.a.	Visible Emissions	20% opacity, 6-minute average + exception	COMS	33

Emission Unit EU-1 Emission Limits and Standards

Applicable Requirement	Condition Number	Pollutant/ Parameter	Limit/Standard	Monitoring Requirement	Monitoring Condition
40 CFR 60.43b(h)(1)	31.c.	PM	0.030 lb/MMBtu (filterable PM)	Test	33
40 CFR 63, subpart DDDDD	36	PM (filterable) or TSM	See Table 2 to 40 CFR 63 subpart 5D	Test, COMS, recordkeeping	42-44
40 CFR 63, subpart DDDDD	36	CO	See Table 2 to 40 CFR 63 subpart 5D	Test, recordkeeping	42-44
40 CFR 63, subpart DDDDD	36	HCl	See Table 2 to 40 CFR 63 subpart 5D	Test, recordkeeping	42-44
40 CFR 63, subpart DDDDD	36	Hg	See Table 2 to 40 CFR 63 subpart 5D	Test, recordkeeping	42-44
40 CFR 63, subpart DDDDD	36	One-time energy assessment and a tune-up at least once every 5 years	See Table 3 to 40 CFR 63 subpart 5D	Recordkeeping	38, 44
40 CFR 63, subpart DDDDD	36	Startup/Shutdown	See Table 3 to 40 CFR 63 subpart 5D	Recordkeeping	42-44

13. Applicable Requirement: The permittee must not emit or allow to be emitted any visible emissions from EU-1 that equal or exceed an average of 20 percent opacity for a period or periods aggregating more than three minutes in any one (1) hour. [LRAPA 32-010(1)&(5), ACDP 02/11/2014 Condition 9]

14. Applicable Requirement: Parametric and Emission Action Level Monitoring - In the event that opacity exceeds 10% (hourly average) the permittee must take corrective actions to return emissions to less than the 10% opacity action level as measured by the COMS. Corrective action must be taken within 1-hour of detection of the opacity emission action level. Operation above the corrective action level but less than the 20% opacity limit is not considered a violation in itself if corrective action is taken to return the boiler opacity to less than 10%. [LRAPA 32-007(2), ACDP 02/11/2014 Condition 9.a.]

15. Monitoring Requirement: The permittee must demonstrate compliance with Conditions 13, 14, 31.a., and 31.c. with a continuous opacity monitoring system (COMS) during all hours of boiler operation. The COMS must be operated during all hours of boiler operation. The permittee must install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a COMS in accordance with 40 CFR 60.48b, and 40 CFR 60 Appendices B and F. The sampling and analyzing cycle must be completed every successive 10-second period. [LRAPA 46-535(3)(a)&(3)(d), 40 CFR 60.48b(e), LRAPA 35-0120, and OAR 340-218-0050(3)(a)]

15.a. The procedures in 40 CFR 60.13 and the ODEQ Continuous Monitoring Manual must be followed for installation, evaluation, and operation of the COMS. If there is a conflict between 40 CFR 60.13 and the ODEQ Continuous Monitoring Manual, the federal requirements will govern. [LRAPA 46-535(3)(a)&(d), 40 CFR 60.48b(e) and 40 CFR 60.13]

15.a.i. The permittee must develop and implement a Quality Control (QC) program. As a minimum, each QC program must include written procedures which should describe in detail, complete, step-by-step procedures and operations for each of the following activities:

15.a.i.A. Calibration of the COMS.

15.a.i.B. Calibration Drift (CD) determination and adjustment of the COMS.

15.a.i.C. Preventative maintenance of the COMS (including spare parts inventory).
15.a.i.D. Data recording, calculations, and reporting.
15.a.i.E. Accuracy audit procedures including sampling and analysis methods.
15.a.i.F. Program of corrective action for malfunctioning COMS.

15.a.ii. Except for system breakdowns, repairs, calibration checks, and zero and span adjustments, the COMS must be in continuous operation and must complete a minimum of one cycle of sampling and analyzing for each successive 10-second period and one cycle of data recording for each successive 6-minute period.

15.a.iii. The span value for the continuous monitoring system must be between 60 and 80 percent.

15.a.iv. The zero and upscale calibration for the COMS must be monitored at least once daily utilizing a procedure that includes a method for producing a simulated zero opacity condition and an upscale span opacity condition using a certified neutral density filter or other related techniques to produce a known obscuration of the light beam. The procedure must provide a system check for the analyzer internal optical surfaces and all electronic circuitry, including the lamp and photodetector assembly.

15.a.v. The COMS must be capable of:

15.a.v.A. Reducing all data to 6-minute averages, calculated from 36 or more data points equally spaced over each 6-minute period. A 6-minute period is any one of the 10 equal parts of a 1-hour period;
15.a.v.B. Recording the average hourly (clock hour) opacity;
15.a.v.C. Recording the total time that opacity was greater than or equal to 20% in each clock hour; and
15.a.v.D. Recording the average excess emissions (% opacity) for any aggregate period of time greater than three (3) minutes in any one clock hour that the opacity was greater than 20%.

15.a.vi. Data recorded by the COMS may be rounded to the nearest 1% opacity.

15.a.vii. If the permittee makes a replacement, modification, or change to the COMS, it must be re-certified according to the procedures listed in this condition.

15.a.viii. If visible emissions are measured at levels above the limits in Conditions 13, 31.a., and 31.c., the permittee must report the excess emissions in accordance with Condition 88.

16. Recordkeeping Requirement: The permittee must maintain records of data obtained by the COMS including, but not limited to: [LRAPA 35-0120 and OAR 340-218-0050(3)(b)]

16.a. Percent opacity on a one-minute and 6-minute block average basis;
16.b. Results of daily zero/span calibration checks and the magnitude of manual calibration adjustments;
16.c. Hours of operation of the boiler, continuous opacity monitoring system, and control equipment;
16.d. Date, time, and hours of operation of the boiler without the control equipment and/or the continuous opacity monitoring system in operation;
16.e. The date, time, and hours of operation of the boiler during any malfunction of the control equipment and/or the continuous opacity monitoring system; as well as,
16.f. The reason (if known) and the corrective actions taken (if any) for each such event in Conditions 16.d and 16.e.
16.g. The permittee must submit semi-annual excess emission and monitoring system performance reports consistent with 40 CFR 60.7(c) and (d). The submittal date for the report covering the second half of the prior year must be the same as the submittal date for the annual report under this permit.

17. Applicable Requirement: The permittee must not cause, suffer, allow, or permit particulate matter emissions from any air contaminant source in excess of the following limits: 0.10 grains per dry standard cubic foot, for sources installed, constructed or modified on or after June 1, 1970 but prior to April 16, 2015 provided that all representative compliance source test results prior to April 16, 2015 demonstrate emissions no greater than 0.080 grains per dry standard cubic foot. For fuel burning equipment that burns wood fuel by itself or in combination with any other fuel, the emission results are corrected to 12% CO_2. [LRAPA 32-030(1)(a)&(3)(a)]

18. Applicable Requirement: The permittee must not cause, suffer, allow or permit the emissions of particulate matter in any one (1) hour from EU-1 in excess of the amount shown in LRAPA 32-8010, for the process weight allocated to the process. [LRAPA 32-045(1)]

19. Applicable Requirement: Lowest Achievable Emission Rate (LAER) - Particulate matter less than 10 microns (PM_{10}) from EU-1 must not exceed 0.010 lb/MMBtu, except during a startup or shutdown. [LRAPA 38-0050(1) and ACDP 02/11/2014 Condition 12]

20. Monitoring Requirement: To demonstrate compliance with Conditions 17 through 19, at all times, the exhaust from EU-1 must be vented through multiclones (MC-1) and the Electrostatic Precipitator (ESP-1): [LRAPA 32-007(1)(b), ACDP 02/11/2014 Condition 6]

20.a. The multiclones and ESP-1 must be in operation during soot blowing events.
20.b. All electrostatic fields in the ESP-1 must be in operation whenever EU-1 is operating except during periods of startup and shutdown when the exhaust gas is below the recommended operating temperature provided by the ESP-1 manufacturer.
20.c. The ESP-1 electrostatic precipitator must be maintained and operated in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications and recommendations, a copy of which must be maintained on site.

21. Monitoring Requirement: To demonstrate compliance with Conditions 17 through 19, the permittee must monitor the following indicators of ESP performance: [LRAPA 35-0210(1), LRAPA 35-0260(1), 40 CFR 64.3(a), 40 CFR 64.8(a)]

21.a. For each ESP field, the minimum secondary voltage must be no less than 25 kV on a 3-hour average;
21.b. For each ESP field, the maximum secondary voltage must be no more than 72 kV on a 3-hour average; and
21.c. For each ESP field, the maximum spark rate must not exceed 50 sparks per minute.
21.d. The QIP threshold is exceeded if any monitored indicator of ESP performance in Conditions 21.a. through c. exceeds the listed thresholds for more than five (5) percent of the operating time of EU-1 during each reporting period. If the QIP threshold is exceeded, the Administrator or LRAPA may require the owner or operator to develop and implement a QIP as required under LRAPA 35-0260 and 40 CFR 64.8.

22. Monitoring and Recordkeeping Requirement: To demonstrate compliance with Conditions 17 through 19, the permittee must install, calibrate, operate and maintain any equipment necessary to achieve the monitoring specified below. Monitoring equipment must be operated in accordance with manufacturing specifications. [LRAPA 32-007 and ACDP 02/11/2014 Condition 39]

22.a. EU-1 steam production rate (lb/hr), steam pressure (psig) and steam temperature (°F), as measured and recorded by the CMS.
22.b. EU-1 excess oxygen (%), as measured and recorded by the CMS.
22.c. ESP-1 operating parameters including for each field of the ESP the primary and secondary voltage (volts and kilovolts, respectively), primary and secondary current (amps and milliamps, respectively), and sparking rate, as measured and recorded by the CMS.
22.d. The permittee must inspect multiclones (MC-1) during the annual boiler shutdown for signs of physical degradation that could affect performance of the control device. Any necessary repair or maintenance must be performed prior to re-starting EU-1.
22.d.i. Results of all multiclone MC-1 inspections, maintenance and repair must be documented in an operating log.
22.e. At least once each year, the permittee must inspect the ESP-1 for physical degradation that could affect the performance of the ESP. At a minimum, the permittee must check the following components of the ESP for damage that would reduce the efficiency of the ESP:
22.e.i. Discharge electrodes (wires);
22.e.ii. Collection electrodes (plates);

22.e.iii. Electrode alignment;
22.e.iv. Rapper mechanisms for both the discharge electrodes and collection electrodes;
22.e.v. Shell integrity (e.g. insulation and leaks); and
22.e.vi. Transformer-rectifier (TR) sets.

22.f. At all times, including periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction, the permittee must operate and maintain each/any affected source, including associated air pollution control devices, when required to be operated, and monitoring equipment, in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practices.

22.g. Malfunctions must be corrected as soon as practicable after their occurrence.

22.h. The permittee must record in a log, that is retained on-site and available to LRAPA inspectors for at least five (5) years, the results of required inspections and subsequent repair activities conducted on the ESP. The log must contain the date of inspection, the identity of the inspector, the results of each inspection, and the date and nature of any corrective action taken.

23. Monitoring and Recordkeeping Requirement: To demonstrate compliance with Conditions 17 through 19, the permittee must perform compliance emission testing in accordance with Condition 84. [LRAPA 35-0120 and OAR 340-218-0050(3)]

24. Applicable Requirement: Nitrogen oxide (NO_X calculated as NO_2) from EU-1 must not exceed 42.3 pounds per hour, on a rolling 30-day period. [LRAPA 38-0270(1)4), ACDP 02/11/2014 Condition 13]

24.a. Monitoring and Recordkeeping Requirement: The permittee must demonstrate compliance with this limit during all hours of operation excluding startups and shutdowns using the continuous NO_X emission monitoring system required by Conditions 24.b. [ACDP 02/11/2014 Condition 13]

24.b. Monitoring Requirement: The permittee must install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a nitrogen oxide (NO_X) CEMs at the stack location of the combustion unit in accordance with 40 CFR 60.13 and 40 CFR 60 Appendices B and F and the ODEQ Continuous Monitoring Manual. The sampling, analyzing, and data recording cycle must be completed every successive 15 minute period. If there is a conflict between 40 CFR 60.13 and the ODEQ Continuous Monitoring Manual, the federal requirements must govern.

24.b.i. The NO_X CEMS in Condition 24.b. must record the NO_X emission rate in pounds per hour for each clock hour that the boiler is operating as an hourly total and a 30-day rolling average. A new 30-day rolling average emission rate is calculated each boiler operating day as the average of all of the hourly NO_X emission data for the preceding 30 boiler operating days.

24.c. Monitoring and Recordkeeping Requirement: The permittee must equip and operate EU-1 with flue gas recirculation and Urea Injection-Selective Non-Catalytic Reduction (SNCR) system for NO_X control as required to meet the emission limit in Condition 24. [LRAPA 32-009(4)]

25. Applicable Requirement: Carbon monoxide (CO) emissions from EU-1 must not exceed 149.0 pounds per hour, on a rolling 8-hour average and 45.9 pounds per hour, on a rolling 30-day period. [LRAPA 38-0070(2), ACDP 02/11/2014 Condition 14]

25.a. Monitoring and Recordkeeping Requirement: The permittee must demonstrate compliance with these limits during all hours of operation excluding startups and shutdowns using the continuous CO emission monitoring system required by Conditions 25.b. [ACDP 02/11/2014 Condition 14]

25.b. Monitoring Requirement: The permittee must install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a CO CEMS at the stack location of the combustion unit in accordance with 40 CFR 60 Appendices B and F and the ODEQ Continuous Monitoring Manual. The sampling, analyzing, and data recording cycle must be completed every successive 15 minute period. If there is a conflict between 40 CFR 60.13 and the ODEQ Continuous Monitoring Manual, the federal requirements must govern.

25.b.i. The CO CEMS in Condition 25.b. must record the CO emission rate in pounds per hour for each clock hour that the boiler is operating as an hourly total, an 8-hour rolling average and a 30-day rolling average. New 8-hour and 30-day rolling average emission rates are calculated each boiler operating hour as the average of all of the hourly CO

emission data for the preceding eight (8) boiler operating hours and 30 boiler operating days, respectively. [LRAPA 42-0080 and 32-007(1)]

26. The permittee must install, calibrate, maintain, and operate an oxygen (O_2) continuous emission monitoring system (CEMS) at the stack location of EU-1, in accordance with 40 CFR 60.13, 40 CFR 60 Appendices B and F, and the ODEQ Continuous Monitoring Manual. The sampling, analyzing, and data recording cycle must be completed every successive 15 minute period. If there is a conflict between 40 CFR 60.13 and the ODEQ Continuous Monitoring Manual, the federal requirements will govern. [LRAPA 35-0120 and ACDP 02/11/2014 Condition 33]

27. Applicable Requirement and Monitoring Requirement: The permittee must notify LRAPA if cold startup/shutdown events exceed ten (10) events per calendar year. For the purposes of this permit, a cold start is one where EU-1 cools to ambient temperature. [LRAPA 35-160 and OAR 340-218-0050(3)(a), ACDP 02/11/2014 Condition 20]

28. Applicable Requirement: The fuel for EU-1 must be biomass limited to: [LRAPA 32-007(1)(a) and ACDP 02/11/2014 Condition 5]

28.a. Biomass means any biomass-based solid fuel that is not a solid waste. This includes, but is not limited to, wood residue and wood products (e.g., trees, tree stumps, tree limbs, bark, lumber, sawdust, chips, scraps, slabs, millings, and shavings); animal manure, including litter and other bedding materials; vegetative agricultural and silvicultural materials, such as grain hulls and chaff (e.g., almond, walnut, peanut, rice, and wheat), bagasse, orchard prunings, corn stalks, coffee bean hulls, and grounds. This definition of biomass is not intended to suggest that these materials are or are not solid waste;

28.b. No chemically treated wood products including painted or oil stained material, or preservative treated wood

28.c. No fossil fuel may be combusted in the boiler.

28.d. In no event must sanderdust be a source of fuel for EU-1.

28.e. Monitoring and Recordkeeping Requirement: The permittee must keep and maintain records of the source of all biomass combusted in EU-1. [OAR 340-218-0050(3)(a)(C)]

29. Applicable Requirement: The permittee must not cause or allow the emission of sulfur dioxide (SO_2), for any three (3) hour average period, in excess of 1.2 pounds per million Btu heat input from emissions unit EU-1. [LRAPA 32-070]

29.a. Monitoring Requirement: To demonstrate compliance with Condition 29, the permittee must combust biomass as defined in Condition 28 in EU-1. [OAR 340-218-0050(3)(a)]

29.b. Testing Requirement: If SO_2 testing is performed for compliance purposes, EPA Method 6C must be used to measure the emissions. [LRAPA 35-0140(1)]

30. Applicable Requirement: Ammonia emissions from EU-1 must not exceed 25 ppm, by volume, at 12% CO_2 at standard conditions. [ACDP 02/11/2014 Condition 15]

30.a. Monitoring and Recordkeeping Requirement: The permittee must demonstrate compliance with this limit using the testing required in Condition 84.

Standards of Performance for Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units – 40 CFR 60 subpart Db

31. Applicable Requirement: Standard for particulate matter (PM) [LRAPA 46-535(3)(d) and 40 CFR 60.43b]

31.a. On and after the date on which the initial performance test is completed or is required to be completed under 40 CFR 60.8, whichever date comes first, the permittee of an affected facility that

combusts coal, oil, wood, or mixtures of these fuels with any other fuels must not cause to be discharged 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. [LRAPA 46-535(3)(d) and 40 CFR 60.43b(f), ACDP 02/11/2014 Condition 10]

31.b. The PM and opacity standards apply at all times, except during periods of startup, shutdown, or malfunction. [LRAPA 46-535(3)(d) and 40 CFR 60.43b(g)]

31.c. On and after the date on which the initial performance test is completed or is required to be completed under 40 CFR 60.8, whichever date comes first, the permittee of an affected facility that commenced construction, reconstruction, or modification after February 28, 2005, and that combusts wood must not cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from that affected facility any gases that contain PM in excess of 13 ng/J (0.030 lb/MMBtu) heat input. [LRAPA 46-535(3)(d) and 40 CFR 60.43b(h)(1), ACDP 02/11/2014 Condition 11]

32. Compliance and Testing Requirement: Compliance and performance test methods and procedures for particulate matter (PM). [LRAPA 46-535(3)(d) and 40 CFR 60.46b]

32.a. The PM emission standards and opacity limits under Condition 31 apply at all times except during periods of startup, shutdown, or malfunction. [LRAPA 46-535(3)(d) and 40 CFR 60.46b(a)]

32.b. Compliance with the PM emission standards under Condition 31 must be determined through performance testing as described in Condition 32.c. [LRAPA 46-535(3)(d) and 40 CFR 60.46b(b)]

32.c. To determine compliance with the PM emission limits and opacity limits under Condition 31, the permittee of an affected facility must conduct an initial performance test as required under 40 CFR 60.8, and must conduct subsequent performance tests as requested by LRAPA, using the following procedures and reference methods: [LRAPA 46-535(3)(d) and 40 CFR 60.46b(d)]

32.c.i. EPA Method 3A or 3B of appendix A-2 of 40 CFR 60 is used for gas analysis when applying EPA Method 5 of appendix A-3 of 40 CFR 60 or EPA Method 17 of appendix A-6 of 40 CFR 60. [LRAPA 46-535(3)(d) and 40 CFR 60.46b(d)(1)]

32.c.ii. EPA Method 5, 5B, or 17 of appendix A of 40 CFR 60 must be used to measure the concentration of PM as follows: [LRAPA 46-535(3)(d) and 40 CFR 60.46b(d)(2)]

32.c.ii.A. EPA Method 5 of appendix A of 40 CFR 60 must be used at affected facilities without wet flue gas desulfurization (FGD) systems; and [LRAPA 46-535(3)(d) and 40 CFR 60.46b(d)(1)(i)]

32.c.ii.B. EPA Method 17 of appendix A-6 of 40 CFR 60 may be used at facilities with or without wet scrubber systems provided the stack gas temperature does not exceed a temperature of 160 °C (320 °F). The procedures of sections 8.1 and 11.1 of EPA Method 5B of appendix A-3 of 40 CFR 60 may be used in EPA Method 17 of appendix A-6 of 40 CFR 60 only if it is used after a wet FGD system. [LRAPA 46-535(3)(d) and 40 CFR 60.46b(d)(1)(ii)]

32.c.iii. EPA Method 1 of appendix A of 40 CFR 60 is used to select the sampling site and the number of traverse sampling points. The sampling time for each run is at least 120 minutes and the minimum sampling volume is 1.7 dscm (60 dscf) except that smaller sampling times or volumes may be approved by the LRAPA when necessitated by process variables or other factors. [LRAPA 46-535(3)(d) and 40 CFR 60.46b(d)(3)]

32.c.iv. For EPA Method 5 of appendix A of 40 CFR 60, the temperature of the sample gas in the probe and filter holder is monitored and is maintained at 160±14 °C (320±25 °F). [LRAPA 46-535(3)(d) and 40 CFR 60.46b(d)(4)]

32.c.v. For determination of PM emissions, the oxygen (O_2) or CO_2 sample is obtained simultaneously with each run of EPA Method 5, 5B, or 17 of appendix A of 40 CFR 60 by traversing the duct at the same sampling location. [LRAPA 46-535(3)(d) and 40 CFR 60.46b(d)(5)]

32.c.vi. For each run using EPA Method 5, 5B, or 17 of appendix A of 40 CFR 60, the emission rate expressed in ng/J heat input is determined using: [LRAPA 46-535(3)(d) and 40 CFR 60.46b(d)(6)]

32.c.vi.A. The O_2 or CO_2 measurements and PM measurements obtained under this

Condition 32; [LRAPA 46-535(3)(d) and 40 CFR 60.46b(d)(6)(i)]

32.c.vi.B. The dry basis F factor; and [LRAPA 46-535(3)(d) and 40 CFR 60.46b(d)(6)(ii)]

32.c.vi.C. The dry basis emission rate calculation procedure contained in EPA Method 19 of appendix A of 40 CFR 60. [LRAPA 46-535(3)(d) and 40 CFR 60.46b(d)(6)(iii)]

32.c.vii. EPA Method 9 of appendix A of 40 CFR 60 is used for determining the opacity of stack emissions. [LRAPA 46-535(3)(d) and 40 CFR 60.46b(d)(7)]

33. Monitoring Requirement: Emission monitoring for particulate matter. [LRAPA 46-535(3)(d) and 40 CFR 60.48b]

33.a. The permittee of an affected facility subject to the opacity standard under Condition 31 must install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a COMS for measuring the opacity of emissions discharged to the atmosphere and record the output of the system. [LRAPA 46-535(3)(d) and 40 CFR 60.48b(a)]

33.b. The procedures under 40 CFR 60.13 must be followed for installation, evaluation, and operation of the continuous monitoring systems. [LRAPA 46-535(3)(d) and 40 CFR 60.48b(e)]

33.b.i. For affected facilities combusting wood, the span value for a COMS must be between 60 and 80 percent. [LRAPA 46-535(3)(d) and 40 CFR 60.48b(e)(1)]

34. Reporting and Recordkeeping Requirement: [LRAPA 46-535(3)(d) and 40 CFR 60.49b]

34.a. The permittee of each affected facility must submit notification of the date of initial startup, as provided by 40 CFR 60.7. This notification must include: [LRAPA 46-535(3)(d) and 40 CFR 60.49b(a)]

34.a.i. The design heat input capacity of the affected facility and identification of the fuels to be combusted in the affected facility; [LRAPA 46-535(3)(d) and 40 CFR 60.49b(a)(1)]

34.a.ii. The annual capacity factor at which the permittee anticipates operating the facility based on all fuels fired and based on each individual fuel fired; and [40 CFR 60.49b(a)(3)]

34.b. The permittee of each affected facility subject to the PM emission limits under Condition 31 must submit to LRAPA the performance test data from the initial performance test and the performance evaluation of the CEMS using the applicable performance specifications in appendix B of 40 CFR 60. [LRAPA 46-535(3)(d) and 40 CFR 60.49b(b)]

34.c. The permittee of an affected facility must record and maintain records as specified in Condition 34.c.i. [LRAPA 46-535(3)(d) and 40 CFR 60.49b(d)]

34.c.i. The permittee of an affected facility that is subject to a federally enforceable permit restricting fuel use to a single fuel such that the facility is not required to continuously monitor any emissions (excluding opacity) or parameters indicative of emissions may elect to record and maintain records of the amount of each fuel combusted during each calendar month. [LRAPA 46-535(3)(d) and 40 CFR 60.49b(d)(2)]

34.d. For an affected facility subject to the opacity standard in Condition 31, the permittee must maintain records of opacity. [LRAPA 46-535(3)(d) and 40 CFR 60.49b(f)

34.e. The permittee of any affected facility in any category listed in Conditions 34.e.i. or ii. is required to submit excess emission reports for any excess emissions that occurred during the reporting period. [LRAPA 46-535(3)(d) and 40 CFR 60.49b(h)]

34.e.i. Any affected facility subject to the opacity standards in Condition 31.a. or to the operating parameter monitoring requirements in 40 CFR 60.13(i)(1). [LRAPA 46-535(3)(d) and 40 CFR 60.49b(h)(1)]

34.e.ii. For the purpose of Condition 31, excess emissions are defined as all 6-minute periods during which the average opacity exceeds the opacity standards under Condition 31.a. [LRAPA 46-535(3)(d) and 40 CFR 60.49b(h)(3)]

34.f. All records required under Condition 34 must be maintained by the permittee of the affected facility for a period of five (5) years following the date of such record. [LRAPA 46-535(3)(d), 40 CFR 60.49b(o) and OAR 340-218-0050(3)(b)(B)]

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

35. Compliance Requirement: Compliance deadlines. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7495]

35.a. If the permittee is an area source that increases its emissions or potential to emit such that they become a major source of HAP, Condition 35.a.i. applies to this permittee. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7495(c)]

35.a.i. 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)]

36. Applicable Requirement: Emissions limitations, work practice standards, and operating limits. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7500]

36.a. The permittee must meet the requirements in Conditions 36.a.i. through iii., except as provided in Condition 36.b. The permittee must meet these requirements at all times the affected unit is operating, except as provided in Condition 36.c. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7500(a)]

36.a.i. The permittee must meet each emission limit and work practice standard in Tables 2 and 3 to 40 CFR 63 subpart 5D (included in this permit) that applies to each boiler or process heater, for each boiler or process heater at the source. The output-based emission limits, in units of pounds per million Btu of steam output, in Table 2 to 40 CFR 63 subpart 5D (included in this permit) are an alternative applicable only to boilers and process heaters that generate either steam, cogenerate steam with electricity, or both. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7500(a)(1)]

36.a.ii. The permittee must meet each operating limit in Table 4 to 40 CFR 63 subpart 5D (included in this permit) that applies to each boiler or process heater. If the permittee uses a control device or combination of control devices not covered in Table 4 to 40 CFR 63 subpart 5D (included in this permit), or the permittee wishes to establish and monitor an alternative operating limit or an alternative monitoring parameter, the permittee must apply to the EPA Administrator for approval of alternative monitoring under 40 CFR 63.8(f). [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7500(a)(2)]

36.a.iii. 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)]

36.b. As provided in 40 CFR 63.6(g), EPA may approve use of an alternative to the work practice standards in this condition. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7500(b)]

36.c. These standards apply at all times the affected unit is operating, except during periods of startup and shutdown during which time the permittee must comply only with items 5 and 6 of Table 3 to 40 CFR 63 subpart 5D (included in this permit). [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7500(f)]

37. Applicable Requirement: General requirements for complying with 40 CFR 63 subpart 5D. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7505]

37.a. The permittee must be in compliance with the emission limits, work practice standards, and operating limits in 40 CFR 63 subpart 5D. These emission and operating limits apply to the permittee at all times the affected unit is operating except for the periods noted in Condition 36.c. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7505(a)]

37.b. The permittee must demonstrate compliance with all applicable emission limits using performance stack testing, fuel analysis, or continuous monitoring systems (CMS), including a continuous

emission monitoring system (CEMS), or particulate matter continuous parameter monitoring system (PM CPMS), where applicable. The permittee must demonstrate compliance for HCl, mercury, or TSM using performance stack testing, if subject to an applicable emission limit listed in Table 2 to 40 CFR 63 subpart 5D (included in this permit). [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7505(c)]

37.c. The permittee must develop a site-specific monitoring plan according to the requirements in Conditions 37.c.i. through iv. for the use of any CEMS, COMS, or CPMS. This requirement also applies to the permittee, if the permittee petitions the EPA Administrator for alternative monitoring parameters under 40 CFR 63.8(f). [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7505(d)]

37.c.i. For each CMS required in this section (including CEMS, COMS, or CPMS), the permittee must develop, and submit to LRAPA for approval upon request, a site-specific monitoring plan that addresses design, data collection, and the quality assurance and quality control elements outlined in 40 CFR 63.8(d) and the elements described in Conditions 37.c.i.A. through C. The permittee must submit this site-specific monitoring plan, if requested, at least 60 days before your initial performance evaluation of your CMS. This requirement to develop and submit a site specific monitoring plan does not apply to affected sources with existing CEMS or COMS operated according to the performance specifications under appendix B to 40 CFR part 60 and that meet the requirements of Condition 41. Using the process described in 40 CFR 63.8(f)(4), the permittee may request approval of alternative monitoring system quality assurance and quality control procedures in place of those specified in this paragraph and, if approved, include the alternatives in the permittee's site-specific monitoring plan. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7505(d)(1)]

37.c.i.A. Installation of the CMS sampling probe or other interface at a measurement location relative to each affected process unit such that the measurement is representative of control of the exhaust emissions (e.g., on or downstream of the last control device); [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7505(d)(1)(i)]

37.c.i.B. Performance and equipment specifications for the sample interface, the pollutant concentration or parametric signal analyzer, and the data collection and reduction systems; and [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7505(d)(1)(ii)]

37.c.i.C. Performance evaluation procedures and acceptance criteria (e.g., calibrations, accuracy audits, analytical drift). [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7505(d)(1)(iii)]

37.c.ii. In the permittee's site-specific monitoring plan, the permittee must also address Conditions 37.c.ii.A. through C. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7505(d)(2)]

37.c.ii.A. Ongoing operation and maintenance procedures in accordance with the general requirements of 40 CFR 63.8(c)(1)(ii), (c)(3), and (c)(4)(ii); [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7505(d)(2)(i)]

37.c.ii.B. Ongoing data quality assurance procedures in accordance with the general requirements of 40 CFR 63.8(d); and [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7505(d)(2)(ii)]

37.c.ii.C. Ongoing recordkeeping and reporting procedures in accordance with the general requirements of 40 CFR 63.10(c) (as applicable in Table 10 to 40 CFR 63 subpart 5D), (e)(1), and (e)(2)(i). [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7505(d)(2)(iii)]

37.c.iii. The permittee must conduct a performance evaluation of each CMS in accordance with your site-specific monitoring plan. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7505(d)(3)]

37.c.iv. The permittee must operate and maintain the CMS in continuous operation according to the site-specific monitoring plan. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7505(d)(4)]

37.d. If the permittee has an applicable emission limit, and the permittee chooses to comply using definition (2) of "startup" in Condition 49.b.ii., the permittee must develop and implement a written startup and shutdown plan (SSP) according to the requirements in Table 3 to 40 CFR 63 subpart 5D (included in this permit). The SSP must be maintained onsite and available upon request for public inspection. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7505(e)]

38. Applicable Requirement: Initial compliance requirements and by what date must they be conducted. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7510]

38.a. For each boiler or process heater that is required or that the permittee elects to demonstrate compliance with any of the applicable emission limits in Table 2 of 40 CFR 63 subpart 5D (included in this permit) through performance (stack) testing, the permittee's initial compliance requirements include all the following: [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7510(a)]

38.a.i. Conduct performance tests according to Condition 40 and Table 5 to 40 CFR 63 subpart 5D (included in this permit). [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7510(a)(1)]

38.a.ii. Establish operating limits according to Condition 42 and Table 7 to 40 CFR 63 subpart 5D (included in this permit). [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7510(a)(2)]

38.a.iii. Conduct CMS performance evaluations according to Condition 41. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7510(a)(3)]

38.b. If the permittee's boiler or process heater is subject to a carbon monoxide (CO) limit, the permittee's initial compliance demonstration for CO is to conduct a performance test for CO according to Table 5 to 40 CFR 63 subpart 5D (included in this permit), according to Condition 41.a. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7510(c]

38.c. If the permittee's boiler or process heater is subject to a PM limit, the permittee's initial compliance demonstration for PM is to conduct a performance test in accordance with Condition 40 and Table 5 to 40 CFR 63 subpart 5D (included in this permit). [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7510(d)]

38.d. For existing affected sources (as defined in 40 CFR 63.7490), the permittee must complete the initial compliance demonstrations, as specified in Condition 38.a. through c., no later than 180 days after the compliance date that is specified for the permittee in Condition 35 and according to the applicable provisions in 40 CFR 63.7(a)(2) as cited in Table 10 to 40 CFR 63 subpart 5D (included in this permit). The permittee must complete an initial tune-up by following the procedures described in Conditions 44.a.iii.A. through F. no later than the compliance date specified in Condition 35. The permittee 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 35. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7510(e)]

39. Applicable Requirement: Conducting subsequent performance tests, fuel analyses, or tune-ups. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7515]

39.a. The permittee must conduct all applicable performance tests according to Condition 40 on an annual basis, except as specified in Conditions 39.b. through d. Annual performance tests must be completed no more than 13 months after the previous performance test, except as specified in Conditions 39.b. through d. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7515(a)]

39.b. If the permittee's performance tests for a given pollutant for at least 2 consecutive years show that emissions are at or below 75 percent of the emission limit (or, in limited instances as specified in Table 2 to 40 CFR 63 subpart 5D (included in this permit), at or below the emission limit) for the pollutant, and if there are no changes in the operation of the individual boiler or process heater or air pollution control equipment that could increase emissions, the permittee may choose to conduct performance tests for the pollutant every third year. Each such performance test must be conducted no more than 37 months after the previous performance test. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7515(b)]

39.c. If a performance test shows emissions exceeded the emission limit or 75 percent of the emission limit (as specified in Table 2 to 40 CFR 63 subpart 5D included in this permit) for a pollutant, the permittee must conduct annual performance tests for that pollutant until all performance tests over a consecutive 2-year period meet the required level (at or below 75 percent of the emission limit, as specified in Table 2 to 40 CFR 63 subpart 5D (included in this permit). [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7515(c)]

39.d. If the permittee is required to meet an applicable tune-up work practice standard, the permittee must conduct a 5-year performance tune-up according to Condition 44.a.iv. Each 5-year tune-up specified in Condition 44.a.iv. must be conducted no more than 61 months after the previous tune-up.

[LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7515(d)]

40. Testing Requirement: Stack tests and procedures. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7520]

40.a. The permittee must conduct all performance tests according to 40 CFR 63.7(c), (d), (f), and (h). The permittee must also develop a site-specific stack test plan according to the requirements in 40 CFR 63.7(c). The permittee must conduct all performance tests under such conditions as LRAPA specifies to the permittee based on the representative performance of each boiler or process heater for the period being tested. Upon request, the permittee must make available to LRAPA such records as may be necessary to determine the conditions of the performance tests. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7520(a)]

40.b. The permittee must conduct each performance test according to the requirements in Table 5 to 40 CFR 63 subpart 5D (included in this permit). [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7520(b)]

40.c. The permittee must conduct each performance test under the specific conditions listed in Tables 5 and 7 to 40 CFR 63 subpart 5D (included in this permit). The permittee must conduct performance tests at representative operating load conditions while burning the type of fuel or mixture of fuels that has the highest content of chlorine and mercury, and TSM if the permittee is opting to comply with the TSM alternative standard and the permittee must demonstrate initial compliance and establish operating limits based on these performance tests. These requirements could result in the need to conduct more than one performance test. Following each performance test and until the next performance test, the permittee must comply with the operating limit for operating load conditions specified in Table 4 to 40 CFR 63 subpart 5D (included in this permit). [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7520(c)]

40.d. The permittee must conduct a minimum of three separate test runs for each performance test required in this condition, as specified in 40 CFR 63.7(e)(3). Each test run must comply with the minimum applicable sampling times or volumes specified in Table 2 to 40 CFR 63 subpart 5D (included in this permit). [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7520(d)]

40.e. To determine compliance with the emission limits, the permittee must use the F-Factor methodology and equations in sections 12.2 and 12.3 of EPA Method 19 at 40 CFR 60, appendix A-7 of 40 CFR 63 subpart 5D to convert the measured particulate matter (PM) concentrations, the measured HCl concentrations, the measured mercury concentrations, and the measured TSM concentrations that result from the performance test to pounds per million Btu heat input emission rates. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7520(e)]

40.f. Except for a 30-day rolling average based on CEMS (or sorbent trap monitoring system) data, if measurement results for any pollutant are reported as below the method detection level (e.g., laboratory analytical results for one or more sample components are below the method defined analytical detection level), the permittee must use the method detection level as the measured emissions level for that pollutant in calculating compliance. The measured result for a multiple component analysis (e.g., analytical values for multiple Method 29 fractions both for individual HAP metals and for total HAP metals) may include a combination of method detection level data and analytical data reported above the method detection level. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7520(f)]

41. Monitoring, Installation, Operation, and Maintenance Requirement: [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7525]

41.a. If the permittee's boiler or process heater is subject to a CO emission limit in Table 2 to 40 CFR 63 subpart 5D (included in this permit), the permittee must install, operate, and maintain an oxygen analyzer system, as defined in 40 CFR 63.7575. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7525(a)]

41.a.i. Operate an oxygen trim system with the oxygen level set no lower than the lowest hourly average oxygen concentration measured during the most recent CO performance test as the operating limit for oxygen according to Table 7 to 40 CFR 63 subpart 5D (included in this permit). [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7525(a)(7)]

41.b. If the permittee has an applicable opacity operating limit in this rule, and is not otherwise required or elects to install and operate a PM CPMS, PM CEMS, or a bag leak detection system, the

permittee must install, operate, certify and maintain each COMS according to the procedures in Conditions 41.b.i. through vii. by the compliance date specified in Condition 35. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7525(c)]

41.b.i. Each COMS must be installed, operated, and maintained according to Performance Specification 1 at appendix B to 40 CFR 60. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7525(c)(1)]

41.b.ii. The permittee must conduct a performance evaluation of each COMS according to the requirements in 40 CFR 63.8(e) and according to Performance Specification 1 at appendix B to 40 CFR 60. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7525(c)(2)]

41.b.iii. As specified in 40 CFR 63.8(c)(4)(i), each COMS must complete a minimum of one cycle of sampling and analyzing for each successive 10-second period and one cycle of data recording for each successive 6-minute period. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7525(c)(3)]

41.b.iv. The COMS data must be reduced as specified in 40 CFR 63.8(g)(2). [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7525(c)(4)]

41.b.v. The permittee must include in the site-specific monitoring plan procedures and acceptance criteria for operating and maintaining each COMS according to the requirements in 40 CFR 63.8(d). At a minimum, the monitoring plan must include a daily calibration drift assessment, a quarterly performance audit, and an annual zero alignment audit of each COMS. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7525(c)(5)]

41.b.vi. The permittee must operate and maintain each COMS according to the requirements in the monitoring plan and the requirements of 40 CFR 63.8(e). The permittee must identify periods the COMS is out of control including any periods that the COMS fails to pass a daily calibration drift assessment, a quarterly performance audit, or an annual zero alignment audit. Any 6-minute period for which the monitoring system is out of control and data are not available for a required calculation constitutes a deviation from the monitoring requirements. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7525(c)(6)]

41.b.vii. The permittee must determine and record all the 6-minute averages (and daily block averages as applicable) collected for periods during which the COMS is not out of control. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7525(c)(7)]

42. Compliance Requirement: Demonstrating initial compliance with the emission limitations, fuel specifications and work practice standards. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7530]

42.a. The permittee must demonstrate initial compliance with each emission limit that applies to the source by conducting initial performance tests and fuel analyses and establishing operating limits, as applicable, according to Condition 40, Condition 42.b., and Tables 5 and 7 to 40 CFR 63 subpart 5D (included in this permit). If applicable, the permittee must also install, operate, and maintain all applicable CMS (including CEMS, COMS, and CPMS) according to Condition 41. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7530(a)]

42.b. If the permittee demonstrates compliance through performance stack testing, the permittee must establish each site-specific operating limit in Table 4 to 40 CFR 63 subpart 5D (included in this permit) that applies to the permittee according to the requirements in Condition 40, Table 7 to 40 CFR 63 subpart 5D (included in this permit), and Condition 42.b.i. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7530(b)]

42.b.i. The permittee must establish parameter operating limits according to Condition 42.b.i.A. As indicated in Table 4 to 40 CFR 63 subpart 5D (included in this permit), the permittee is not required to establish and comply with the operating parameter limits when the permittee is using a CEMS to monitor and demonstrate compliance with the applicable emission limit for that control device parameter. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7530(b)(4)]

42.b.i.A. For a minimum oxygen level, if the permittee conducts multiple performance tests, the permittee must set the minimum oxygen level at the lower of the minimum values established during the performance tests. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7530(b)(4)(viii)]

42.c. 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 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)]

42.d. The permittee must submit the Notification of Compliance Status containing the results of the initial compliance demonstration according to the requirements in Condition 45.c. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7530(f)]

42.e. If the permittee owns or operates a unit subject to emission limits in Table 2 of 40 CFR 63 subpart 5D (included in this permit), the permittee must meet the work practice standard according to Table 3 of 40 CFR 63 subpart 5D (included in this permit). During startup and shutdown, the permittee must only follow the work practice standards according to items 5 and 6 of Table 3 of 40 CFR 63 subpart 5D (included in this permit). [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7530(h)

43. Monitoring Requirement: Minimum amount of monitoring data that must be obtained. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7535]

43.a. The permittee must monitor and collect data according to this condition and the site-specific monitoring plan required by Condition 37.c. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7535(a)]

43.b. The permittee must operate the monitoring system and collect data at all required intervals at all times that each boiler or process heater is operating and compliance is required, except for periods of monitoring system malfunctions or out of control periods (see 40 CFR 63.8(c)(7)), and required monitoring system quality assurance or control activities, including, as applicable, calibration checks, required zero and span adjustments, and scheduled CMS maintenance as defined in the site-specific monitoring plan. A monitoring system malfunction is any sudden, infrequent, not reasonably preventable failure of the monitoring system to provide valid data. Monitoring system failures that are caused in part by poor maintenance or careless operation are not malfunctions. The permittee is required to complete monitoring system repairs in response to monitoring system malfunctions or out-of-control periods and to return the monitoring system to operation as expeditiously as practicable. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7535(b)]

43.c. The permittee may not use data recorded during periods of startup and shutdown, monitoring system malfunctions or out-of-control periods, repairs associated with monitoring system malfunctions or out-of-control periods, or required monitoring system quality assurance or control activities in data averages and calculations used to report emissions or operating levels. The permittee must record and make available upon request results of CMS performance audits and dates and duration of periods when the CMS is out of control to completion of the corrective actions necessary to return the CMS to operation consistent with the permittee's site-specific monitoring plan. The permittee must use all the data collected during all other periods in assessing compliance and the operation of the control device and associated control system. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7535(c)]

43.d. Except for periods of monitoring system malfunctions, repairs associated with monitoring system malfunctions, and required monitoring system quality assurance or quality control activities (including, as applicable, system accuracy audits, calibration checks, and required zero and span adjustments), failure to collect required data is a deviation of the monitoring requirements. In calculating monitoring results, do not use any data collected during periods of startup and shutdown, when the monitoring system is out of control as specified in the site-specific monitoring plan, while conducting repairs associated with periods when the monitoring system is out of control, or while conducting required monitoring system quality assurance or quality control activities. The permittee must calculate monitoring results using all other monitoring data collected while the process is operating. The permittee must report all periods when the monitoring system is out of control in the semi-annual report. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7535(d)]

44. Compliance Requirement: Demonstrating continuous compliance with the emission limitations, fuel specifications and work practice standards. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7540]

44.a. The permittee must demonstrate continuous compliance with each emission limit in Table 2 of 40 CFR 63 subpart 5D (included in this permit), the work practice standards in Table 3 of 40 CFR 63 subpart 5D (included in this permit), and the operating limits in Table 4 of 40 CFR 63 subpart 5D (included in this permit) that applies to the permittee according to the methods specified in Table 8 of 40 CFR 63 subpart 5D (included in this permit) and Conditions 44.a.i. through vi. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7540(a)]

44.a.i. Following the date on which the initial compliance demonstration is completed or is required to be completed under 40 CFR 63.7 and Condition 38, whichever date comes first, operation above the established maximum or below the established minimum operating limits will constitute a deviation of established operating limits listed in Table 4 of 40 CFR 63 subpart 5D (included in this permit) except during performance tests conducted to determine compliance with the emission limits or to establish new operating limits. Operating limits must be confirmed or reestablished during performance tests. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7540(a)(1)]

44.a.ii. As specified in Condition 47.d., the permittee must keep records of the type and amount of all fuels burned in each boiler or process heater during the reporting period to demonstrate that all fuel types and mixtures of fuels burned would result in: [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7540(a)(2)]

44.a.ii.A. Equal to or lower fuel input of chlorine, mercury, and TSM than the maximum values calculated during the last performance test, if the permittee demonstrates compliance through performance testing. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7540(a)(2)(ii)]

44.a.iii. If the permittee's boiler or process heater has a heat input capacity of 10 million Btu per hour or greater, the permittee must conduct an annual tune-up of the boiler or process heater to demonstrate continuous compliance as specified in Conditions 44.a.iii.A. through F. The permittee must conduct the tune-up while burning the type of fuel (or fuels in case of units that routinely burn a mixture) 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)]

44.a.iii.A. 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). Units that produce electricity for sale may delay the burner inspection until the first outage, not to exceed 36 months from the previous inspection. 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)]

44.a.iii.B. Inspect the flame pattern, as applicable, and adjust the burner as necessary to optimize the flame pattern. The adjustment should be consistent with the manufacturer's specifications, if available; [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7540(a)(10)(ii)]

44.a.iii.C. Inspect the system controlling the air-to-fuel ratio, as applicable, and ensure that it is correctly calibrated and functioning properly (the permittee may delay the inspection until the next scheduled unit shutdown). Units that produce electricity for sale may delay the inspection until the first outage, not to exceed 36 months from the previous inspection; [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7540(a)(10)(iii]

44.a.iii.D. 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)]

44.a.iii.E. Measure the concentrations in the effluent stream of CO in parts per million,

by volume, and oxygen in volume percent, before and after the adjustments are made (measurements may be either on a dry or wet basis, as long as it is the same basis before and after the adjustments are made). Measurements may be taken using a portable CO analyzer; and [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7540(a)(10)(v)]

44.a.iii.F. Maintain on-site and submit, if requested by LRAPA, a report containing the information in Conditions 44.a.iii.F.1. through 2. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7540(a)(10)(vi)]

44.a.iii.F.1 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; and [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7540(a)(10)(i)(A)]

44.a.iii.F.2 A description of any corrective actions taken as a part of the tune-up. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7540(a)(10)(i)(B])

44.a.iv. If the permittee's 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 44.a.iii.A. through F. to demonstrate continuous compliance. The permittee may delay the burner inspection specified in Condition 44.a.iii.A. until the next scheduled or unscheduled unit shutdown, but the permittee must inspect each burner at least once every 72 months. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7540(a)(12)]

44.a.v. 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)]

44.b. The permittee must report each instance in which the permittee did not meet each emission limit and operating limit in Table 2 of 40 CFR 63 subpart 5D (included in this permit) that apply to the permittee. These instances are deviations from the emission limits or operating limits, respectively, in 40 CFR 63 subpart 5D. These deviations must be reported according to the requirements in Condition 46. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7540(b)]

44.c. For startup and shutdown, the permittee must meet the work practice standards according to items 5 and 6 of Table 3 of 40 CFR 63 subpart 5D (included in this permit). [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7540(d)]

45. Compliance Requirement: Notifications that must be submitted and when. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7545]

45.a. The permittee must submit to LRAPA all of the notifications in 40 CFR 63.7(b) and (c), 40 CFR 63.8(e), (f)(4) and (6), and 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)

45.b. The permittee must submit a Notification of Intent to conduct a performance test at least 60 days before the performance test is scheduled to begin. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7545(d)]

45.c. 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 or process heater, the permittee must submit the Notification of Compliance Status, including all performance test results and fuel analyses, before the close of business on the 60th day following the completion of all performance test and/or other initial compliance demonstrations for all boiler or process heaters 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 45.c.i. through vii., as applicable. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7545(e)]

45.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 40 CFR 63 subpart 5D, 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)

45.c.ii. Summary of the results of all performance tests and fuel analyses, and calculations conducted to demonstrate initial compliance including all established operating limits, and including: [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7545(e)(2)]

45.c.ii.A. Identification of whether the permittee is complying with the PM emission limit or the alternative TSM emission limit. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7545(e)(2)(i)]

45.c.ii.B. Identification of whether the permittee is complying with the output-based emission limits or the heat input-based (i.e., lb/MMBtu or ppm) emission limits, [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7545(e)(2)(ii)]

45.c.ii.C. Identification of whether the permittee is complying the arithmetic mean of all valid hours of data from the previous 30 operating days or of the previous 720 hours. This identification must be specified separately for each operating parameter. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7545(e)(2)(iii)]

45.c.iii. A summary of the maximum CO emission levels recorded during the performance test to show that the permittee has met any applicable emission standard in Table 2 of 40 CFR 63 subpart 5D (included in this permit), if the permittee is not using a CO CEMS to demonstrate compliance. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7545(e)(3)]

45.c.iv. Identification of whether the permittee plans to demonstrate compliance with each applicable emission limit through performance testing, a CEMS, or fuel analysis. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7545(e)(4)]

45.c.v. A signed certification that the permittee has met all applicable emission limits and work practice standards. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7545(e)(6)]

45.c.vi. If the permittee had a deviation from any emission limit, 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)]

45.c.vii. In addition to the information required in 40 CFR 63.9(h)(2), the permittee's 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)]

45.c.vii.A. "This facility completed the required initial tune-up for all of the boilers and process heaters covered by 40 CFR part 63 subpart 5D at this site according to the procedures in §63.7540(a)(10)(i) through (vi)." [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7545(e)(8)(i)]

45.c.vii.B. "This facility has had an energy assessment performed according to §63.7530(e)." [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7545(e)(8)(ii)]

45.c.vii.C. Except for units that burn only natural gas, refinery gas, or other gas 1 fuel, or units that qualify for a statutory exemption as provided in section 129(g)(1) of the Clean Air Act, include the following: "No secondary materials that are solid waste were combusted in any affected unit." [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7545(e)(8)(iii)]]

46. Reporting Requirement: Reports that must be submitted and when. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7550]

46.a. The permittee must submit each report in Table 9 of 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)]

46.b. The permittee must submit each report, according to Condition 46.f., by the date in Table 9 to 40 CFR 63 subpart 5D (included in this permit) and according to the requirements in Conditions 95 and 96. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj), 40 CFR 63.7550(b) and 40 CFR 63.7550(b)(5)]

46.c. A compliance report must contain the following information depending on how the facility chooses to comply with the limits set in this rule. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7550(c)]

46.c.i. If the facility is subject to the requirements of a tune up the permittee must submit a compliance report with the information in Conditions 46.c.iv.A. through C., 46.c.iv.L and 46.c.iv.M. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7550(c)(1)]

46.c.ii. If the permittee is complying with the applicable emissions limit with performance testing the permittee must submit a compliance report with the information in Conditions 46.c.iv.A. through D., 46.c.iv.G, 46.c.iv.H, 46.c.iv.I, 46.c.iv.K, 46.c.iv.M, 46.c.iv.N and Condition 46.d. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7550(c)(3)]

46.c.iii. If the permittee is complying with an emissions limit using a CMS the compliance report must contain the information required in Conditions 46.c.iv.A. through C., 46.c.iv.E, 46.c.iv.F, 46.c.iv.I through K., 46.c.iv.M, 46.c.iv.N and Condition 46.e. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7550(c)(4)]

46.c.iv. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7550(c)(5)]

46.c.iv.A. Company and Facility name and address. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7550(c)(5)(i)]

46.c.iv.B. Process unit information, emissions limitations, and operating parameter limitations. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7550(c)(5)(ii)]

46.c.iv.C. 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)]

46.c.iv.D. The total operating time during the reporting period. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7550(c)(5)(iv)]

46.c.iv.E. If the permittee uses a CMS, including CEMS, COMS, or CPMS, the permittee must include the monitoring equipment manufacturer(s) and model numbers and the date of the last CMS certification or audit. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7550(c)(5)(v)]

46.c.iv.F. The total fuel use by each individual boiler or process heater subject to an emission limit within the reporting period, including, but not limited to, a description of the fuel, whether the fuel has received a non-waste determination by the EPA or the permittee's basis for concluding that the fuel is not a waste, and the total fuel usage amount with units of measure. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7550(c)(5)(vi)]

46.c.iv.G. If the permittee is conducting performance tests once every 3 years consistent with Conditions 39.b. or c., the date of the last 2 performance tests and a statement as to whether there have been any operational changes since the last performance test that could increase emissions. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7550(c)(5)(vii)]

46.c.iv.H. A statement indicating that the permittee burned no new types of fuel in an individual boiler or process heater subject to an emission limit. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7550(c)(5)(viii)]

46.c.iv.I. If there are no deviations from any emission limits or operating limits in 40 CFR 63 subpart 5D that apply to the permittee, a statement that there were no deviations from the emission limits or operating limits during the reporting period. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7550(c)(5)(xi)]

46.c.iv.J. If there were no deviations from the monitoring requirements including no periods during which the CMSs, including CEMS, COMS, and CPMS, were out of control as specified in 40 CFR 63.8(c)(7), a statement that there were no deviations and no periods during which the CMS were out of control during the reporting period. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7550(c)(5)(xii)]

46.c.iv.K. If a malfunction occurred during the reporting period, the report must include the number, duration, and a brief description for each type of malfunction which occurred during the reporting period and which caused or may have caused any applicable emission limitation to be exceeded. The report must also include a description of actions taken by the permittee

during a malfunction of a boiler, process heater, or associated air pollution control device or CMS to minimize emissions in accordance with Condition 36.a.iii., including actions taken to correct the malfunction. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7550(c)(5)(xiii)]

46.c.iv.L. Include the date of the most recent tune-up for each unit subject to only the requirement to conduct a 5-year tune-up according to Conditions 44.a.iii. or iv. respectively. Include the date of the most recent burner inspection if it was not done 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)]

46.c.iv.M. 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)]

46.c.iv.N. For each instance of startup or shutdown include the information required to be monitored, collected, or recorded according to the requirements of Condition 47.d. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7550(c)(5)(xviii)]

46.d. For each deviation from an emission limit or operating limit in 40 CFR 63 subpart 5D that occurs at an individual boiler or process heater where the permittee is not using a CMS to comply with that emission limit or operating limit, or from the work practice standards for periods if startup and shutdown, the compliance report must additionally contain the information required in Conditions 46.d.i. through iii. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7550(d)]

46.d.i. A description of the deviation and which emission limit, operating limit, or work practice standard from which the permittee deviated. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7550(d)(i)]

46.d.ii. Information on the number, duration, and cause of deviations (including unknown cause), as applicable, and the corrective action taken. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7550(d)(ii)]

46.d.iii. If the deviation occurred during an annual performance test, provide the date the annual performance test was completed. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7550(d)(iii)]

46.e. For each deviation from an emission limit, operating limit, and monitoring requirement in 40 CFR 63 subpart 5D occurring at an individual boiler or process heater where the permittee is using a CMS to comply with that emission limit or operating limit, the compliance report must additionally contain the information required in Conditions 46.e.i. through ix. This includes any deviations from the permittee's site-specific monitoring plan as required in Condition 37.c. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7550(e)]

46.e.i. The date and time that each deviation started and stopped and description of the nature of the deviation (i.e., what the permittee deviated from). [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7550(e)(1)]

46.e.ii. The date and time that each CMS was inoperative, except for zero (low-level) and high-level checks. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7550(e)(2)]

46.e.iii. The date, time, and duration that each CMS was out of control, including the information in 40 CFR 63.8(c)(8). [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7550(e)(3)]

46.e.iv. The date and time that each deviation started and stopped. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7550(e)(4)]

46.e.v. A summary of the total duration of the deviation during the reporting period and the total duration as a percent of the total source operating time during that reporting period. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7550(e)(5)]

46.e.vi. A characterization of the total duration of the deviations during the reporting period into those that are due to control equipment problems, process problems, other known causes, and other unknown causes. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7550(e)(6)]

46.e.vii. A summary of the total duration of CMS's downtime during the reporting period and the total duration of CMS downtime as a percent of the total source operating time during that reporting period. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7550(e)(7)]

46.e.viii. A brief description of the source for which there was a deviation. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7550(e)(8)]

46.e.ix. A description of any changes in CMSs, processes, or controls since the last reporting period for the source for which there was a deviation. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7550(e)(9)]

46.f. The permittee must submit the reports according to the procedures specified in Conditions 46.f.i. through iii. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7550(h)]

46.f.i. Within 60 days after the date of completing each performance test (as defined in 40 CFR 63.2) required by 40 CFR 63 subpart 5D, the permittee must submit the results of the performance tests, including any fuel analyses, to LRAPA and EPA following the procedure specified in either Conditions 46.f.i.A. or B. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7550(h)(1)]

46.f.i.A. For data collected using test methods supported by the EPA's Electronic Reporting Tool (ERT) as listed on the EPA's ERT Web site (*http://www.epa.gov/ttn/chief/ert/index.html*), the permittee must submit the results of the performance test to the EPA via the Compliance and Emissions Data Reporting Interface (CEDRI). (CEDRI can be accessed through the EPA's Central Data Exchange (CDX) (*https://cdx.epa.gov/*).) Performance test data must be submitted in a file format generated through use of the EPA's ERT or an electronic file format consistent with the extensible markup language (XML) schema listed on the EPA's ERT Web site. If the permittee claim that some of the performance test information being submitted is confidential business information (CBI), the permittee must submit a complete file generated through the use of the EPA's ERT or an alternate electronic file consistent with the XML schema listed on the EPA's ERT Web site, including information claimed to be CBI, on a compact disc, flash drive, or other commonly used electronic storage media to the EPA. The electronic media must be clearly marked as CBI and mailed to U.S. EPA/OAPQS/CORE CBI Office, Attention: Group Leader, Measurement Policy Group, MD C404-02, 4930 Old Page Rd., Durham, NC 27703. The same ERT or alternate file with the CBI omitted must be submitted to the EPA via the EPA's CDX as described earlier in this paragraph. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7550(h)(1)(i)]

46.f.i.B. For data collected using test methods that are not supported by the EPA's ERT as listed on the EPA's ERT Web site at the time of the test, the permittee must submit the results of the performance test to the Administrator at the appropriate address listed in 40 CFR 63.13. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7550(h)(1)(ii)]

46.f.ii. Within 60 days after the date of completing each CEMS performance evaluation (as defined in 40 CFR 63.2), the permittee must submit the results of the performance evaluation following the procedure specified in either Condition 46.f.ii.A. or B. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7550(h)(2)]

46.f.ii.A. For performance evaluations of continuous monitoring systems measuring relative accuracy test audit (RATA) pollutants that are supported by the EPA's ERT as listed on the EPA's ERT Web site at the time of the evaluation, the permittee must submit the results of the performance evaluation to the EPA via the CEDRI. (CEDRI can be accessed through the EPA's CDX.) Performance evaluation data must be submitted in a file format generated through the use of the EPA's ERT or an alternate file format consistent with the XML schema listed on the EPA's ERT Web site. If the permittee claims that some of the performance evaluation information being transmitted is CBI, the permittee must submit a complete file generated through the use of the EPA's ERT or an alternate electronic file consistent with the XML schema listed on the EPA's ERT Web site, including information claimed to be CBI, on a compact disc, flash drive, or other commonly used electronic storage media to the EPA. The electronic media must be clearly marked as CBI and mailed to U.S. EPA/OAPQS/CORE CBI

Office, Attention: Group Leader, Measurement Policy Group, MD C404-02, 4930 Old Page Rd., Durham, NC 27703. The same ERT or alternate file with the CBI omitted must be submitted to the EPA via the EPA's CDX as described earlier in this paragraph. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7550(h)(2)(i)]

46.f.ii.B. For any performance evaluations of continuous monitoring systems measuring RATA pollutants that are not supported by the EPA's ERT as listed on the ERT Web site at the time of the evaluation, the permittee must submit the results of the performance evaluation to the Administrator at the appropriate address listed in 40 CFR 63.13. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7550(h)(2)(ii)]

46.f.iii. The permittee must submit all reports required by Table 9 of 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 40 CFR 63 subpart 5D, 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)]

47. Recordkeeping Requirement: Records that must be kept. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7555]

47.a. The permittee must keep records according to Conditions 47.a.i. and ii. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7555(a)]

47.a.i. A copy of each notification and report that the permittee submitted to comply with 40 CFR 63 subpart 5D, 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)]

47.a.ii. Records of performance tests, fuel analyses, or other compliance demonstrations and performance evaluations as required in 40 CFR 63.10(b)(2)(viii). [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7555(a)(2)]

47.b. For each CEMS, COMS, and continuous monitoring system the permittee must keep records according to Conditions 47.b.i. through v. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7555(b)]

47.b.i. Records described in 40 CFR 63.10(b)(2)(vii) through (xi). [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7555(b)(1)]

47.b.ii. Monitoring data for continuous opacity monitoring system during a performance evaluation as required in 40 CFR 63.6(h)(7)(i) and (ii). [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7555(b)(2)]

47.b.iii. Previous (*i.e.*, superseded) versions of the performance evaluation plan as required in 40 CFR 63.8(d)(3). [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7555(b)(3)]

47.b.iv. Request for alternatives to relative accuracy test for CEMS as required in 40 CFR 63.8(f)(6)(i). [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7555(b)(4)]

47.b.v. Records of the date and time that each deviation started and stopped. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7555(b)(5)]

47.c. The permittee must keep the records required in Table 8 to 40 CFR 63 subpart 5D (included in this permit) including records of all monitoring data and calculated averages for applicable operating limits, such as opacity, pressure drop, pH, and operating load, to show continuous compliance with each emission limit and operating limit that applies to the permittee. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7555(c)]

47.d. For each boiler or process heater subject to an emission limit in Table 2 to 40 CFR 63 subpart 5D

(included in this permit), the permittee must also keep the applicable records in Conditions 47.d.i. through x. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7555(d)]

47.d.i. The permittee must keep records of monthly fuel use by each boiler or process heater, including the type(s) of fuel and amount(s) used. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7555(d)(1)]

47.d.ii. If the permittee combusts non-hazardous secondary materials that have been determined not to be solid waste pursuant to 40 CFR 241.3(b)(1) and (2), the permittee must keep a record that documents how the secondary material meets each of the legitimacy criteria under 40 CFR 241.3(d)(1). If the permittee combusts a fuel that has been processed from a discarded non-hazardous secondary material pursuant to 40 CFR 241.3(b)(4), the permittee must keep records as to how the operations that produced the fuel satisfy the definition of processing in 40 CFR 241.2. If the fuel received a non-waste determination pursuant to the petition process submitted under 40 CFR 241.3(c), the permittee must keep a record that documents how the fuel satisfies the requirements of the petition process. For operating units that combust non-hazardous secondary materials as fuel per 40 CFR 241.4, the permittee must keep records documenting that the material is listed as a non-waste under 40 CFR 241.4(a) of this chapter. Units exempt from the incinerator standards under section 129(g)(1) of the Clean Air Act because they are qualifying facilities burning a homogeneous waste stream do not need to maintain the records described in this paragraph (d)(2). [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7555(d)(2)]

47.d.iii. If, consistent with Condition 39.b., the permittee chooses to stack test less frequently than annually, the permittee must keep a record that documents that the permittee's emissions in the previous stack test(s) were less than 75 percent of the applicable emission limit (or, in specific instances noted in Table 2 of 40 CFR 63 subpart 5D (included in this permit), less than the applicable emission limit), and document that there was no change in source operations including fuel composition and operation of air pollution control equipment that would cause emissions of the relevant pollutant to increase within the past year. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7555(d)(5)]

47.d.iv. Records of the occurrence and duration of each malfunction of the boiler or process heater, or of the associated air pollution control and monitoring equipment. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7555(d)(6)]

47.d.v. Records of actions taken during periods of malfunction to minimize emissions in accordance with the general duty to minimize emissions in Condition 36.a.iii., including corrective actions to restore the malfunctioning boiler or process heater, air pollution control, or monitoring equipment to its normal or usual manner of operation. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7555(d)(7)]

47.d.vi. The permittee must maintain records of the calendar date, time, occurrence and duration of each startup and shutdown. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7555(d)(9)]

47.d.vii. The permittee must maintain records of the type(s) and amount(s) of fuels used during each startup and shutdown. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7555(d)(10)]

47.d.viii. For each startup period, for units selecting paragraph (2) of the definition of "startup" in Condition 49.b.ii. the permittee must maintain records of the time that clean fuel combustion begins; the time when the permittee starts feeding fuels that are not clean fuels; the time when useful thermal energy is first supplied; and the time when the PM controls are engaged. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7555(d)(11)]

47.d.ix. If the permittee chooses to rely on paragraph (2) of the definition of "startup" in Condition 49.b.ii., for each startup period, the permittee must maintain records of the hourly steam temperature, hourly steam pressure, hourly steam flow, hourly flue gas temperature, and all hourly average CMS data (*e.g.*, CEMS, PM CPMS, COMS, ESP total secondary electric power input, scrubber pressure drop, scrubber liquid flow rate) collected during each startup period to confirm that the control devices are engaged. In addition, if compliance with the PM emission limit is demonstrated using a PM control device, the permittee must maintain records as specified in Condition 47.d.ix.A. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7555(d)(12)]

47.d.ix.A. For a boiler or process heater with an electrostatic precipitator, record the

number of fields in service, as well as each field's secondary voltage and secondary current during each hour of startup. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7555(d)(12)(i)]

47.d.x. If the permittee chooses to use paragraph (2) of the definition of "startup" in Condition 49.b.ii, and the permittee finds that the permittee is unable to safely engage and operate the permittee's PM control(s) within 1 hour of first firing of non-clean fuels, the permittee may choose to rely on paragraph (1) of definition of "startup" in Condition 49.b.i. or the permittee may submit to LRAPA a request for a variance with the PM controls requirement, as described below. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7555(d)(13)]

47.d.x.A. The request must provide evidence of a documented manufacturer-identified safety issue. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7555(d)(13)(i)]

47.d.x.B. The request must provide information to document that the PM control device is adequately designed and sized to meet the applicable PM emission limit. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7555(d)(13)(ii)]

47.d.x.C. In addition, the request must contain documentation that: [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7555(d)(13)(iii)]

47.d.x.C.1 The unit is using clean fuels to the maximum extent possible to bring the unit and PM control device up to the temperature necessary to alleviate or prevent the identified safety issues prior to the combustion of primary fuel. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7555(d)(13)(iii)(A)]

47.d.x.C.2 The unit has explicitly followed the manufacturer's procedures to alleviate or prevent the identified safety issue; and. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7555(d)(13)(iii)(B)]

47.d.x.C.3 Identifies with specificity the details of the manufacturer's statement of concern. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7555(d)(13)(iii)(C)]

47.d.x.D. The permittee must comply with all other work practice requirements, including but not limited to data collection, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7555(d)(13)(iv)]

48. Recordkeeping Requirement: In what form and how long must records be kept. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7560]

48.a. The permittee's records must be in a form suitable and readily available for expeditious review, according to 40 CFR 63.10(b)(1). [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7560(a)]

48.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)]

48.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)]

49. Definitions that apply to 40 CFR 63 subpart 5D. (For the full list of definitions under 40 CFR 63 subpart 5D see 40 CFR 63.7575) [LRAPA 44-150(5)(jjjj) and 40 CFR 63.7575]

49.a. *Clean dry biomass* means any biomass-based solid fuel that have not been painted, pigment-stained, or pressure treated, does not contain contaminants at concentrations not normally associated with virgin biomass materials and has a moisture content of less than 20 percent and is not a solid waste.

49.b. *Startup* means:

49.b.i. (1) Either the first-ever firing of fuel in a boiler or process heater for the purpose of supplying useful thermal energy for heating and/or producing electricity, or for any other

purpose, or the firing of fuel in a boiler after a shutdown event for any purpose. Startup ends when any of the useful thermal energy from the boiler or process heater is supplied for heating, and/or producing electricity, or for any other purpose, or

49.b.ii. (2) The period in which operation of a boiler or process heater is initiated for any purpose. Startup begins with either the first-ever firing of fuel in a boiler or process heater for the purpose of supplying useful thermal energy (such as steam or heat) for heating, cooling or process purposes, or producing electricity, or the firing of fuel in a boiler or process heater for any purpose after a shutdown event. Startup ends four (4) hours after when the boiler or process heater supplies useful thermal energy (such as heat or steam) for heating, cooling, or process purposes, or generates electricity, whichever is earlier.

Table 2 to 40 CFR 63 subpart 5D – Emission Limits for Existing Boilers and Process Heaters

As stated in Condition 36, the permittee must comply with the following applicable emission limits:

[Units with heat input capacity of 10 million Btu per hour or greater]

If the permittee's boiler or process heater is in this subcategory . . .	For the following pollutants . . .	The emissions must not exceed the following emission limits, except during startup and shutdown . . .	The emissions must not exceed the following alternative output-based limits, except during startup and shutdown . . .	Using this specified sampling volume or test run duration . . .
1. Units in all subcategories designed to burn solid fuel	a. HCl	2.2E-02 lb per MMBtu of heat input	2.5E-02 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 0.27 lb per MWh	For M26A, Collect a minimum of 1 dscm per run; for M26, collect a minimum of 120 liters per run.
	b. Mercury	5.7E-06 lb per MMBtu of heat input	6.4E-06 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 7.3E-05 lb per MWh	For M29, collect a minimum of 3 dscm per run; for M30A or M30B, collect a minimum sample as specified in the method; for ASTM D6784[b] collect a minimum of 3 dscm.
12. Fuel cell units designed to burn biomass/bio-based solid	a. CO	1,100 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen	2.4 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 12 lb per MWh	1 hr minimum sampling time.
	b. Filterable PM (or TSM)	2.0E-02 lb per MMBtu of heat input; or (5.8E-03 lb per MMBtu of heat input)	5.5E-02 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 2.8E-01 lb per MWh; or (1.6E-02 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 8.1E-02 lb per MWh)	Collect a minimum of 2 dscm per run.

[b]Incorporated by reference, see 40 CFR 63.14.

Table 3 to 40 CFR 63 subpart 5D – Work Practice Standards

As stated in Condition 36, the permittee must comply with the following applicable work practice standards:

If the permittee's unit is . . .	The permittee must meet the following . . .
4. An existing boiler or process heater 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

Table 3 to 40 CFR 63 subpart 5D – Work Practice Standards

As stated in Condition 36, the permittee must comply with the following applicable work practice standards:

If the permittee's unit is . . .	The permittee must meet the following . . .
	year between January 1, 2008 and the compliance date specified in Condition 35 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, the cost of specific improvements, benefits, and the time frame for recouping those investments.
5. An existing or new boiler or process heater subject to emission limits in Table 2 to 40 CFR 63 subpart 5D (included in this permit) during startup	a. The permittee must operate all CMS during startup. b. For startup of a boiler or process heater, the permittee must use one or a combination of the following clean fuels: Natural gas, synthetic natural gas, propane, other Gas 1 fuels, distillate oil, syngas, ultra-low sulfur diesel, fuel oil-soaked rags, kerosene, hydrogen, paper, cardboard, refinery gas, liquefied petroleum gas, clean dry biomass, and any fuels meeting the appropriate HCl, mercury and TSM emission standards by fuel analysis. c. The permittee has the option of complying using either of the following work practice standards. (1) If the permittee chooses to comply using definition (1) of "startup" in Condition 49.b.i., once the permittee starts firing fuels that are not clean fuels, the permittee must vent emissions to the main stack(s) and engage all of the applicable control devices except limestone injection in fluidized bed combustion (FBC) boilers, dry scrubber, fabric filter, and selective catalytic reduction (SCR). The permittee must start limestone injection in FBC boilers, dry scrubber, fabric filter, and SCR systems as expeditiously as possible. Startup ends when steam or heat is supplied for any purpose, OR (2) If the permittee chooses to comply using definition (2) of "startup" in Condition 49.b.ii., once the permittee starts to feed fuels that are not clean fuels, the permittee must vent emissions to the main stack(s) and engage all of the applicable control devices so as to comply with the emission limits within 4 hours of start of supplying useful thermal energy. The permittee must engage and operate PM control within one hour of first feeding fuels that are not clean fuels[a]. The permittee must start all applicable control devices as expeditiously as possible, but, in any case, when necessary to comply with other standards applicable to the source by a permit limit or a rule other than 40 CFR 63 subpart

Table 3 to 40 CFR 63 subpart 5D – Work Practice Standards

As stated in Condition 36, the permittee must comply with the following applicable work practice standards:

If the permittee's unit is . . .	The permittee must meet the following . . .
	5D that require operation of the control devices. The permittee must develop and implement a written startup and shutdown plan, as specified in Condition 37.d. d. The permittee must comply with all applicable emission limits at all times except during startup and shutdown periods at which time the permittee must meet this work practice. The permittee must collect monitoring data during periods of startup, as specified in Condition 43.b. The permittee must keep records during periods of startup. The permittee must provide reports concerning activities and periods of startup, as specified in Condition 47.
6. An existing or new boiler or process heater subject to emission limits in Table 2 of 40 CFR 63 subpart 5D (included in this permit) during shutdown	The permittee must operate all CMS during shutdown. While firing fuels that are not clean fuels during shutdown, the permittee must vent emissions to the main stack(s) and operate all applicable control devices, except limestone injection in FBC boilers, dry scrubber, fabric filter, and SCR but, in any case, when necessary to comply with other standards applicable to the source that require operation of the control device. The permittee must comply with all applicable emissions limits at all times except for startup or shutdown periods conforming with this work practice. The permittee must collect monitoring data during periods of shutdown, as specified in Condition 43.b. The permittee must keep records during periods of shutdown. The permittee must provide reports concerning activities and periods of shutdown, as specified in Condition 47.

[a]As specified in Condition 47.d.x., the source may request an alternative timeframe with the PM controls requirement to LRAPA. The source must provide evidence that (1) it is unable to safely engage and operate the PM control(s) to meet the "fuel firing + 1 hour" requirement and (2) the PM control device is appropriately designed and sized to meet the filterable PM emission limit. It is acknowledged that there may be another control device that has been installed other than ESP that provides additional PM control (*e.g.*, scrubber).

Table 4 to 40 CFR 63 subpart 5D – Operating Limits for Boilers and Process Heaters

As stated in Condition 36, the permittee must comply with the applicable operating limits:

When complying with a Table 2 numerical emission limit using . . .	The permittee must meet these operating limits . . .
4. Electrostatic precipitator control on a boiler or process heater not using a PM CPMS	a. This option is for boilers and process heaters that operate dry control systems (i.e., an ESP without a wet scrubber). Existing and new boilers and process heaters must maintain opacity to less than or equal to 10 percent opacity or the highest hourly average opacity reading measured during the performance test run demonstrating compliance with the PM (or TSM) emission limitation (daily block average).
	b. This option is only for boilers and process heaters not subject to PM CPMS or continuous compliance with an opacity limit (*i.e.*, dry ESP). Maintain the 30-day rolling average total secondary electric power input of the electrostatic precipitator at or above the operating limits established during the performance test according to Condition 42.b. and Table 7 to 40 CFR 63 subpart 5D (included in this permit).
7. Performance testing	For boilers and process heaters that demonstrate compliance with a performance test, maintain the 30-day rolling average operating load of each unit such that it does not exceed 110 percent of the highest hourly average operating load recorded during the performance test.

Table 5 to 40 CFR 63 subpart 5D – Performance Testing Requirements

As stated in Condition 40, the permittee must comply with the following requirements for performance testing for existing, new or reconstructed affected sources:

To conduct a performance test for the following pollutant . . .	The permittee must. . .	Using, as appropriate . . .
1. Filterable PM	a. Select sampling ports location and the number of traverse points	Method 1 at 40 CFR 60, appendix A-1 to 40 CFR 63.
	b. Determine velocity and volumetric flow-rate of the stack gas	Method 2, 2F, or 2G at 40 CFR 60, appendix A-1 or A-2 to 40 CFR 63.
	c. Determine oxygen or carbon dioxide concentration of the stack gas	Method 3A or 3B at 40 CFR 60, appendix A-2 to 40 CFR 63, or ANSI/ASME PTC 19.10-1981.[a]
	d. Measure the moisture content of the stack gas	Method 4 at 40 CFR 60, appendix A-3 to 40 CFR 63.
	e. Measure the PM emission concentration	Method 5 or 17 (positive pressure fabric filters must use Method 5D) at 40 CFR 60, appendix A-3 or A-6 of 40 CFR 63.
	f. Convert emissions concentration to lb per MMBtu emission rates	Method 19 F-factor methodology at 40 CFR 60, appendix A-7 of 40 CFR 63.
3. Hydrogen chloride	a. Select sampling ports location and the number of traverse points	Method 1 at 40 CFR 60, appendix A-1 of 40 CFR 63.
	b. Determine velocity and volumetric flow-rate of the stack gas	Method 2, 2F, or 2G at 40 CFR 60, appendix A-2 of 40 CFR 63.
	c. Determine oxygen or carbon dioxide concentration of the stack gas	Method 3A or 3B at 40 CFR 60, appendix A-2 of 40 CFR 63, or ANSI/ASME PTC 19.10-1981.a
	d. Measure the moisture content of the stack gas	Method 4 at 40 CFR 60, appendix A-3 of 40 CFR 63.
	e. Measure the hydrogen chloride emission concentration	Method 26 or 26A (M26 or M26A) at 40 CFR 60, appendix A-8 of 40 CFR 63.
	f. Convert emissions concentration to lb per MMBtu emission rates	Method 19 F-factor methodology at 40 CFR 60, appendix A-7 of 40 CFR 63.
4. Mercury	a. Select sampling ports location and the number of traverse points	Method 1 at 40 CFR 60, appendix A-1 of 40 CFR 63.
	b. Determine velocity and volumetric flow-rate of the stack gas	Method 2, 2F, or 2G at 40 CFR 60, appendix A-1 or A-2 of 40 CFR 63.
	c. Determine oxygen or carbon dioxide concentration of the stack gas	Method 3A or 3B at 40 CFR 60, appendix A-1 of 40 CFR 63, or ANSI/ASME PTC 19.10-1981.a

Table 5 to 40 CFR 63 subpart 5D – Performance Testing Requirements

As stated in Condition 40, the permittee must comply with the following requirements for performance testing for existing, new or reconstructed affected sources:

To conduct a performance test for the following pollutant . . .	The permittee must. . .	Using, as appropriate . . .
	d. Measure the moisture content of the stack gas	Method 4 at 40 CFR 60, appendix A-3 of 40 CFR 63.
	e. Measure the mercury emission concentration	Method 29, 30A, or 30B (M29, M30A, or M30B) at 40 CFR 60, appendix A-8 of 40 CFR 63 or Method 101A at 40 CFR part 61, appendix B of 40 CFR 63, or ASTM Method D6784.a
	f. Convert emissions concentration to lb per MMBtu emission rates	Method 19 F-factor methodology at 40 CFR 60, appendix A-7 of 40 CFR 63.

Table 7 to 40 CFR 63 subpart 5D – Establishing Operating Limits

As stated in Condition 40, the permittee must comply with the following requirements for establishing operating limits:

If the permittee has an applicable emission limit for . . .	And the permittee's operating limits are based on . . .	The permittee must . . .	Using . . .	According to the following requirements
1. PM, TSM, or mercury	c. Opacity	i. Establish a site-specific maximum opacity level	(1) Data from the opacity monitoring system during the PM performance test	(a) The permittee must collect opacity readings every 15 minutes during the entire period of the performance tests. (b) Determine the average hourly opacity reading for each performance test run by computing the hourly averages using all of the 15-minute readings taken during each performance test run. (c) Determine the highest hourly average opacity reading measured during the test run demonstrating compliance with the PM (or TSM) emission limitation.
4. Carbon monoxide for which compliance is demonstrated by a performance test	a. Oxygen	i. Establish a unit-specific limit for minimum oxygen level according to Condition 42.b.	(1) Data from the oxygen analyzer system specified in Condition 41.a.	(a) The permittee must collect oxygen data every 15 minutes during the entire period of the performance tests. (b) Determine the hourly average oxygen concentration by computing the hourly averages using all of the 15-minute readings taken during each performance test. (c) Determine the lowest hourly average established during the performance test as the permittee's minimum operating limit.
5. Any pollutant for	a. Boiler or	i. Establish a unit	(1) Data from the	(a) The permittee must collect

Table 7 to 40 CFR 63 subpart 5D – Establishing Operating Limits

As stated in Condition 40, the permittee must comply with the following requirements for establishing operating limits:

If the permittee has an applicable emission limit for . . .	And the permittee's operating limits are based on . . .	The permittee must . . .	Using . . .	According to the following requirements
which compliance is demonstrated by a performance test	process heater operating load	specific limit for maximum operating load according to Condition 40.c.	operating load monitors or from steam generation monitors	operating load or steam generation data every 15 minutes during the entire period of the performance test. (b) Determine the average operating load by computing the hourly averages using all of the 15-minute readings taken during each performance test. (c) Determine the highest hourly average of the three test run averages during the performance test, and multiply this by 1.1 (110 percent) as the permittee's operating limit.

Table 8 to 40 CFR 63 subpart 5D – Demonstrating Continuous Compliance

As stated in Condition 44, the permittee must show continuous compliance with the emission limitations for each boiler or process heater according to the following:

If the permittee must meet the following operating limits or work practice standards . . .	The permittee must demonstrate continuous compliance by . . .
1. Opacity	a. Collecting the opacity monitoring system data according to Condition 41.b. and Condition 43; and
	b. Reducing the opacity monitoring data to 6-minute averages; and
	c. Maintaining daily block average opacity to less than or equal to 10 percent or the highest hourly average opacity reading measured during the performance test run demonstrating compliance with the PM (or TSM) emission limitation.
7. Electrostatic Precipitator Total Secondary Electric Power Input	a. Collecting the total secondary electric power input monitoring system data for the electrostatic precipitator according to Condition 41 and Condition 43; and
	b. Reducing the data to 30-day rolling averages; and
	c. Maintaining the 30-day rolling average total secondary electric power input at or above the operating limits established during the performance test according to Condition 42.b.
10. Boiler or process heater operating load	a. Collecting operating load data or steam generation data every 15 minutes. b. Reducing the data to 30-day rolling averages; and
	c. Maintaining the 30-day rolling average operating load such that it does not exceed 110 percent of the highest hourly average operating load recorded during the performance test according to Condition 40.c.

Table 9 to 40 CFR 63 subpart 5D – Reporting Requirements

As stated in Condition 46, 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 46.c.i. through iv., and	Semiannually, annually, biennially, or every 5 years according to the requirements in Condition 46.b.
	b. If there are no deviations from any emission limitation (emission limit and operating limit) that applies to the permittee and there are no deviations from the requirements for work practice standards for periods of startup and shutdown in Table 3 to 40 CFR 63 subpart 5D (included in this permit) that apply to the permittee, a statement that there were no deviations from the emission limitations and work practice standards during the reporting period. If there were no periods during which the CMSs, including continuous emissions monitoring system, continuous opacity monitoring system, and operating parameter monitoring systems, were out-of-control as specified in 40 CFR 63.8(c)(7), a statement that there were no periods during which the CMSs were out-of-control during the reporting period; and	
	c. If the permittee has a deviation from any emission limitation (emission limit and operating limit) where the permittee is not using a CMS to comply with that emission limit or operating limit, or a deviation from a work practice standard for periods of startup and shutdown, during the reporting period, the report must contain the information in Condition 46.d.; and	
	d. If there were periods during which the CMSs, including continuous emissions monitoring system, continuous opacity monitoring system, and operating parameter monitoring systems, were out-of-control as specified in 40 CFR 63.8(c)(7), or otherwise not operating, the report must contain the information in Condition 46.e.	

Emission Unit EU-2

Emission Unit EU-2 Emission Limits and Standards

Applicable Requirement	Condition Number	Pollutant/ Parameter	Limit/Standard	Monitoring Method	Monitoring Condition
32-010(1)-(3)	50	Visible Emissions	20% opacity, 3-minute aggregate in 60 minutes	Periodic VE Monitoring	54
ACDP 02/11/2014 Condition 57	51	Visible Emissions	No Visible Emissions	Periodic VE Monitoring	54
32-015(2)(b)(B)	52	PM	0.14 gr/dscf	Periodic VE Monitoring	54

Emission Unit EU-2 Emission Limits and Standards

Applicable Requirement	Condition Number	Pollutant/ Parameter	Limit/Standard	Monitoring Method	Monitoring Condition
32-045(1)	53	PM	Process Weight Rate Limit	Periodic VE Monitoring	54

50. Applicable Requirement: The permittee must not emit or allow to be emitted any visible emissions that equal or exceed an average of 20 percent opacity for a period or periods aggregating more than three (3) minutes in any one hour from EU-2. The emissions standard in this condition do not apply to fugitive emissions from a source or part of a source. [LRAPA 32-010(1)&(3)]

51. Applicable Requirement: There must be no visible emissions from the Baghouses (BH-1 and BH-2). Each baghouse must be maintained, and equipped with parts, according to the manufacturer specifications, including bag material and differential pressure gauges. [ACDP 02/11/2014 Condition 57]

52. Applicable Requirement: The permittee must not cause, suffer, allow, or permit particulate matter emissions from any air contaminant source in excess of the following limits: 0.14 grains per dry standard cubic foot, for sources installed, constructed or modified on or after June 1, 1970 but prior to April 16, 2015 if there are no representative compliance source test results. [LRAPA 32-015(2)(b)(B)]

53. Applicable Requirement: The permittee must not cause, suffer, allow or permit the emissions of particulate matter in any one (1) hour from EU-2 in excess of the amount shown in LRAPA 32-8010, for the process weight allocated to the process. [LRAPA 32-045(1)]

54. Monitoring, Recordkeeping and Testing Requirement: The permittee must demonstrate compliance with Conditions 50 through 53 by following the visible emission monitoring requirements in Condition 81. [LRAPA 34-0180 and OAR 340-218-0050(3)]

GENERAL INSIGNIFICANT ACTIVITY REQUIREMENTS

55. Applicable Requirement: LRAPA acknowledges that insignificant emissions units (IEUs) identified by rule as either categorically insignificant activities or aggregate insignificant emissions as defined in LRAPA title 12 exist at facilities required to obtain a LRAPA Title V Operating Permit. IEUs must comply with all applicable requirements. In general, the requirements that could apply to IEUs are incorporated as follows:

- 55.a. LRAPA 32-010(3) – 20% opacity for a period or periods aggregating more than three (3) minutes in any hour for sources other than wood fired boilers.
- 55.b. LRAPA 32-015(2)(b)(B) – 0.14 gr/dscf for non-fugitive, non-fuel burning equipment installed, constructed, or modified on or after June 1, 1970 but prior to April 16, 2015 if there are no representative compliance source tests.
- 55.c. LRAPA 32-015(2)(c) – 0.10 gr/dscf for non-fugitive, non-fuel burning equipment installed, constructed, or modified after April 16, 2015.
- 55.d. LRAPA 32-030(1)(b)&(3)(b) – 0.14 gr/dscf for fuel burning equipment sources installed, constructed, or modified after June 1, 1970, but prior to April 16, 2015 if there are no representative compliance source tests. For fuel burning equipment that burns fuels other than wood, the emission results are corrected to 50% excess air.
- 55.e. LRAPA 32-030(1)(a)&(3)(b) – 0.10 gr/dscf for fuel burning equipment sources installed, constructed, or modified after April 16, 2015. For fuel burning equipment that burns fuels other than wood, the emission results are corrected to 50% excess air.
- 55.f. LRAPA 32-045 – process weight limit for non-fugitive, non-fuel burning process equipment.

56. Testing, Monitoring, and Recordkeeping Requirement: Unless otherwise specified in this permit or an applicable requirement, LRAPA is not requiring any testing, monitoring, recordkeeping, or reporting for the

applicable emissions limits and standards that apply to IEUs. However, if testing were performed for compliance purposes, the permittee would be required to use the test methods identified in the definitions of "opacity" and "particulate matter" in LRAPA title 12 and perform the testing in accordance with ODEQ's *Source Sampling Manual*. [LRAPA 35-0120]

SPECIFIC INSIGNIFICANT ACTIVITY REQUIREMENTS

Categorically Insignificant Activity - 1000kW Diesel Emergency Generator (EG-1)

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

57. Applicable Requirement: Stationary RICE subject to limited requirements. An affected source that meets the criteria in Condition 57.a. does not have to meet the requirements of 40 CFR 63 subpart ZZZZ and of 40 CFR 63 subpart A except for the initial notification requirements of Condition 58. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(ffff) and 40 CFR 63.6590(b)(1)]
    57.a. The stationary RICE is a new or reconstructed emergency stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions that does not operate or is not contractually obligated to be available for more than 15 hours per calendar year for the purposes specified in 40 CFR 63.6640(f)(2)(ii) and (iii). [LRAPA 44-150(5)(ffff) and 40 CFR 63.6590(b)(1)(i)]

58. Recordkeeping Requirement: If the permittee is required to submit an Initial Notification but is otherwise not affected by the requirements of 40 CFR 63 subpart ZZZZ, in accordance with Condition 57, the permittee's notification should include the information in Conditions 58.a. through e., and a statement that the permittee's stationary RICE has no additional requirements and explain the basis of the exclusion (for example, that it operates exclusively as an emergency stationary RICE if it has a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions). [LRAPA 44-150(5)(ffff) and 40 CFR 63.6645(f)
    58.a. The name and address of the owner or operator; [LRAPA 44-150(5)(a) and 40 CFR 63.9(b)(2)(i)]
    58.b. The address (i.e., physical location) of the affected source; [LRAPA 44-150(5)(a) and 40 CFR 63.9(b)(2)(ii)]
    58.c. An identification of the relevant standard, or other requirement, that is the basis of the notification and the source's compliance date; [LRAPA 44-150(5)(a) and 40 CFR 63.9(b)(2)(iii)]
    58.d. A brief description of the nature, size, design, and method of operation of the source and an identification of the types of emission points within the affected source subject to the relevant standard and types of hazardous air pollutants emitted; and [LRAPA 44-150(5)(a) and 40 CFR 63.9(b)(2)(iv)]
    58.e. A statement of whether the affected source is a major source of an area source. [LRAPA 44-150(5)(a) and 40 CFR 63.9(b)(2)(v)]

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

59. Applicable Requirement: 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)]
    59.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 59.a.i. for all pollutants and the smoke standards as specified in Condition 59.a.ii. beginning in model year 2007. [LRAPA 46-535(3)(cccc) and 40 CFR 60.4202(a)(2)]
        59.a.i. The permittee must comply with the Tier 2 standards as summarized in the following table: [LRAPA 46-535(3)(cccc) and 40 CFR 1039, Appendix I, Table 2 – Tier 2

Emission Standards]

Rated Power (kW)	Starting Model Year	NO_X+NMHC (g/kW-hr)	CO (g/kW-hr)	PM (g/kW-hr)
kW>560	2006	6.4	3.5	0.20

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

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

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

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

60. Monitoring Requirement: The permit must demonstrate compliance with Condition 59 by purchasing an engine certified by the manufacturer to meet the emission limitations in Conditions 59.a.i. and ii. [LRAPA 32-007 and 32-009(4)]

61. Applicable Requirement: The permittee must operate and maintain stationary CI ICE that achieve the emission standards as required in Condition 59 over the entire life of the engine. [LRAPA 46-535(3)(cccc) and 40 CFR 60.4206]

62. Applicable Requirement: A permittee that owns and operates a stationary CI ICE subject to 40 CFR 60 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 Conditions 62.a. and b. for nonroad diesel fuel. [LRAPA 46-535(3)(cccc) and 40 CFR 60.4207(b)]

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

62.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)]

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

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

63. Monitoring Requirement: The permittee must meet the monitoring requirements of this condition. In addition, the permittee must also meet the monitoring requirements specified in Condition 64. [LRAPA 46-535(3)(cccc) and 40 CFR 60.4209]

63.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 46-535(3)(cccc) and 40 CFR 60.4209(a)]

64. Monitoring Requirement: If the permittee owns or operates a stationary CI internal combustion engine, the permittee must meet the following compliance requirements: [LRAPA 46-535(3)(cccc) and 40 CFR 60.4211]

64.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 64.d.: [LRAPA 46-535(3)(cccc) and 40 CFR 60.4211(a)]

64.a.i. Operate and maintain the stationary CI internal combustion engine and control device according to the manufacturer's emission-related written instructions; [LRAPA 46-535(3)(cccc) and 40 CFR 60.4211(a)(1)]

64.a.ii. Change only those emission-related settings that are permitted by the manufacturer; and [LRAPA 46-535(3)(cccc) and 40 CFR 60.4211(a)(2)]

64.a.iii. Meet the requirements of 40 CFR part 1068, as they apply. [LRAPA 46-535(3)(cccc) and 40 CFR 60.4211(a)(3)]

64.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 59, and must comply by purchasing an engine certified to the emission standards in Condition 59, 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 under Condition 64.d. [LRAPA 46-535(3)(cccc) and 40 CFR 60.4211(c)]

64.c. If the permittee owns or operates an emergency stationary ICE, the permittee must operate the emergency stationary ICE according to the requirements in Conditions 64.c.i. through 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 64.c.i. through ii., is prohibited. If the permittee does not operate the engine according to the requirements in Conditions 64.c.i. and 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 46-535(3)(cccc) and 40 CFR 60.4211(f)]

64.c.i. There is no time limit on the use of emergency stationary ICE in emergency situations. [LRAPA 46-535(3)(cccc) and 40 CFR 60.4211(f)(1)]

64.c.ii. The permittee may operate the emergency stationary ICE for any combination of the purposes specified in Condition 64.c.ii.A. for a maximum of 100 hours per calendar year. [LRAPA 46-535(3)(cccc) and 40 CFR 60.4211(f)(2)]

64.c.ii.A. 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 46-535(3)(cccc) and 40 CFR 60.4211(f)(2)(i)]

64.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 46-535(3)(cccc) and 40 CFR 60.4211(g)]

64.d.i. If the permittee owns or operates a stationary CI internal combustion engine greater than 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 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 within one (1) year after 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. [LRAPA 46-535(3)(cccc) and 40 CFR 60.4211(g)(3)]

65. Notification, Reporting and Recordkeeping Requirement: If the permittee owns or operates a stationary CI internal combustion engine, the permittee must meet the following notification, reporting, and recordkeeping requirements: [LRAPA 44-150(5)(ffff) and 40 CFR 60.4214]

65.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 46-535(3)(cccc) and 40 CFR 60.4214(b)]

66. Recordkeeping Requirement: The permittee must keep documentation that the engine is certified by the manufacturer to meet the emission limitations in Conditions 59.a.i. and ii. [LRAPA 34-016]

Categorically Insignificant Activity - Cooling Tower (CT-1)

67. Applicable Requirement: The permittee must properly install and maintain high efficiency low drift eliminators on the cooling tower to minimize drift losses. The high-efficiency low drift eliminators must have a manufacturer's specified drift rating of 0.0008%. The drift eliminators will be installed and maintained according to manufacturer's specifications. [LRAPA 32-005 and ACDP 02/11/2014 Condition 53]

67.a. Monitoring Requirement: The permittee must perform a visual inspection of the cooling tower drift eliminators at least once per calendar year, and repair or replace any drift eliminator components which are broken or missing. [LRAPA 32-007 and ACDP 02/11/2014 Condition 54]

CLEANER AIR OREGON
[The conditions under this section are not federally enforceable]

Cleaner Air Oregon Source Risk Limits

68. Applicable Requirement: The permittee must comply with the following conditions related to startup/shutdown operations of EU-1: [OAR 340-245-0110]
68.a. The total number of startup/shutdown events for EU-1 allowed during a calendar year must not exceed fifteen.
68.b. The ESP must be online and energized within 12 hours of each startup event for EU-1.

69. Applicable Requirement: The permittee must not operate Categorically Insignificant Activity - 1000kW Diesel Emergency Generator (EG-1) for more than four (4) hours in any calendar day for maintenance checks and readiness testing. There is no time limit on the use of EG-1 in emergency situations. [OAR 340-245-0110]

70. Monitoring and Recordkeeping Requirement: The permittee must keep and maintain the following records: [LRAPA 34-016(1)]
70.a. The total number of startup/shutdown events for EU-1 during each calendar year;
70.b. For each startup/shutdown event, the total number of hours that EU-1 operated while the ESP was not online and energized.

71. Monitoring and Recordkeeping Requirement: The permittee must keep records of the operation of EG-1 in emergency and non-emergency service that are recorded through a non-resettable hour meter. The permittee must record the dates and times of operation of EG-1 and the reason EG-1 was in operation during those dates and times. [LRAPA 34-016(1)]

72. Reporting Requirement: The permittee must report at least annually to LRAPA a verification there has not been a change in zoning within 1.5 kilometers of the source and, if so, whether that change increases the source risk. [OAR 340-245-0100(7)(c)]

Cleaner Air Oregon General Conditions and Disclaimers

73. Applicable Requirement: Construction or Modification Notices for TEUs: The permittee must notify LRAPA in writing using a LRAPA "Notice of Intent to Construct Form," a LRAPA "Notice of Approval Application," or other permit application form and obtain approval in accordance with OAR 340-245-0060(4)(c) before:

73.a. Constructing, installing, or establishing any of the following TEUs that will cause an increase in any

regulated pollutant emissions; [LRAPA 34-034(1) and OAR 340-245-0100(8)(A)]
73.a.i. Aggregated TEU under OAR 340-245-0060(4)(c)(B); or
73.a.ii. Significant TEU under OAR 340-245-0060(4)(c)(C);
73.b. Making any physical change or change in operation of an existing TEU that will cause an increase in any toxic air contaminant emissions; or [LRAPA 34-034(2)]
73.c. Constructing or making any physical change or change in operation of any air pollution control equipment. [LRAPA 34-034(3)]

74. Applicable Requirement: Reassessment of Risk. The permittee must reassess the source risk for cancer, chronic noncancer, and acute noncancer risk based on any of the following conditions:

74.a. Zoning or land use changes in a way that may increase risk; [OAR 340-245-0100(8)(a)(F)]
74.b. Modification of a physical feature of the source that was used as a modeling parameter in the risk assessment that may increase risk; [OAR 340-245-0100(8)(a)(D)]
74.c. A Risk Based Concentration in OAR 340-245-8010, Table 2 for a Toxic Air Contaminant that is emitted by this source has been added or the value lowered, leading to an increase in risk; [OAR 340-245-0100(8)(b)(B)]
74.d. A change in risk assessment procedures in OAR 340 Division 245 that may increase risk, or impact the implementation or effectiveness of the Risk Reduction Plan, as applicable; or [OAR 340-245-0100(8)(b)(C)]
74.e. When notified in writing by LRAPA that the permittee must update or correct its previous risk assessment. [OAR 340-245-0100(8)(b)]

75. Permit Modification

75.a. The permittee must apply for a permit modification under LRAPA title 37 and submit fees as required under OAR 340-245-0100(8)(g) for the following modifications:
75.a.i. Modify an established Source Risk Limit or any risk limits or conditions required by OAR 340 Division 245; [OAR 340-245-0100(8)(a)(B)]
75.a.ii. Request an extension to a compliance date; [OAR 340-245-0100(8)(a)(C)]
75.a.iii. Terminate postponement of risk reductions; [OAR 340-245-0100(8)(a)(E)]
75.a.iv. Modify air monitoring requirements; or [OAR 340-245-0100(8)(a)(G)]
75.a.v. Revise or update the approved risk assessment. [OAR 340-245-0100(8)(a)(H)]
75.b. If LRAPA has provided notice to the permittee that a modification under OAR 340 Division 245 is required, the permittee must submit the necessary information required under OAR 340-245-0100(3) to LRAPA 90 days after the date that LRAPA sends such written notice. [OAR 340-245-0100(8)(c)]

PLANT SITE EMISSION LIMITS

76. Applicable Requirement: The plant site emissions must not exceed the following limits for any 12 consecutive calendar month period: [LRAPA 42-0040 and 42-0041]

Plant Site Emission Limits

Pollutant	Plant Site Emission Limit (TPY)	Unassigned Emissions (TPY)	Emission Reduction Credit (TPY)
PM	24	0	0
PM_{10}	14	5	0
$PM_{2.5}$	14	5	0
CO	201	0	0
NO_X	185	0	0
SO_2	39	0	0

Plant Site Emission Limits

Pollutant	Plant Site Emission Limit (TPY)	Unassigned Emissions (TPY)	Emission Reduction Credit (TPY)
VOC	39	0	0
GHG as CO_2e*	290,683	NA	0

*Including biogenic CO_2. If biogenic CO_2 is exempted from regulation, the PSEL is 74,000 tons CO_2e/year.

Plant Site Emission Limit Monitoring

77. To demonstrate compliance with the PSELs in Condition 76, the permittee must monitor and maintain records of the following process parameters: [LRAPA 34-016, 42-0080 and OAR 340-218-0050(3)(a)]

Process Parameter Monitoring

EU ID	Emission Unit	Pollutant	Process Parameter	Measurement Technique	Measurement Frequency
EU-1	Wood-Fired Boiler	PM, PM_{10}, $PM_{2.5}$, CO, NO_X, SO_2, GHG, VOC, and HAPs	Amount of Steam Produced in the Boiler (M lb Steam), Fuel input[1] (MMBtu), and hours of operation (hrs)	Recordkeeping	Hourly, Daily and Monthly
EU-1	Wood-Fired Boiler: Startup and Shutdown Only	PM, PM_{10}, $PM_{2.5}$, CO, NO_X, SO_2, GHG, and VOC	Startups and Shutdowns: Amount of Steam Produced in the Boiler (M lb Steam), Fuel input[1] (MMBtu), and hours of operation (hrs)	Recordkeeping	Hourly, Daily and Monthly
EU-1	Wood-Fired Boiler	NA	Results of Each and All Lab Analyses to Determine Wood Fuel Properties including HHV and Ultimate Analysis	Recordkeeping	Upon Occurrence
EU-1	Wood-Fired Boiler	NA	Amount of Wood Combusted in EU-1 (MMBtu input) – based upon a calculation from daily steam production and fuel heating value	Recordkeeping	Daily
EU-2	Fuel Handling	PM, PM_{10}, and $PM_{2.5}$,	Amount of Wood Fuel Handled (Green Tons) in TD-1	Recordkeeping	Monthly
EU-2	Fuel Handling	NA	TD-1 Wood Moisture Content (%), Type (species, etc.), Supplier or Origination	Recordkeeping	Each Delivery

(1) Fuel input calculated from steam production rates and HHV of fuel. HHV determined by most recent lab analysis of fuel.

78. By the 15th day of each month, the permittee must determine compliance with the PSELs for the previous consecutive 12 calendar months. Compliance with the PSEL limitations, except for the GHG PSEL, are determined for each consecutive 12 calendar month period based on the following calculation for each pollutant: [LRAPA 42-0080(4)(c)]

$$E = \sum P_{eu} \cdot EF_{eu} \cdot K$$

Where:
E = pollutant emissions in tons/year;
P_{eu} = process parameter for each emissions unit identified in Condition 77;
EF_{eu} = emission factor identified for each emissions unit and pollutant in Condition 79; and
K = conversion constant of 1 ton/2000 lbs for annual emissions calculations.

78.a. Annual NO_X emissions for EU-1 are the sum of the hourly emissions measured by Condition 24.b. plus any startup/shutdown emissions.

78.b. Annual CO emissions for EU-1 are the sum of the hourly emissions measured by Condition 25.b. plus any startup/shutdown emissions.

78.c. Annual PM, PM_{10}, $PM_{2.5}$, SO_2 and VOC boiler emissions are summed based on the MMBtu rate calculated from boiler steam production plus any PM, PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$ startup/shutdown emissions

79. 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 the alternative emission factors 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. The emission factors are not enforceable limits unless otherwise specified in this permit. [LRAPA 34-016]

Emission Factors Used For Calculating Emissions

Emission Unit ID	Emission Unit	Pollutant	Emission Factor	Emission Factor Units	Emission Factor Verification Testing Condition	Monitoring and Recordkeeping Condition
EU-1	Wood-Fired Boiler	PM	0.007	lbs/MMBtu	Yes	Annually
		PM_{10}	0.007	lbs/MMBtu	Yes	Once/term
		$PM_{2.5}$	0.007	lbs/MMBtu	No	NA
		CO	CEMS	NA	Yes	Once/term
		NO_X	CEMS	NA	Yes	Once/term
		SO_2	0.0092	lbs/MMBtu	No	NA
		VOC	0.005	lbs/MMBtu	No	NA
EU-1	Wood-Fired Boiler: Startup and Shutdown Only	PM / PM_{10} / $PM_{2.5}$	0.24	lbs/MMBtu	No	NA
		NO_X	0.24 or CEMS	lbs/MMBtu	No	NA
		CO	4.0 or CEMS	lbs/MMBtu	No	NA
EU-2	Fuel Handling	PM	0.045	tons/month	No	NA
		PM_{10}	0.045	tons/month	No	NA
		$PM_{2.5}$	0.0425	tons/month	No	NA

80. For GHGs, the permittee must register and report emissions in accordance with Condition 98. [LRAPA 34-016].

GENERAL MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

81. At least monthly, the permittee must conduct a six (6) minute visible emission survey of EU-2 using EPA Method 22. The visible emission surveys may be conducted simultaneously on multiple emission points when they are in the same field of view for the observer. The person conducting this survey does not have to be EPA Method 9 certified. However, the individual should be familiar with the procedures of EPA Method 9, including using the proper location to observe visible emissions. Excessive emissions observed using EPA Method 22 are considered to be any visible emissions that leave the general location on the plant site of the source from which the visible emissions originate for more than 5% of the survey time. [LRAPA 34-016 and OAR 340-218-0050(3)(a)]

81.a. All visible emissions surveys must be conducted during operating conditions that have the potential to create visible emissions (e.g., process is operating under normal, representative conditions).

81.b. If visible emissions (for baghouses visible emissions observations are required for particulate only,

not gaseous, emissions) are detected at the downwind plant site boundaries for more than 5% (18 seconds) of the survey time, the permittee must take corrective action which includes one of the following:

81.b.i. For fugitive emissions from emission units the permittee must use water, sweeping, a chemical treatment, or other effective method to minimize the fugitive emissions, unless cold weather would make this activity result in hazardous conditions. Cold weather is defined as weather conditions where ambient temperatures at surface level are expected to be or have been less than 32°F within 12 hours. If water is used to control the fugitive dust emissions, the permittee must take care not to create a water quality problem from surface water run-off.

81.b.ii. Modified EPA Method 9 (EPA Method 203B) must be used to determine opacity in accordance with ODEQ's *Source Sampling Manual* within 24 hours on the affected monitoring point. Each Modified EPA Method 9 (EPA Method 203B) observation period must be for a minimum of six (6) minutes unless any one (1) reading is equal to or greater than 20% opacity, in which case the observation period must be for a minimum of 60 minutes or until a violation of the emissions standards identified in Condition 51, or an exceedance of the applicable requirement is documented, whichever is a shorter period. The permittee must record the results of the Modified EPA Method 9 (EPA Method 203B) tests.

81.b.iii. For emissions units with a baghouse as a control device, the permittee must perform corrective action by checking the condition of the bags and/or perform maintenance on the baghouses.

81.c. The permittee must record the corrective action taken or the results of the Modified EPA Method 9 (EPA Method 203B) tests.

81.d. If the observer is unable to conduct the survey and/or Modified EPA Method 9 (EPA Method 203B) tests due to visual interferences caused by other visible emissions sources (e.g., fugitive emissions during high wind conditions) or due to weather conditions such as fog, heavy rain, or snow which impair visibility, or darkness, the observer must note such conditions on the data observation sheet and make at least three attempts to conduct the surveys and/or tests at approximately 2-hour intervals throughout the day during daylight hours. If the visible emissions survey and/or test could not be conducted on the regularly scheduled day due to interferences, the observer must conduct the test on the following day.

81.e. Prior notification and a pre-test plan are not required to be submitted to LRAPA for each visible emissions survey or Modified EPA Method 9 test.

82. The permittee must develop, and submit to the LRAPA for review and approval, a written startup, shutdown and malfunction plan (SSMP). The SSMP must describe in detail, procedures for operating and maintaining the wood-fired boiler during periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction, and include a program of corrective action for malfunctioning equipment and associated air pollution control and monitoring equipment. The permittee must update the plan as applicable after each malfunction or upset event. [LRAPA 32-007 and ACDP 02/11/2014 Condition 59].

GENERAL TESTING REQUIREMENTS

83. Unless otherwise specified in this permit, the permittee must conduct all testing in accordance with DEQ's *Source Sampling Manual.* [LRAPA 35-0120, 35-0140, and OAR 340-218-0050(3)(a)(B)&(C)]

83.a. Unless otherwise specified by a state or federal regulation, the permittee must submit a source test plan to LRAPA at least 30 days prior to the date of the test. The test plan must be prepared in accordance with the *Source Sampling Manual* and address any planned variations or alternatives to prescribed test methods. The permittee should be aware that if significant variations are requested, it may require more than 30 days for LRAPA to grant approval and may require EPA approval in addition to approval by LRAPA.

83.b. Only regular operating staff may adjust the processes or emission control device parameters during

a compliance source test and within two (2) hours prior to the tests. Any operating adjustments made during a compliance source test, which are a result of consultation during the tests with source testing personnel, equipment vendors, or consultants, may render the source test invalid.

83.c. Unless otherwise specified by permit condition or LRAPA-approved source test plan, all compliance source tests must be performed as follows

83.c.i. At least 90% of the design capacity for new or modified equipment;

83.c.ii. At least 90% of the normal maximum operating rate for existing equipment.

83.c.iii. For purposes of this permit, the normal maximum operating rate is defined as the 90^{th} percentile of the average hourly operating rates during a 12-month period immediately preceding the source test. Data supporting the normal maximum operating rate must be included with the source test report.

83.d. Each source test must consist of at least three (3) test runs and the emissions results must be reported as the arithmetic average of all valid test runs. If for reasons beyond the control of the permittee a test run is invalid, LRAPA may accept two (2) test runs for demonstrating compliance with the emission limit or standard.

83.e. Source test reports prepared in accordance with the ODEQ's *Source Sampling Manual* must be submitted to LRAPA within 60 days of completing any required source test, unless a different time period is approved in the source test plan submitted prior to the source test.

EU-1 Source Testing Requirements

84. The permittee must test EU-1 in accordance with the following: [LRAPA 35-0120 and OAR 340-218-0050(3)(a)]

84.a. At least once per calendar year PM must be tested using EPA Method 5. PM testing is not required in any calendar year that PM_{10} testing is performed as required under Condition 84.b.

84.b. At least once every five (5) years from permit issuance, PM_{10} must be tested using EPA OTM-37 or other test method approved in writing by LRAPA. The permittee must not conduct the PM_{10} emission test within 24 months from the date of the most recent PM_{10} emission test.

84.c. At least once every two (2) years ammonia must be tested using an EPA-approved test method.

84.d. The actual higher heating value (HHV) of the wood fed to the boiler, as determined by ASTM Method E 711, must be used for emission calculation purposes until the next PM_{10} source test is conducted. The average of the tests must be used until three (3) separate tests have been conducted, after which the average of the three (3) most recent tests must be used for this purpose. Composite samples of the wood fuel must be taken at the same time as the PM_{10} source tests. An Ultimate Analysis must be performed on the composite wood fuel samples including an analysis for HHV.

84.e. Each of the three (3) test runs must be a minimum of 120 minutes long with a minimum sample volume of 60 dscf. Test results must be reported as grains per dry standard cubic feet (gr/dscf), gr/dscf corrected to 12% CO_2, pounds per hour, pounds per 1,000 pounds of steam produced, and pounds per million Btu heat input (EPA Method 5 test results only).

84.f. The emission rate expressed in pounds per million Btu heat input must be determined using the dry basis F factor for hogged fuel and the dry basis emission rate calculation procedure contained in EPA Method 19 (Appendix A of 40 CFR Part 60).

84.g. During each test run, the permittee must record the following information:

84.g.i. As-fired fuel characteristics including higher heating value, moisture content and ash content using ASTM methods; and, estimates of percentages of bark, species of wood and material less than 1/8 inch. The fuel sample analyzed must be a composite of samples taken during each test run from the fuel feed system to the boiler and which is representative of the fuel being burned during the test;

84.g.ii. The average value recorded by each process or control monitoring device required EU-1. For monitoring devices that do not have continuous recordings, the average must consist of no fewer than three (3) values recorded per test run.

84.g.iii. Visible emissions as measured by the COMS;

84.g.iv. The average boiler fuel feed rate (lb/hr) such that the firing rate to steam production rate (MMBtu/Mlb steam) is determined using the fuel higher heating value determined by

Condition 84.d and the steam production rate determined by Condition 22.a.;
84.g.v. The boiler excess oxygen (%); and
84.g.vi. Control device operating parameters, including the voltage and amperage in all fields of ESP-1.

GENERAL RECORDKEEPING REQUIREMENTS

85. The permittee must maintain the following general records where applicable for monitoring required by this permit: [LRAPA 34-016(1) and OAR 340-218-0050(3)(b)]
85.a. Date, place as defined in the permit, and time of sampling or measurements;
85.b. Date(s) analyses were performed;
85.c. Company or entity that performed the analyses;
85.d. Analytical techniques or methods used;
85.e. Results of such analyses;
85.f. Operating conditions as existing at the time of sampling or measurement; and
85.g. Records of quality assurance for continuous monitoring systems (including but not limited to quality control activities, audits, calibration drift checks).

86. **Specific Recordkeeping**: In addition to the recordkeeping required by Condition 77, the permittee must keep records of the following: [LRAPA 34-016(1) and OAR 340-218-0050(3)(b)]
86.a. Hourly, daily, monthly and annual amount of steam produced in the boiler;
86.b. Results of each and all lab analyses to determine wood fuel properties including its heating value (HHV and LHV) and composition (ultimate analysis) of wood fuel.
86.c. Occurrence and length of downtime for all pollution control devices (hours or minutes);
86.d. Annual pollutant emissions calculated each month (tons/year);
86.e. Excess emissions;
86.f. Records required under 40 CFR 60 subpart Db under Condition 34;
86.g. Records required under 40 CFR 63 subpart 5D under Condition 47;
86.h. Records required under 40 CFR 60 subpart IIII under Conditions 65 and 66;
86.i. Occurrence and duration of any startup, shutdown, or malfunction in operation;
86.j. Any malfunction of the air pollution control equipment;
86.k. Any periods during which a continuous monitoring system or monitoring device is inoperative;
86.l. Opacity monitoring data;
86.m. NO_X CEMS data;
86.n. CO CEMS data; and
86.o. Boiler exhaust flow rate data.

87. The permittee must retain records of all required monitoring data and support information for a period of at least five (5) years from the date of the monitoring sample, measurement, report, or application. Support information includes all calibration and maintenance records and all original strip-chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, and copies of all reports required by the permit. All existing records required by the previous Air Contaminant Discharge Permit must also be retained for five (5) years. [LRAPA 34-016 and OAR 340-218-0050(3)]

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

General Reporting Requirements

88. Excess Emissions Reporting: The permittee must report all excess emissions as follows: [LRAPA 36-010, 36-025(1), and OAR 340-218-0050(3)(c)]

88.a. Immediately (within one (1) hours of the event) notify LRAPA of an excess emission event by phone, email, or facsimile; and

88.b. Within fifteen (15) days of the excess emissions event, submit a written report that contains the following information:
- 88.b.i. The date and time of the beginning of the excess emissions event and the duration or best estimate of the time until return to normal operation;
- 88.b.ii. The date and time the owner or operator notified LRAPA of the event;
- 88.b.iii. The equipment involved;
- 88.b.iv. Whether the event occurred during planned startup, planned shutdown, scheduled maintenance, or as a result of a breakdown, malfunction, or emergency;
- 88.b.v. Steps taken to mitigate emissions and corrective action taken, including whether the approved procedures for a planned startup, shutdown, or maintenance activity were followed;
- 88.b.vi. The magnitude and duration of each occurrence of excess emissions during the course of an event and the increase over normal rates or concentrations as determined by continuous monitoring or best estimate (supported by operating data and calculations);
- 88.b.vii. The final resolution of the cause of the excess emissions; and
- 88.b.viii. Where applicable, evidence supporting any claim that emissions in excess of technology-based limits were due to any emergency pursuant to LRAPA 36-040.

88.c. In the event of any excess emissions which are of a nature that could endanger public health and occur during non-business hours, weekends, or holidays, the permittee must immediately notify LRAPA by calling the Oregon Emergency Response System (OERS). The current number is 1-800-452-0311.

88.d. If startups, shutdowns, or scheduled maintenance may result in excess emissions, the permittee must submit startup, shutdown, or scheduled maintenance procedures used to minimize excess emissions to LRAPA for prior authorization, as required in LRAPA 36-010 and 36-015. New or modified procedures must be received by LRAPA in writing at least 72 hours prior to the first occurrence of the excess emission event. The permittee must abide by the approved procedures and have a copy available at all times.
- 88.d.i. The permittee must follow the startup, shutdown and malfunction plan approved by LRAPA on January 5, 2012 or subsequently approved plan.

88.e. The permittee must notify LRAPA of planned startup/shutdown or scheduled maintenance events.

88.f. The permittee must maintain and submit to LRAPA a log of planned and unplanned excess emissions, on LRAPA-approved forms, in accordance with LRAPA 36-025. However, the permittee is not required to submit the detailed log with the semi-annual and annual monitoring reports. The permittee is only required to submit a brief summary listing the date, time, and the affected emissions units for each excess emission that occurred during the reporting period.

89. Permit Deviation Reporting. The permittee must promptly report deviations from permit requirements that do not cause excess emissions, including those attributable to upset conditions, as defined in the permit, the probable cause of such deviations, and any corrective actions or preventive measures taken. "Prompt" means within fifteen (15) days of the deviation. Deviations that cause excess emissions, as specified in LRAPA 36-001 through 36-030 must be reported in accordance with LRAPA 36-025. [OAR 340-218-0050(3)(c)(B)]

90. The permittee must notify LRAPA no later than eight (8) hours after the detection of a breakdown of the CEMS. The operator must inform LRAPA of the intent to shutdown the CEMS while EU-1 is operating at least 24 hours prior to the event. [OAR 340-218-0050(3)(c)(B)]

91. Unless otherwise specified by permit condition, the permittee must make every effort to maintain 100 percent of the records required by the permit. If information is not obtained or recorded for legitimate reasons (e.g., the monitor or data acquisition system malfunctions), the missing record(s) must not be considered a permit deviation provided the data available accounts for 90% of the operating hours in a reporting period. Upon discovering that a required record is missing, the permittee must document the reason for the missing record. [LRAPA 34-015, 34-016, and OAR 340-218-0050(3)(b)]

92. All required reports must be certified by a responsible official consistent with OAR 340-218-0040(5). [OAR 340-218-0050(3)(c)(D)]

93. Reporting requirements must commence on the date of permit issuance unless otherwise specified in the permit. [OAR 340-218-0050(3)(c)(E)]

94. The regulatory agencies' addresses are as follows, unless otherwise instructed by LRAPA:

LRAPA
1010 Main Street
Springfield, OR 97477

Enforcement and Compliance Assurance Division
Region 10 (20-C04)
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
1200 Sixth Avenue, Suite 155
Seattle, WA 98101

Specific Reporting Requirements

95. The permittee must submit three (3) copies of the semi-annual monitoring report, using LRAPA-approved forms, covering the period January 1 to June 30 ***by September 1***, and covering the period July 1 to December 31 ***by March 1***, unless otherwise approved in writing by LRAPA. Two (2) copies of the report must be submitted to LRAPA and one (1) copy to EPA Region 10. The semi-annual monitoring report must include the semi-annual compliance certification. All instances of deviations from permit requirements must be clearly identified in such reports. [OAR 340-218-0050(3)(c)(A) and 340-218-0080(6)(d)]

96. The permittee must submit three (3) copies of the annual monitoring report, covering the period January 1 to December 31, using LRAPA-approved forms, ***by March 1***. Two (2) copies of the report must be submitted to LRAPA and one (1) copy to EPA Region 10. [OAR 340-218-0050(3)(c)(A) and 340-218-0080(6)(d)]

97. The annual monitoring report must consist of:

97.a. Annual records of production and process information identified in Condition 77; [LRAPA 34-016 and OAR 340-218-0050(3)]
97.b. Emission Fee Report; [OAR 340 Division 220]
97.c. Excess Emissions Upset Log; [LRAPA 36-025]
97.d. Second Semi-Annual Compliance Certification; [OAR 340-218-0080]
97.e. Reports required under 40 CFR 60 subpart Db under Condition 34;
97.f. Reports required under 40 CFR 63 subpart 5D under Condition 46;
97.g. Reports required under 40 CFR 60 subpart IIII under Condition 65;
97.h. Reports required for CAO under Condition 72;
97.i. Annual emissions for each 12-month period; and [LRAPA 34-016 and OAR 340-218-0050(3)]
97.j. Information as to whether there has been a change in zoning within 1.5 kilometers of the source, and, if so, whether that change increases the source risk. [OAR 340-245-0100(7)(c)]

98. 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 96, or by March 31 of each year, whichever is later. [OAR 340-215-0030(2) and 340-340-215-0046(1)(a)]

99. Other reporting requirements include the following: [LRAPA 34-016 and OAR 340-218-0050(3)]

99.a. Source test plans; and

99.b. Emission factor verification testing summaries.

100. The semi-annual compliance certification must include the following (provided that the identification of applicable information may cross-reference the permit or previous reports, as applicable): [OAR 340-218-0080(6)(c)]

100.a. The identification of each term or condition of the permit that is the basis of the certification;
100.b. The identification of the method(s) or other means used by the owner or operator for determining the compliance status with each term and condition during the certification period, and whether such methods or other means provide continuous or intermittent data. Such methods and other means must include, at a minimum, the methods and means required under OAR 340-218-0050(3). *Note:* If necessary, the owner or operator also must identify any other material information that must be included in the certification to comply with Section 113(c)(2) of the FCAA, which prohibits knowingly making a false certification or omitting material information;
100.c. The status of compliance with terms and conditions of the permit for the period covered by the certification, based on the method or means designated in Condition 100.b. The certification must identify each deviation and take it into account in the compliance certification. The certification must also identify as possible exceptions to compliance any periods during which compliance is required and in which an excursion or exceedance, as defined under LRAPA title 12, occurred; and
100.d. Such other facts as LRAPA may require to determine the compliance status of the source.
100.e. Notwithstanding any other provision contained in any applicable requirement, the owner or operator may use monitoring as required under OAR 340-218-0050(3) and incorporated into the permit, in addition to any specified compliance methods, for the purpose of submitting compliance certifications. [OAR 340-218-0080(6)(e)]

101. The permittee must submit written semi-annual CEMS reports. The semiannual CEMS report must include opacity, NO_X and CO monitoring information including a log of all planned and unplanned excess emissions and a monitoring system performance report in accordance with 40 CFR 60.7. The permittee may include the reporting required by this condition with the semi-annual monitoring reporting required by Condition 95 on or before the deadlines listed in Condition 95. [40 CFR 60.7]

101.a. The summary report must contain the information and be in the format shown in Figure 1 of 40 CFR 60.7. One summary report must be submitted for each pollutant monitored (i.e., NO_X, CO and opacity).
101.b. If the total duration of excess emissions for the reporting period is one (1) percent or greater of the total operating time for the reporting period or the total CMS downtime for the reporting period is five (5) percent or greater of the total operating time for the reporting period, the summary emission report must be accompanied by an excess emission report including the following information:
101.b.i. Magnitude of the excess emissions computed in accordance with 40 CFR 60.13(h), including any conversion factor used;
101.b.ii. The date and time of commencement and completion of each excess emission period;
101.b.iii. The amount of time EU-1 was operated during the reporting period;
101.b.iv. Identification of which periods of excess emissions occurred during startups, shutdowns, or malfunctions
101.b.v. The nature and cause of any malfunction reported and the corrective actions or preventative measures taken (adopted);
101.b.vi. The date and time of periods when the continuous monitoring system is inoperative, except during periods of zero and span checks; and
101.b.vii. When no excess emissions have occurred or the continuous monitoring system has not been inoperative, such information must be stated in the report.
101.c. The permittee must notify LRAPA at least 60 days prior to any physical or operational change which may increase the emission rate of any air pollutant to which a standard applies. [40 CFR 60.7(a)(4)]

NON-APPLICABLE REQUIREMENTS

102. The following state and federal air quality requirements are not applicable to this facility for the reasons stated. [OAR 340-218-0110(1)(b)]

Rule Citation	Summary	Reason for Not Being Applicable
40 CFR Part 60 subpart CCCC and DDDD	Standards of Performance for Commercial and Industrial Solid Waste Incineration Units	The fuel used by this facility is considered clean cellulosic biomass. Because this facility does not combust solid waste, the facility is not subject to the requirements under s. 129 of the CAA.

JJW/CMW
09/20/2022

GENERAL CONDITIONS

G1. General Provision

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

G2. Reference Materials

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

a. Source Sampling Manual; November 15, 2018 - State Implementation Plan Volume 4, Appendix A4;

b. Continuous Monitoring Manual; April 16, 2015 - State Implementation Plan Volume 3, Appendix A6; and

c. All state and federal regulations as in effect on the date of issuance of this permit.

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

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

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

a. The permittee must comply with all conditions of the federal operating permit. Any permit condition noncompliance constitutes a violation of the Federal Clean Air Act and/or state rules and is grounds for enforcement action; for permit termination, revocation and re-issuance, or modification; or for denial of a permit renewal application. Any noncompliance with a permit condition specifically designated as enforceable only by the state constitutes a violation of state rules only and is grounds for enforcement action; for permit termination, revocation and re-issuance, or modification; or for denial of a permit renewal application.

b. Any schedule of compliance for applicable requirements with which the source is not in compliance at the time of permit issuance must be supplemental to, and must not sanction noncompliance with the applicable requirements on which it is based.

c. For applicable requirements that will become effective during the permit term, the source must meet such requirements on a timely basis unless a more detailed schedule is expressly required by the applicable requirement.

G5. Masking Emissions:

The permittee must not install or use any device or other means designed to mask the emission of an air contaminant that causes or is likely to cause detriment to health, safety, or welfare of any person or otherwise violate any other regulation or requirement. [LRAPA 32-050(2)] This condition is enforceable only by LRAPA.

G6. Credible Evidence

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

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

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

G8. Outdoor Burning [LRAPA title 47]

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

G9. Asbestos [40 CFR Part 61 subpart M (federally enforceable), OAR 340-248-0240, and LRAPA 43-015 (LRAPA-only enforceable)]

The permittee must comply with OAR 340-248-0240, LRAPA 43-015, and 40 CFR Part 61 subpart M when conducting any renovation or demolition activities at the facility.

G10. Stratospheric Ozone and Climate Protection [40 CFR 82 subpart F, OAR 340-260-0040]

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

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

a. Compliance with the conditions of the permit must be deemed compliance with any applicable requirements as of the date of permit issuance provided that:

   i. such applicable requirements are included and are specifically identified in the permit, or

   ii. LRAPA, in acting on the permit application or revision, determines in writing that other requirements specifically identified are not applicable to the source, and the permit includes the determination or a concise summary thereof.

b. Nothing in this rule or in any federal operating permit must alter or affect the following:

   i. the provisions of ORS 468.115 (enforcement in cases of emergency) and ORS 468.035 (function of department);

   ii. the liability of an owner or operator of a source for any violation of applicable requirements prior to or at the time of permit issuance;

   iii. the applicable requirements of the national acid rain program, consistent with Section 408(a) of the FCAA; or

   iv. the ability of LRAPA to obtain information from a source pursuant to ORS 468.095 (investigatory authority, entry on premises, status of records).

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

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

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

a. Enter upon the permittee's premises where a Title V operating permit program source is located or emissions-related activity is conducted, or where records must be kept under the conditions of the permit;

b. Have access to and copy, at reasonable times, any records that must be kept under conditions of the permit;

c. Inspect, at reasonable times, any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and air pollution control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under the permit; and

d. As authorized by the FCAA or LRAPA rules, sample or monitor, at reasonable times, substances or parameters, for the purposes of assuring compliance with the permit or applicable requirements.

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

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

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

a. The permittee must monitor for, and record, any off-permit change to the source that:

i. Is not addressed or prohibited by the permit;

ii. Is not a Title I modification;

iii. Is not subject to any requirements under Title IV of the FCAA;

iv. Meets all applicable requirements;

v. Does not violate any existing permit term or condition; and

vi. May result in emissions of regulated air pollutants subject to an applicable requirement but not otherwise regulated under this permit or may result in insignificant changes as defined in LRAPA title 12.

b. A contemporaneous notification, if required under OAR 340-218-0140(2)(b), must be submitted to LRAPA and the EPA.

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

d. The permit shield of Condition G11 must not extend to off-permit changes.

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

a. The permittee must monitor for, and record, any Section 502(b)(10) change to the source, which is defined as a change that would contravene an express permit term but would not:

i. Violate an applicable requirement;

ii. Contravene a federally enforceable permit term or condition that is a monitoring, recordkeeping, reporting, or compliance certification requirement; or

iii. Be a Title I modification.

b. A minimum 7-day advance notification must be submitted to LRAPA and the EPA in accordance with OAR 340-218-0140(3)(b).

c. The permit shield of Condition G11 must not extend to Section 502(b)(10) changes.

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

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

a. Legal change of the registered name of the company with the Corporations Division of the State of Oregon, or

b. Sale or exchange of the activity or facility.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

G21. New Source Review Modification [LRAPA 38-0010]

The permittee must not begin construction of a major source or a major modification of any stationary source without having received an Air Contaminant Discharge Permit (ACDP) (LRAPA 34-010) from LRAPA and having satisfied the requirements of LRAPA title 38 (New Source Review).

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

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

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

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

G24. Reopening for Cause [OAR 340-218-0050(6)(c) and 340-218-0200]

a. The permit may be modified, revoked, reopened and reissued, or terminated for cause as determined by LRAPA.

b. A permit must be reopened and revised under any of the circumstances listed in OAR 340-218-0200(1)(a).

c. Proceedings to reopen and reissue a permit must follow the same procedures as apply to initial permit issuance and must affect only those parts of the permit for which cause to reopen exists.

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

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

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

a. This permit must expire at the end of its term, unless a timely and complete renewal application is submitted as described below. Permit expiration terminates the permittee's right to operate.

b. Applications for renewal must be submitted at least 12 months before the expiration of this permit, unless LRAPA requests an earlier submittal. If more than 12 months is required to process a permit renewal application, LRAPA must provide no less than six (6) months for the owner or operator to prepare an application.

c. Provided the permittee submits a timely and complete renewal application, this permit must remain in effect until final action has been taken on the renewal application to issue or deny the permit.

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

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

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

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

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

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

ALL INQUIRIES SHOULD BE DIRECTED TO:

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

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.

Source of Contamination	Control Actions — ***Alert Level***
	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 or 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.	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.	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.

Source of Contamination	Control Actions — ***Warning Level***
	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 — ***Emergency Level***
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. 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 — ***Emergency Level***
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.