



# Oregon

Kate Brown, Governor

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March 11, 2020

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Mr. Thompson,

DEQ has completed our review of the Cleaner Air Oregon (CAO) Air Toxics Emissions Inventory (Inventory) submitted by AmeriTies West, LLC (AmeriTies), received by DEQ on June 3, 2019. This review included the additional information on calculation methodologies and assumptions requested by DEQ on August 8, 2019, along with the associated responses from AmeriTies to DEQ comments from the August 8, 2019 letter.

Because a number of the calculation methodologies and analytical data have been provided in a report by AquAeTer designated as Confidential Business Information (CBI), this letter will provide a separate section for specific comments related to this information in Appendix A.

## *General Comments*

In general, DEQ has identified a number of deficiencies with the assumptions and calculations used to estimate Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbon (PAH) emissions from tar creosotes, slurry oil, and the blended creosote/slurry oil mix used to treat wood at your facility. Specifically, DEQ is not satisfied that the theoretical basis used to develop your emissions calculations, including the correction factors applied, is valid for conditions at your facility (see Appendix A). DEQ also notes the background report that you provided, in response to the previous information request on June 3, 2019, is insufficient to verify the calculations used to estimate toxic air contaminants (TACs) at your facility – i.e., a number of the reference materials cited in the background report were not provided for review.

Given these findings, coupled with past discussions related to the challenges in establishing accurate PAH emissions estimates for your facility, DEQ will require source testing on several toxics emissions units (TEUs) in order to ensure we have a sufficiently accurate representation of these emissions in order to accurately calculate risks.

## *Specific Comments*

### 1. **Diesel Scrubber Control Efficiency**

- a. DEQ does not consider the analysis and substantiation of the control efficiency (reported as 98.5%) of the diesel scrubber adequate for the purposes of assessing risk based on the following:
  - i. 2011 Source test data from the Stella-Jones facility in Fulton, KY demonstrated an average naphthalene removal efficiency of 88% from a biodiesel scrubber. The removal efficiency was not the same for all of the PAHs. This facility is required by permit to completely replace the biodiesel at least every 24 hours of operation to maintain this level of control efficiency;

- ii. The 2017 Oil Scrubber Evaluation Report (Report) submitted to DEQ as part of the Mutual Agreement Order contains the following deficiencies in regards to the information required for providing a complete air toxics emissions inventory:
    - 1. The stated goal of this study, from your August 28, 2019 response letter, was to determine the interval and frequency of replacing the diesel in the scrubber to maintain the current control efficiency of 98.75% as listed in your current air operating permit, not to demonstrate the scrubber actually meets this control efficiency;
    - 2. The study did not sample any air concentrations of any PAH TACs included in the analytical report submitted for the purposes of the CAO Inventory, including naphthalene;
    - 3. Because no air sampling on the inlet or the outlet of this control device was performed, there is no way to substantiate the current control efficiency of 98.75%;
    - 4. The Report only provided data on the naphthalene mass that had accumulated in the scrubber, in both the diesel and water solutions, and did not include analysis of any other PAH TACs included in your Inventory.
2. **Naphthalene Content of Creosotes**
- a. Please provide manufacturer technical data verifying the naphthalene content for the previous 12 months of creosote delivered and used at your facility to substantiate that the naphthalene content provided in your Inventory is representative of the average annual creosotes used at your facility.

### ***Source Testing***

DEQ recognizes the significant challenges associated with developing appropriate estimates for the emissions associated with the wood treatment and storage activities at your facility. In order to provide a complete Inventory that DEQ can use to more accurately assess risk from your facility, pursuant to OAR 340-212-0120, DEQ will require you to source test the following TEUs at your facility:

- i. The following TEUs must be tested for PAHs and PAH-derivatives using SW-846 Method 0010, or a DEQ-approved alternative method:
  - a. Retort Door Openings - include the following production activities for both creosote and copper naphthenate treatment cycles:
    - 1. Empty cell charges;
    - 2. Boulton charges;
  - b. Drip Pad (including rail car storage);
  - c. Storage Yard.
- ii. Boiler 2 must be tested when combusting fuel oil for the following:
  - a. EPA Method 29 must be used to sample for the metal TACs, including but not limited to, those listed on the CAO Inventory;
  - b. EPA SW-846 Method 0061, or similar method upon DEQ approval, must be used to sample for hexavalent chromium, or you may assume all chromium measured from Method 29 testing is hexavalent chromium;
  - c. EPA Method 23, or similar method upon DEQ approval, must be used to sample for each dioxin and furan congener listed in OAR 340-245-8040 Table 4;
  - d. EPA SW-846 Method 0010, or similar method upon DEQ approval, must be used to sample for PAHs and PAH-derivatives.
- iii. Diesel Scrubber/Vacuum System must be tested for PAHs and PAH-derivatives using SW-846 Method 0010, or a DEQ-approved alternative method for the following:
  - a. Determine TAC-specific scrubber control efficiency;

- b. Test during the following activities:
1. Retort charges;
  2. Bulk loading of raw materials.

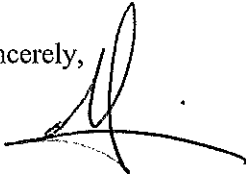
Provide a source testing plan to DEQ by no later than **60 days** from DEQ's submittal of this letter. The plan should include a detailed discussion of operational parameters and process activities for each TEU listed above as they would occur during the test. Include similar detail in discussing proposed sampling methodologies for the fugitive sources listed above, including the Drip Pad and Storage Yard TEUs.

Provide the information requested in the above comments (and attachment) by no later than **30 days** from DEQ's submittal of this letter, so that DEQ may complete our review of the submitted Inventory.

Please communicate any questions or clarifications regarding the above comments proactively in order to provide a timely and satisfactory response. DEQ remains available during this timeframe to discuss the submittal with you and answer any questions you may have. Failure to provide additional information or corrections required by DEQ by this date may result in further enforcement.

Once we receive this additional information, we will continue our review of your Inventory. Please contact me directly at 503.229.5178, ([giska.JR@deq.state.or.us](mailto:giska.JR@deq.state.or.us)), and we look forward to your continued assistance with this process.

Sincerely,



J.R. Giska  
DEQ CAO Program Engineer

Cc: Tom Woods, Stoel-Rives  
Keith Johnson, DEQ  
Mark Bailey, DEQ  
Frank Messina, DEQ  
File

