

## STIMSON LUMBER COMPANY Environmental Management 9400 SW Barnes Road, Ste 530

9400 SW Barnes Road, Ste 53 Portland, Oregon 97225 (503) 306-4655

18 April 2022

Ms. Julia DeGagné Oregon Department of Environmental Quality 700 NE Multnomah Street, Suite 600 Portland, OR 97232-4100

Ms. DeGagné:

This letter is in response to your information request dated 1 March 2022. Our responses are keyed to the numbered requests:

- 1. Process flow diagrams are attached. (all documents via email)
- 2. Additional information is in the emissions inventory.
- 3. Stimson currently has no information available to generate the requested fugitive emissions other than resin tanks. We have been unable to find any characterization of the other listed sources. We do not anticipate anything significant from the refiners as these have either no emissions or are controlled by Scrubber 5. We are not aware of any information available for the Forming line other than our own source sampling or equivalent discrete discharges. We have used the site specific information we have. We are also not aware of any information that pertains to the hydrosieves used to remove solids from some wastewaters. Additional work would need to be done to characterize these sources but any theoretical emissions are "fugitive" partly because they would be difficult to characterize.
- 4. The only significant change to the hardboard process has been the installation of the PCWP NESHAP systems on the press vent and refiners. This system would also capture emissions that would have previously been fugitives and are now routed through Scrubber 5. This entailed the installation of capture and routing of the emissions through a wet scrubber system and associated package WWTP. Historically, there may have also been some changes associated with the use of heated wax tanks (now discontinued), though we do not currently know of any emissions from that system.
- 5. Press acetone and acetaldehyde have been added to the inventory.
- 6.a. Refiner and former acetone and acetaldehyde emissions have been added to the inventory.
- 6.b. See attached table for emission factor derivation from 2007 source test.
- 7.a. The Title V application documents note a rated capacity of the fuel dryer of six units per hour. We see no mention of dry tons and other means of estimating the throughput are close to an assumption of six green units. The emissions inventory has been update to reflect this, conservatively assuming 50% moisture, which is equivalent to 4.32 ODT/hr.
- 7.b. The fuel dryer emission factors have been updated using the NCASI database. The hierarchy for selection based on selecting EFs is: 1) wood-fired green pre-dryer, 2) wood-fired green dryer, and 3) rotary dryers. Emission factors for TACs that are byproducts of combustion are not applied to the fuel dryer because emissions of these TACs are already accounted for at Boiler emissions emitted at the wet scrubber. This approach prevents double-counting. Note that these are still conservative emission factors because the fuel dryer only reduces moisture to approx.

40% instead of less than 30% (predryer) or 10% (green dryer). The size of the material dried also differs from PB rotary dryers, and because the material is larger you would expect emissions to be lower.

- 8.a. The emission factors have been updated to those in NCASI Technical Bulletin 1050.
- 8.b. The FHISOR has been updated as requested.
- 9. Kiln emission factors have been updated. Stimson, however, does not agree with the approach taken in AQ-EF09. DEQ has recommended dropping the small scale kiln bias factor introduced by EPA at Stimson's recommendation. The stated reason is use of a southern pine species and limited data. The data is limited but that does not justify ignoring it. That is the data available and it clearly shows a high bias from the OSU kiln. We have corrected the ODEQ factors with the use of the small scale kiln bias factor. However, the tables below show results from both the DEQ factors in AQ-EF09 and our adjusted emissions factors:

Acetaldehyde
Acrolein
Formaldehyde
Methanol
Proprionaldehyd

Douglas F	·ır
DEQ	ADJ
6,284.9	3,770.9
116.9	78.0
306.9	226.5
9,178.8	8,361.9
131.5	43.8
	•

ADJ
2,061.3
36.6
47.2
3,052.0
12.2

True Fir	
DEQ	ADJ
186.1	111.7
6.1	4.1
24.7	18.2
776.6	707.5
4.1	1.4

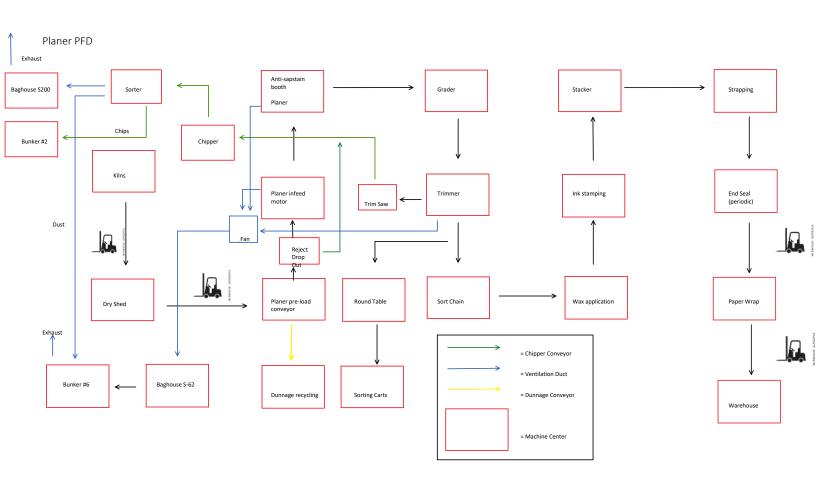
- 10. The facility has gone to a single product (Anti-Blu M6) for surface protection. The requested SDSs are attached.
- 11. Production values have been updated.
- 12.a. See attached for WATER 9 input files.
- 12.a-e. Sampling results, throughput verification, and a WWTP PFD are attached.
- 12.f. Emissions have been updated.
- 13. TEU Form AQ523 is attached.
- 14. Emissions inventory has been revised to include BGEN and fire pump diesel engines.
- 15. DEQ Form AQ520 updated except for outstanding items in list above.

In some cases we would have liked to review some of the numbers further but this took the full time allotted -- we may yet submit revisions. Please feel free to contact me 503-306-4655 or <a href="mailto:spetrin@stimsonlumber.com">spetrin@stimsonlumber.com</a> with any questions.

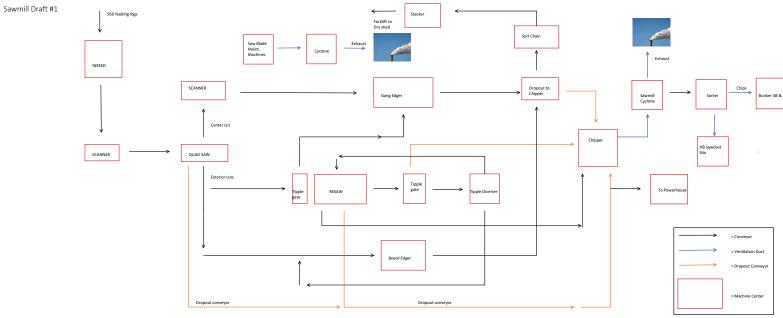
Sincerely,

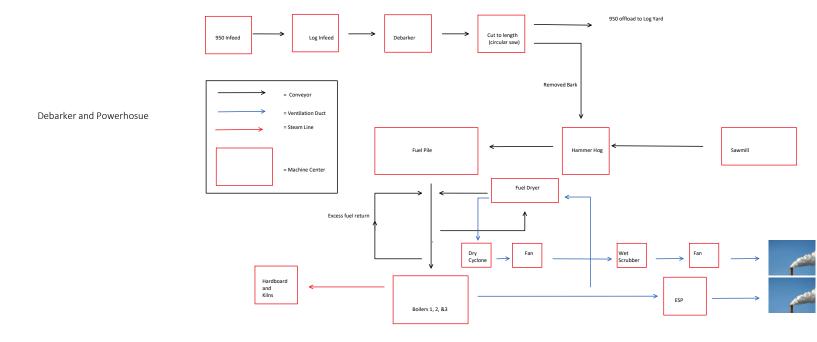
STEVEN A. PETRIN Environmental Manager

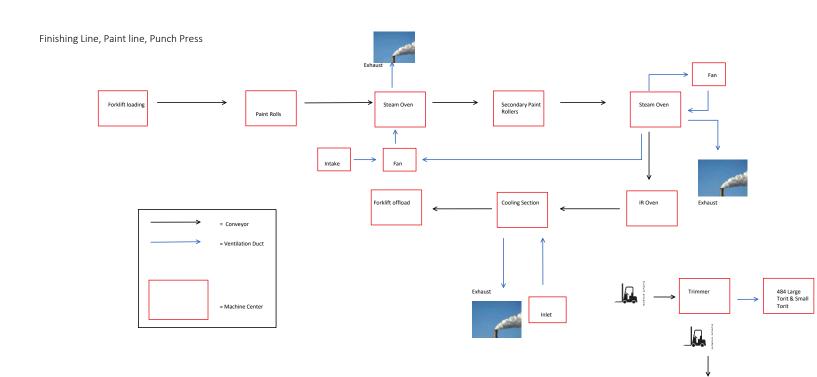
C: B. Bartlett -- Gaston, OR













Form AQ523
ANSWER SHEET



Facility name:	Permit Number:	
-		

Indicate which of the following categorically exempt activities occur at this facility by checking the appropriate columns below. Submit this form electronically with your Cleaner Air Oregon (CAO) Emissions Inventory AQ520 form to meet the reporting requirements in OAR 340-245-0040(4)(a)(A) for categorically exempt Toxics Emissions Units (TEUs). This form is the complete list of categorically exempt TEUs, which can be found in the division 245 rules under OAR 340-245-0060(3)(b).

Yes	No	Categorically Exempt TEU Activities
		Evaporative and tail pipe emissions from on-site motor vehicle operation.
		Distillate oil, kerosene, gasoline, natural gas or propane burning equipment, provided the aggregate expected actual emissions of the equipment identified does not exceed the de minimis level for any regulated pollutant, based on the expected maximum annual operation of the equipment. If a source's expected emissions from all such equipment exceed the de minimis levels, then the source may identify a subgroup of such equipment as categorically exempt with the remainder not designated as an exempt TEU. The following equipment may never be included as part of the exempt TEU:
		A. Any individual distillate oil, kerosene or gasoline burning equipment with a rating greater than 0.4 million Btu/hour; and
		B. Any individual natural gas or propane burning equipment with a rating greater than 2.0 million Btu/hour.
		Distillate oil, kerosene, gasoline, natural gas or propane burning equipment brought on site for six months or less for maintenance, construction or similar purposes, such as but not limited to generators, pumps, hot water pressure washers and space heaters, provided that any such equipment that performs the same function as the permanent equipment, must be operated within the source's existing PSEL.
		Office activities.
		Food service activities.
		Janitorial activities.
		Personal care activities.
		Grounds keeping activities, including, but not limited to building painting and road and parking lot maintenance.
		On-site laundry activities.
		On-site recreation facilities.
		Instrument calibration.
		Automotive storage garages.

	Refrigeration systems with less than 50 pounds of charge of ozone depleting substances regulated under Title VI, including pressure tanks used in refrigeration systems but excluding any combustion equipment associated with such systems.
	Temporary construction activities.
	Warehouse activities.
	Accidental fires and fire suppression.
	Air vents from compressors.
	Air purification systems.
	Continuous emissions monitoring lines.
	Demineralized water tanks.
	Pre-treatment of municipal water, including use of deionized water purification systems.
	Electrical charging stations.
	Fire brigade training.
	Instrument air dryers and distribution.
	Fully enclosed process raw water filtration systems.
	Electric motors.
	Pressurized tanks containing gaseous compounds that do not contain toxic air contaminants.
	Vacuum sheet stacker vents.
	Emissions from wastewater discharges to publicly owned treatment works (POTW) provided the source is authorized to discharge to the POTW, not including on-site wastewater treatment and/or holding facilities.
	Log ponds.
	Stormwater settling basins.
	Paved roads and paved parking lots within an urban growth boundary.
	Hazardous air pollutant emissions in fugitive dust from paved and unpaved roads except for those sources that have processes or activities that contribute to the deposition and entrainment of hazardous air pollutants from surface soils.
	Health, safety, and emergency response activities.
	Non-diesel, compression ignition emergency generators* and pumps used only during loss of primary equipment or utility service due to circumstances beyond the

	reasonable control of the owner or operator, or to address a power emergency, provided that the aggregate horsepower rating of all stationary emergency generator and pump engines is not more than 3,000 horsepower. If the aggregate horsepower rating of all the stationary emergency generator and pump engines is more than 3,000 horsepower, then no emergency generators and pumps at the source may be considered categorically exempt. *All spark ignition engines remain exempt.
	Non-contact steam vents and leaks and safety and relief valves for boiler steam distribution systems.
	Non-contact steam condensate flash tanks.
	Non-contact steam vents on condensate receivers, deaerators and similar equipment.
	Boiler blowdown tanks.
	Ash piles maintained in a wetted condition and associated handling systems and activities.