

LEVEL 3 RISK ASSESSMENT

Cleaner Air Oregon

Biomass One - White City

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1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Biomass One L.P. (Biomass One) is an electrical power cogeneration facility (the Facility) using wood biomass located at 2350 Avenue G, White City, OR 97503, in Jackson County, Oregon. The Facility operates under Title V operating permit 15-0159-TV-01, SIC code 4911 and North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) code 221119 – Electric Power Co-generation wood fired, 25 MW or more under the jurisdiction of Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (Oregon DEQ).

DEQ called in Biomass One facility into the Cleaner Air Oregon (CAO) program on April 26, 2024. Biomass One submitted a CAO Emissions Inventory (Inventory) and combined CAO Modeling Protocol and Risk Assessment Work Plan (MPRAWP) on December 20, 2024. DEQ reviewed the Inventory and issued a Comment Letter on July 25, 2025, requesting a revised Inventory and additional supporting information. Biomass One submitted supporting information on September 5, 2025, and the revised Inventory on October 6, 2025 (Your DEQ Online Submittal ID 71148). DEQ reviewed the revised Inventory and issued a second Comment Letter on December 19, 2025, requesting additional revisions. Biomass One submitted a revised Inventory and the requested information on April 1, 2026. DEQ made updates to the Inventory on April 24, 2026, incorporating changes approved by Biomass One via email correspondence on April 28, 2026. DEQ approved that final CAO Inventory for Biomass One on April 24, 2026.

Biomass One submitted a revised MPRAWP on May 27, 2026. DEQ provided comments on the MPRAWP on June 18, 2026, requesting additional compounds be incorporated into the REER calculations for several Toxic Emission Units (TEUs) and requesting Biomass One address how receptors in Mixed Farm-Forest (MFF) and Exclusive Farm-Use (EFU) zoned lands would be handled. Biomass One has the option of either treating all MFF and EFU receptors as residential exposure locations (DEQ's default) or do a site-specific evaluation to reclassify MFF and EFU areas which do not have residences or farms, as acute only. For this reclassification process, Biomass One would need to submit both an AQ521 and an AQ522 form listing all receptors for which an exposure location reclassification occur [OAR 340-245-0210(1)(a)(F)], and if DEQ approves the reclassification, Biomass One would be required to submit annual review verifying that land use at these receptors has not changed [OAR 340-245-0210(1)(a)(F)(ii)]. Biomass One has chosen to treat all MMF and EFU land as residential, thus avoiding the additional DEQ paperwork. A second revision of the MPRAWP was submitted in July 2026. DEQ approved the MPRAWP on July 23, 2026.

This document is the Level 3 Risk Assessment for the Biomass One facility.

2. MODELING METHODOLOGY

2.1 Model Overview

2.1.1 Dispersion Model Selection

The most recent American Meteorological Society/Environmental Protection Agency Regulatory Model Improvement Committee modeling system, AERMOD version 24142 with Plume Rise Model Enhancements (PRIME) advanced downwash algorithms, was used as the dispersion model in the air quality analysis.

2.1.2 Coordinate System

The location of the emission sources, structures, and receptors for this modeling analysis is represented in the Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) coordinate system using the World Geodetic System (WGS) 1984 projection. The UTM grid divides the world into coordinates that are measured in north meters (measured from the equator) and east meters (measured from the central meridian of a particular zone, which is set at 500 km). The location of the Facility is approximately 4,698,152 meters Northing and 512,432 meters Easting in UTM Zone 10.

2.1.3 Terrain Elevations

Terrain elevations for receptors were determined using the National Elevation Dataset (NED) supplied by the United States Geological Survey (USGS), where facility grading does not apply.¹ The NED is a seamless dataset with the best available raster elevation data of the contiguous United States. NED data retrieved for this model have a grid spacing of 1/3 arc-second or 10 m. The AERMOD preprocessor, AERMAP version 18081, was used to compute model object elevations from the NED grid spacing.² AERMAP also calculates hill height data for all receptors. The base elevation for buildings and sources were determined by AERMAP.

2.2 Source Characterization

2.2.1 Facility Description

The facility is a biomass fired steam electric power plant. It acquires "hog fuel" (ground wood waste) from multiple sources including wood products facilities, orchard replacement, forest residuals from logging and thinning operations, as well as biomass material from consumers such as yard debris and remodeling waste. The biomass fuel is then stored in 2 fuel piles (EU-028) where it is spread out to make the pile as homogeneous as possible in order to facilitate stable boiler operations. While stored in the piles the biomass emits methanol due to decomposition of the woody biomass. The acquired biomass fuel is then conveyed to the two Deltak boilers, one delineated as North (EU-011) and one delineated as South (EU-012). The fuel is conveyed to the boilers where it is combusted to produce steam which is subsequently used in a pair of General Electric steam turbines to produce electricity (there is a third, backup turbine that is not normally operated). The electricity is then routed through the Facility's substation into the "power grid" and sold to

¹ NED data retrieved from the National Map website at <https://viewer.nationalmap.gov/basic/>.

² Per the Model Change Bulletin (MCB) #5 issued by the Support Center for Regulatory Atmospheric Modeling (SCRAM) which discusses updates made between AERMAP version 18081 and 24142, the resulting elevations from AERMAP version 18081 are expected to be the same as the elevations that would result from AERMAP 24142 for this model.

Pacific Corp. The boilers are started up and shut down using only natural gas. During these operations the North Boiler are categorized as (EU-011_Startup) and the South Boiler as (EU-012_Startup).

To support the operation of the Facility there is a Maintenance Shop where welding (TEU-054) and repairs occur. The vast majority of the welding occurs in the Maintenance Shop or Plant Operations area (boilers). In the Maintenance Shop there is also specialized welding (TEU-055) referred to as "hardfacing". For both welding categories, different types of welding are performed with different welding rods. The Maintenance Shop also has a "used oil" fired space heater (EU-013) that operates in the cold months to provide heat to warm the work area of the Shop. Lastly there are chemicals used in the Maintenance Shop & Turbine building (TEU-061), Truck Shop (TEU-062), and the Truck Barn (TEU-063). There is also a greenwood waste grinder onsite in the landscaping area (TEU-064) which processes greenwood waste delivered onsite.

2.2.2 Operating Scenarios

The Biomass One facility has separate emissions from the boiler stacks during startup and shutdown of the boilers. When starting up and shutting down natural gas is used rather than biomass fuel. These startup and shutdown emissions are incorporated into the risk assessment. Each source is treated as concurrently emitting from the same boiler stacks. The boilers are controlled by a multiclone separator and an electrostatic precipitator (ESP). The ESP is operating during all biomass combustion.

Welding emissions are determined based on the welding rod used during maintenance. Specific welding rod use is dependent on several factors and varies daily and annually based on the equipment that requires servicing. Use of welding rods is considered part of maintenance activities and is unrelated to the throughputs associated with energy production. Biomass One has included conservative daily throughput values for each welding rod type to account for the maximum potential emissions associated with multiple potential maintenance activities. The maximum usage provided in the AQ520 form represents the maximum of any type of rod in a day or year.

2.2.3 Emission Source Location Maps

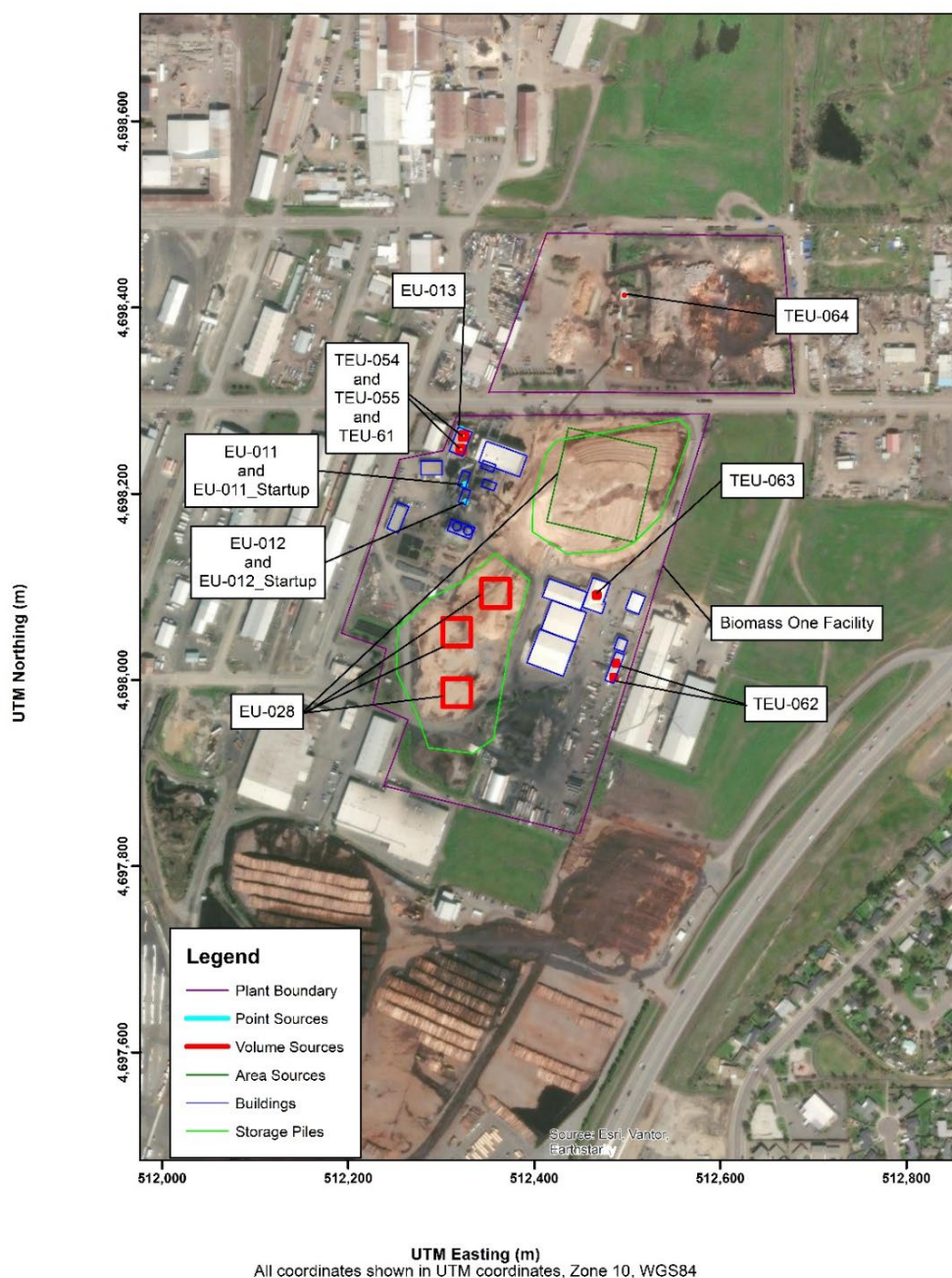
The Facility operates the following significant toxic emission units (TEUs), which as defined in OAR 340-245-0020(52) are units that are not exempt TEUs and are not aggregated TEUs. The significant TEU's are included within this evaluation and listed below in Table 2-1.

Table 2-1. Significant TEUs

TEU Description	TEU ID
North Biomass Boiler	EU-011
South Biomass Boiler	EU-012
North biomass Boiler run on natural gas	EU-011_Startup
South Biomass Boiler run on natural gas	EU-012_Startup
Space Heater	EU-013
Two Storage Piles	EU-028
Maintenance Shop Welding	TEU-054
Maintenance Shop Hardfacing Welding	TEU-055
Maintenance Shop Chemicals	TEU-061
Truck Shop Chemicals	TEU-062
Truck Barn Chemicals	TEU-063
Horizontal Grinder	TEU-064

A facility layout is provided in Appendix A that indicates locations for significant TEUs. The two boilers are located in the northwest part of the Facility, connected to the turbine building. The space heater is located in the northern corner of the maintenance shop, to the west of the turbine building. The two biomass storage piles or fuel piles are located in the south and the southwest part of the site. The horizontal grinder is used in the north part of the site by the landscaping area. Welding occurs in the maintenance shop. Different types of chemicals and aerosols are used in the Maintenance Shop, the Truck Barn, and in the Truck Shop. The Truck Barn is identified as Building 1 in Appendix A and is located on the south side of the facility near the Truck Shop. A map showing the location of the emission sources is included in Figure 2-1.

Figure 2-1. Modeled Objects



2.2.4 Point Sources

The stack parameters used to model emissions from the boilers while burning biomass are obtained from source testing by Advanced Industrial Resources Inc. (AIR) on August 13th-16th, 2024. Natural gas combustion does not have stack test specific information. However, exhaust parameters are expected to be hotter due to higher heating value associated with natural gas combustion in comparison to biomass combustion. Therefore, the stack test exhaust temperature as representative for the natural gas combustion during startup. Natural gas exhaust velocity is estimated at 50,000 cubic feet per minute (cfm).

The service manual for the space heater noted exhaust temperature of 500 to 750 degrees Fahrenheit, the average of this range is used in this exercise. The space heater service manual is included in Appendix A. The exhaust velocity is estimated using the F Factor per method 40 CFR 60 Appendix A, Method 19.³ Calculations are as follows:

Space Heater - EU13_HTR			
Heat Rate:	3 MMBtu/hr		
Exhaust temp (Tstk):	625 °F		
Site Elevation:	1320 ft MSL		
Ambient pressure (Pstk):	28.51 in. Hg	Calculated based on elevation	
F factor:	10320 wscf/MMBtu	40 CFR 60 Appx A Method 19	
Exhaust flow	516.0 scfm	Calculated from F factor and heat rate	
Exhaust flow:	1129.9 acfm	scfm * (Pstd/Pstk)*(Tstk/Tstd), Pstd = 29.92 "Hg, Tstd = 520 °R	
Stack diameter:	0.67 ft		
Stack height:	30.00 ft		
Exhaust velocity:	53.95 ft/sec	Exhaust flow ÷ stack area	

Stack orientation, diameter, and height are provided in Table 2-2 as obtained from the Facility. These sources are modeled as a "POINT" or "POINTCAP" source.

Table 2-2. Summary of Point Source Parameters

TEU ID	Description	Model ID	Model Source Type	Stack Height (m)	Stack Temperature (K)	Exhaust Velocity (m/s)	Stack Diameter (m)
EU-011	Normal operation (biomass fuel)	EU11	POINT	29.34	450	18.30	1.93
EU-011_Startup	SUSD operation (NG)	EU11B_NG	POINT	29.34	450	8.06	1.93
EU-012	Normal operation (biomass fuel)	EU12	POINT	29.34	453	18.20	1.93
EU-012_Startup	SUSD operation (NG)	EU12B_NG	POINT	29.34	453	8.06	1.93
EU-013	Space Heater	EU13_HTR	POINTCAP	9.14	603	16.44	0.20

³ https://www.law.cornell.edu/cfr/text/40/appendix-A-7_to_part_60

2.2.5 Area Sources

An area source is a source whose emissions are distributed over two-dimensional space. The South Fuel Pile onsite is classified in the model as an area source. This fuel pile is an area source because the length and width of the pile is several times the height of the pile. Therefore, the emissions are more closely resemble a large plane than a taller storage pile. The length and width of the pile are determined based on aerial imagery of the pit. A summary of modeled parameters is provided in Table 2-3.

Table 2-3. Summary of Area Source Parameters

Source Description	Source ID	Release Height (m)	X Length (m)	Y Length (m)	Angle (degrees from North)
Material handling from fuel Piles ¹	EU28_MH1	13.44	103.80	97.45	103

¹ Release height taken at top of storage pile.

2.2.6 Volume Sources

A volume source is a source whose emissions are distributed over three-dimensional space. Initial lateral and initial vertical dimensions are determined based on the User's Guide for the AMS/EPA Regulatory Model (AERMOD) Table 3-3.⁴ The initial lateral dimension is the shorter of the length or width of the source divided by 2.15 for multiple adjacent sources and divided by 4.3 for a single source. The initial vertical dimension is the height of the building or pile divided by 2.15. The release height is the center of the source or associated structure.

The fugitive toxic emissions associated with the Southwest Fuel Pile are modeled as multiple adjacent volume sources along the length of the pile. The fugitive emissions from welding are also modeled as adjacent volume sources along the length of the maintenance building. Similarly, fugitive emissions from various chemical uses in buildings are modeled as adjacent volume sources along the associated buildings. A summary of modeled parameters is provided in Table 2-4 below with detailed model parameters included in Appendix D.

⁴ User's Guide for the AMS/EPA Regulatory model (AERMOD) Table 3.3 *Summary of Suggested Procedures for Estimating Initial Lateral Dimensions σ_{yo} and Initial Vertical Dimensions σ_{z0} for Volume and Line Sources.*

Table 2-4. Summary of Volume Source Parameters

Source Description	Source ID	Release Height (m)	Initial Lateral Dimension (m)	Initial Vertical Dimension (m)
Welding	EU54_WL1	3.66	7.26	3.40
Welding	EU54_WL2	3.66	7.26	3.40
Hardfacing welding	EU55_WL1	3.66	7.26	3.40
Hardfacing welding	EU55_WL2	3.66	7.26	3.40
Material Handling from Southwest Fuel Pile	EU28_MH2	9.68	30.15	9.00
Material Handling from Southwest Fuel Pile	EU28_MH3	9.68	30.15	9.00
Material Handling from Southwest Fuel Pile	EU28_MH4	9.68	30.15	9.00
Fugitive Chemical sources from Turbine Building	EU61-CH1	3.66	7.26	3.40
Fugitive Chemical sources from Turbine building	EU61-CH2	3.66	7.26	3.40
Fugitive Chemical sources from Truck Shop	EU62-CH1	2.89	4.56	2.69
Fugitive Chemical sources from Truck Shop	EU62-CH2	2.89	4.56	2.69
Fugitive Chemical sources from Truck Barn	EU-63	15.0	4.56	2.69
Horizontal Grinder	EU-64	0.76	0.28	0.18

2.2.7 Emission Source Toxic Emission Rates

Emission rates determination for long term (chronic) and 24-hour (acute) impacts are defined with the Facility submission for the emission inventory in AQ520. These emissions are converted from either lbs/yr or lb/day to an equivalent g/s rate for use in AERMOD. In the case where multiple modeled sources represent a single TEU (e.g. TEU 28: Material Handling), emissions are evenly divided across the modeled sources.

For welding, each type of welding and each welding rod has a different chemical composition and risk profile. Therefore, emission rates are calculated for each individual welding type. For the risk calculations, the maximum chemical REER value is used as discussed below.

All calculations and resulting emission factors can be seen in Appendix C.

2.2.8 Downwash

Emissions from each source are evaluated in terms of their proximity to nearby structures. The purpose of this evaluation is to determine if stack discharges might become caught in the turbulent wakes of these structures. Wind blowing around a building creates zones of turbulence that are greater than if the buildings were absent. The concepts and procedures expressed in the Guideline for Determination of Good Engineering Practice Stack Height (Technical Support Document for the Stack Height Regulations)⁵ and other related documents are applied to all structures at the proposed Biomass One facility. The Building Profile Input Program (BPIP) Version 04274 is used to calculate the downwash values for each point source.

Buildings located within the facility property boundary are included in this evaluation. There are no nearby structures outside of the ambient air boundary that are expected to impact emissions. The building parameters are provided in Appendix D and are shown in Figure 2-1.

⁵ EPA-450/4-80-023R; Guideline for Determination of Good Engineering Practice Stack Height (Technical Support Document for the Stack Height Regulations); June 1985; <https://www.epa.gov/sites/default/files/2020-09/documents/gep.pdf>

2.2.9 Urban/Rural Determination

The Multi-Resolution Land Characteristics Consortium National 2016 Land Cover Database (NLCD) was consulted to determine whether the site location should be classified as urban or rural.

In accordance with 40 CFR Part 51 Appendix W, Section 7.2.1.1(b)(i), the land use is classified based on a 3-kilometer radius circle around the facility center. Developed, high intensity and developed, medium intensity areas are considered urban, and all other areas are considered rural.

The NLCD2016 data map demonstrates that more than 50% of the land use within a 3-kilometer radius of the facility is rural. A land use map with this graphical interpretation is included in Appendix B. AERMOD's urban option was not selected.

2.3 Meteorological Data

This section discusses the selection of representative meteorological data that was used for this risk assessment. A copy of the AERMOD-ready data is provided in this submittal as Appendix F.

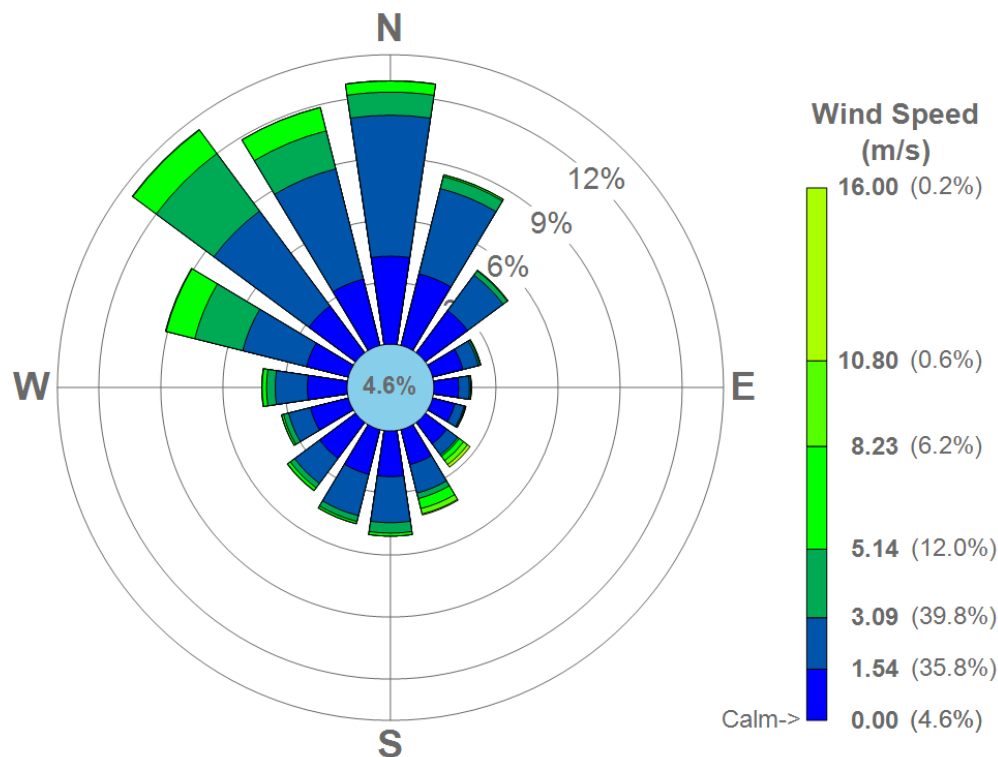
2.3.1 Meteorological Data Overview

Five years of surface meteorological data, from 2019 to 2023, are taken from the nearest airport, Rogue Valley International Medford Airport (Station ID: KMFR; WBAN ID: 24225). The upper air data was taken from the same meteorological station (KMFR) for the corresponding period. The meteorological data is processed using AERMET version 23132 using regulatory default options following US EPA's guidance on AERSURFACE and AERMET.⁶ In keeping with that guidance, the ADJ_U* option is used to account for low wind speed and stable atmosphere conditions.

One-minute automated surface observing system (ASOS) data was processed using the latest version of AERMINUTE pre-processing tool (version 15272). The 1-minute wind speed threshold of 0.5 meter per second (m/s) is applied for the 1-minute ASOS data according to US EPA guidance. The wind rose for the modeled period (2019-2023) is provided in Figure 2-2.

⁶ Per the Model Change Bulletin (MCB) #14 issued by the Support Center for Regulatory Atmospheric Modeling (SCRAM) which discusses updates made between AERMET version 23132 and 24142, the resulting AERMAP output from version 23132 is expected to be the same or have negligible difference as result from AERMET 24142 for this model.

Figure 2-2. 2019-2023 Wind Rose at Rogue Valley International Medford Airport (KMFR)



The total percentage of calm wind data is 4.6% for the modeled period.

AERSURFACE was used to process land cover data to determine surface characteristics for use in AERMET.

Thirty years of precipitation data for the period of 1993-2023 was reviewed against the precipitation data for 2019-2023 to identify the moisture condition for each year. Moisture conditions were determined in accordance with US EPA's AERSURFACE User Guide. The moisture condition for 2019 was Wet; the moisture condition for 2021 was Average, and the moisture condition for 2020, 2022, and 2023 was Dry.

2.3.2 Meteorological Data Representativeness

Per 40 CFR Part 51 Appendix W, Section 8.4.1(b), the representativeness of meteorological data is dependent on factors including "(1) The proximity of the meteorological monitoring site to the area under consideration; (2) the complexity of the terrain; (3) the exposure of the meteorological monitoring site; and (4) the period of time during which data are collected".

The Rogue Valley International Medford Airport meteorological station is located 7 kilometers to the north-northeast of the facility. The terrain of both the proposed facility and of the Rogue Valley International Medford Airport is flat with low-mountain topography located in all cardinal directions of each respective location as both sites reside in Oregon's Rogue Valley. The site's elevation is approximately 404m, while the Rogue Valley International Medford Airport's elevation is 397m. The land cover for the proposed site is generally agricultural with sporadic low to medium-population residential centers nearby within 10km, which is similar to the land cover around Rogue Valley International Medford Airport.

The meteorological dataset includes five years of data, from 2019 to 2023. The total percentage of missing data is 3.73% for the modeled period, and all quarters exceed the US EPA 90% quarterly completeness recommendation. The winds at the Rogue Valley International Medford Airport are primarily northwesterly or northerly. The dominant surface wind directions at the proposed facility are expected to be similar because of its proximity to the Rogue Valley International Medford Airport and the similar topography of the site and the airport. A wind rose for the dataset is provided in Figure 2-2.

Because of the site's proximity to the Rogue Valley International Medford Airport, the similar terrain between the two sites, and the recency of the meteorological dataset, the selected surface station dataset is considered representative for the proposed facility.

Rogue Valley International Medford Airport has a National Weather Service upper-air balloon station available on its facility grounds. The Medford, OR (MFR) station is located onsite near the meteorological station, approximately 7km from the project site with an elevation of approximately 397m. The MFR station is also located in similar terrain and in a location with moisture characteristics that are aligned with those found in the area of the proposed data center. Therefore, as requested by Oregon DEQ, meteorological data processed with the upper air data from the MFR station is used for this assessment.

2.4 Modeling Domain and Receptors

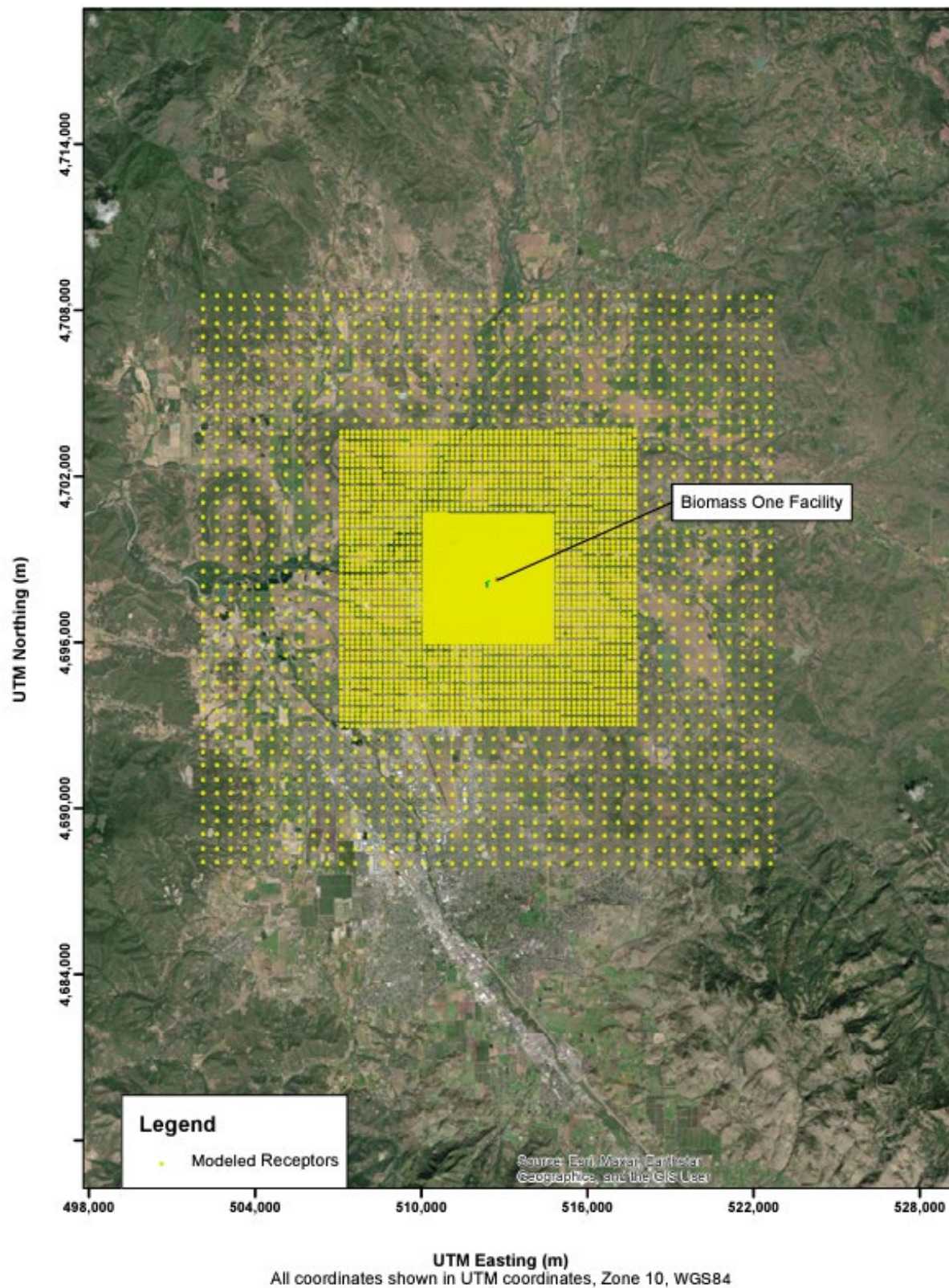
Four circular cartesian receptor grids are used in the analysis that are either as or more fine than the recommended receptor density in Section 2.4 of Oregon DEQ Recommended Modeling Procedures.⁷

- ▶ A grid containing 25-meter spaced receptors and extending 300 meters from the facility fenceline.
- ▶ A grid containing 50-meter spaced receptors extending from 300 meters to 1,000 meters from the facility fenceline.
- ▶ A grid containing 100-meter spaced receptors extending from 1,000 meters to 2,000 meters from the facility fenceline.
- ▶ A grid containing 200-meter spaced receptors extending from 2,000 meters to 5,000 meters from the facility fenceline.
- ▶ A grid containing 500-meter spaced receptors extending from 5,000 meters to 10,000 meters from the facility fenceline.

In addition, 25-meter spaced receptors are included along the facilities property boundary. The facility lies on both sides of Avenue G with the property boundary encompassing the roads on either side of it. All receptors are placed at ground level elevation, as calculated using the AERMOD preprocessor, AERMAP version 18081. All modeled receptors are shown in Figure 2-3.

⁷ Oregon DEQ's Recommended Procedures for Air Quality Dispersion Modeling, March 2022.

Figure 2-3. Modeled Receptors



3. LEVEL 3 RISK ASSESSMENT WORK PLAN

3.1 Conceptual Site Model

3.1.1 Toxics Assessed

Risk was evaluated using all toxic emission units at the proposed Biomass One site. The following list of TACs were included in the Risk Assessment:⁸

- ▶ 1,1,1-Trichloroethane (methyl chloroform)
- ▶ 1,2,3,4,6,7,8-Heptachlorodibenzofuran (HpCDF)
- ▶ 1,2,3,4,6,7,8-Heptachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin (HpCDD)
- ▶ 1,2,3,4,7,8,9-Heptachlorodibenzofuran (HpCDF)
- ▶ 1,2,3,4,7,8-Hexachlorodibenzofuran (HxCDF)
- ▶ 1,2,3,4,7,8-Hexachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin (HxCDD)
- ▶ 1,2,3,6,7,8-Hexachlorodibenzofuran (HxCDF)
- ▶ 1,2,3,6,7,8-Hexachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin (HxCDD)
- ▶ 1,2,3,7,8,9-Hexachlorodibenzofuran (HxCDF)
- ▶ 1,2,3,7,8,9-Hexachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin (HxCDD)
- ▶ 1,2,3,7,8-Pentachlorodibenzofuran (PeCDF)
- ▶ 1,2,3,7,8-Pentachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin (PeCDD)
- ▶ 1,2,3-Trimethylbenzene
- ▶ 1,2-Dichlorobenzene
- ▶ 1,2-Dichloropropane (propylene dichloride)
- ▶ 1,4-Dioxane
- ▶ 1-Methylphenanthrene
- ▶ 2,3,4,6,7,8-Hexachlorodibenzofuran (HxCDF)
- ▶ 2,3,4,7,8-Pentachlorodibenzofuran (PeCDF)
- ▶ 2,3,7,8-Tetrachlorodibenzofuran (TcDF)
- ▶ 2,3,7,8-Tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin (TCDD)
- ▶ 2,4,6-Trichlorophenol
- ▶ 2,4-Dinitrophenol
- ▶ 2,4-Dinitrotoluene
- ▶ 2-Butanone (methyl ethyl ketone)
- ▶ 2-Butoxyethanol
- ▶ 2-Chlorophenol
- ▶ 2-Methyl naphthalene
- ▶ 3-Methylcholanthrene
- ▶ 4,6-Dinitro-o-cresol (and salts)
- ▶ 4-Nitrophenol
- ▶ 7,12-Dimethylbenz[a]anthracene
- ▶ Acenaphthene
- ▶ Acenaphthylene
- ▶ Acetaldehyde
- ▶ Acetone
- ▶ Acetophenone
- ▶ Acrolein
- ▶ Ammonia
- ▶ Anthracene
- ▶ Antimony and compounds
- ▶ Arsenic and compounds
- ▶ Barium and compounds
- ▶ Benz[a]anthracene
- ▶ Benzene
- ▶ Benzo[a]pyrene
- ▶ Benzo[b]fluoranthene
- ▶ Benzo[e]pyrene
- ▶ Benzo[g,h,i]perylene
- ▶ Benzo[j]fluoranthene
- ▶ Benzo[k]fluoranthene
- ▶ Beryllium and compounds
- ▶ bis(2-Ethylhexyl) phthalate (DEHP)
- ▶ Bromomethane (methyl bromide)
- ▶ Butyl benzyl phthalate
- ▶ Cadmium and compounds
- ▶ Carbon tetrachloride
- ▶ Chlorine
- ▶ Chlorobenzene
- ▶ Chloroform
- ▶ Chloromethane (methyl chloride)
- ▶ Chromium VI, chromate and dichromate particulate
- ▶ Chrysene
- ▶ Cobalt and compounds

⁸ The TACs that do not have Risk-Based Concentrations (RBCs) identified in OAR 340-245-8010 Table 2 are not included in risk calculations, however their emissions are quantified.

- ▶ Copper and compounds
- ▶ Crotonaldehyde
- ▶ Cyanide, hydrogen
- ▶ Dibenzo[a,h]anthracene
- ▶ Dibutyl phthalate
- ▶ Dichloromethane (methylene chloride)
- ▶ Diethanolamine
- ▶ Diethylene Glycol Monobutyl Ether
- ▶ Diethylphthalate
- ▶ Ethyl benzene
- ▶ Ethylene dichloride (EDC, 1,2-dichloroethane)
- ▶ Ethylene Glycol
- ▶ Ethylene Glycol Monopropyl Ether
- ▶ Ethylene Oxide
- ▶ Fluoranthene
- ▶ Fluorene
- ▶ Fluorides
- ▶ Formaldehyde
- ▶ Hexane
- ▶ Hydrochloric acid
- ▶ Hydrogen fluoride
- ▶ Indeno[1,2,3-cd]pyrene
- ▶ Isopropyl alcohol
- ▶ Isopropylbenzene (cumene)
- ▶ Lead and compounds
- ▶ Manganese and compounds
- ▶ Mercury and compounds
- ▶ Methanol
- ▶ Methyl isobutyl ketone (MIBK, hexone)
- ▶ Methylene Diphenyl Diisocyanate (MDI)
- ▶ Molybdenum trioxide
- ▶ Naphthalene
- ▶ Nickel and compounds
- ▶ Nickel compounds, insoluble
- ▶ Octachlorodibenzofuran (OCDF)
- ▶ Octachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin (OCDD)
- ▶ p-Dichlorobenzene (1,4-dichlorobenzene)
- ▶ Pentachlorophenol
- ▶ Perylene
- ▶ Phenanthrene
- ▶ Phenol
- ▶ Phosphorus and compounds⁹
- ▶ Phthalates
- ▶ Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs)
- ▶ Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs)
- ▶ Propionaldehyde
- ▶ Propylene Glycol Monomethyl Ether Acetate
- ▶ Pyrene
- ▶ Selenium and compounds
- ▶ Silica, crystalline (respirable)
- ▶ Silver and compounds
- ▶ Styrene
- ▶ Tetrachloroethene (perchloroethylene)
- ▶ Thallium and compounds
- ▶ Toluene
- ▶ Trichloroethene (TCE, trichloroethylene)
- ▶ Trichlorofluoromethane (Freon 11)
- ▶ Vanadium (fume or dust)
- ▶ Vinyl chloride
- ▶ Xylene (mixture), including m-xylene, o-xylene, p-xylene
- ▶ Zinc and compounds

3.1.2 Exposure Locations

The receptor type for exposure was determined using digital shapefile for zoning information from Oregon Department of Land Conservation and Development.¹⁰ The facility is located in an area with a mix of zoning and is immediately surrounded by areas that are zoned as Industrial-Heavy, and Commercial-General. There is also residential zoning with various densities. Mixed Farm-Forest (MFF) zoning in the vicinity of the Facility. A Worker exposure location is assigned for the commercial and heavy industrial areas, and Residential for any density residential zoning. Receptors located in MFF or Exclusive Farm-Use (EFU) zoning were categorized as residential.¹¹ Schools and daycares were identified via internet search and were explicitly identified as Child receptors. Acute risks should be evaluated everywhere that people may spend

⁹ Phosphoric acid is categorized as "Phosphorous and Compounds" (DEQ ID 504)

¹⁰ Available at https://tools.oregonexplorer.info/OE_HtmlViewer/Index.html?viewer=planners.

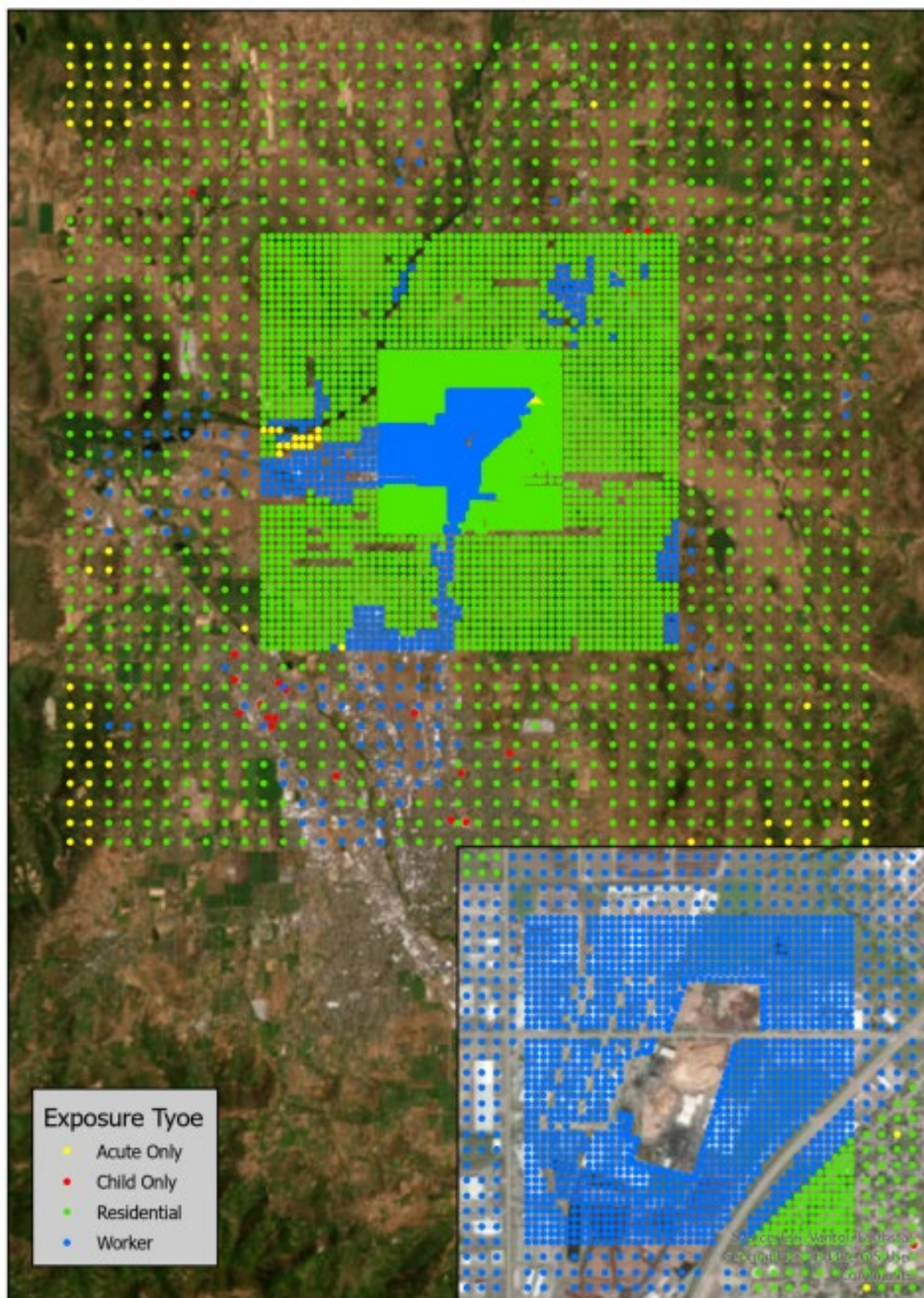
¹¹ All receptors are designated in accordance with Oregon DEQ specified procedures, therefore AQ521 and AQ522 are not necessary.

several hours in a day per OAR 340-245-0020(4). Thus, receptors on roadways and train tracks are excluded from risk calculations. Similarly, fenceline receptors that are adjacent to a roadway were also excluded. The closest locations for each exposure type are listed below:

- ▶ The closest residential receptor to the facility is located 0.30 km from the facility and is zoned in a residential area.
- ▶ The Facility lies within industrial zoning and the area immediately surrounding the facility. The closest worker location is adjacent to the facility.
- ▶ The closest child receptor is located 0.75 km to the southeast from the Facility at Table Rock Elementary School at 512,306.08 m Easting and 4,698,176.97 m Northing.

All receptors assessed for chronic risks were also assessed for acute risks. The exposure location crosswalk which labels every receptor's exposure type is included in Appendix G.

Figure 3-1. Exposure Receptor by Type



3.1.3 Toxic Emission Unit Modeled Stack Parameters

All emission units have the parameters as identified in Table 2-1, Table 2-2, Table 2-3, and Table 2-4. Details of the operating scenarios regarding startup and shutdown operations and welding maintenance activities are provided in Section 2-2. All emission units are modeled with the expected potential emission rate for the chronic and acute averaging period. Appendix D includes the modeled emission source parameters for individual units.

3.1.4 Calculation Methodology for REERs

There are up to seven risk-based concentrations (RBCs) that have been developed for each TAC to evaluate potential chronic cancer (residential, child, and worker), chronic noncancer (residential, child, and worker), and acute risks associated with the potential emissions at the facility. For both the chronic and acute analyses, Biomass One proposes to use Approach C: Risk-equivalent emission rate (REER) provided in *Recommended Procedures for Toxic Air Contaminant Health Risk Assessments*.¹² The REER for each chemical is calculated by converting the annual and daily emission rates to g/s and then dividing by the chemical's RBC. Then, for each exposure type, the applicable chemical REERs are summed and used as input to AERMOD. The REER tables that are used to calculate the source REER are provided in Appendix E. The resultant AERMOD output is in risk values.

To account for the multiple types of welding performed, a REER is calculated for each type of welding and welding rod. The welding type with the greatest REER in each category is conservatively used as the representative REER for that exposure class. For the risk assessment, Biomass One assumed the maximum annual and daily weld wire usage is 1 M lb/year and 0.005 M lb/day.

For TEU emissions that are spread across multiple sources, REERs are evenly divided across the modeled sources. For example, there are four modeled sources that comprise the EU-028: EU28_MH1 (area source), EU28_MH2, EU28_MH3, and EU28_MH4 (volume sources). Each source is modeled using one quarter of the total EU28 REER emission rate.

3.1.5 Risk Determination

Separate models were completed for each exposure type. Using the modeled parameters with REERs emission rates, potential risk was determined at each exposure location. Modeled results for each source category were rounded as specified in OAR 340-245-0200(4) to determine further actions in comparison to the risk action levels.

Startup and shutdown processes for the boilers use natural gas as the fuel source. These emissions were used the gas combustion exemption and are excluded from comparison to risk action levels.¹³

¹² Section 3.1.3, Recommended Procedures for Toxic Air Contaminant Health Risk Assessments, Oregon DEQ (October 2022).

¹³ OAR 340-245-0050(5).

3.2 Uncertainty Analysis

This section discusses the assumptions made for this risk assessment work plan and provides qualitative discussion on the uncertainty in the risks that are reported in the risk assessment.

3.2.1 Selection of TACs for Evaluation

The list of TACs used for this risk assessment is presented in Section 3.1. The following TACs do not have RBCs, thus risk from these compounds are not accounted for potentially causing an underestimation of the total risk. However, Oregon DEQ has determined that they have captured the most toxic compounds in the current RBC list.

- ▶ 1,2-Dichlorobenzene
- ▶ 2,4-Dinitrophenol
- ▶ 2-Chlorophenol
- ▶ 4,6-Dinitro-o-cresol (and salts)
- ▶ 4-Nitrophenol
- ▶ Acetophenone
- ▶ Butyl benzyl phthalate
- ▶ Crotonaldehyde
- ▶ Dibutyl phthalate
- ▶ Diethylphthalate
- ▶ Ethylene Glycol Monopropyl Ether
- ▶ Phthalates
- ▶ Trichlorofluoromethane (Freon 11)
- ▶ Barium and compounds
- ▶ Molybdenum trioxide
- ▶ Silver and compounds
- ▶ Thallium and compounds
- ▶ Zinc and compounds
- ▶ 1-Methylphenanthrene
- ▶ 3-Methylcholanthrene
- ▶ 7,12-Dimethylbenz[a]anthracene
- ▶ 2-Methyl naphthalene
- ▶ Acenaphthene
- ▶ Acenaphthylene
- ▶ Anthracene
- ▶ Benzo[e]pyrene
- ▶ Fluorene
- ▶ Perylene
- ▶ Phenanthrene
- ▶ Phosphorus and compounds
- ▶ Pyrene

3.2.2 Emission Rate Calculations

Emission rates for the boilers are calculated using source testing data, Oregon DEQ approved emission factors, and emission factors from AP-42. There is a low degree of uncertainty in emission rates that are based on Oregon DEQ approved emission factors or source testing data during biomass combustion. Emission rates based on AP-42 emission factors are expected to be conservative. As discussed in section 2.2.4, boiler startup and shutdown emissions were estimated using Oregon DEQ's emission factors which are a conservative estimate of the actual emissions at the site. Similarly, emission factors for the space heater were calculated using AP-42, which conservatively estimates emissions.

The emissions estimates for the biomass storage pile's material handling methanol emissions are developed using PotlatchDeltic Land & Lumber PSD permit from EPA Region 10. These emissions lend some uncertainty as they are applied from another site and company; however, the processes are very similar and are expected to be representative.

The greenwood waste woodchipper emissions are estimated using an AP-42 factor for greenwood log debarking. This estimate is expected to be conservative.

The Facility estimated emissions from each welding type in the AQ520 form using Oregon DEQ's Welding Emission Calculation Tool. In this tool, the weight percentage of TAC's within the welding rods is reported as

an estimated percentage for proprietary reasons. Weights were entered as an average of the percentage stated in the safety data sheets for each rod type. These agency tools lend a high degree of conservancy and can overestimate the estimated risk.

3.2.3 Exposure Pathways

An exposure pathway is the course a toxic air contaminant takes from a source to the exposed organism. The toxic chemicals incorporated into this risk assessment are primarily from the inhalation pathway. However, for some persistent, bioaccumulative, and toxic (PBT) air contaminants, other pathways are possible, like the ingestion of pollutants in backyard soil where contaminants have deposited or in foods that have grown in the contaminated soils. For many of these PBT compounds, Oregon DEQ applied early-life and multipathway adjustments to the RBCs to account for these exposure pathways (see OAR 340-245-8010, Table 2). Some of the adjustments are conservative, like for arsenic, which assumes all of the deposited arsenic 100% bioavailable whereas EPA recommends 60% bioavailability. Given this, the Level 3 risk estimate is sufficiently protective and so that most additional exposure pathways do not need to be evaluated further.

3.2.4 Exposure Assessment Assumptions

The calculated risks are based on AERMOD outputs, which are expected to overestimate the predicted concentrations at receptor locations, for the following reasons:

- ▶ AERMOD is an EPA-approved steady-state plume model and is periodically updated to refine the dispersion calculations and provide more accurate results with the intention to avoid underestimating the impacts.
- ▶ The acute risks are calculated based on maximum 24-hour model output. This method assumes that the worst-case emission rates occur on the worst-case meteorological day. Considering the conservatism built into the emission calculations and the variation of meteorological data, this creates an unrealistic, conservative scenario.

3.2.5 Derivation of Toxicity Values

The calculated risks are determined based on the model results and the RBCs for each TAC evaluated in this risk assessment. The RBCs in OAR Chapter 340-245 are determined from the Toxicity Reference Values (TRVs) and then are adjusted with expected exposure duration and target organs for each TAC. Firstly, the TRVs are obtained from various sources, including but not limited to EPA's Integrated Risk Information System (IRIS) database, Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) Toxicological Profiles, and California's Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA).

For noncancer effects, the TRVs are derived from inhalation reference concentrations (RfCs), which are an estimate of the continuous inhalation exposure over a human lifetime that is unlikely to pose significant risk of adverse noncancer health effects. RfCs are designed to be highly precautionary. EPA establishes them by reviewing the lowest observed adverse effect levels (LOAEL) or no observed adverse effect levels (NOAEL) and applying multiple Uncertainty Factors (UFs). These factors multiply together to account for data gaps, differences between animals and humans, and the variability of sensitive human populations (e.g., children or people with asthma). The uncertainty factors can span several orders of magnitude for a given compound.

For cancer effects, the TRVs are derived from Inhalation Unit Risk (IUR) values, which are an estimate of the upper-bound excess cancer risk from inhalation exposure of 1 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ for a lifetime. IURs are developed

using the 95th percentile confidence limit on the dose-response curve so that the risk will not be underestimated.

Secondly, the exposure duration is also based on conservative assumptions, e.g., a worker stays in the area with highest ambient concentration for 8 hours per day, 250 days per year, over a period of 25 years. These assumptions significantly overestimate the reported risks.

Lastly, not all TACs have the same target organ for the same exposure type. For example, ethyl benzene compounds target kidneys while ammonia targets the respiratory system. However, when calculating the risks reported in this risk assessment, it is assumed that all compounds target the same organ by summing the calculated risks directly. Therefore, the reported risks are likely overestimated in this risk assessment.

4. LEVEL 3 RISK ASSESSMENT

4.1 Risk Results

Table 4-1 shows the Biomass One individual emission source and facility wide potential risk values.

Table 4-1. Facility Calculated Risk

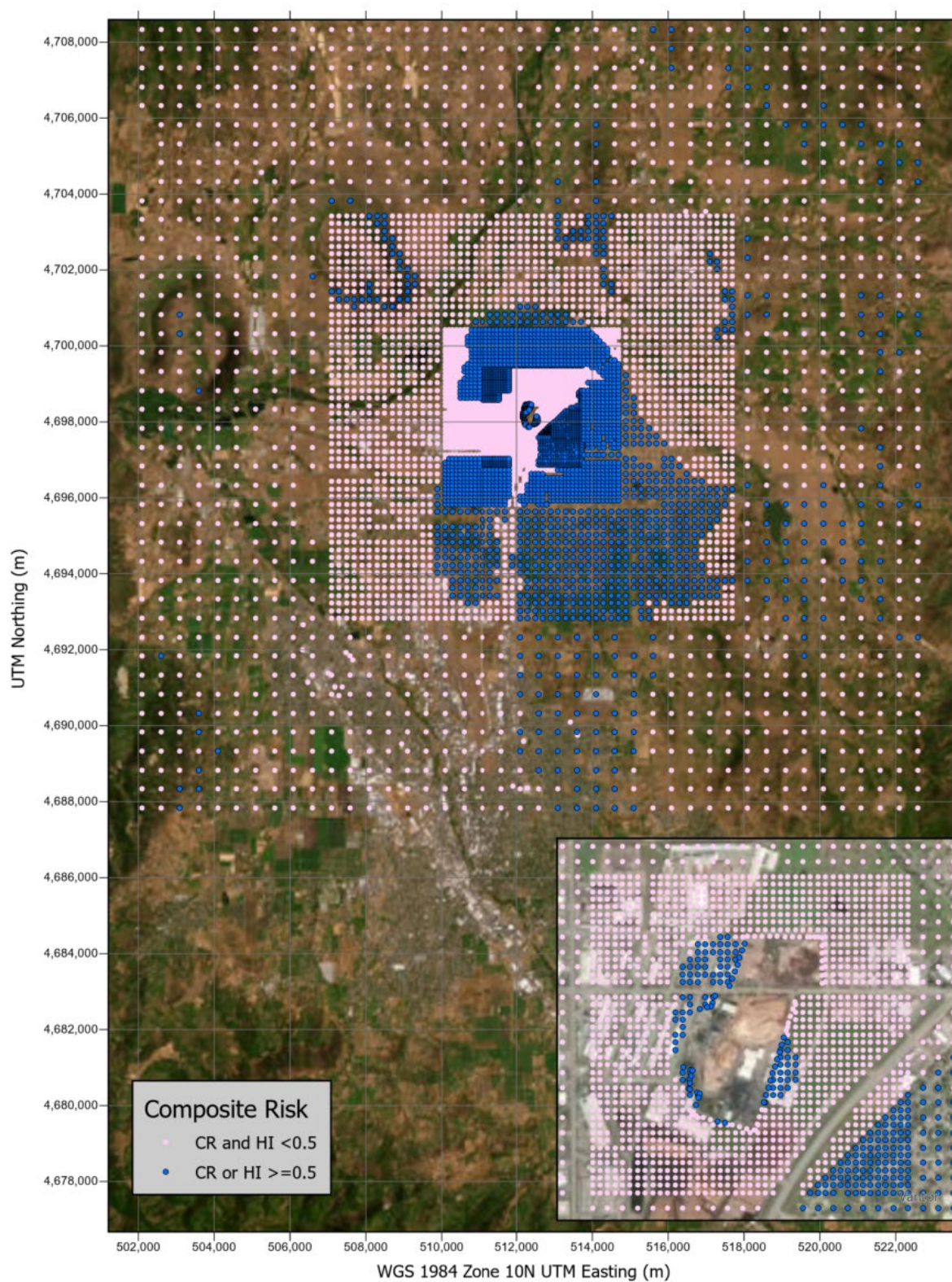
Emission Source ¹		Residential Cancer	Child Cancer	Worker Cancer	Residential Non-Cancer	Child Non-Cancer	Worker Non-Cancer	Acute Non-Cancer
Point Sources								
EU11	Boiler - Biomass Fuel	1.62	0.02	0.10	0.25	0.01	0.04	0.0337
EU12	Boiler – Biomass Fuel	3.22	0.04	0.19	0.48	0.02	0.06	0.0335
EU13_HTR	Space Heater	2.72E-01	4.43E-03	1.65E-01	2.80E-02	1.16E-03	3.56E-02	0.587
Volume/Area Sources								
EU-061CH	Maintenance Shop Chemicals	1.11E-03	2.0E-05	8.61E-03	1.19E-03	1.2E-04	2.54E-02	0.0815
EU-062CH	Truck Shop Chemicals	2.14E-02	5.0E-04	8.05E-02	1.66E-02	9.6E-04	2.75E-01	0.11
EU-063	Grinder Chemicals	6.20E-03	8.0E-05	8.60E-03	5.80E-04	4.0E-05	2.20E-03	0.06
EU54 and EU55	Welding	2.43	6.4E-02	7.09	8.68E-03	8.2E-04	0.171	0.84
EU28_MH	Storage Piles	0	0	0	1.00E-05	<1.0E-05	1.00E-05	4.0E-05
Total Risk associated with normal operation ^b (excluding NG combustion)		8	0.1	7	1	<0.1	0.4	1
Existing Source Permit Level		5.0	5.0	5.0	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Risk Action Required:		Source Permit Level	None	Source Permit Level	Source Permit Level	None	None	Source Permit Level
Risk associated with NG combustion ^c		7.50E-04	2.00E-05	5.00E-05	2.00E-05	<1.0E-5	<1.0E-5	1.0E-03

- Risk associated with individual source/source groups is the maximum contribution of that source at a particular receptor (which may vary from the receptor with the total facility risk).
- Total risk is the overall maximum risk from the facility sources associated with normal operation in space and time.
- Risk from natural gas must be included in the risk assessment but is not compared to the risk action levels (OAR 340-245-0050 (5))

Since the resulting noncancer hazard index values did not exceed 1, the community engagement risk action level, the calculation of a Risk Determination Ratio was not performed. Modeling files can be found in appendix H.

Figure 4-1 shows the receptors (blue) which have a composite risk, defined as a cancer risk (CR) at or above 0.5-in-a-million risk or a hazard index (HI) of 0.5 or above.

Figure 4-1 Composite Risk Values



4.2 Requested CAO Permit Conditions

Based on the modeling information and analysis provided, the total excess cancer risk from the residential and worker scenarios are above the source permit level. The acute and the noncancer residential hazard index are above the source permit level as well. Therefore, Biomass One requires permit conditions for Cleaner Air Oregon.

- ▶ Chronic Source Risk Limit Special Condition
 - Arsenic associated with biomass fuel combustion at the boilers is the main contributor to the Residential cancer risk and non-cancer risk. The facility currently has permit limits for steam production which indirectly limit fuel consumption thereby making it unlikely for arsenic emissions to increase significantly. The current permit also has a requirement for Method 29 testing for HAP metals (which includes arsenic) every five years. This should adequately monitor arsenic emission factors in comparison to those used for the Risk Assessment (listed below) and trigger a revised assessment should they increase significantly, and ultimately a permit action if the Risk Level rises to Community Engagement.
 - EU11 – North Boiler – 0.00000667 lb/MMBtu
 - EU12 – South Boiler – 0.0000137 lb/MMBtu
- ▶ Chronic and Acute Source Risk Limit Special Condition
 - Additionally welding emissions contribute to the residential cancer, and is the main contributor to worker cancer and acute risks. Source risk limits can be maintained for the types of welding used at the site as well as the amounts designated in the AQ520 toxics emission inventory.
 - For Annual use the limit is 1,000 lbs of welding rod use per year.
 - For Daily use the limit is 5 lbs of welding rod used per day.

APPENDIX A. FACILITY LAYOUT AND EQUIPMENT SPECIFICATION

Firelake
Owner's Manual
Multi-Oil Fired Furnaces

MODELS
155, 200, 245, 315, 350, & 500
(Single pass and 3-Pass Units)

All Installations Must Be In Accordance With State and Local Codes and it is the responsibility of the installer to assure all codes are met

For service, call your dealer or installer at

Date Installed:

WARRANTY NOTICE

Use of equipment on any equipment not manufactured or designed for use VOIDS the warranty - property or personal damage could occur.

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SPECIFICATIONS

Model 'A' Oil Pump

1/4 " FNPT
1/8 FNPT
40-60 PSI
6 GPH
3450 RPM
1/4
CW Shaft End
20" Hg
10' Vertical
<30', use 3/4" pipe
30-90', use 1" pipe

Inlet Port
Outlet Port
Pressure Range
Max. Flow
Max Allowable Speed
HP
Rotation
Max Operating Vacuum
Maximum Suggested Lift
Horizontal Suction Piping
Horizontal Suction Piping

Model 'J' Oil Pump

1/4 " FNPT
1/8 " FNPT
20-40 PSI
18 GPH
3450 RPM
1/4
CW Shaft End
20" Hg
10' Vertical
<30', use 3/4" pipe
30-90', use 1" pipe

<i>Maximum Fuel Consumption</i>	Model	U.S. Gal./Hr.	liters/hr	Model	U.S. Gal./Hr.	liters/hr
	155	1.1	4.2	200	1.43	5.41
	245	1.75	6.62	315	2.25	8.52
	350	2.5	9.46	500	3.6	13.6

Air Pump (Burner mounted, fits all but Mdl 350, 500) 3450 rpm, filtered inlet, 20 psi discharge.

Minimum Heater Clearances

Above: 6"(15cm) Inlet Blower: 18"(46cm) Rear: 18"(46cm) Chimney Connector: 18"(46cm)
Below: 18"(46cm) Outlet Louver: 84"(2.1m) Front: 24"(61cm)

Cabinet Dimensions (includes stack collars but not blower or burner)

Model	Length	Width	Height	Weight	Hot Air Outlet
155	66"(1.67m)	22"(56cm)	18"(46cm)	150#(68kg)	15" sq. (38cm)
200	79"(2m)	22"(56cm)	22"(56cm)	167#(76kg)	15" sq. (38cm)
245	82"(2.1m)	26"(66cm)	22"(56cm)	200#(91kg)	18" sq. (46cm)
315	96"(2.5m)	26"(66cm)	22"(56cm)	256#(116kg)	18" sq. (46cm)
350	55"(1.4m)	52"(1.32m)	33"(84cm)	800#(364kg)	23x41"(58x104cm)
500	55"(1.4m)	52"(1.32m)	33"(84cm)	800#(364kg)	23x41"(58x104cm)

Overall Dimensions of Heater with Burner and Blower

Model	Length	Width	Height	Weight
155	79.5"(2.0m)	22"(56cm)	34.5"(88cm)	234#(106kg)
200	92.5"(2.3m)	22"(56cm)	34.5"(88cm)	251#(114kg)
245	95.5"(2.3m)	26"(66cm)	41"(1m)	348#(158kg)
315	109.5"(2.8m)	26"(66cm)	41"(1m)	348#(158kg)
350	59"(1.5m)	62"(157cm)	33"(84cm)	927#(421kg)
500	59"(1.5m)	62"(157cm)	33"(84cm)	927#(421kg)

Construction and Specifications:

Heat Exchanger : Stainless and/or aluminized steel. Exhaust collars 8" (20cm), 10" (25.4cm) model 500. Stack allows connection to either side (except 350,500). Cap provided must be installed on unused collar.

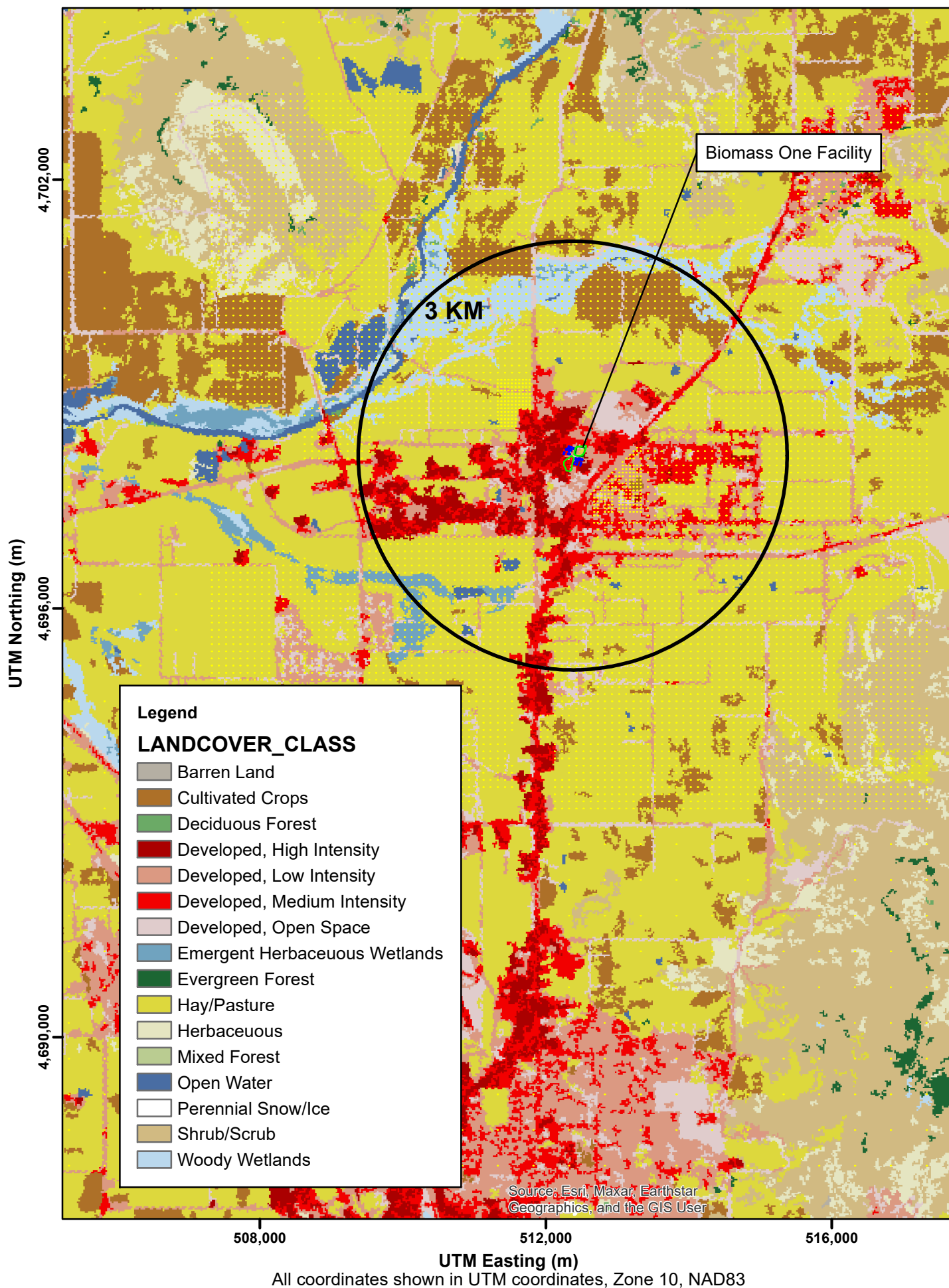
Cabinet : Mill coated appliance grade painted steel. The louvered opening may be rotated and/or placed on either side and filler panel is provided and installed on the side opposite the outlet (Except model 350, 500). Burner is attached to a hinged door that allows for easy clean out as well as inspection of nozzle area.

Blower HP (Min.) : Model 15, 20, 35: 3/4 HP. Model 24, 31, 50: 1HP

HEATER INSTALLATION PROCEDURE

- 1) Select a location for your heater observing minimum clearance to combustibles. Consider that maintenance and cleaning will be required. Allow adequate work space around burner and stack. Mount heater as low as code allows, easing service and keeping your heat at floor level. Select a noncombustible area or observe minimum clearances to combustibles.
- 2) For best operation minimize distance of horizontal chimney runs. Do not exceed 8' in length. Horizontal runs must have a minimum 1/4" rise per foot. Clean horizontal runs every 500 hours of use or as needed. Ash will accumulate here and block draft. Poor draft causes poor flame, backpressure, oily buildup, unreliable ignition. Use a draft inducer if draft is marginal or inconsistent. Negative pressure is a must in the flame area.
- 3) If suspending the heater use (4) 3/8, 1/2, or 5/8 diameter all-thread and tie into the provided brackets at each end of the cabinet. The mount brackets are designed to attach at the top or bottom of the heater ends to meet various field mounting needs. Lock nuts and washers should be used for safety. Never let the weight of the heater rest on the weaker center portion of cabinet bottom, cabinet will flex. The larger models are more prone to this.
- 4) WASTE OIL FURNACES ARE DEPENDENT ON PROPER DRAFT FOR EFFICIENT BURNING. ASSURE THAT ADEQUATE MAKE-UP AIR IS AVAILABLE. NEGATIVE DRAFT REQUIREMENT: -.04 TO -.06 INCHES OF WATER COLUMN AT FURNACE OUTLET. BUILDING EXHAUST FANS OR COLD BUILDINGS AT NIGHT CAN REVERSE YOUR DRAFT AND CAUSE FUMES, POOR COMBUSTION, OR NUISANCE BURNER LOCKOUTS. TAKE MEASURES TO ASSURE FURNACE WILL HAVE PROPER DRAFT DIRECTION WHEN OPERATING.
- 5) If permanent masonry chimney is not available, use appropriate diameter multi-wall manufactured chimney and collars listed for use with oil fired furnaces per UL 103 or All Fuel Class A. Locate for easy connection to the furnace and install per manufacturers' instructions and local building and fire codes. Normal operation will produce a gross chimney temperature between 500F and 750F.
- 6) The chimney must extend a minimum 3' above the highest roof line within 10'. In general you will need a minimum of 2 feet of vertical for each foot of horizontal for best draft.
- 7) Use a stack that is equal diameter to the furnace outlet. Use minimum 24 gauge single wall connector pipe between furnace outlet and damper. Do not allow rain to come down the chimney and have a path into fire chamber. This will create a rusting environment. Install a chimney tee near the furnace to act as a cleanout / water trap.
- 8) Locate barometric damper near the furnace and face away from blower. Its opening must be visible from the floor and out of strong air flows that could falsely affect its ability to regulate. Read instruction sheet included with damper.

APPENDIX B. LANDUSE MAP



APPENDIX C. EMISSION CALCULATIONS

Oregon DEQ Form AQ520 for the emission inventory is submitted in a separate electronic copy using a Microsoft Excel file. This electronic submittal shows the total of each pollutant per toxic emission unit for the specified averaging period.

APPENDIX D. MODELED BUILDING AND SOURCE PARAMETERS

Appendix Table D-1. Building Parameters

Building ID	X Coordinate (m)	Y Coordinate (m)	Elevation (m)	Height (m)
B_2	512318.5	4698271.8	402.15	7.32
B_4	512278	4698235	401.83	4.11
B_5	512313	4698218	402.14	20.08
B_6	512314	4698199	402.12	20.08
B_3	512344	4698261	402.26	16.15
B_8	512253	4698191	401.64	7.01
B_9	512311	4698173	402.08	7.92
B_7A	512343	4698226	402.25	18.9
B_7B	512337	4698211	402.25	18.9
BLDG_3	512419	4698086	402.81	7.92
BLDG_4	512406	4698055	402.82	13.41
BLDG_2	512416	4698109	402.72	9.14
BLDG_7	512476	4698000	403.35	5.79
BLDG_6	512490	4698046	403.21	5.79
BLDG_5	512498	4698076	403.11	3.96
FAN_1	512316.9	4698165	402.15	10.97
FAN_2	512328.6	4698160.4	402.23	10.97
BLDG_1	512463	4698110	402.88	9.14

Appendix Table D-2 Source Parameters

Source ID	X Coordinate (m)	Y Coordinate (m)	Elevation (m)	Height (m)
EU11	512311.8	4698200.8	402.14	29.34
EU12	512312.1	4698182.6	402.15	29.34
EU11B_NG	512311.8	4698200.8	402.14	29.34
EU12B_NG	512312.1	4698182.6	402.15	29.34
EU13_HTR	512321.9	4698270.3	402.15	9.14
EU28_MH1	512436.7	4698271.0	402.6	13.44
EU28_MH2	512316.7	4697986.3	402.26	9.68
EU28_MH3	512316.7	4698051.2	402.14	9.68
EU28_MH4	512358.4	4698093.2	402.39	9.68
EU54_WL1	512323.9	4698261.9	402.15	3.66
EU54_WL2	512321.1	4698247.4	402.15	3.66
EU55_WL1	512323.9	4698261.9	402.15	3.66
EU55_WL2	512321.1	4698247.4	402.15	3.66
EU63	512467.1	4698091.2	402.88	4.57
EU64	512496.9	4698413.4	402.1	0.76
EU61_CH1	512323.9	4698261.9	402.15	3.66
EU61_CH2	512321.1	4698247.4	402.15	3.66
EU62_CH2	512487.8	4698018	403.35	2.89
EU62_CH1	512485.6	4698002.9	403.35	2.89

APPENDIX E. REER CALCULATIONS

Files submitted electronically only.

APPENDIX F. METEOROLOGICAL DATA

Files submitted electronically only.

APPENDIX G. CAO CROSSWALK

APPENDIX H. ELECTRONIC MODELING FILES

Folder Name	File Name	File Contents
Acute	TAK 19-23m.ami TAK 19-23m.amz TAK 109-23m.aml	AERMOD Input file BREEZE AERMOD documents file BREEZE AERMOD Results file
Child ^a	TCK 19-23m.ami TCK 19-23m.amz TCK 19-23m.aml	AERMOD Input file BREEZE AERMOD documents file BREEZE AERMOD Results file
Residential ^b	TRK 19-23m.ami TRK 19-23m.amz TRK 19-23m.aml	AERMOD Input file BREEZE AERMOD documents file BREEZE AERMOD Results file
Worker ^c	TWK 19-23m.ami TWK 19-23m.amz TWK 19-23m.aml	AERMOD Input file BREEZE AERMOD documents file BREEZE AERMOD Results file

- a. Contains both Nonchronic and chronic Child scenario emissions and results
- b. Contains both Nonchronic and chronic Residential scenario emissions and results
- c. Contains both Nonchronic and chronic Worker scenario emissions and results