

CULLY AIR



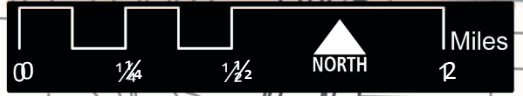
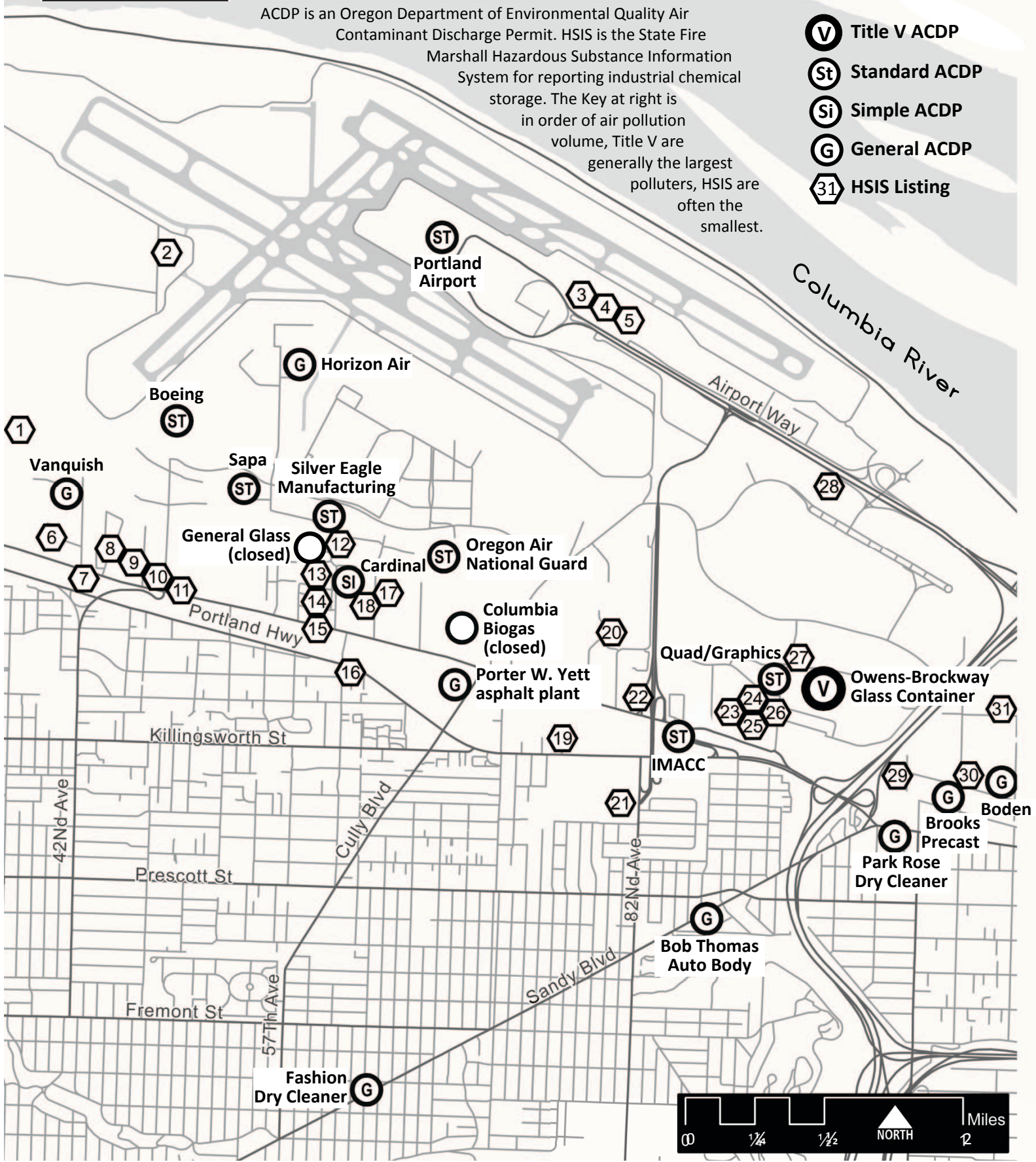
ACTION TEAM

Industrial Air Pollution in the Cully Neighborhood

ACDP is an Oregon Department of Environmental Quality Air Contaminant Discharge Permit. HSIS is the State Fire Marshall Hazardous Substance Information System for reporting industrial chemical storage. The Key at right is in order of air pollution volume, Title V are generally the largest polluters, HSIS are often the smallest.

KEY

- (V)** Title V ACDP
- (St)** Standard ACDP
- (Si)** Simple ACDP
- (G)** General ACDP
- (31)** HSIS Listing



Industries with a DEQ air pollution permit

Bob Thomas Auto Body	
Boden Store Fixtures Inc	10733 NE Marx Bldg 8
Boeing	4635 NE Cornfoot Rd
Brooks Products LLC	10404 NE Marx St
Cardinal Aluminum	7911 NE 33rd Dr
Fashion Dry Cleaner	6317 NE Sandy Blvd
Horizon Air Industries Inc	8070 NE Airtrans Way
IMACC	8435 NE Killingsworth St
Oregon Air National Guard	6801 NE Cornfoot Rd
Owens-Brockway Glass Container Inc	5850 NE 92nd Dr
Park Rose Dry Cleaner	4916 NE 100th Ave
Portland Airport	7320 NE Airport Way
Portland Willamette	6800 NE 59TH PI
Porter Yett	5949 NE Cully Blvd
Quad Graphics Inc	6031 NE 92nd Dr
Sapa Profiles Inc	5325 NE Skyport
Silver Eagle Manufacturing Co	5825 NE Skyport Way
Vanquish	4030 NE Buffalo St

Industries with Fire Marshall HSIS Listing

1	Broadmoor Golf Course	3509 NE Columbia Blvd
2	Ameriflight LLC	8580 NE 47th Ave
3	Flightcraft Inc	7505 NE Airport Way
4	Flightcraft Inc	7777 NE Airport Way
5	533 MA LLC	8005 NE Airport Way
6	Blast All Finishing LLC	3900 NE Bryant St
7	Cessco	4222 NE Columbia Blvd
8	Peterson Machinery Co	4421 NE Columbia Blvd
9	A B Finishing Tech	6724 NE 46th Ave
10	Apollo Chemical & Equipment	6647 NE 47th Ave
11	Hertz Corp	4939 NE Columbia Blvd
12	Block Graphics Inc	5822 NE Skyport Way
13	General Glass Company Inc	6763 NE 59th PI Ste 7
14	Pilkington North America	5751 NE Columbia
15	Davey Tree Expert Co	5838 NE Columbia
16	Will H Knox Co Inc	6034 NE 60th Ave
17	Six States Distributors Inc	6011 NE Columbia Blvd
18	Northside Trucks & Equipment	622 NE Columbia Blvd
19	Landmark Equipment	7625 NE Killingsworth St
20	Auto-Chlor System of OR	6212 NE 78th Ct Ste A
21	United Rentals Northwest Inc	5111 NE 82nd Ave
22	Pacificorp	8111 NE Columbia Blvd
23	The Dannon Company	5858 NE 87th Ave
24	Ventura Foods LLC	9000 NE Marx Dr
25	Xpedx	9111 NE Columbia Blvd
26	Superior Tank Wash Inc	5741 NE 92nd Dr
27	Oregon Hyundai Supply	6210 NE 92nd Dr #103
28	Target Corporation	9401 NE Cascades Pkwy
29	ODOT	5315 NE 101st Ave
30	Prograss Inc	5330 NE 105th
31	Osrose Utility	10747 NE Simpson Ave

To read what chemicals are stored on site for these industries, or to read about their emissions and their onsite operations from their Department of Environmental Quality Permits go to: cullycleanair.org/factsheet-2

Our current industrial polluter concerns:

Owens Brockway glass plant: releases 250 lbs of lead annually

Portland Airport: releases 200 lbs of lead annually

Porter Yett asphalt plant: Asphalt plants emit: acetaldehyde, acrolein, formaldehyde, phenol, styrene, trichlorofluoromethane (cfc 111), methyl chloroform, methyl ethyl ketone, toluene, xylene, methylene chloride, soluble chromate compounds, as chromium (vi), n-hexane, manganese & compounds, mercury, nickel & compounds, carbon disulfide, dioxin, arsenic & compounds, benzene, benzo(a)pyrene, hydrogen sulfide, beryllium, cadmium, hydrogen chloride (hydrochloric acid), perchloroethylene, trichloroethylene

Porter Yett regularly saturates the neighborhood with dangerous, foul-smelling chemicals. These chemical releases may negatively affect our long term health, in addition to our short-term discomfort. This is of special concern given our high population of children and elderly. In 2017, Porter Yett committed to installing a high-tech filtering device known as a Blue Smoke Control System worth about \$1 M to address our concerns.

Volunteer with CAAT

CAAT needs help with research, outreach, editing, photography, testing, and DEQ involvement. Volunteering can take as little or as much extra time as you have available. Getting involved is as easy as sending an email.

Contact CAAT at info@cullycleanair.org



For questions or to volunteer contact info@cullycleanair.org
CullyCleanAir.org • gsotir@cullycleanair.org

The Cully neighborhood is geographically defined by the Portland International Airport to the north, NE 82nd Avenue to the east, NE 42 Avenue to the west and NE Fremont/NE Prescott Streets to the south. Cully's population of approximately 13,000 is one of the most diverse in Portland, and is comprised of 58% white, 20% Latino, 17% black, and 6% Asian residents.

In its 2014 Report Card on Racial and Ethnic Disparities, Multnomah County Health Department noted that Cully census tracts had at least 15 percent total populations identifying as African American, Latino and Asian, and had two to three times higher than median levels of diesel particulate matter than census tracts with 90 percent or more non-Latino white populations.

A 2016 US Forest Service moss study identified neighborhoods with high arsenic and cadmium concentrations, caused mostly by glass plants. These contaminated areas surround General Glass, a glass plant on NE 59th Avenue, and Owens-Brockway, a glass plant near I-205, in Cully. These factories were tragically not included in the Temporary Rules that recently required four Portland glass plants including Bullseye Glass to install new pollution control equipment.

Owens-Brockway alone emits over 250 pounds of lead per year just a few hundred yards from Cully residents' houses and less than a mile from three public schools. The Portland Airport also pollutes 200 pounds of airborne lead a year from leaded gas in small planes despite the viable alternative of unleaded fuel.

Diesel particulate is the most dangerous cancer-causing chemical in our air here. Industrial trucks travel north and south along Interstate 205 and east and west of NE Columbia Avenue servicing the extensive industrial area just north of Cully neighborhoods. Many of the trucks used in Oregon are now illegal in California where diesel trucks are required by law to have a filters installed. Filtered trucks emit one tenth as much diesel particulate as unfiltered trucks. According to the Oregon DEQ, while diesel powered vehicles are only 6% of cars on the road, they emit 60- 70%

of all particulate emissions from all vehicles. A 2004 study cited by DEQ in Journal of Air and Waste Management found that diesel exhaust is 100 times more toxic than gasoline engine exhaust.

Multnomah County's air in general ranked in the worst 1% nationwide for concentrations of diesel particulate according the Environmental Protection Agency's National Air Toxics Assessment released in December of 2015. The same report found that Portland ranked the worst of any American city for respiratory distress from air pollution.

Using state of California calculations on diesel particulate risk, Cully is expected to experience two to three times the incidence of cancers from air pollution as is expected in most of Oregon. Just east of 82nd Street, concentrations are four times higher, and expected to cause twelve times more cancers than normal. These are some of the highest airborne diesel particulate concentrations found in Portland, or anywhere in the United States. The companies that appear to pollute the largest volume of the most dangerous chemicals in the Cully neighborhood include Horizon Air, Portland Airport, Boeing, the SAPA metal-plating plant, the Oregon National Guard, the Porter W. Yett asphalt plant, General Glass, and Owens-Brockway.

The Cully Air Action Team (CAAT) formed as a result of the noxious odors stemming from the Porter W. Yett plant. On some days, the smell can be detected as far south as the Rose City neighborhood. This facility has now installed filters to help control toxin release. CAAT is working to get other companies, including SAPA and Owens-Brockway, to follow Porter Yett's efforts.

Citizen involvement is required for the Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) to regulate properly and for industry to have the incentive to reduce air pollution. Please join us in requiring these companies to become good neighbors and use modern pollution control equipment.

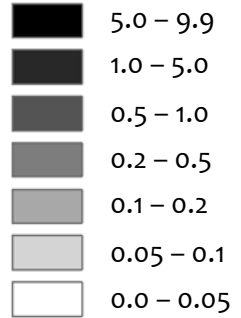


Cully Neighborhood Airborne Diesel Particulate

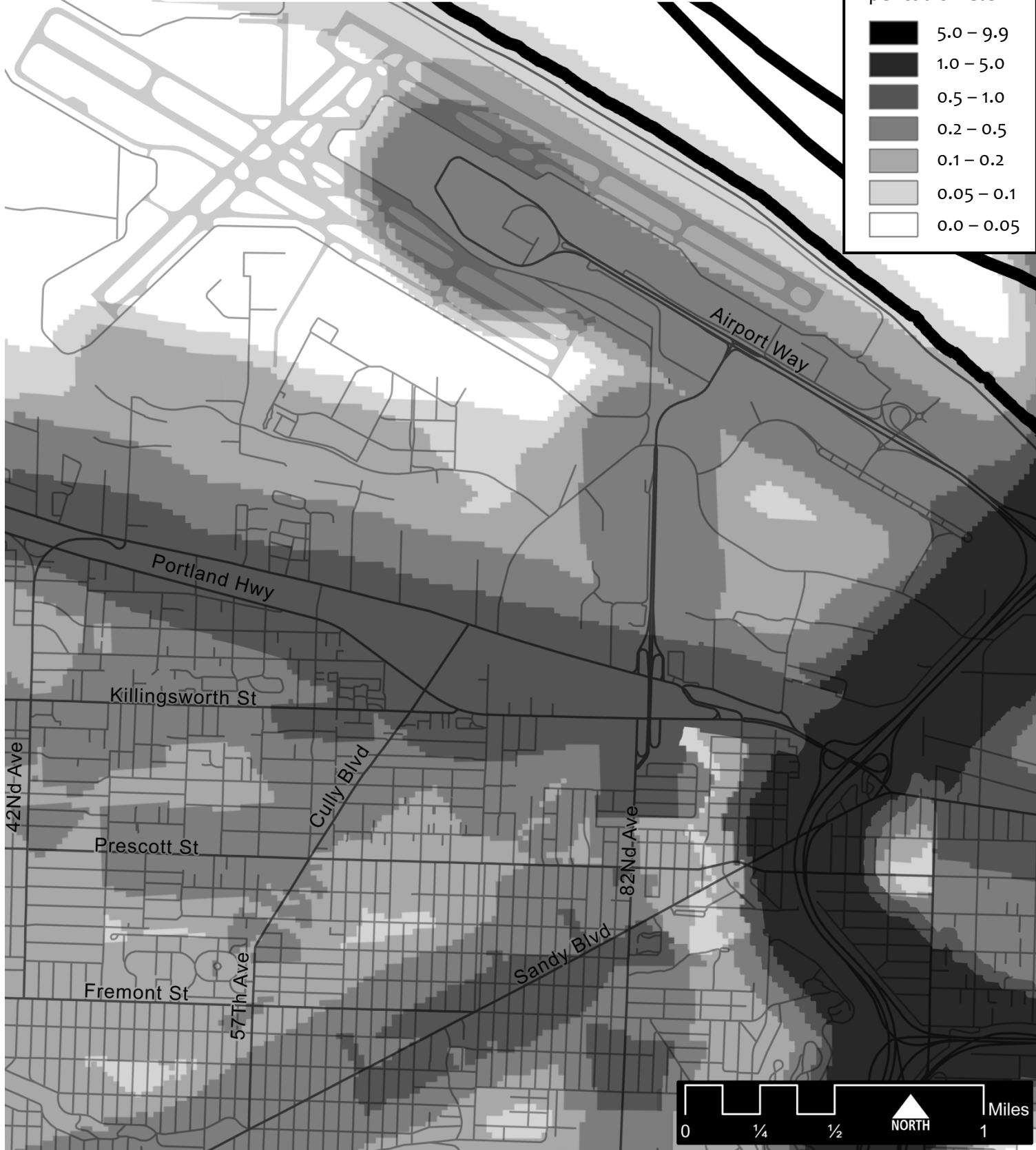
The 2014 National Air Toxics Assessment (NATA) released to public by the EPA August 2018 ranks Multnomah in the worst 1.3% of counties for airborne diesel particulate, the worst airborne carcinogen according to State of California risk assessments. This GIS map of EPA 2014 NATA on-road diesel particulate is modeled by Portland Clean Air over roads using ODOT 24 hour truck counts.

Key

Predicted diesel particulate micrograms per cubic meter



GIS model by Michael Egge, PhD Student Portland State University: megge@pdx.edu & Andrea Richards, Graduate Student Portland State University: anr2@pdx.edu; map editing by Greg Bourget: greg@portlandcleanair.org; data request by Alissa Leavitt. Data online at portlandcleanair.org



HSIS listings for Cully

By Portland Clean Air

How Complete is HSIS Data?

The Oregon Office of State Fire Marshall's Hazardous Substance Information System (HSIS) tracks all onsite industrial chemical storage. Fire Marshalls have an interest to know what chemicals are onsite for the safety of fire fighters. HSIS has three auditors making random inspections of facilities. They have a hotline for industry to help them report correctly. HSIS has a chemical specialist available for industry. There are penalties for noncompliance. Fire Marshalls are aware of compliance and report new businesses to HSIS.

New businesses must obtain businesses licenses at Oregon License Directory operated by the Secretary of State at:

<http://sos.oregon.gov/business/Pages/check-state-license-requirements.aspx>

This system reports back to HSIS, so the Fire Marshall can send industries inventory forms to report their onsite chemical storage.

In many ways, HSIS data appears to be far more complete than Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) Air Contaminant Discharge Permit (ACDP) data. In Multnomah and Washington County there are 2,793 facilities with HSIS listings.

For this study we removed the following chemicals from the dataset: gas, diesel, batteries, battery, or propane, hydrogen - helium mix, oxygen, nitrogen, nitrous oxide, argon, methane, helium, carbon dioxide, acetylene, hydrous sand and kaolin clay, starch, sucrose, vinegar, petroleum, silica sand, inorganic salt, ethylene glycol, titanium dioxide, DEET, oil based paint, paint, ferrous sulfate, calcium sulfate, salt, sand, concrete, lead acid batteries, nitrogen, oxygen, helium, perlite, sodium chloride, talc, used oil, various inert gasses, sodium carbonate, silica sand, automatic transmission fluid, antifreeze, cat litter

If these were the only substances on site we removed the industry entirely. This left 902 facilities in Washington and Multnomah Counties, which we reported on.

Excluding gas stations, Multnomah County has 285 facilities with ACDPs and Washington County has 158. So total ACDPs in Washington and Multnomah Counties is 443 excluding gas stations. These two counties have 309 Permitted gas stations. There are 2,041 facilities in Multnomah and Washington Counties with HSIS listings but without a DEQ Permit. Most of these seem not to be significant air polluters, but some of these un-Permitted industries are major air polluters. For example, Uroboros Glass in NE Portland, in the news for significant emissions of cadmium, has never been required to obtain a DEQ ACDP. Uroboros does have a HSIS listing including more than 5,000 pounds of cadmium stored on site.

Chemical storage not included in this HSIS data

Some HSIS data is removed as confidential. We did not include any confidential data. There are two reasons a chemical is listed as confidential:

Trade secrets:

If an industry is allowed to protect chemical storage from being public information because this would jeopardize an industrial trade secret, then the chemical is listed instead as:

tradesecret haz class and a number such as 6.3

For example, if an industry does not list hexane because doing so would reveal a trade secret, then the Fire Marshall would see it listed as hexane because the Fire Marshall has a copy of the confidential HSIS. The public would see the chemical listed as tradesecret haz class and a number

National Security:

After the September 11th attacks, the law changed. Now HSIS chemicals are kept confidential, and are not public information, if the chemicals are explosives, poison gasses (weapons of war like chlorine gas), etiologies (infectious agents), or radioactive materials.

The following pages are HSIS data listing all chemicals stored on site, except for those removed for the reasons stated above, for every industry depicted on the maps in this report.

Industries with a DEQ ACDP

Horizon Air Industries Inc 8070 Ne Airtrans Way
Kerosene 1,000-4,999 Gallons
Lubrcating Oils Used 500-999 Gallons

Owens-Brockway Glass Container Inc

9710 Ne Glass Plant Road
Oxidized Polyethylene 500-999 Gallons
Diatomaceous Earth Natural 1,000-4,999 Pounds
Soda Lime Glass 5,000-9,999 Pounds
Polyethylene 50,000-99,999 Pounds
Ferric Oxide 10,000-49,999 Pounds
Calcium Carbonate 1,000,000-2,499,999 Pounds
Silicon Dioxide 10,000,000-24,999,999 Pounds
Cristobalite 1,000,000-2,499,999 Pounds
Sodium Sulfate 500,000-749,999 Pounds
Sodium Carbonate 1,000,000-2,499,999 Pounds
Tin Oxide 5,000-9,999 Pounds
Monobutyltin Trichloride 1,000-4,999 Gallons
Canola Oil 500-999 Gallons
Iron Chromite 10,000-49,999 Pounds
Glass 500,000-749,999 Gallons
Graphite 500-999 Gallons
Caustic Soda 500-999 Pounds
Benzene Sulfonic Acid Mono-C10-16-Alkde 1,000-4,999 Pounds
Carbon 10,000-49,999 Pounds
Sodium Hydroxide 10,000-49,999 Gallons
Sodium Hydroxide 1,000-4,999 Gallons
Ethanamine 500-999 Gallons
Aluminum Oxide 1,000-4,999 Pounds

Portland Willamette 6800 Ne 59th Pl
Amine Catalyst 500-999 Gallons
Sodium Cyanide 200-499 Pounds
Epoxy Resin 1,000-4,999 Pounds
Sodium Bisulfate 1,000-4,999 Pounds

Port of Portland 7320 Ne Airport Way
Sodium Chloride 1,000-4,999 Pounds
1,1-Dichloro-2,2,2-Trifluoroethane 500-999 Gallons

Quad/Graphics Inc 6031 Ne 92nd Dr
Lubrcating Oils Used 200-499 Gallons
Polyalkyl Siloxane 1,000-4,999 Gallons
Poly(Oxy-1,2-Ethanediy), Alpha-Isotridecyl-Omega-Hydroxy-, Phosphate 500-999 Gallons

Sapa Profiles Inc 5325 Ne Skyport Way
hydrochloric Acid 1,000-4,999 Gallons
Methyl Ethyl Ketone 1,000-4,999 Gallons
Toluene 1,000-4,999 Gallons
Xylene (Mixed Isomers) 500-999 Gallons
Hydrofluoric Acid 200-499 Gallons

Phosphoric Acid 1,000-4,999 Gallons

Oregon Air National Guard 6801 Ne Cornfoot Rd
Various Flammable Liquids 500-999 Cubic Feet
Kerosene 500,000-749,999 Gallons

Silver Eagle Manufacturing Co 5825 Ne Skyport Way
Phosphoric Acid 1,000-4,999 Gallons
Sulfuric Acid 50-199 Gallons

Brooks Products LLC 10404 Ne Marx St
Calcium Chloride 500-999 Gallons

Boden Store Fixtures Inc 10733 Ne Marx Bldg 8
toluene 500-999 Gallon

Columbia Biogas (CBG) 6849 NE Columbia Blvd
(an anaerobic digestion facility replaced CBG)

Industries with HSIS listing only

1 **Broadmoor Golf Course**
3509 Ne Columbia Blvd
Potassium Chloride 5,000-9,999 Pounds

2 **Ameriflight LLC** 8580 Ne 47th Ave
Kerosene 10,000-49,999 Gallons

3 **Flightcraft Inc** 7505 Ne Airport Way
Lubricating Oils Used 500-999 Gallons

4 **Flightcraft Inc** 7777 Ne Airport Way
Sulfuric Acid 50-199 Gallons
Isopropyl Alcohol 50-199 Gallons
Methanol 50-199 Gallons
Toluene 50-199 Gallons
Mixed Paraffinic Naphthenic 50-199 Gallons
Lubrcating Oils Used 50-199 Gallons
Alcohols 50-199 Gallons
Acetone 50-199 Gallons

5 **533 Mallc** 8005 Ne Airport Way
Kerosene 10,000-49,999 Gallons

6 **Blast All Finishing LLC** 3900 Ne Bryant St
Aluminum Oxide 500-999 Pounds

7 **Cessco** 4222 Ne Columbia Blvd
Refined Mineral Oil 500-999 Gallons

8 **Peterson Machinery Co** 4421 Ne Columbia Blvd
Isopropyl Alcohol 500-999 Gallons
Synthetic Isoparaffinic Hydrocarbon 500-999 Gallons
Heptane 1,000-4,999 Gallons

9 **A B Finishing Tech** 6724 Ne 46th Ave
Sodium Hydroxide 500-999 Pounds

10	Apollo Chemical & Equipment Co	6647 Ne 47th Ave
	2-Butoxyethanol	1,000-4,999 Gallons
	Hydrofluoric Acid	50-199 Gallons
	Potassium Hydroxide	500-999 Gallons
	Methanol	500-999 Gallons
	Potassium Hydroxide	500-999 Gallons
	2-Butoxyethanol	500-999 Gallons
	Sodium Chloride	1,000-4,999 Pounds
	2-Butoxyethanol	1,000-4,999 Pounds
	Sodium Hydroxide	500-999 Gallons
	Nonylphenol Ethoxylate	500-999 Gallons
	Sodium Carbonate	1,000-4,999 Pounds
	Sodium Hydroxide	1,000-4,999 Pounds
	Sulfuric Acid	200-499 Gallons
	Dodecylbenzene Sulfonic Acid	500-999 Gallons
	Hydrofluoric Acid	500-999 Gallons
	Phosphoric Acid	500-999 Gallons
	Sodium Hydroxide	500-999 Gallons
	Monoethanolamine	500-999 Gallons
	2-Butoxyethanol	500-999 Gallons
	Potassium Hydroxide	500-999 Gallons
	Isopropanol	1,000-4,999 Gallons
	Sodium Hydroxide	1,000-4,999 Gallons
11	Hertz Corp	4939 Ne Columbia Blvd
	Hydrocarbon Based Oils	500-999 Gallons
12	Block Graphics Inc	5822 Ne Skyport Way
	None Listed	500-999 Gallons
	None Listed On Msds	500-999 Gallons
13	General Glass Company Inc	6763 Ne 59th Pl Ste 7
	Proprietary	500-999 Gallons
14	Pilkington North America	5751 Ne Columbia Blvd
	Carbon Black	500-999 Gallons
15	Davey Tree Expert Co	5838 Ne Columbia
	None Listed On Msds	500-999 Pounds
	Urea	5,000-9,999 Pounds
	Metam-Sodium	1,000-4,999 Gallons
16	Will H Knox Co Inc	6034 Ne 60th Ave
	1,1,1-Trifluoroethane	500-999 Gallons
	Refined Mineral Oil	500-999 Gallons
	Pentafluoroethane	500-999 Gallons
	1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane	500-999 Gallons
17	Six States Distributors Inc	6011 Ne Columbia Blvd
	Diethyl Ether	500-999 Gallons
	Sodium Hydroxide	50-60% 500-999 Pounds

18	Northside Trucks & Equipment	622 Ne Columbia Blvd
	1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane	1,000-4,999 Gallons
19	Landmark Equipment	7625 Ne Killingsworth St
	Waste Oil	1,000-4,999 Gallons
20	Auto-Chlor System of Oregon	6212 Ne 78th Ct Ste A
	Potassium Hydroxide	1,000-4,999 Gallons
	None Listed On Msds	1,000-4,999 Gallons
	Sodium Hydroxide	1,000-4,999 Gallons
	None Listed On Msds	1,000-4,999 Gallons
	None Listed On Msds	500-999 Gallons
	N-Alkyl	500-999 Gallons
	Sodium Carbonate	1,000-4,999 Pounds
	Sodium Tripolyphosphate	1,000-4,999 Pounds
	None Listed On Msds	1,000-4,999 Gallons
	Sodium Hypochlorite	1,000-4,999 Gallons
	Sodium Dodecyl Benzene Sulfonate	500-999 Pounds
	Trisodium Phosphate	1,000-4,999 Pounds
	Potassium Hydroxide	1,000-4,999 Gallons
	None Listed On Msds	1,000-4,999 Gallons
	Sodium Hydroxide	1,000-4,999 Gallons
	Alkylbenzenesulfonic Acid	500-999 Gallons
	Sodium Laureth Sulfate	1,000-4,999 Gallons
	None Listed	1,000-4,999 Gallons
	Tetrasodium Ethylenediaminetetraacetate	500-999 Gallons
	2-Propenoic Acid, Homopolymer Sodium	500-999 Gallons
	Alcohol Ethoxy Sulfate	500-999 Gallons
	Sodium (C14-16) Olefin Sulfonate	500-999 Gallons
	Linear Alcohol Ethoxylate	1,000-4,999 Gallons
	Sodium Hydroxide	500-999 Gallons
	2-Butoxy Ethanol	1,000-4,999 Gallons
21	United Rentals Northwest Inc	5111 Ne 82nd Ave
	Mineral Oil	1,000-4,999 Gallons
22	Pacificorp	8111 Ne Columbia Blvd
	Sulfur Hexafluoride	1,000-4,999 Cubic Feet
23	Dannon Company The	5858 Ne 87th Ave
	Sodium Hydroxide	500-999 Gallons
24	Ventura Foods LLC	9000 Ne Marx Dr
	None	1,000-4,999 Pounds
	None	1,000-4,999 Pounds
	2,4-Hexadienoic Acid, Potassium Salt	1,000-4,999 Pounds
	Sodium Hydroxide	500-999 Gallons
	None	10,000-49,999 Pounds

Nonylphenol Ethoxylate	500-999 Gallons
Silicic Acid, Dipotassium Salt	500-999 Gallons
Sodium Benzoate	1,000-4,999 Pounds
Sodium Chloride	10,000-49,999 Pounds
None	5,000-9,999 Pounds
Sodium Hydroxide	500-999 Gallons
None	10,000-49,999 Gallons

25 **Xpedx**

Butyl Cellosolve	500-999 Gallons
Isopropyl Alcohol	500-999 Gallons
Didecyl Dimethyl Ammonium Chloride	500-999 Gallons

26 **Superior Tank Wash Inc** 5741 NE 92nd Dr
Portland

Styrene	500-999 Gallons
Sulfuric Acid	50-199 Gallons
Sodium Hydroxide	500-999 Gallons

27 **Oregon Hyundai Supply**

Tetrachloroethylene	500-999 Gallons
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28 **Target Corporation**

Various	500-999 Pounds
Various	500-999 Gallons
Various Solvents	500-999 Gallons

29 **Odot**

Residual Fuel Oil	1,000-4,999 Gallons
Magnesium Chloride	50,000-99,999 Gallons
Urea	1,000-4,999 Pounds

30 **Prograss Inc.**

Calcium Phosphate Monobasic	5,000-9,999 Pounds
Urea	50,000-99,999 Pounds
Calcium Carbonate	5,000-9,999 Pounds

31 **Osmose Utilities Services Inc.**

Methyl Isothiocyanate	200-499 Pounds
Tetrahydro-3,5-Dimethyl-2h-1,3,5	1,000-4,999 Pounds
Sodium Tetraborate Decahydrate	1,000-4,999 Pounds
Sodium Tetraborate Decahydrate	1,000-4,999 Pounds

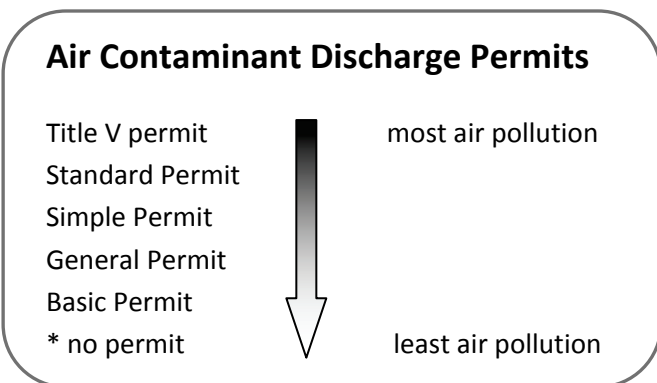
DEQ Air Contaminant Discharge Permits (ACDP) Reviews for Cully

Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) permits industrial air polluters using a Permit called an Air Contaminant Discharge Permit, or ACDP, many also has an ACDP Review. We have included excerpts from Cully industries with an ACDP and Reviews after this page focused on emissions and an explanations of industrial processes.

This Report depicts 18 industrial air polluters permitted by the DEQ. This map does not include gas stations that also require an ACDP. The DEQ has a threshold for reporting so that some companies that release chemicals into the air are not required to have an ACDP. ACDPs do not account for industry polluting on the land or in waterways.

To read the entire Permit and Review or to view an ACDP or Review for Multnomah and Washington County industries start at the website: portlandcleanair.org and use the map on the front page. Zoom in to your location. This map will show you the permits issued by the state DEQ;

The type of permit gives you a general idea of how much the industry pollutes:



* Note that some industries without a permit pollute more than some permitted industries.

When you click on any of the symbols on the map, a pop-up window appears from the left side of the screen, which gives you a link to their permit. Choose the "whole document pdf." The permits of the industries with a tear-drop symbol have a link to the entire ACDP and Review for that industry in full text. This is for Title V, Standard, and Simple Permits. The other companies on the map, which have a yellow numbered sign or a black circle denoting General or Basic Permits have not been scanned by PCA. We have included a link to the generic permit which contains the narrow emissions parameters these types of permit allow. These parameters may be enough to understand emissions from smaller polluters. However, if an industry is a concern for you, it may be best to request the full ACDP and Review from the DEQ. More ACDPs are added to the map as we get them.

If you request the full Permit and Review from the DEQ, you will be required to make one request per facility. Be aware that there are fees associated with each request. Some exemptions to the fees are available. For more information go to:

<http://www.deq.state.or.us/records/recordsRequestFAQ.htm>

You can pay higher fees and have the DEQ mail the Permit to Review to you. You can pay less by making an appointment to go in person to the DEQ. They will provide a physical copy of all the ACDPs and Reviews you are after in a reading room. The Reading room has electric outlets and desks so you can plug in your scanner. This is how Portland Clean Air got the scans of the Permits and Reviews for 110 industries on our website: we scanned 1600 pages at the DEQ which took two of us 24 hours to scan. To arrange an appointment: call DEQ at (503) 229-5696

Note on missing data

The following ACDP Review excerpts include all Cully industries with a DEQ ACDP except the following:

Fashion Dry Cleaner
Bob Thomas Auto Body
Horizon Air
Brooks Precast
Boden
Vanquish

These are all General ACDP Permits which are not industry specific. All industries in Oregon of a specific class, such as dry cleaners, rock crushers, asphalt plants, etc. share identical General Permits. Although not tailored to a specific industry, they contain similar information to other ACDP Permits regarding industrial processes and emissions. To read these ACDP files use the instruction on the previous page to find them on the portlandcleanair.org website.

Volunteers are still needed to complete:

1. ACDP excerpts for the six industries above
2. EPA NEI data for Portland Airport lead emissions
3. Portland Clean Air's data set on heavy metal use, an excerpt of the HSIS data set
4. EPA TRI data, the best source of data for Owens Brockway.

To volunteer on data compilation contact
greg@portlandcleanair.org

Cardinal Aluminum – Simple ACDP 26-2435-SI-01

6800 NE 50th Pl Portland OR 97218

Overview

The permittee manufactures fireplace equipment and accessories. Processes include metal machining, plating and/or coating, and cleaning. Fireplace logs are made from molded high-temperature concrete, then coated. The facility was built in 1969. No changes have been made to the facility since the last permit renewal.

Emissions

Proposed PSEL information:

Pollutant	Baseline Emission Rate (tons/yr)	Netting Basis		Plant Site Emission Limits (PSEL)		
		Previous (tons/ yr)	Proposed (tons/yr)	Previous PSEL (tons/yr)	Proposed PSEL (tons/yr)	PSEL Increase (tons/yr)
NO _x	0	0	0	39	39	0
CO	0	0	0	99	99	0
VOC	0	0	0	39	39	0

- a. The proposed PSELs for all pollutants are equal to the Generic PSEL in accordance with OAR 340-216-0064(4)(b) and the netting basis is zero in accordance with OAR 340-222-0040(2).
- b. The PSEL for single and combined HAP have been removed from the permit. See discussion in paragraph 12.
- c. Actual emissions in 2009 were 0.20 tons PM; 0.31 tons SO₂; 0.67 CO; 0.84 NO_x; and 4.44 tons VOC.
- d. PM and SO₂ are not included in the PSEL as they are well below one ton/ year.
- e. The PSEL is a federally enforceable limit on the potential to emit.

SIGNIFICANT EMISSION RATE ANALYSIS

For each pollutant, the proposed Plant Site Emission Limit is less than the Netting Basis plus the significant emission rate, thus no further air quality analysis is required.

Hazardous Air Pollutants

A major source is a facility that has the potential to emit 10 tons/ yr or more of any single HAP or 25 tons/ yr or more of combined HAPs. Emissions of TCE from the use of the vapor degreaser average 2.4 tons/ year, well below regulatory trigger levels. Emissions of nickel from the plating operations at the plant are estimated at less than 50 pounds/ year. HAPs

from parts coating, such as xylene and toluene are a subset of VOC which is limited by the cap on surface coating listed in Section 2 of the permit.

CBG Portland, LLC - Standard ACDP 26-9820-ST-01

6849 NE Columbia Blvd Portland OR 97218-3373

Columbia Biogas ended operations in 2015.

Oregon Air National Guard - Standard ACDP 26-3254-ST-01

6801 NE Cornfoot Road Date Received: 6/30/09 Portland, OR 972 18-2797

Overview

The Oregon Air National Guard base located at Portland International Airport supports two Squadrons: one fighter group and one refueling unit. Air contaminants from all activities at the base are included in this permit. The facility encompasses 245 acres and 73 buildings. The Guard took over the facility from the US Air Force in 1964. The Guard first applied for a permit prior to installing engine test cells at the site in 1990.

Emissions

Proposed PSEL information:

Pollutant	Baseline Emission Rate (tons/ yr)	Netting Basis		Plant Site Emission Limits (PSEL)		
		Previous (tons/ yr)	Proposed (tons/ yr)	Previous PSEL (tons/ yr)	Proposed PSEL (tons/ yr)	PSEL Increase (tons/ yr)
PM ₁₀	n/a	n/a	n/a	14	14	0
NO _x	n/a	n/a	n/a	39	39	0
SO ₂	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	39	39 ^d
CO	n/a	n/a	n/a	99	99	0
VOC	n/a	n/a	n/a	39	39	0

- a. The facility’s Baseline Emission Rate is Zero since it had no equipment subject to permitting prior to 1990.
- b. The proposed PSELS for all pollutants are equal to the Generic PSEL in accordance with OAR 340-216-0064(4)(b).
- c. Actual emissions reported for 2008 were 0.2 tons PM₁₀, 2.9 tons NO_x, 1.5 tons CO, and 0.2 tons VOC. Emission levels in any given year are connected to the type and age of aircraft serviced at the facility, including touch-up painting and the use of the engine test cell. The facility contact has confirmed that levels of all pollutants may

rise sharply in any given year, thus PM10, SO2, and VOC might not remain below one ton/year for the duration of the permit term.

- d. The SO2 PSEL is reestablished, at the generic level, because the facility's PTE for SO2 emissions are 6 tons/year under its current configuration and use of equipment. The last PSEL for SO2 was 0.7 tons/year.
- e. The remote reservoir degreasers allow access to solvent only when the lids are closed. Emissions from these point sources are calculated from a direct measurement of the solvent replaced each month.
- f. The emissions estimate used to set the PSEL include figures for three operational modes for an aircraft engine in the test cell, the use of spray booths, degreasers, and fueling points for aviation fuel and gasoline, as well as the use of small blasting booths. These figures are available with the application.
- g. The PSEL is a federally enforceable limit on the potential to emit.

Hazardous Air Pollutants

A major source is a facility that has the potential to emit 10 tons/yr or more of any single HAP or 25 tons/yr or more of combined HAPs. This facility is not a major source of hazardous air pollutants.

I MACC Corporation - Standard ACDP 26-3035

8435 NE Killingsworth Street Portland OR 97220

Overview

The permittee operates a new drum facility in Portland. The facility manufactures both "open-head" and "tight-head" drums. Drum manufacturing involves cutting and forming the cylindrical drum walls and ends and welding, assembling, and painting the drums. Open-head drums have completely removable lids, while tight-head drums have solid tops with bungs for removing product. The facility began operation before 1976.

Emissions

Proposed PSEL information:

Pollutant	Baseline Emission Rate (tons/yr)	Netting Basis		Plant Site Emission Limits (PSEL)		
		Previous (tons/ yr)	Proposed (tons/yr)	Previous PSEL (tons/yr)	Proposed PSEL (tons/yr)	PSEL Increase (tons/yr)
Single HAP	0	0	0	9	9	0
Combined HAP	0	0	0	24	24	0
VOC	64	61	61	61	61	0

- a) Baseline/Netting rates are not applicable to HAPs.
- b) Emissions of PM, SO₂, NO_x and CO from natural gas combustion in the drying ovens are each less than one ton per year. No PSEL has been established for these pollutants.
- c) The facility's Baseline rate was adjusted to reflect RACT limitations in 1992. Calculations are shown in paragraph 11 below.
- d) The VOC IPSEL is the same as the Netting Basis.
- e) The PSEL is a federally enforceable limit on the potential to emit.

Hazardous Air Pollutants

A major source is a facility that has the potential to emit 10 tons/year or more of any single HAP or 25 tons/year of combined HAPs. The potential to emit HAPs, single and combined, from this source is limited by the PSEL.

Hazardous Air Pollutant	Potential to Emit (tons/ year)
Toluene	11
Xylene	16
MEK	15
Glycol Ether	20
Other	8
Total	70

Owens-Brockway Glass Container Inc. - Title V ACDP 26-1876

9710 N.E. Glass Plant Road Portland, OR 97220

Overview

The Owens-Brockway Glass Plant #21 produces a variety of glass bottles and jars from the post-consumer recycled glass with other essential raw materials. The glass-manufacturing comprises of the following areas of operations: Raw material and cullet receiving and storage, materials blending and transport, glass melting furnaces, glass forming, final bottle treatment, and the maintenance and support systems such as boiler and storage tanks.

Emissions

Provided below is a summary of the baseline emissions rate, netting basis, plant site emission limits, and emissions capacity.

Pollutant	Baseline Emission Rate (tons/ yr)	Netting Basis		Plant Site Emission Limits (PSEL)			Capacity (tons/yr)
		Previous (tons/ yr)	Proposed (tons/ yr)	Previous PSEL (tons/ yr)	Proposed PSEL (tons/ yr)	PSEL Increase (tons/ yr)	
PM ₁₀	132	132	132	132	132	0	132
SO ₂	313	313	313	313	313	0	313
CO	17	17	17	99	99	0	36
NO _x	711	711	711	711	711	0	711
VOC	12	12	12	39	39	0	7
Pb	p.1	0.1	0.1	-	0.5	0.5	0.5

- a. Baseline Emission Rate is an estimate of actual pollutant emissions that occurred during the baseline period of 1978. Emissions Detail Sheets at the end of this review report provide the 1978 production data and emission factors used to estimate the baseline PSEL.
- b. Netting Baseline equals the baseline emission rate adjusted down with respect to any emission reductions required by rules or through voluntary measures, plus any emission increases approved through New Source Review. For Owens-Brockway, there have been no regulatory or (permanent) voluntary reductions of PSEL and there have been no PSEL increases approved through NSR. The Review Report/Permit No.: 26-1876 Application number: 021919 Page 12 of 15 generic-level PSEL is used for CO, VOC, and Pb for PTE for these pollutants are less than their respective SER. The netting basis for CO, VOC, and Pb remains the same as their baseline emissions rate.
- c. PSEL for PM₁₀, SO₂ and NO_x remain the same as the baseline emissions rate. All PM and PM₁₀ emitted at the Owens Brockway plant are considered PM₁₀.
- d. PSEL for CO, VOC, and Pb are set at their respective generic level in accordance with OAR 340-222-0040. The generic PSEL level for CO and VOC is equal to Significant Emission Rate (SER) for that pollutant minus 1 ton. The generic level for Pb equals its SER minus 0.1 ton at 0.5 tons/yr. The PSEL must be established for all regulated pollutants listed in Table 2 of OAR 340-200-0020 that are emitted above the de minimis levels defined in 340-200-0020. The de minimis level for Pb is only 0.1 tons/yr, and this permit renewal moves the lead emissions grouped under aggregate insignificant emissions in the previous permit to the PSEL section of the permit.
- e. The NO_x PSEL History: The Portland area has attained compliance with the federal Ozone standard and the Department has developed the Portland AQMA Ozone Maintenance Plan. In an effort to alleviate concerns that existing sources with unused

or excess PSEL would increase their emissions up to the permitted level, the Department instituted a PSEL donation program for NO_x and VOC. Owens-Brockway participated and signed into “Voluntary PSEL Reduction Agreement” on August 8, 1996. In the agreement, Owens -Brockway agreed to temporarily donate 132 tons per year of (unused) NO_x PSEL for a period of 4 years, or until October 1, 2000. In return for the NO_x PSEL reduction, the Department exempted Owens-Brockway from participating in Employee Commute Option (ECO) Program that is part of the Portland AQMA Ozone Maintenance Plan. The ECO program requirements will apply for the full duration of the Portland AQMA Ozone Maintenance plan. The NO_x PSEL has been reverted to the netting baseline level when the former Title V permit was issued on September 5, 2002, and it has not been changed since.

Hazardous Air Pollutants

The Owens-Brockway facility is a minor source of hazardous air pollutants (HAPs): The estimated PTE of all individual HAP is less than the 10 tons/yr individual HAP threshold limit, and aggregate HAPs emission total less than the 25 tons/yr aggregate threshold limit.

CAS Number	Chemical Name	Estimate (tons/ year)	CAS Number	Chemical Name	Estimate (tons/ year)
7440382	Arsenic	1.04 x 10 ⁻²	7439965	Manganese	1.74 x 10 ⁻³
71432	Benzene	4.63 x 10 ⁻³	7440020	Nickel	1.91 x 10 ⁻³
7440439	Cadmium	1.85 x 10 ⁻²	7782492	Selenium	0.34
50000	Formaldehyde	1.58 x 10 ⁻⁵	108883	Toluene	2.83 x 10 ⁻³
0	Hex Chromium	1.97 x 10 ⁻⁴	7439921	Lead	0.19
Total Aggregate:			Less than 1 ton/year		

Port of Portland - Standard ACDP 26-2914

PO Box 3529 Portland OR 97208

Overview

PDX is owned and operated by the Port of Portland. Sources of air pollutants at the facility include boilers, large and Small generators, liquid storage tanks, fuel dispensing, a paint booth, roadway/runway painting operations, shotblasting, paving, and sanding. The facility was built in 1958.

Emissions

Proposed PSEL information:

Pollutant	Baseline Emission Rate (tons/ yr)	Netting Basis		Plant Site Emission Limits (PSEL)		
		Previous (tons/ yr)	Proposed (tons/ yr)	Previous PSEL (tons/ yr)	Proposed PSEL (tons/ yr)	PSEL Increase (tons/ yr)
PM ₁₀	-	-	-	14	14	0
SO ₂	-	-	-	39	39	0
NO _x	7	7	7	46	46	0
CO	4	4	4	99	99	0
VOC	22	22	22	39	39	0
Each HAP	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	9	0
All HAPs	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	24	0

- a) The proposed PSELS for all pollutants except NO_x are equal to the Generic PSEL in accordance with OAR 340-216-0064(4)(b) and the netting basis is set forth in paragraph 14 below. Generic PSELS are federally enforceable limits on the potential to emit.
- b) The NO_x Baseline is derived from the combustion of 71 MMCF of natural gas through the boilers and operation of the Category 3 generator for 199,500 hp-hr, using current emission factors from AP-42.
- c) The proposed NO_x PSEL is the Baseline plus 39 tons.
- d) PM emissions from sanding, Sandblasting/shot-blasting, and unpaved roads are estimated, in total, at 0.2 tons/year. PM is not included in the PSEL. PM₁₀ emissions from those activities are also estimated at 0.2 tons/year. To simplify compliance demonstration, the aggregate emissions from these activities will be considered to be 0.5 tons PM₁₀/year. All PM emissions from fuel burning equipment is considered to be PM₁₀.
- e) Although the facility has some HAP emissions from painting materials, the detention basin for deicing fluids, and boiler exhaust, they are insignificant. The permittee has requested that HAP limits be set in the permit.
- f) Estimated emissions from the various point sources are shown on the attached spreadsheet. These numbers are estimates only and do not constitute a limit on any single operation.

Hazardous Air Pollutants

A major source is a facility that has the potential to emit 10 tons/year or more of any single HAP, or 25 tons/year or more of combined HAPs. This facility is not a major source of hazardous air pollutants. HAP emissions from sign and runway painting at the facility are negligible. A worst-case estimate of ethylene glycol from the deicing retention basin and

storage tank is 0.04 tons per year. HAP emissions from boilers and emergency generators are negligible and are limited by the amount of fuel that can be combusted under the NO_x PSEL. The permit contains limits on HAPs at the request of the permittee.

Porter W. Yett Company - General 26-0110-01

5949 NE Cully Blvd Portland OR 97218-3354

Overview

This General Permit is designed to regulate air contaminant emissions from rock crushers, concrete crushers and recycled asphalt product (RAP) crushers. The facilities assigned to this General Permit have no other air pollution sources which require regulation beyond that specified in this permit, or have other pollution sources that also qualify for General Permits. Facilities eligible for assignment to this permit have not experienced recurring or serious compliance problems.

Emissions

Facilities assigned to this General Permit are sources of PM and PM₁₀, as well as SO₂, CO, NO_x, and VOC emissions. Potential nuisances originating from this type of operation could include fugitive dust associated with the crushing process, material handling operations and vehicular traffic. The permit includes requirements to control fugitive dust emissions. The Department has assessed the level of emissions of all air pollutants from these facilities and determined that facilities complying with the operational limits and monitoring requirements of this permit have emission levels below the established levels of concern stated in Tables 2 and 3 of OAR 340-200-0020.

Hazardous Air Pollutants

Facilities assigned to this General Permit are subject to the general visible emissions standards, nuisance requirements (control of fugitive dust and odors), and fuel sulfur limits in OAR Chapter 340, Divisions 208 and 228. The permit contains requirements and limitations to ensure compliance with these standards. The particulate matter emission limits in OAR Chapter 340, Division 226 are not applicable to these facilities because the emissions are fugitives, which cannot be measured using standard test methods. Facilities assigned to this General Permit may be subject to 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart OOO. Oregon has not adopted the regulation for sources of this size, but the regulation may impose requirements on the source which are implemented by the US EPA.

Sapa, Inc. - Standard ACDP 26-3241-ST-01

5325 NE Skyport Way Portland OR 97218-1243

Overview

The permittee operates and extruded aluminum surface coating facility at 5325 NE Skyport Way, Portland OR. The facility was built in 1988. No changes have been made to the facility since the last permit renewal. Existing air contaminant sources at the facility consist of the following: one horizontal paint line, one vertical paint line, and one regenerative thermal oxidizer VOC emission control device. The facility utilizes a continuous temperature monitor to record the operating temperature of its regenerative thermal oxidizer.

Emissions

Pollutant	Baseline Emission Rate (tons/ yr)	Netting Basis		Plant Site Emission Limits (PSEL)		
		Previous (tons/ yr)	Proposed (tons/ yr)	Previous PSEL (tons/ yr)	Proposed PSEL (tons/ yr)	PSEL Increase (tons/ yr)
PM	0	0	0	NA ^(b)	NA ^(b)	NA ^(b)
PM ₁₀	0	0	0	NA ^(b)	NA ^(b)	NA ^(b)
SO ₂	0	0	0	NA ^(b)	NA ^(b)	NA ^(b)
NO _x	0	0	0	39	39	0
CO	0	0	0	99	99	0
VOC	0	0	0	39	39	0
Single HAP	0	0	0	9	9	0
Total HAPs	0	0	0	24	24	0

- The proposed PSELs for all pollutants are equal to the Generic PSEL in accordance with OAR 340-216-0064(4)(b) and the netting basis is zero in accordance with OAR 340-222-0040(2).
- Pollutant is either not emitted or is emitted at de minimis levels.
- The PSEL is a federally enforceable limit on the potential to emit.

Hazardous Air Pollutants

A major source is a facility that has the potential to emit more than 10 or more tons per year of any single HAP or 25 or more tons per year of combined HAPs. This source is not a major source of hazardous air pollutants.

Hazardous Air Pollutant	Potential to Emit (tons/ year)
Individual HAP (Toluene)	9
Total HAPs	24

Although the source has the capacity to emit above the Title V major source threshold, the permittee has elected not to obtain an Oregon Title V Operating Permit by requesting a PSEL that limits its emissions to be below the major source threshold levels. The PSEL is a federally enforceable limit on PTE.

QG Printing II Corp. - Standard ACDP 26-3110-ST-01

6031 NE 92nd Drive Portland OR 97220-1320

Overview

The permittee operates a commercial printing facility. The facility uses heatset presses to produce a wide range of web offset printed paper products for advertisers and publishers. VOC emissions are controlled by the use of thermal oxidizers. The facility was established in 1983.

Emissions

Pollutant	Baseline Emission Rate (tons/ yr)	Netting Basis		Plant Site Emission Limits (PSEL)		
		Previous (tons/ yr)	Proposed (tons/ yr)	Previous PSEL (tons/ yr)	Proposed PSEL (tons/ yr)	PSEL Increase (tons/ yr)
PM/ PM ₁₀	0	0	0	14	14	0
PM _{2.5}	0	0	0	NA	9	9
NO _x	0	0	0	39	39	0
CO	0	0	0	99	99	0
VOC	0	0	0	39	39	0
GHG (CO ₂ e)	NA	NA	NA	NA	74,000	74,000

- a) The proposed PSELS for all pollutants are equal to the Generic PSEL in accordance with OAR 340-216-0064(4)(b) and the netting basis is zero in accordance with OAR 340-222-0040(2).
- b) PM and PM₁₀ emissions are not differentiated in this permit. The respective PSEL is based on PM₁₀ which is the more restrictive of the two categories of PM; for compliance purposes, all PM is considered PM₁₀
- c) A PSEL for PM_{2.5} emissions was not included in the previous permit because it was not a regulated pollutant at the time of that permit action. The PSEL for PM_{2.5} emissions is set at the Generic PSEL.
- d) A PSEL for GHG emissions was not included in the previous permit because it was not a regulated pollutant at the time of that permit action. GHG emissions

from the combustion of natural gas are estimated to be above the de minimis level, therefore the PSEL for GHG emissions is set at the Generic PSEL.

- e) PM_{2.5} and GHG have always been components of the permittee's emissions. The incorporation of PSELS for these pollutants into this permit does not represent an emission rate increase.
- f) SO₂ emissions are consistently below the de minimis level of 1 ton per year and are not included in the PSEL.
- g) The proposed PSEL for criteria pollutants is the PSEL in the last permit.
- h) The PSEL is a federally enforceable limit on the potential to emit.

Hazardous Air Pollutants

A major source is a facility that has the potential to emit 10 tons/yr or more of any single HAP or 25 tons/yr or more of combined HAPs. This source is not a major source of hazardous air pollutants.

Silver Eagle Manufacturing Co. - Standard ACDP 26-3317-ST-01

5325 NE Skyport Way Portland OR 97218-1249

Overview

40 CFR 63, Subpart 6-X was promulgated in 2008 by EPA for sources whose primary process is metal fabrication. The preamble to the rule included a statement of applicability that identified nine metal fabrication categories comprised of 15 specific NAICS codes. Because the NAICS codes were not carried over and specifically listed in the rule itself, Oregon DEQ determined that the rule applied to a wider range of facilities than was intended by EPA. Ensuing discussions between EPA and DEQ resolved that the NESHAP applies only to those facilities whose NAICS code is specifically listed in the preamble to the rule. Silver Eagle's NAICS code is not listed in the preamble, thus 40 CFR 63, Subpart 60X does not apply to the facility. Since the facility is not subject to Subpart 6-X, it is therefore subject to Subpart 6H for Miscellaneous Surface Coating Operations (facilities subject to Subpart 6-X are specifically exempted from requirements of Subpart 6-H.) Pursuant to OAR 340-216-0084, the Department is initiating this permit modification to correct the permit to include the appropriate Area Source NESHAP applicable requirements of Subpart 6-H. Subpart 6-X associated conditions have been removed from the permit and Subpart 6-H applicable conditions have been added.

Emissions

not available

Hazardous Air Pollutants

not available

The Boeing Company - Standard ACDP 26-3291-ST-01

4635 NE Cornfoot Road Portland, OR 97218

Overview

The permittee operates an aircraft painting (or coating) facility. The facility consists of two hangars, each large enough to hold two wide-body airplanes. It was built in 1993. Until May 2007, one hangar has been used for aircraft coating, the other for maintenance activities. The new permittee now used both hangars for aircraft coating.

Emissions

Proposed PSEL information:

Pollutant	Baseline Emission Rate (tons/yr)	Netting Basis		Plant Site Emission Limits (PSEL)		
		Previous (tons/ yr)	Proposed (tons/yr)	Previous PSEL (tons/yr)	Proposed PSEL (tons/yr)	PSEL Increase (tons/yr)
CO	0	0	0	0	99	99
NO _x	0	0	0	0	39	39
VOC	0	0	0	39	39	0

- The proposed PSEL is equal to the Generic PSEL in accordance with OAR 340216-0064(4)(b) and the netting basis is zero in accordance with OAR 340-222
- The PSEL is based on 8,760 hours/yr operation. Actual emissions from the facility in calendar year 2006 were 27 tons VOC.
- CO and NO_x are added in the expectation that the additional natural gas-fired heater installed in Hangar 1 in May 2007 will increase emissions of these pollutants to above one ton per year. Actual emissions are expected to be well below the PSEL.
- The PSEL is a federally enforceable limit on the potential to emit.

Hazardous Air Pollutants

A major source is a facility that has the potential to emit (PTE) 10 tons/year or more of any single HAP or 25 tons/year or more of combined HAPs. This facility is not a major source of hazardous air pollutants.

The facility's PTE was previously calculated at 3 tons/yr for a single HAP and 8.3 tons/yr for combined HAPs from coating operations in Hangar 2. Based on this estimate, converting Hangar 1 to a second paint hangar (doubling the capacity), should result in a PTE for a single HAP at 6 tons/yr and combined HAPs at 16.5 tons/yr.