

MINIMAL
____AIR CONTAMINANT DISCHARGE PERMIT

LANE REGIONAL AIR POLLUTION AUTHORITY
1010 Main Street, Springfield, Oregon 97477
(541) 736-1056

This permit is being issued in accordance with provisions of Title 34,
Lane Regional Air Pollution Authority's Rules and Regulations, and based
on the land use compatibility findings included in the permit record.

Issued To:
SIUSLAW VALLEY CREMATORY
1675 First Street
Florence, Oregon 97439

Land Use Compatibility Statement:
From: City of Florence
Dated: September 21, 1999

Mailing Address:
P.O. Box 250
Florence, Oregon 97439

Fee Basis:
Incinerators, Crematorium
Table A, Part II, 44(d)

Permit Number: 200565
Permit Type: Minimal
SIC: 7261 Crematory Incinerator
Date Issued: August 8, 1999
Expiration Date: August 7, 2004

Permitted Sources:
Crematory Incinerator

Issued by Lane Regional Air Pollution Authority

Brian L. Jennison, Ph.D., Director

Date

DEFINITIONS

- Biological Waste includes blood and blood products, excretions, exudates, secretions, suctionings, and other body fluids that cannot be directly discarded into a municipal sewer system, and waste materials saturated with blood or body fluids, but does not include diapers soiled with urine or feces (see also "infectious waste").
- Dry Standard Cubic Foot means the amount of gas, free of uncombined water, that would occupy a volume of one (1) cubic foot at standard conditions. When applied to combustion flue gases from waste or refuse burning, "Standard Cubic Foot (SCF)" means adjustment of gas volume to that which would result at a concentration of 7% oxygen (dry basis).
- Existing Source means any air contaminant source in existence prior to March 13, 1990.
- Infectious Waste means waste which contains or may contain any disease-producing microorganism or material including, but not limited to, biological waste, cultures and stocks, pathological waste, and sharps (see individual definitions for these terms).
- Pathological Waste includes biopsy materials and all human tissues; anatomical parts that emanate from surgery, obstetrical procedures, autopsy and laboratory procedures; and animal carcasses exposed to pathogens in research and the bedding and other waste from such animals. Pathological wastes does not include teeth or formaldehyde or other preservative agents (see also "infectious waste").
- Primary Combustion Chamber means the discrete equipment, chamber or space in which drying of the waste, pyrolysis, and essentially the burning of the fixed carbon in the waste occurs.
- Secondary (or Final) Combustion Chamber means the discrete equipment, chamber, or space, excluding the stack, in which the products of pyrolysis are combusted in the presence of excess air such that essentially all carbon is burned to carbon dioxide.
- Standard Conditions means a gas temperature of 68°F and a gas pressure of 29.92 inches of mercury.

PERMITTED ACTIVITIES

1. Until this permit expires or is revoked, the permittee is herewith allowed to discharge exhaust gases containing contaminants only in accordance with the permit application and the requirements, limitations, and conditions contained in this permit. This specific listing of requirements, limitations, and conditions does not relieve the permittee from complying with all other rules of Lane Regional Air Pollution Authority (LRAPA).

EMISSION UNIT IDENTIFICATION

2. The emission unit regulated by this permit is a crematory incinerator used to incinerate solely human bodies and associated materials and other materials as allowed under Condition 8.

EMISSION LIMITATIONS

3. Particulate matter (PM) emissions from the crematory incinerator shall not exceed 0.08 grains per dry standard cubic foot of exhaust gases. [LRAPA 30-045(1)]
4. The permittee shall operate the crematory incinerator such that no visible emissions are present, except for a period aggregating no more than three (3) minutes in any one (1) 60-minute period, as measured by an applicable EPA Method. At no time shall visible emissions exceed an opacity of 10%. [LRAPA 30-045(2)]

DESIGN AND OPERATION

5. During the course of cremation, the temperature in the final combustion chamber shall be 1800° F, with a residence time of at least 0.5 seconds. At no time shall the temperature in the final chamber fall below 1400°F, while incinerating waste. [LRAPA 30-050(1)]
6. The permittee shall operate, calibrate, and maintain a device to measure the temperature in the final combustion chamber. The temperature measurement device shall be equipped with a recording device so that a permanent continuous record is produced. [LRAPA 055(1)]
7. The crematory incinerator shall be operated at all times under the direction of individuals who have received training necessary for proper operation. Copies of the training certificates of the operators shall be maintained on site at all times and available to LRAPA for review. [LRAPA 30-050(2)]
8. The crematory incinerators shall only be used for incineration of human bodies (together with associated coffins, caskets, combustible containers, wrappings, or clothing). No other material, including infectious waste as defined in LRAPA's rules, may be incinerated. Upon request, LRAPA may allow the cremation of human anatomical parts or fetal remains. [LRAPA 30-

050(3)]

MONITORING OF OPERATIONS AND EQUIPMENT INSPECTION

9. The permittee shall inspect emissions equipment and maintain monitoring records of operational parameters according to the following schedule:

Parameter	Minimum Recording Frequency
Maintenance of Crematory Incinerator	As Recommended by Manufacturer
Inspection of Crematory Incinerator Final Combustion Chamber	Monthly
Temperature in Final Combustion Chamber of Crematory Incinerator	Continuously During Operation
Excess Emissions	Upon Occurrence
Number of Cremations	Monthly

RECORD KEEPING AND REPORTING

10. Records associated with the monitoring and inspection required by this permit shall be retained for a period of five (5) years. Records compiled during the last twelve (12) months of operation shall be maintained on site and shall be submitted to LRAPA upon request. [LRAPA 30-055(2)]

ADDITIONAL CONDITIONS

11. In cases where the crematory incinerator operation causes odors which interfere with the use and enjoyment of property, LRAPA may require by permit the use of good practices and procedures to prevent or eliminate those odors.

12. The permittee shall maintain and operate all air contaminant generating processes and pollution control equipment at full efficiency and effectiveness, such that the emissions of air contaminants are kept at the lowest practicable levels at all times.
13. Emissions of PM which is larger than 250 microns in diameter and which may be deposited upon the real property of another person are prohibited.

NOTIFICATIONS

14. The permittee shall notify LRAPA before adding new, or modifying existing, equipment. LRAPA will determine whether a change to the permit is required. An application to modify the permit, if necessary, must include payment of the appropriate fees.
15. The permittee shall notify LRAPA of any change of mailing address, company name, or plant ownership. The permit will expire 60 days after a change in the legal entity owning/operating the facility unless application, with appropriate fees, is made to transfer the permit to the new entity.

ON-SITE INSPECTIONS

16. The permittee shall allow LRAPA's representatives access to the plant site and pertinent records at all reasonable times for the purposes of performing inspections, surveys, collection of samples, obtaining data, reviewing and copying air contaminant emissions discharge records, and conducting all necessary functions related to this permit.
17. The permittee shall have a copy of the permit available at the facility at all times.

MINIMAL SOURCE STATUS

18. LRAPA has determined that this source has minimal emissions, insignificant impact on air quality in the area, and creates no nuisance conditions of any kind. Should the operation of this crematory result in the creation of nuisance conditions or require additional effort for verification of compliance with permit terms, LRAPA may make a determination that the source no longer qualifies for minimal status and require the permittee to obtain a Regular Air Contaminant Discharge Permit. This would result in requirements for annual inspections and annual fees.

LEGAL DISCLAIMERS

19. The issuance of this permit does not convey any property rights in either real or personal property or any exclusive privileges, nor does it authorize any injury to private property or any invasion of personal rights, nor any infringement of federal, state, or local laws or regulations.
20. In addition to the specific requirements listed in this permit, the permittee shall comply with all other legal requirements enforceable by LRAPA.

FEE SCHEDULE

21. The permittee will be invoiced for the renewal fees (Filing Fee, Application Processing Fee, and Compliance Determination Fee) in the month prior to expiration of this permit.

ALL INQUIRIES REGARDING THIS PERMIT SHOULD BE DIRECTED TO:

Lane Regional Air Pollution Authority
1010 Main Street
Springfield, Oregon 97477
(541) 736-1056

JM/bp
2/28/00

GENERAL PERMIT CONDITIONS

General Conditions and Disclaimers

- G1. A copy of the permit application and this Air Contaminant Discharge Permit (ACDP) must be available on site for inspection upon request.
- G2. The permittee shall allow the Director or his/her authorized representatives access to the plant site and pertinent records at all reasonable times for the purpose of making inspections, surveys, collecting samples, obtaining data, reviewing and copying air contaminant discharge records and otherwise conducting necessary functions related to this permit in accordance with ORS 468.095. [LRAPA 13-020(1)(h)]
- G3. The issuance of this permit does not convey any property rights in either real or personal property, or any exclusive privileges, nor does it authorize any injury to private property or any invasion of personal rights, nor any infringement of federal, state, or local laws or regulations.

Performance Standards and Emission Limits

- G4. The permittee shall not cause or permit the emissions of any particulate matter which is greater than 250 microns in size if such particulate matter does or will deposit upon the real property of another person. [LRAPA 32-055]
- G5. The permittee shall not discharge from any source whatsoever such quantities of air contamination which cause injury, detriment, public nuisance or annoyance to any persons or to the public or which cause injury or damage to business or property; such determination to be made by the authority. [LRAPA 32-090(1)]
- G6. The permittee shall not cause or permit emission of water vapor if the water vapor causes or tends to cause detriment to the health, safety or welfare of any person or causes, or tends to cause damage to property or business. [LRAPA 32-090(2)]
- G7. The permittee shall not willfully cause or permit the installation or use of any device or use of any means which, without resulting in a reduction in the total amount of air contaminants emitted, conceals emissions of air contaminants which would otherwise violate LRAPA rules. [LRAPA 33-030(1)]
- G8. The permittee shall not cause or permit the installation or use of any device or use of any means designed to mask the emissions of an air contaminant which causes or tends to cause detriment to health, safety or welfare of any person. [LRAPA 33-030(2)]
- G9. The permittee shall not allow any materials to be handled, transported, or stored; or a building, its appurtenances or road(s) to be used, constructed, altered, repaired, or demolished; or any equipment to be operated, without taking reasonable precautions to prevent particulate

matter from being airborne. [LRAPA 48-015(2)]

G10. The permittee shall not cause or permit the emissions of odorous matter in such a manner as to cause a public nuisance. [LRAPA 50-020]

Excess Emissions: General Policy

G11. Emissions of air contaminants in excess of applicable standards or permit conditions are considered unauthorized and are subject to enforcement action, pursuant to LRAPA 36-010 and 36-030. These rules apply to any permittee operating a source which emits air contaminants in violation of any applicable air quality rule or permit condition resulting from the breakdown of air pollution control equipment or operating equipment, process upset, startup, shutdown, or scheduled maintenance. [LRAPA 32-001(1)]

Excess Emissions: Notification and Record-keeping

G12. The permittee must immediately (i.e., as soon as possible, but in no case more than one (1) hour after the beginning of the excess emissions period) notify LRAPA by telephone or in person of all cases of excess emissions due to upset or breakdown. [LRAPA 36-020(1)] Notification shall include:

- a) the source name;
- b) the nature of the emissions problem;
- c) the name of the person making the report;
- d) the name and telephone number of the contact person for further information;
- e) the date and time of the onset of the upset condition;
- f) whether or not the incident was planned;
- g) the equipment involved in the upset or breakdown;
- h) the estimated type and quantity of excess emissions;
- i) the estimated time of return to normal operations;
- j) the efforts made to minimize emissions; and
- k) a description of remedial actions to be taken.

Notification shall be made to the LRAPA office. The current LRAPA telephone number during regular business hours (8 a.m. - 5 p.m., M-F) is (541) 726-2514. During nonbusiness hours, weekends, or holidays, the permittee shall immediately notify LRAPA by calling the LRAPA Upset/Complaint Line. The current number is (541) 726-1930.

Follow-up reporting, if required by LRAPA, shall contain all information required by Condition G15.

G13. At each reporting period specified in this permit, or sooner if required by the Authority, the permittee shall submit a copy of the upset log

entries for the reporting period, as required by Condition G15. [LRAPA 36-025(4)]

G14. Any excess emissions which could endanger public health or safety shall immediately be reported to the Oregon Emergency Response System (OERS) at 1-800-452-0311.

G15. The permittee shall keep an upset log of all planned and unplanned excess emissions. [LRAPA 36-025(3) and 36-030(1)] The upset log shall include the following:

- a) the date and time each event was reported to the Authority;
- b) whether the process handling equipment and the air pollution control equipment were at all times maintained and operated in a manner consistent with good practice for minimizing emissions;
- c) whether repairs or corrections were made in an expeditious manner when the permittee knew or should have known that emission limits were being or were likely to be exceeded;
- d) whether the event was one in a recurring pattern of incidents which indicate inadequate design, operation, or maintenance; and
- e) the final resolution of the cause of the excess emissions.

Upset logs shall be kept by the permittee for two (2) calendar years. [LRAPA 36-025(4)]

Excess Emissions: Scheduled Maintenance

G16. Where it is anticipated that shutdown, by-pass, or operation at reduced efficiency of production equipment or air pollution control equipment for necessary scheduled maintenance may result in excess emissions, the permittee must obtain prior Authority approval of procedures that will be used to minimize excess emissions. Application for approval of procedures associated with the scheduled maintenance shall be submitted and received by the Authority in writing at least seventy-two (72) hours prior to the event. [LRAPA 36-015(1)] The application shall include the following:

- a) the reasons explaining the need for maintenance, including why it would be impractical to shut down the source operation during the period, and why the by-pass or reduced efficiency could not be avoided through better scheduling for maintenance or through better operation and maintenance practices;
- b) identification of the specific production or emission control equipment or system to be maintained;
- c) the nature of the air contaminants likely to be emitted during the maintenance period, and the estimated amount and duration of the excess emissions, including measures such as the use of overtime labor and contract services and equipment that will be taken to minimize the length of the maintenance period; and

- d) identification of specific procedures to be followed which will minimize excess emissions.
- G17. No scheduled maintenance which is likely to result in excess emissions shall occur during any period in which an Air Pollution Alert, Air Pollution Warning, or Air Pollution Emergency has been declared, or during an announced "Stage I Red" woodstove advisory period, in areas determined by the Authority as PM₁₀ Nonattainment Areas. [LRAPA 36-015(4)]
- G18. In cases where the Authority has not received notification of scheduled maintenance that is likely to cause excess emissions within the required seventy-two (72) hours prior to the event, or where such approval has not been waived pursuant to LRAPA 36-025(2), the permittee shall immediately notify the Authority by telephone of the situation, and shall be subject to the requirements of Conditions G12 and G13. [LRAPA 36-015(5)]

Air Pollution Emergencies

- G19. The permittee shall, upon declaration of an air pollution episode, take all actions specified in Tables 1, 2, and 3 of LRAPA's Title 51 and shall particularly put into effect the Authority-approved preplanned abatement strategy for such condition, if applicable. [LRAPA 51-015]

Notification of Construction/Modification

- G20. The permittee shall notify LRAPA in writing and obtain approval in accordance with LRAPA 34-035 before:
- a) constructing or installing any new source of air contaminant emissions, including air pollution control equipment; or
 - b) modifying or altering an existing source that may significantly affect the emissions of air contaminants, or
 - c) making any physical change which increases emissions; or
 - d) changing the method of operation, the process, or the fuel use, or increasing the normal hours of operation to levels above those contained in the permit application and reflected in this permit and which result in increased emissions.

Notification of Name Change

- G21. The permittee shall notify LRAPA in writing using an LRAPA "Annual Information Update Form" within 60 days after legal change of the registered name of the company with the Corporation Division of the State of Oregon.

Applicable administrative fees must be submitted with an application for the name change.

Permit Renewal

- G22. Application for renewal of this permit must be submitted not less than 60 days prior to the permit expiration date. A Filing Fee, an Application Processing Fee, and an Annual Compliance Determination Fee must be submitted with the application for the permit renewal. [LRAPA 34-035]
- G23. The procedure for issuance of a permit shall apply to renewal of a permit. If a completed application for a renewal of a permit is filed with the Authority in a timely manner, prior to the expiration date of the permit, the permit shall not be deemed to expire until final action has been taken on the renewal application to issue or deny a permit. [LRAPA 34-130(16)]

Termination Conditions

- G24. This permit shall be automatically terminated: [LRAPA 34-140(2)]
- a) within sixty (60) days after sale or exchange of the activity or facility which requires a permit;
 - b) upon change of nature of the activities, operations, emissions, or discharges from those of record in the last application;
 - c) within one (1) year after a plant closure lasting continuously for one (1) or more years;
 - d) upon issuance of a new, renewal, or modified permit for the same operation; or
 - e) upon written request of the permittee.
- G25. In the event that it becomes necessary to suspend or terminate this permit due to non-compliance with the terms of the permit, unapproved changes in operation, false information submitted in the application or any other cause, the Authority shall notify the permittee by registered or certified mail of its intent to suspend or revoke the permit. Such notification shall include the reasons for the suspension or revocation. The suspension or revocation shall become effective twenty (20) days from the date of mailing of such notices unless, within that time, the permittee requests a hearing. Such a request for hearing shall be made in writing and shall state the grounds for such a request. [LRAPA 34-140(3)]
- G26. Termination of this permit resulting from continuous plant closure shall subject the source to review as a new non-permitted source upon application to operate the facility. [LRAPA 34-140(4)]
- G27. If the Authority finds that there is a serious danger to the public health or safety or that irreparable damage to a resource will occur, it may suspend or terminate this permit, effective immediately. Notice of such suspension or termination must state the reasons for such action and advise that the permittee may request a hearing. Such a request for a hearing shall be made in writing within ninety (90) days of the date

of the suspension and shall state the grounds for the request. [LRAPA 34-140 (5)]

G28. Any hearing requested shall be conducted pursuant to the rules of the Authority. [LRAPA 34-140(6)]

DW/bp [revised 9/10/99]