ORDER OF APPROVAL

NOTICE OF CONSTRUCTION 22NOC1577

ISSUED to Forks Community Hospital on

APR 0 7 2023

This Order of Approval ("Order") is issued in accordance with Olympic Region Clean Air Agency ("ORCAA") Rule 6.1 and the Washington State Implementation Plan under 40 CFR part 52.2470(c), Table 6.

> Conditional approval to install and operate boilers located at 530 Bogachiel Way, in Forks ("Approved Location"), for operation solely as described in the associated Notice of Construction ("NOC") application 22NOC1577, is hereby GRANTED to Forks Community Hospital ("Applicant"), subject to the Conditions of Approval listed below.

This Order and the Conditions of Approval herein remain in effect for the life of the Approved Equipment as used at the Approved Location and shall be binding on Applicant, current owners and operators of the equipment, and Applicant's heirs, successors and assigns unless amended or superseded by a subsequent Order issued by ORCAA or unless the equipment is permanently shut down. The Applicant must notify any subsequent owner, operator, heirs, successor or assigns of this Order and the Conditions of Approval herein.

Conditions of Approval established in this Order shall be enforceable in addition to any applicable state, local and federal regulations, or standards in existence now or in the future. Compliance with the conditions of this Order do not relieve the Applicant or any owner or operator from compliance with ORCAA Regulations, chapter 70A.15 of the Revised Code of Washington, or any other emissions control requirements, nor from any penalties for failure to comply with the same. Applicant may appeal this Order to the Pollution Control Hearings Board ("PCHB") by filing a written appeal with the PCHB and serving a copy upon ORCAA within thirty (30) days of receipt of this Order.

This Order is GRANTED, for the Approved Location, subject to the following Conditions of Approval:

1. **Approved Equipment.** The boiler replacements as described in Notice of Construction application No. 22NOC1577, associated application addendums, and the associated Final Determination is approved for construction and operation subject to conditions in this Order of Approval.
   [Regulatory Basis: ORCAA 6.1(a); ORCAA 6.1.2(l); 40 CFR §52.2470(c), Table 6]

2. **Preapproval Required.** Prior approval by ORCAA may be required for the following as specified in ORCAA Rule 6.1:
   a. Construction, installation, or establishment of any stationary source;
   b. Modification to any existing stationary source;
   c. Replacement or substantial alteration of emission control technology installed on an existing stationary source; or,
   d. Deviations from the approved plans, drawings, data, and specifications of the stationary sources listed in Table 1.

Table 1: Stationary sources located Forks Community Hospital

Emission Unit	Specifications:
EU1	• Design Heat Rate: 4 MMBtu/hr • Fuel: Propane (primary) and Diesel (backup) • Serial #: F2075691A
EU2	• Design Heat Rate: 4 MMBtu/hr • Fuel: Propane (primary) and Diesel (backup) • Serial #: F2075696A

[Regulatory Basis: ORCAA 6.1(a); ORCAA 6.1.2(l); WAC 173-400-110(2); WAC 173-400-111(10)]

3. **Approved Fuel:** The boilers may combust natural gas or propane as the primary fuel. On-road diesel, biodiesel or a mixture of biodiesel and diesel may be combusted during periods of gas curtailment, gas supply interruptions, or periodic testing purposes not to exceed a combined total of 48 hours during any calendar year. All liquid fuels combusted in the boilers must contain no more than 15 ppm sulfur by weight unless prior approval is granted by ORCAA.
   [Regulatory Basis: ORCAA Rule 6.1.4(a)(2); WAC 173-400-113(2); 40 CFR § 63.11237; 40 CFR § 63.11194]

4. **Opacity Limit:** Visible emissions from the boilers must not exceed five percent opacity, six-minute rolling average, as determined in accordance with EPA 40 CFR Part 60 Appendix A, Method 9. This limit does not apply during periods of cold start-up. For compliance with this condition, cold start-up is defined as the period beginning when the boiler is started and ending when the boiler reaches normal operating temperature. This opacity limit is in addition to the state-wide general opacity standard of 20% required under WAC 173-400-040(1) and ORCAA Rule 8.2.
   [Regulatory Basis: ORCAA Rule 6.1.4(a)(2); WAC 173-400-113(2)]

5. **Boiler Operation and Maintenance:** Operation and maintenance procedures recommended by the boiler manufacturer for maintaining proper combustion must be followed for both boilers. A copy of the boilers' recommended operation and maintenance procedures must be kept on-site.

[Regulatory Basis: ORCAA Rule 6.1.4(a)(2); ORCAA Rule 4.3(g); 40 CFR part 52.2470(c), Table 6]

6. **Boiler Tune-ups:** Boiler combustion systems must be tuned-up every five years to meet the NO_x and CO emissions levels stated below, or the manufacturer's recommended or guaranteed operating emissions levels, whichever results in the least emissions of NO_x and CO.

Fuel	Tune-up Frequency	NO_x (ppm @ 3% O_2)	CO (ppm @ 3% O_2)
Propane or Natural Gas	Every 5 years	30	50

[Regulatory Basis: ORCAA Rule 6.1.4(a)(2); ORCAA Rule 8.8; WAC 173-400-113(2)]

7. **Boiler Tune-up Procedures:**
   a. Tune-up of a boiler must include measuring concentration of NO_x, CO and O_2 under normal operating load, making any needed adjustments to combustion systems, and re-measuring emissions levels to confirm that NO_x and CO emissions levels to confirm the prescribed emission levels in Condition #6 are met.
   b. A record of all measurements, adjustments, and maintenance actions must be retained.
   c. Emissions must be measured using an electrochemical cell combustion analyzer or another analyzer pre-approved by ORCAA.
   d. The analyzer(s) response to span (calibration) gas of a known concentration (reference) must be determined before and after testing. No more than 12 hours may elapse between span gas response checks. Test results are invalid if the analyzer zero or span drift exceeds 10% of the span value.
   e. The CO and NO_x span gas concentrations must be no less than 50% and no more than 200% of the target emission concentrations per Condition #6. A lower concentration span gas may be used if it is more representative of measured concentrations. Ambient air may be used to zero the CO and NO_x cells/analyzer(s) and span the oxygen cell/analyzer.
   f. Sampling and measurement must consist of at least five minutes of data collection. Data must not be collected until after the analyzer readings have stabilized.

   [Regulatory Basis: ORCAA 6.1.4(a)(2)]

8. **Required Records:** The owner or operator must maintain the records specified in (a) through (g) of this condition in a form suitable and readily available for expeditious review. Records must be kept for 5 years following the date of each recorded action and must be kept on-site or be accessible from a central location by computer or other means that provide access at the site for at least 2 years after the date of each recorded action. You may keep the records off site for the remaining 3 years:
   a. Record of each boiler tune-up including:
      i. Date of the tune-up.
      ii. Procedures followed for the tune-up.
      iii. If used, the manufacturer's specifications to which the boiler was tuned.

iv. The records required by Condition #7.

b. Records of the occurrence and duration of each malfunction of the boiler.

c. Make, model and serial # of boiler.

d. A copy of this Order of Approval (must be kept until superseded or the boilers are removed).

e. Diesel purchase and certification records confirming the heat and sulfur content of the fuel used. It is assumed all non-marine domestically refined fuels will have met the certification requirement before leaving the refinery.

f. Records of the total calendar year hours each boiler combusted liquid fuels, as required in Condition #3.

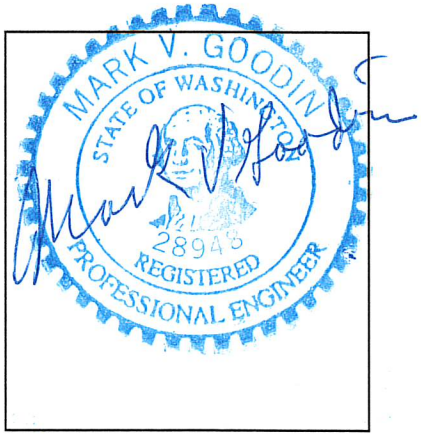
[Regulatory Basis: ORCAA Rule 8.11].

Lauren Whybrew 3/8/2023

PREPARED BY: Lauren Whybrew, Engineer II Date

Mark V Goodin 4/7/23

REVIEWED BY: Mark V. Goodin, PE Date



ORCAA
OLYMPIC REGION CLEAN AIR AGENCY

2940 Limited Lane NW
Olympia, WA 98502

1-800-422-5623 or
(360) 539-7610
Fax: (360) 491-6308

www.ORCAA.org

Executive Director
Jeffrey C. Johnston

NEW SOURCE
FINAL DETERMINATION to APPROVE:

Replacement of Diesel-Fired Boilers

Forks Community Hospital

22NOC1577

March 8th, 2023

Table of Contents

NOTICE OF CONSTRUCTION
FINAL DETERMINATION TO APPROVE

Olympic Region Clean Air Agency

Issued to:	**Forks Community Hospital**	**County:**	**9 (Clallam)**
Location:	**530 Bogachiel Way** **Forks, WA 98331**	**Source:** **RC:**	**922** **RC4**
Application #:	**22NOC1577**	**File:**	**192**
Prepared on:	**March 8th, 2023**		

1. Summary

Forks Community Hospital seeks after-the-fact approval from Olympic Region Clean Air Agency (ORCAA) for replacing their existing diesel-fired boilers at the medical facility located at 530 Bogachiel Way, Forks, Washington. Pursuant to the Washington Clean Air Act, new stationary sources of air pollution require review and approval in accordance with the local New Source Review (NSR) program administered by the air regulatory agency with jurisdiction. In this case, replacement of the existing boilers (even "in-kind" replacements) is considered an establishment of new stationary sources and triggers the requirements to undergo NSR. ORCAA staff reviewed Forks Community Hospital's NOC application and concluded it can be conditionally approved. Recommended conditions of approval are detailed in Section 16 of this Final Determination report.

2. Regulatory Background

Pursuant to the Washington Clean Air Act under chapter 70A.15 of the Revised Code of Washington, ORCAA's Rule 6.1 and the Washington State Implementation Plan under 40 CFR part 52.2470(c), Table 6[1] require New Source Review (NSR) for new stationary sources of air pollution (referred to as new sources) in ORCAA's jurisdiction. NSR is also required prior to installing, replacing, or substantially altering any air pollution control technology. NSR generally refers to the process of evaluating air quality impacts and the likelihood of compliance with applicable air regulations and standards. NSR and approval of an air permit by ORCAA is required prior to commencing construction or modification of any new source or prior to installing, replacing, or substantially altering air pollution control technology. The goal of NSR is to assure compliance with applicable air regulations and standards, including equipment performance standards and ambient air quality standards.

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[1] A State Implementation Plan (SIP) is a collection of regulations and documents used by a state, territory, or local air district to implement, maintain, and enforce the National Ambient Air Quality Standards, or NAAQS, and to fulfill other requirements of the federal Clean Air Act. The Clean Air Act requires the EPA to review and approve all SIPs. ORCAA's SIP was last approved by EPA in 1995.

NSR is initiated by a project proponent submitting an air permit application referred to as Notice of Construction (NOC) application[2], which provides ORCAA information on the proposed project of sufficient detail to characterize air impacts. NOC applications are posted on ORCAA's website and may undergo a public notice and comment period if requested by the public or if emissions increases trigger an automatic public notice. Approval of a NOC in an attainment or unclassifiable area[3] is contingent on verifying a proposed project meets the following criteria from ORCAA's Rule 6.1 and the Washington State Implementation Plan under 40 CFR part 52.2470(c), Table 6:

1. ***Performance Standards*** - The new stationary source will likely comply with applicable air-performance standards such as federal new source performance standards (NSPS), national emission standards for hazardous air pollutants (NESHAPs), or any performance standards adopted under chapter 70A.15 RCW;
2. ***BACT*** - The new stationary source will employ "Best Available Control Technology" (BACT) to control all air pollutants emitted;
3. ***RACT*** – Replaced or substantially altered air pollution control technology meets the standard of "Reasonably Available Control Technology" (RACT) as defined in ORCAA Rule 1.4;
4. ***Ambient Air Quality –*** Emissions from the new stationary source will not cause or contribute to a violation of any ambient air quality standard;
5. ***Federal Air Permitting Requirements*** - The new stationary source secures all applicable federal air permits that may apply; and,
6. ***Air Toxics*** - If there are increases in toxic air pollutant (TAP) emissions, the requirements of Washington's Controls for New Sources of Toxic Air Pollutants under Chapter 173-460 WAC are met.

Forks Community Hospital seeks after-the-fact approval from Olympic Region Clean Air Agency (ORCAA) for replacing their existing diesel-fired boilers at the medical facility located at 530 Bogachiel Way, Forks, Washington. Pursuant to the Washington Clean Air Act, new stationary sources of air pollution require review and approval in accordance with the local New Source Review (NSR) program administered by the air regulatory agency with jurisdiction. In this case, replacement of the existing boilers (even "in-kind" replacements) is considered an establishment of a new stationary source is triggers the requirements to undergo NSR.

3. Facility Background

[2] There are two categories of NOC applications: Notice of Construction (NOC) and Notice of Construction Revision (NOR). NOCs are required for new or modified sources, new control technology, replacing an existing stationary source or control technology, and substantially altering control technology. NORs are required when an owner or operator requests a revision to an existing air permit issued by ORCAA.

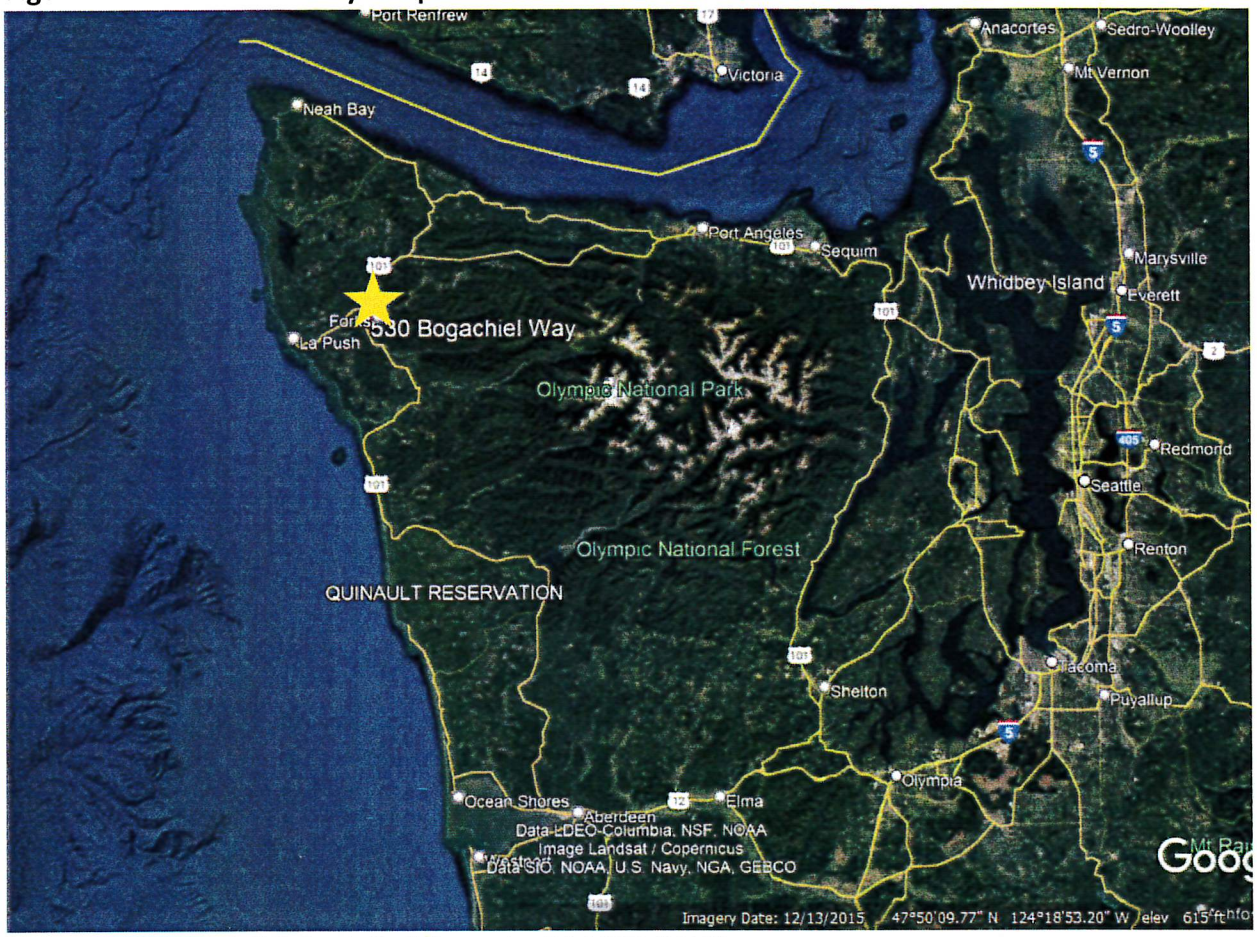
[3] Unclassified area or "attainment area" means an area that has not otherwise been designated by EPA as nonattainment with ambient air quality standards for a particular regulated pollutant. Attainment area means any geographic area in which levels of a given criteria air pollutant (e.g., ozone, carbon monoxide, PM10, PM2.5, and nitrogen dioxide) meet the health-based National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for that pollutant. An area may be an attainment area for one pollutant and a nonattainment area for others.

Forks Community Hospital is an existing registered minor source and has ORCAA records dating back to the 1980s relating to the boilers. Additionally, the hospital used to operate a medical waste incinerator onsite, but ORCAA records indicate that the incinerator was removed sometime between 1998 and 2001. More recent ORCAA inspection records indicate that the facility does not operate any ethylene oxide sterilizers, only steam units. This is the first NOC for Forks Community Hospital as the existing boilers that were removed were Grandfathered[4].

4. Facility Description

Forks Community hospital has provided medical care to the community since 1949. The boilers are used to heat the hospital, including domestic hot water and air inside the building.

Figure 1: Forks Community Hospital Location



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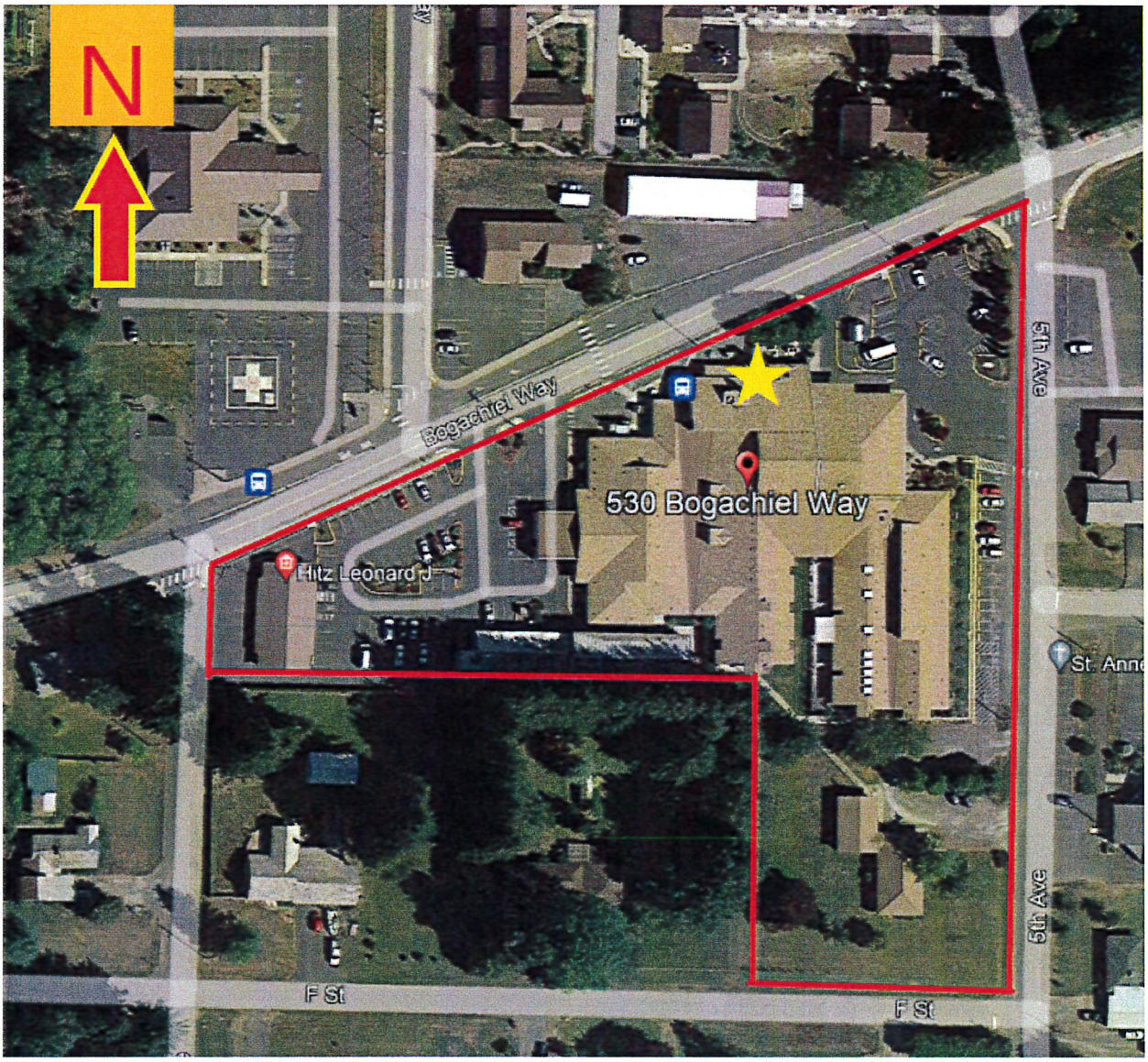
** Annotated by ORCAA

Figure 2: Forks Community Hospital Site Map with Approximate Stack Locations and Property Lines

[4]Stationary sources registered as "Grandfathered" were installed or constructed prior to the NSR effective date for their specific class of equipment and have not been modified since this date. Stationary sources that are "Grandfathered" are subject to general applicable requirements but are not subject to any requirements under a Notice of Construction (NOC) Approval Order.



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** Annotated by ORCAA

5. Project Description

Forks Community Hospital replaced their (2) existing 4 MMBtu/hr diesel-fired boilers with (2) new 4 MMBtu/hr propane fired boilers (diesel as backup).

Table 1: New Emission Units

Emission Unit	Description
EU1	• Design maximum heat rate: 4 MMBtu/hr • Primary Fuel: Propane • Backup Fuel: Diesel • Fulton Firetube Model VTG-4000DF • Serial #: F2075691A
EU2	• Design maximum heat rate: 4 MMBtu/hr • Primary Fuel: Propane • Backup Fuel: Diesel

	• Fulton Firetube Model VTG-4000DF • Serial #: F2075696A

6. Emissions Increases

ORCAA staff does not anticipate any emissions increases since the boiler replacements were "in-kind" and will be operated according to the same schedule/demand. The table below outlines the potential to emit (PTE) for the new boilers. However, the PTE listed below conservatively assumes that diesel is combusted as the primary fuel source; the applicant submitted an application addendum on February 6th, 2023, stating that "*propane is the primary fuel source, and #2 fuel oil is to be used only during maintenance testing and as the secondary fuel source.*" Since emissions PTE is not expected to increase by using propane instead of diesel as the primary fuel source, ORCAA staff did not re-evaluate PTE.

Table 2. Potential to Emit

Pollutant	Classification (Criteria[a]/HAP[b]/TAP[c])	Emission Rate (lb/hr)	Emission Rate (lb/day)	Emission Rate (lb/yr)
PM (Total Particulate)	Contains Criteria	0.19	4.53	1,651.89
PM_{10} (Total Particulate) (<= 10)	Criteria	0.06	1.48	540.62
$PM_{2.5}$ (Fine Particulate (<=2.5)	Criteria	0.05	1.14	415.47
Ground Level Ozone (O_3)	Criteria	*Not Evaluated for this Proposal*		
VOC[d] (Volatile Organic Compounds as VOC)	Criteria (Precursor to ozone)	0.01	0.27	100.11
SO_2 (Sulfur Dioxide)	Criteria	0.01	0.29	106.62
NO_X (Nitrogen Oxides)	Criteria	1.03	24.62	8,984.62
CO (Carbon Monoxide)	Criteria and TAP	0.29	6.86	2,502.86
Lead	Criteria, TAP and HAP	2.74E-04	6.58E-03	2.40
Hazardous Air Pollutants (total HAP)	HAP	0.06	1.44	524.73
1,2,3,4,6,7,8,9-Octachlorodibenzo-p-Dioxin (OCDD)	HAP and TAP	1.77E-10	4.25E-09	1.55E-06
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	HAP and TAP	1.35E-05	3.24E-04	1.18E-01
1,3-butadiene	HAP and TAP	8.46E-04	2.03E-02	7.41E+00
2-Chloronaphthalene	HAP	1.06E-06	2.55E-05	9.31E-03
2-Methylnaphthalene	HAP	1.03E-05	2.48E-04	9.06E-02
Acenaphthene	HAP	1.21E-06	2.89E-05	1.06E-02
Acenaphthylene	HAP	1.45E-08	3.47E-07	1.27E-04
Acetaldehyde	HAP and TAP	2.00E-02	4.81E-01	1.76E+02
Acrolein	HAP and TAP	2.00E-02	4.81E-01	1.76E+02
Anthracene	HAP	6.97E-08	1.67E-06	6.11E-04
Arsenic	HAP and TAP	3.20E-05	7.68E-04	2.80E-01
Benzene	HAP and TAP	1.22E-05	2.93E-04	1.07E-01
Benzo(a)anthracene[4]	HAP and TAP	2.29E-07	5.50E-06	2.01E-03
Benzo(a)pyrene[4]	HAP and TAP	7.66E-08	1.84E-06	6.71E-04
Benzo[e]pyrene[4]	HAP	8.69E-07	2.08E-05	7.61E-03
Benzo(b)fluoranthene[4]	HAP and TAP	8.46E-08	2.03E-06	7.41E-04
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene[4]	HAP	1.29E-07	3.10E-06	1.13E-03
Benzo(k)fluoranthene[4]	HAP and TAP	8.46E-08	2.03E-06	7.41E-04

Beryllium	HAP and TAP	2.40E-05	5.76E-04	2.10E-01
Cadmium	HAP and TAP	2.40E-05	5.76E-04	2.10E-01
Chlorobenzene	HAP and TAP	1.14E-05	2.74E-04	1.00E-01
Chrysene[4]	HAP and TAP	1.36E-07	3.26E-06	1.19E-03
Copper	TAP	2.06E-04	4.94E-03	1.80E+00
Dibenz[a,h]anthracene	HAP and TAP	9.54E-08	2.29E-06	8.36E-04
Ethylbenzene	HAP and TAP	3.63E-06	8.72E-05	3.18E-02
Fluoranthene	HAP	2.77E-07	6.64E-06	2.42E-03
Fluorene	HAP	2.55E-07	6.13E-06	2.24E-03
Formaldehyde	HAP and TAP	3.49E-03	8.37E-02	3.05E+01
n-Hexane	HAP and TAP	3.11E-03	7.46E-02	2.72E+01
Hexavalent Chromium	HAP and TAP	5.71E-06	1.37E-04	5.01E-02
Hydrogen Chloride	HAP and TAP	1.06E-02	2.55E-01	9.33E+01
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	HAP and TAP	1.22E-07	2.93E-06	1.07E-03
Manganese	HAP and TAP	8.00E-05	1.92E-03	7.01E-01
Mercury	HAP and TAP	1.31E-04	3.15E-03	1.15E+00
Naphthalene	HAP and TAP	6.46E-05	1.55E-03	5.66E-01
Nickel	HAP and TAP	1.31E-04	3.15E-03	1.15E+00
Perylene	HAP	1.66E-06	3.98E-05	1.45E-02
Phenanthrene	HAP	6.00E-07	1.44E-05	5.26E-03
Propylene	TAP	5.71E-04	1.37E-02	5.01E+00
Pyrene	HAP	2.43E-07	5.83E-06	2.13E-03
Selenium	HAP and TAP	5.60E-04	1.34E-02	4.91E+00
Toluene	HAP and TAP	3.54E-04	8.50E-03	3.10E+00
Xylenes	HAP and TAP	6.23E-06	1.49E-04	5.46E-02

[a] EPA has established national ambient air quality standards (NAAQS) for six of the most common air pollutants—carbon monoxide, lead, ground-level ozone, particulate matter, nitrogen dioxide, and sulfur dioxide—known as "criteria" air pollutants (or simply "criteria pollutants").

[b] HAP means Hazardous Air Pollutant. Hazardous Air Pollutants are those known to cause cancer and other serious health impacts and are regulated under the federal Clean Air Act.

[c] TAP means any toxic air pollutant regulated in Washington and listed in WAC 173-460-150.

[d] VOC is regulated as a Criteria Air Pollutant because it is a precursor to Ground Level Ozone (O_3)

7. Administrative Requirements for NOC Applications

NOC applications are subject to filing fees according to ORCAA Rule 3.3(b) and may incur additional NOC processing fees at an hourly rate according to ORCAA Rule 3.3(c). Applicable NOC filing fees for Forks Community Hospital's NOC application were paid prior to ORCAA commencing processing of the application. Additional NOC processing fees may apply and will be determined and assessed prior to issuing a Final Determination and the Approval Order (a.k.a.: Air Permit).

NOC applications are subject to a 15-day public notice and an opportunity to request a 30-day public comment period and opportunity for a public hearing. Public notice of Forks Community Hospital's NOC application was posted on ORCAA's website on October 14, 2022. The time period for filing comments on the application and requests for a public comment period expired on October 29, 2022. No comments on the NOC application or requests for a public comment

period or hearing were received during the NOC application noticing period. Based on this result, neither a public comment period nor public hearing were initiated.

8. SEPA Review

The State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA) under Chapter 197-11 WAC is intended to provide information to agencies, applicants, and the public to encourage the development of environmentally sound proposals. The goal of SEPA is to assure that significant impacts are mitigated.

The boiler replacements are exempt per WAC 197-11-800(3) since project involves only repair, remodeling, maintenance or minor alteration of existing structures, equipment or facilities and will involve no material expansions or changes in use.

9. Criteria for Approval

ORCAA's Rule 6.1 and the Washington State Implementation Plan under 40 CFR part 52.2470(c), Table 6, establish the following general criteria for approving new stationary sources and modifications to existing stationary sources of air pollution in ORCAA's region:

1. ***Performance Standards*** **-** Any new stationary source or modification will likely comply with applicable air-performance standards such as the federal new source performance standards (NSPS), national emission standards for hazardous air pollutants (NESHAPs), and any performance standards adopted under chapter 70.94 RCW (which is now chapter 70A.15 RCW);
2. ***BACT*** **-** The new or modified stationary source is controlled to a level that meets the standard of "Best Available Control Technology" (BACT);
3. ***Ambient Air Quality*** **–** Any increase in air emissions will not cause or contribute to violation of any ambient air quality standard;
4. ***Federal Air Permitting Requirements*** **–** All applicable federal air permits, if required, are secured;
5. ***Washington Air Toxics Regulations*** **-** If there are increases in toxic air pollutant (TAP) emissions, the requirements of Washington's Controls for New Sources of Toxic Air Pollutants under Chapter 173-460 WAC are met; and,
6. ***Public Outreach*** **–** Public notice and comment requirements in ORCAA's regulations and the Washington State Implementation Plan under 40 CFR part 52.2470(c), Table 6 are met.

The following sections provide more detail on each criterion.

10. Applicable Performance Standards (Summary)

ORCAA's Rule 6.1.4(a)(1) and the Washington State Implementation Plan under 40 CFR part 52.2470(c), Table 6, require a finding that any new or modified stationary source will likely comply with applicable state, federal and local performance standards for air emissions including emission standards adopted under chapter 70A.15 RCW, emissions standard of ORCAA, and federal emission standards including New Source Performance Standards (NSPS), National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP), and National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Source Categories (MACT standards). The

performance standards in Table 3 were determined applicable to the new boilers. The performance standards in Table 4 were determined relevant to the new boilers, but inapplicable. A comprehensive list of applicable performance standards that apply to all stationary sources of air pollution located at the facility, as well as general air regulations and standards that apply, are included in the Appendix.

Table 3: Applicable Performance Standards Specific to the Boilers

Title Citation	Brief Description (Consult rule/regulation for specific requirements)	discussion/determination
Registration ORCAA Regulation 4	Requires facilities that are minor sources of emissions to register annually with ORCAA and pay annual registration fees.	Forks Community Hospital will continue to be a minor source requiring registration.
Annual Registration Fees ORCAA Rule 3.1	Requires payment of annual registration fees to ORCAA based in part on air pollutants emitted during the previous year.	Forks Community Hospital is required to pay annual registration fees.
Interference or Obstruction ORCAA Rule 7.1	Prohibits willfully interfering with or obstructing the Control Officer or any Agency employee in performing any lawful duty.	Applies generally to all air pollution sources
False or Misleading Statements ORCAA Rule 7.2	Prohibits any person from willfully making a false or misleading statement to the Board or its representative as to any matter within the jurisdiction of the Board.	Applies generally to all air pollution sources
Unlawful Reproduction or Alteration of Documents ORCAA Rule 7.3	Prohibits reproducing or altering, or causing to be reproduced or altered, any order, registration certificate or other paper issued by the Agency if the purpose of such reproduction or alteration is to evade or violate any provision of these Regulations or any other law.	Applies generally to all air pollution sources
Display of Orders and Certificates ORCAA Rule 7.4	Any order or registration certificate required to be obtained by these Regulations shall be available on the premises designated on the order or certificate. In the event that the Agency requires order or registration certificate to be displayed, it shall be posted. No person shall mutilate, obstruct or remove any order or registration certificate unless authorized to do so by the Board or the Control Officer.	The Approval Order issued in conjunction with this NOC approval must be retained on site.
General Requirements WAC 173-400-040(1)(c) ORCAA Rule 8.3	All emissions units are required to use reasonably available control technology (RACT).	Applies generally to all air pollution sources.
Visible Emissions WAC 173-400-040(2) ORCAA Rule 8.2(a)	Prohibits emissions with opacity of greater than 20% for more than three (3) minutes in any one hour.	Applies generally to all air pollution sources
Particulate Matter (combustion units) WAC 173-400-050 ORCAA Rule 8.3(a)	Prohibits emissions from any combustion unit in excess of 0.1 grain/dscf. EPA test methods from 40 CFR Appendix A must be used if demonstration of compliance is required.	Applies generally to all stationary combustion units that exhaust to the atmosphere.
Particulate Matter (process units) WAC 173-400-060 ORCAA Rule 8.3(a)	No person shall cause or allow the emission of particulate material from any general process operation in excess of 0.23 grams per dry cubic	Applies to generally to all stationary process units that exhaust to the atmosphere. However, it does not apply to

Title Citation	Brief Description (Consult rule/regulation for specific requirements)	discussion/determination
	meter at standard conditions (0.1 grain/dscf) of exhaust gas.	the boilers (see Table of Inapplicable Performance Standards below)
Sulfur Dioxide WAC 173-400-040(7)	No person shall cause or allow the emission from any emissions unit in excess of one thousand ppm of sulfur dioxide on a dry basis, corrected to seven percent oxygen for combustion sources, and based on the average of any period of sixty consecutive minutes.	Applies generally to facilities that emit Sulfur Dioxide.
Control Equipment Maintenance and Repair ORCAA Rule 8.8	ORCAA Rule 8.8 requires that all air contaminant sources keep any process and/or air pollution control equipment in good operating condition and repair.	Applies generally to all air pollution control devices.
Fallout WAC 173-400-040(3) ORCAA Rule 8.3(e)	Prohibits particulate emissions from any source to be deposited, beyond the property under direct control of the owner or operator of the source, in sufficient quantity to interfere unreasonably with the use and enjoyment of the property upon which the material was deposited.	Applies generally to all air pollution sources.
Fugitive Emissions WAC 173-400-040(4)(a) ORCAA Rule 8.3(c)	The owner or operator of any emissions unit engaging in materials handling, construction, demolition or other operation which is a source of fugitive emission shall take reasonable precautions to prevent the release of air contaminants from the operation.	Applies generally to any activity that results in fugitive emissions.
Odor WAC 173-400-040(5) ORCAA Rule 8.5	ORCAA Rule 8.5 contains general requirements for controlling odors and a general prohibition of odors that unreasonably interfere with the use or enjoyment of a person's property.	Applies generally to all air pollution sources.
Emissions Detrimental to Persons or Property WAC 173-400-040(6) ORCAA Rule 7.6	Prohibits causing or allowing the emission of any air contaminant from any source if it is detrimental to the health, safety, or welfare of any person, or causes damage to property or business.	Applies generally to all air pollution sources
Concealment and Masking WAC 173-400-040(8) ORCAA Rule 7.5	Prohibits installation or use of any device or means to conceal or mask emissions of an air contaminant, which causes detriment to health, safety, or welfare of any person, or causes damage to property or business.	Applies generally to all air pollution sources
Fugitive Dust WAC 173-400-040(9)	The owner or operator of a source or activity that generates fugitive dust must take reasonable precautions to prevent that fugitive dust from becoming airborne and must maintain and operate the source to minimize emissions.	Applies to any activity that results in fugitive dust.
Excess Emissions Provisions WAC 173-400-107; WAC 173-400-108 ORCAA 8.7	Requires excess emissions be reported to the Authority as soon as possible and within 24 hours and establishes criteria qualifying excess emissions as unavoidable.	Applies generally to all air pollution sources
Record Keeping and Reporting. ORCAA Rule 8.11	Requires the following:	Required of all facilities registered with ORCAA.

Title Citation	Brief Description (Consult rule/regulation for specific requirements)	discussion/determination
	1. Maintenance of records on the nature and amounts of emissions and other related information as deemed necessary by ORCAA; 2. Reporting of emissions to ORCAA upon request.	

Table 4: Relevant Performance Standards Determined Inapplicable

Regulation Title Citation	Relevant Performance Standard Determined Inapplicable	Basis
Process Unit Emission Standards. WAC 173-400-060; ORCAA 8.3(a)	No person shall cause or allow the emission of particulate material from any general process operation in excess of 0.23 grams per dry cubic meter at standard conditions (0.1 grain/dscf) of exhaust gas.	Does not apply to the boilers because they are a source of combustion emissions and, therefore, not process units.
Standards of Performance for Small Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units *40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Dc*	Federal NSPS for small boilers under 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Dc (Subpart Dc) contains new source performance standards for steam generating units built after June 9, 1989 and having a maximum design heat input capacity of 29 megawatts (MW) (100 million British thermal units per hour (MMBtu/hr)) or less, but greater than or equal to 2.9 MW (10 MMBtu/hr).	Both boilers have a heat input rate less than 10 MMBtu/hr.
National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Major Sources: Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers and Process Heaters *40 CFR Part 63, Subpart DDDDD*	Establishes national emission limitations and work practice standards for hazardous air pollutants (HAP) emitted from industrial, commercial, and institutional boilers and process heaters located at major sources of HAP. This subpart also establishes requirements to demonstrate initial and continuous compliance with the emission limitations and work practice standards.	Forks Community Hospital is not a major source of HAP.
National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers Area Sources *40 CFR Part 63, Subpart JJJJJJ*	Covers boilers located at area source facilities that burn coal, oil, or biomass, but not boilers that burn only gaseous fuels or any solid waste. The rule establishes standards to address emissions of mercury, particulate matter (as a surrogate for non-mercury metals), and carbon monoxide (as a surrogate for organic air toxics). Work practice and management practice standards also include regular tune-ups.	Does not apply to the boilers since propane is the primary fuel, and diesel will only be used during maintenance testing and periods of gas curtailment or gas supply interruptions.

11. Best Available Control Technology (BACT)

ORCAA Rule 6.1.4(a)(2) and the Washington State Implementation Plan under 40 CFR part 52.2470(c), Table 6, require the finding that a new source or modification to an existing source of air pollution in an attainment or unclassifiable area will employ best available control technology for all pollutants (BACT) not previously emitted or whose emissions would increase as a result of the new source or modification.

New sources of air pollution and modifications to existing sources of air pollution are required to use BACT to control all pollutants not previously emitted, or those for which emissions would increase as a result of the new source or modification. BACT is defined in WAC 173-400-030 as, *"an emission limitation based on the maximum degree of reduction for each air pollutant subject to regulation under chapter 70A.15 RCW emitted from or which results from any new or modified stationary source, which the permitting authority, on a case-by-case basis, taking into account energy, environmental, and economic impacts and other costs, determines is achievable for such source or modification through application of production processes and available methods, systems, and techniques, including fuel cleaning, clean fuels, or treatment or innovative fuel combustion techniques for control of each pollutant."*

ORCAA staff's conclusion is that regular boiler tune-ups and maintaining good combustion practices by following the manufacturer's operational procedures is considered to meet BACT for this case and will be addressed in the Conditions of Approval.
Additionally, ORCAA staff requested the applicant to affirm that the stack is tall enough to prevent significant air impacts from building downwash. The following was provided in an application addendum received on February 6th, 2023:

> *"Per the project EOR (Hultz | BHU), "Since the flue termination locations meet or exceed the requirements of the 2018 International Mechanical Code, and 2018 NFPA standard 31, paragraph 6.6.6 we expect that under normal expected circumstances, the flue stack is high enough to prevent significant air impacts from building downwash."*

12. Ambient Impact Analysis (Criteria Pollutants)

ORCAA's Rule 6.1.4(a)(3) and the Washington State Implementation Plan under 40 CFR part 52.2470(c), Table 6, require emissions from any new stationary source or modification not delay the attainment date of an area not in attainment, nor cause or contribute to a violation of any Ambient Air Quality Standard (AAQS). ORCAA's current Dispersion Modeling Guidance (2009) recommends this approval criteria be demonstrated using dispersion modeling techniques when Potential to Emit (PTE) of any pollutant with an ambient standard is above ORCAA's adopted significant emission level for the pollutant. Any pollutant with a PTE below its significant emission level can be considered insignificant with respect to maintaining the AAQSs.

Except for NO_x, the PTE for pollutants from the boilers are below their respective significant emission levels and therefore are considered insignificant with respect to maintaining the AAQSs.

However, for NO_x, ORCAA staff completed an air quality impact analysis to demonstrate that NO_x emissions from the boilers will not cause or contribute to a violation of the NO_2 hourly and annual AAQSs. Details regarding the air dispersion model selection and setup can be found in the review record. Results of the analysis are shown below.

Table 5: Summary of AAQA Results

Pollutant	Averaging Period	Modeled Design Concentration (ppb)	Background Concentration (ppb)	Total Impact (ppb)	NAAQS (ppb)
NO_2[a]	1 year	3.3	0.71	4.0	53
	1 hour	28.8	5.2	34	100

[a]Tier I model approach used: No conversion (i.e., NO_x=NO_2)
[b]ORCAA conservatively used the maximum of the 5-year mean of the 1st highest daily 1-hour results instead of using maximum of the 3-year mean of the 8th highest modeled concentrations for each year modeled.

ORCAA Staff's conclusion is that the impact analysis provides sufficient demonstration that the boilers will not cause or contribute to a violation of any ambient air quality standard.

13. Ambient Impact Analysis (Toxic Air Pollutants)

Washington's regulation titled Controls for New Sources of Toxic Air Pollutants (Air Toxics Rule) under Chapter 173-460 of the Washington Administrative Code applies to new stationary sources of Toxic Air Pollutants (TAP), including modifications to existing emissions units that increase TAP. The purpose of the Air Toxics Rule is to, "... maintain such levels of air quality as will protect human health and safety." The TAPs covered under the Air Toxics Rule include carcinogens and non-carcinogens. TAP emissions increases for determining applicability are the increases attributable to the new or modified emissions unit - Decreases from existing emissions units are not allowed to be subtracted from project-attributable TAP increases when determining applicability. Also, the Air Toxics Rule provides that review of modifications are limited to the emission unit or units proposed to be modified and the TAPs whose emissions would increase as a result of the modification.

The Air Toxics Rule has two independent requirements for new sources and modifications that increase TAP emissions above de-minimis levels:

1) **tBACT:** The new or modified emission units must use Best Available Control Technology to control TAP emissions (WAC 173-460-040(3)(a)).
2) **Ambient Impact:** The NOC application must demonstrate that any increase in TAP from the new or modified emission units are sufficiently low to protect human health and safety from potential carcinogenic and/or other toxic effects (WAC 173-460-070).

tBACT

The tBACT requirement applies to any new or modified emission units that triggers the Air Toxics Rule (results in a TAP increase above de-minimis levels), regardless of facility-wide or "net" TAP emissions. The term tBACT means Best Available Control Technology, as that term is defined in WAC 173-400-030, but applied to control of TAP (see BACT definition in Section 11).

ORCAA staff's conclusion is that regular boiler tune-ups and maintaining good combustion practices by following the manufacturer's operational procedures is considered to meet tBACT for this case and will be addressed in the Conditions of Approval.

Ambient Impact Review

The Air Toxics Rule provides a multi-tiered, screening approach under WAC 173-460-080 to assess health impacts and demonstrate compliance with the ambient impact requirement under WAC 173-460-070, which is that TAP increases must be sufficiently low to protect human health and safety from potential carcinogenic and/or other toxic effects.

The "First Tier Review" (Tier 1 Review) is a two-step process. First, the emissions increase of each TAP is compared to its unique Small Quantity Emission Rate (SQER). SQERs are listed for each TAP under WAC 173-460-150. An SQER is the level of emissions of a TAP below which dispersion modeling is not required to demonstrate compliance with the ambient impact requirement. TAP emissions increases used in this first step must be based on the maximum potential to emit considering control or reduction in emissions achievable using the air pollution control technology or methods proposed to meet the tBACT requirement. Any TAP with an increase below its SQER can be presumed to be in compliance with the ambient impact requirement. If this is the outcome, further analysis is not required for that TAP. However, TAPs with emissions increases above their SQER must undergo the second step of the Tier 1 Review.

The second step of the Tier 1 Review requires evaluating TAP impacts against Acceptable Source Impact Levels (ASIL) and is referred to as an ASIL Analysis. An ASIL is the adopted health-based concentration for a TAP below which can be presumed as meeting the ambient impact requirement of WAC 173-460-070. ASILs are provided for each TAP under WAC 173-460-150. An ASIL analysis typically involves using an ambient air dispersion model to estimate ambient concentrations resulting from TAP emissions increases and considering air dispersion and local meteorological characteristics of the source. If the modeled impact of the increase in emissions of a TAP does not exceed its corresponding ASIL, the ambient impact requirement of WAC 173-460-070 may be considered met and the First Tier Review is completed for that TAP.

Emissions rates used to support an ASIL Analysis must be based on the maximum potential to emit considering control or reduction in emissions achievable using the air pollution control technology or methods proposed to meet the tBACT requirement. In addition, the Air Toxics Rule allows TAP reductions from existing emission units not subject to review to be subtracted or "netted out" from TAP increases, provided the reductions are included in the approval order as enforceable voluntary emission limits and meet all the requirements of WAC 173-460-071. These requirements include:

(1) The voluntary emissions reductions must be enforceable through a regulatory order issued by the air permitting agency.
(2) The approval order enforcing the voluntary emissions reductions must include monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements sufficient to ensure the reductions are maintained.
(3) The agency's preliminary determination to approve the voluntary emissions reductions are subject to a 30-day public notice and comment period and opportunity for a public hearing.

For pollutants with ambient concentrations found to be greater than their ASIL, a "Second Tier Review" (Tier 2 Review) by the Washington Department of Ecology (Ecology) is required. An application for a Tier 2 Review by Ecology is referred to a Tier 2 petition. Tier 2 petitions must include a Health Impacts Assessment (HRA) and estimated ambient TAP impacts based on refined air dispersion modeling. Ecology will not act on a Tier 2 petition unless a written

preliminary determination on the NOC application for the new or modified TAP source and a draft approval order have been completed by the local agency with jurisdiction. Ecology's review and approval of a Tier 2 petition is contingent on a finding that TAP impacts meet the ambient impact requirement of WAC 173-460-070 that increases in TAP emissions are sufficiently low to protect human health and safety from potential carcinogenic and/or other toxic effects. If Ecology recommends denial of a Tier 2 petition, the permitting authority may not approve the project. The applicant then has the option of submitting a petition for a "Third Tier Review" (Tier 3 Review) by Ecology and a request for a risk management decision.

Since the boilers are "in-kind" replacements with a similar operating schedule and load demand, ORCAA staff does not expect any incremental increases in TAPs due to this replacement. Additionally, since the primary fuel will be propane, emissions are expected to decrease.

14. Requirements for Major Stationary Sources and Major Modifications to Major Stationary Sources

Projects that are major stationary sources and major modifications to major stationary sources as defined in 40 CFR 52.21(b) may be subject to permitting requirements under WAC 173-400-700 through 173-400-860.

Forks Community Hospital is not a "Major Stationary Source" as defined in 40 CFR 52.21(b) and not subject to the permitting program required by WAC 173-400-700 through WAC 173-400-860. Therefore, these permitting requirements do not apply.

15. Title V Air Operating Permit (AOP) Implications

The State of Washington program pursuant to Title V of the federal Clean Air Act is governed under Chapter 173-401 WAC, the Washington Air Operating Permit Program. Chapter 173-401 WAC requires existing major stationary sources to operate in compliance with an approved Air Operating Permit (AOP). Major stationary sources are those stationary sources with a potential to emit which is greater than 100 tons per year of any criteria pollutant, greater than 10 tons per year of any hazardous air pollutants (HAP), or greater than 25 tons per year of any combination of HAP.

Forks Community Hospital is not a "Major Source" under the Title V program and is not subject to the requirement to operate under an AOP.

16. Conditions of Approval

The following conditions of approval were determined necessary for assuring compliance with applicable air regulations and standards and protecting air quality. Recommended conditions of approval will become effective once the Approval Order is issued:

1. **Approved Equipment.** The boiler replacements as described in Notice of Construction application No. 22NOC1577, associated application addendums, and the associated

Final Determination is approved for construction and operation subject to conditions in this Order of Approval.
[Regulatory Basis: ORCAA 6.1(a); ORCAA 6.1.2(l); 40 CFR §52.2470(c), Table 6]

2. **Preapproval Required.** Prior approval by ORCAA may be required for the following as specified in ORCAA Rule 6.1:
   a. Construction, installation, or establishment of any stationary source;
   b. Modification to any existing stationary source;
   c. Replacement or substantial alteration of emission control technology installed on an existing stationary source; or,
   d. Deviations from the approved plans, drawings, data, and specifications of the stationary sources listed in Table 1.

Table 1: Stationary sources located Forks Community Hospital

Emission Unit	Specifications:
EU1	• Design Heat Rate: 4 MMBtu/hr • Fuel: Propane (primary) and Diesel (backup) • Serial #: F2075691A
EU2	• Design Heat Rate: 4 MMBtu/hr • Fuel: Propane (primary) and Diesel (backup) • Serial #: F2075696A

[Regulatory Basis: ORCAA 6.1(a); ORCAA 6.1.2(l); WAC 173-400-110(2); WAC 173-400-111(10)]

3. **Approved Fuel:** The boilers may combust natural gas or propane as the primary fuel. On-road diesel, biodiesel or a mixture of biodiesel and diesel may be combusted during periods of gas curtailment, gas supply interruptions, or periodic testing purposes not to exceed a combined total of 48 hours during any calendar year. All liquid fuels combusted in the boilers must contain no more than 15 ppm sulfur by weight unless prior approval is granted by ORCAA.
[Regulatory Basis: ORCAA Rule 6.1.4(a)(2); WAC 173-400-113(2); 40 CFR § 63.11237; 40 CFR § 63.11194]

4. **Opacity Limit:** Visible emissions from the boilers must not exceed five percent opacity, six-minute rolling average, as determined in accordance with EPA 40 CFR Part 60 Appendix A, Method 9. This limit does not apply during periods of cold start-up. For compliance with this condition, cold start-up is defined as the period beginning when the boiler is started and ending when the boiler reaches normal operating temperature. This opacity limit is in addition to the state-wide general opacity standard of 20% required under WAC 173-400-040(1) and ORCAA Rule 8.2.
[Regulatory Basis: ORCAA Rule 6.1.4(a)(2); WAC 173-400-113(2)]

5. **Boiler Operation and Maintenance:** Operation and maintenance procedures recommended by the boiler manufacturer for maintaining proper combustion must be

followed for both boilers. A copy of the boilers' recommended operation and maintenance procedures must be kept on-site.
[Regulatory Basis: ORCAA Rule 6.1.4(a)(2); ORCAA Rule 4.3(g); 40 CFR part 52.2470(c), Table 6]

6. **Boiler Tune-ups:** Boiler combustion systems must be tuned-up every five years to meet the NO_x and CO emissions levels stated below, or the manufacturer's recommended or guaranteed operating emissions levels, whichever results in the least emissions of NO_x and CO.

Fuel	Tune-up Frequency	NO_x (ppm @ 3% O_2)	CO (ppm @ 3% O_2)
Propane or Natural Gas	Every 5 years	30	50

[Regulatory Basis: ORCAA Rule 6.1.4(a)(2); ORCAA Rule 8.8; WAC 173-400-113(2)]

7. **Boiler Tune-up Procedures:**
   a. Tune-up of a boiler must include measuring concentration of NO_x, CO and O_2 under normal operating load, making any needed adjustments to combustion systems, and re-measuring emissions levels to confirm that NO_x and CO emissions levels to confirm the prescribed emission levels in Condition #6 are met.
   b. A record of all measurements, adjustments, and maintenance actions must be retained.
   c. Emissions must be measured using an electrochemical cell combustion analyzer or another analyzer pre-approved by ORCAA.
   d. The analyzer(s) response to span (calibration) gas of a known concentration (reference) must be determined before and after testing. No more than 12 hours may elapse between span gas response checks. Test results are invalid if the analyzer zero or span drift exceeds 10% of the span value.
   e. The CO and NO_x span gas concentrations must be no less than 50% and no more than 200% of the target emission concentrations per Condition #6. A lower concentration span gas may be used if it is more representative of measured concentrations. Ambient air may be used to zero the CO and NO_x cells/analyzer(s) and span the oxygen cell/analyzer.
   f. Sampling and measurement must consist of at least five minutes of data collection. Data must not be collected until after the analyzer readings have stabilized.

   [Regulatory Basis: ORCAA 6.1.4(a)(2)]

8. **Required Records:** The owner or operator must maintain the records specified in (a) through (g) of this condition in a form suitable and readily available for expeditious review. Records must be kept for 5 years following the date of each recorded action and must be kept on-site or be accessible from a central location by computer or other means that provide access at the site for at least 2 years after the date of each recorded action. You may keep the records off site for the remaining 3 years:
   a. Record of each boiler tune-up including:
      i. Date of the tune-up.
      ii. Procedures followed for the tune-up.

iii. If used, the manufacturer's specifications to which the boiler was tuned.
iv. The records required by Condition #7.

b. Records of the occurrence and duration of each malfunction of the boiler.
c. Make, model and serial # of boiler.
d. A copy of this Order of Approval (must be kept until superseded or the boilers are removed).
e. Diesel purchase and certification records confirming the heat and sulfur content of the fuel used. It is assumed all non-marine domestically refined fuels will have met the certification requirement before leaving the refinery.
f. Records of the total calendar year hours each boiler combusted liquid fuels, as required in Condition #3.

[Regulatory Basis: ORCAA Rule 8.11].

17. Final Determination to Approve

This Final Determination documents ORCAA staff's determinations with respect to the applicable criteria of approval in ORCAA Rule 6.1 and the Washington State Implementation Plan under 40 CFR part 52.2470(c), Table 6. ORCAA staff recommends approval of Forks Community Hospital's boiler replacements, provided the conditions identified in Section 16 of this Final Determination are implemented through an enforceable Order of Approval (AKA: Air Permit). Emissions calculations, modeling summary and other data supporting this Final Determination are provided as attachments.

~ end of section ~

Lauren Whybrew 3/8/2023

PREPARED BY: Lauren Whybrew Date

Mark Goodin 4/7/23

REVIEWED BY: Mark Goodin, PE Date

Attachments

Applicable Performance Standards that apply to Forks Community Hospital

Title Citation	Brief Description (Consult rule/regulation for specific requirements)	Applies to
Registration ORCAA Regulation 4	Requires facilities that are minor sources of emissions to register annually with ORCAA and pay annual registration fees.	Forks Community Hospital will continue to be a minor source requiring registration.
Annual Registration Fees ORCAA Rule 3.1	Requires payment of annual registration fees to ORCAA based in part on air pollutants emitted during the previous year.	Forks Community Hospital is required to register and pay annual registration fees.
Initial Notification ORCAA Rule 4.3(a)&(b); 4.3(f)	Requires facilities subject to registration to register by submitting an initial notification with the information in ORCAA Rule 4.3(b) within 30 days from: 1) Commencement of operation of any new or recommissioned stationary source; 2) Change in ownership of existing registered stationary source. The notification must be signed by the owner or operator or by the agent appointed by the owner.	Forks Community Hospital will continue to be a minor source requiring registration; no initial notification needed.
Administrative Change Notification ORCAA Rule 4.3(e); 4.3(f)	Requires facilities to notify ORCAA of any changes to administrative information within 30 days from the change taking place including, but not limited to, contact names, address, phone numbers, and permanent shut down or decommissioning of a stationary source. The notification must be signed by the owner or operator or by the agent appointed by the owner.	Applies generally to all registered air pollution sources
Annual and/or Periodic Reports ORCAA Rule 4.3(c)&(d); 4.3(f)	Requires stationary sources to submit reports with information directly related to the registration program when requested by the Agency within 30 days of receipt of the request. The submittal must be signed by the owner or operator or by the agent appointed by the owner.	Applies generally to all registered air pollution sources
Interference or Obstruction ORCAA Rule 7.1	Prohibits willfully interfering with or obstructing the Executive Director or any Agency employee in performing any lawful duty.	Applies generally to all air pollution sources
False or Misleading Statements ORCAA Rule 7.2	Prohibits any person from willfully making a false or misleading statement to the Board or its representative as to any matter within the jurisdiction of the Board.	Applies generally to all air pollution sources
Unlawful Reproduction or Alteration of Documents ORCAA Rule 7.3	Prohibits reproducing or altering, or causing to be reproduced or altered, any order, registration certificate or other paper issued by the Agency if the purpose of such reproduction or alteration is to evade or violate any provision of these Regulations or any other law.	Applies generally to all air pollution sources
Display of Orders and Certificates ORCAA Rule 7.4	Any order or registration certificate required to be obtained by these Regulations shall be available on the premises designated on the order or certificate. In the event that the Agency requires	The Approval Order issued in conjunction with this NOC approval must be retained on site.

Attachments

Title Citation	Brief Description (Consult rule/regulation for specific requirements)	Applies to
	order or registration certificate to be displayed, it shall be posted. No person shall mutilate, obstruct, or remove any order or registration certificate unless authorized to do so by the Board or the Executive Director.	
General Requirements WAC 173-400-040(1)(c) ORCAA Rule 8.3	All emissions units are required to use reasonably available control technology (RACT).	Applies generally to all air pollution sources.
Visible Emissions WAC 173-400-040(2) ORCAA Rule 8.2(a)	Prohibits emissions with opacity of greater than 20% for more than three (3) minutes in any one hour.	Applies generally to all air pollution sources
Sulfur Dioxide WAC 173-400-040(7)	No person shall cause or allow the emission from any emissions unit in excess of one thousand ppm of sulfur dioxide on a dry basis, corrected to seven percent oxygen for combustion sources, and based on the average of any period of sixty consecutive minutes.	Applies generally to facilities that emit Sulfur Dioxide.
Control Equipment Maintenance and Repair ORCAA Rule 8.8	ORCAA Rule 8.8 requires that all air contaminant sources keep any process and/or air pollution control equipment in good operating condition and repair.	Applies generally to all air pollution control devices.
Fallout WAC 173-400-040(3) ORCAA Rule 8.3(e)	Prohibits particulate emissions from any source to be deposited, beyond the property under direct control of the owner or operator of the source, in sufficient quantity to interfere unreasonably with the use and enjoyment of the property upon which the material was deposited.	Applies generally to all air pollution sources.
Fugitive Emissions WAC 173-400-040(4)(a) ORCAA Rule 8.3(c)	The owner or operator of any emissions unit engaging in materials handling, construction, demolition, or other operation which is a source of fugitive emission shall take reasonable precautions to prevent the release of air contaminants from the operation.	Applies generally to any activity that results in fugitive emissions.
Odor WAC 173-400-040(5) ORCAA Rule 8.5	ORCAA Rule 8.5 contains general requirements for controlling odors and a general prohibition of odors that unreasonably interfere with the use or enjoyment of a person's property.	Applies generally to all air pollution sources.
Emissions Detrimental to Persons or Property WAC 173-400-040(6) ORCAA Rule 7.6	Prohibits causing or allowing the emission of any air contaminant from any source if it is detrimental to the health, safety, or welfare of any person, or causes damage to property or business.	Applies generally to all air pollution sources
Concealment and Masking WAC 173-400-040(8) ORCAA Rule 7.5	Prohibits installation or use of any device or means to conceal or mask emissions of an air contaminant, which causes detriment to health, safety, or welfare of any person, or causes damage to property or business.	Applies generally to all air pollution sources
Fugitive Dust WAC 173-400-040(9)	The owner or operator of a source or activity that generates fugitive dust must take reasonable precautions to prevent that fugitive dust from	Applies to any activity that results in fugitive dust.

Attachments

Title Citation	Brief Description (Consult rule/regulation for specific requirements)	Applies to
	becoming airborne and must maintain and operate the source to minimize emissions.	
Particulate Standards for Combustion Units ORCAA Rule 8.3(a) WAC 173-400-050(1)	Prohibits emissions from any combustion unit in excess of 0.1 grain/dscf. EPA test methods from 40 CFR Part 60 Appendix A shall be used should demonstration of compliance be required.	Applies generally to all stationary combustion units that exhaust to the atmosphere.
Excess Emissions Provisions WAC 173-400-107; WAC 173-400-108 ORCAA 8.7	Requires excess emissions be reported to the Agency as soon as possible and within 24 hours and establishes criteria qualifying excess emissions as unavoidable.	Applies generally to all air pollution sources
Record Keeping and Reporting. ORCAA Rule 8.11	Requires the following: 1. Maintenance of records on the nature and amounts of emissions and other related information as deemed necessary by ORCAA; 2. Reporting of emissions to ORCAA upon request.	Required of all facilities registered with ORCAA.

OLYMPIC REGION CLEAN AIR AGENCY

2940 Limited Lane NW - Olympia, Washington 98502 - 360-539-7610 – Fax 360-491-6308

FORM 1- NOTICE OF CONSTRUCTION

TO CONSTRUCT - INSTALL - ESTABLISH OR MODIFY AN AIR CONTAMINANT SOURCE

Form 1 Instructions:

1. Please complete all the fields below. **This NOC application is considered incomplete until signed.**
2. If the application contains any confidential business information, please complete a Request of Confidentiality of Records (www.orcaa.org/forms).
3. Duty to Correction Application: An applicant has the duty to supplement or correct an application. Any applicant who fails to submit any relevant facts or who has submitted incorrect information in a permit application must, upon becoming aware of such failure or incorrect submittal, promptly submit supplementary factors or corrected information.

Business Name: FORKS COMMUNITY HOSPITAL

Mailing Address: 530 BOGACHIEL WAY, FORKS, WA 98331

Physical Address of Project or New Source: SAME AS ABOVE

Billing Address: SAME AS ABOVE

For ORCAA use only

File No: 192
County No: 9
Source No: 922
Application No: 22NOC1577

Date Received:

Received
AUG 22 2022
ORCAA

Project or Equipment to be installed/established:

Replacement of Two old boilers with Two New boilers

Anticipated startup date: 9 / 30 / 2022 Is facility currently registered with ORCAA? Yes ☒ No ☐

This project must meet the requirements of the State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA) before ORCAA can issue final approval. Indicate the SEPA compliance option:

- ☐ SEPA was satisfied by _____ (government agency) on ___/___/___ (date) - Include a copy of the SEPA determination
- ☐ SEPA threshold determination by _____ (government agency) is pending - Include a copy of the environmental checklist
- ☐ ORCAA is the only government agency requiring a permit - Include ORCAA Environmental Checklist
- ☒ This project is exempt from SEPA per 197-11-800(3) (WAC citation).

Name of Owner of Business: FORKS COMMUNITY HOSPITAL

Title:

Email: Phone:

Authorized Representative for Application (if different than owner): CLINT Wood

Title: FACILITY DIRECTOR

Email: Clintw@forkshospital.org Phone: 360 327 8330

I hereby certify that the information contained in this application is, to the best of my knowledge, complete and correct.

Signature of Owner or Authorized Representative: (sign in Blue Ink)

Date: 8/18/2022

IMPORTANT: Do not send via email or other electronic means. ORCAA must receive Original, hardcopy, signed application and payment prior to processing application.

Agency Use Only

CONDITIONALLY APPROVED
FOR CONSTRUCTION ONLY
IN ACCORDANCE WITH
RCW 70A.15, WAC 173-400
ORCAA REGULATIONS
(SEE ATTACHED ADDENDUM FOR
CONDITIONS OF APPROVAL)

4/7/2023
DATE

ORCAA