

LANE REGIONAL AIR PROTECTION AGENCY

1010 Main Street, Springfield, Oregon 97477

(541) 736-1056

STANDARD
AIR CONTAMINANT DISCHARGE PERMIT (Standard-ACDP)

Issued in accordance with provisions of Title 37, Lane Regional Air Protection Agency's Rules and Regulations, and based on the land use compatibility findings included in the permit record.

Issued To:

Delta Sand and Gravel Co.
999 Division Avenue
Eugene, Oregon 97404

Mailing Address:

Same

Permit Number: 202119

Permit Type: Standard

SIC: 1442 - Stationary Rock Crushing

Date Renewed: [Insert date issued]

Expiration Date: [Insert expiration date]

Information Relied Upon:

Application Number: 62631

Dated: March 20, 2017

Land Use Compatibility Statement:

From: Lane County

Date: October 28, 1998

Fee Basis:

Title 37, Table 1, Part B.61:

Rock, Concrete or Asphalt Crushing both portable and stationary 25,000 or more tons/year crushed

Title 37, Table 1, Part C.3:

Source electing to maintain the netting basis

Permitted Sources:

Rock Crushing Operation Including:

6 Crushers and Ancillary Equipment

Stationary CI ICE

Aggregate Insignificant Activities - GDF

DRAFT

Issued

By: _____
Merlyn L. Hough, Director

Effective

Date: _____

Permitted Activities

1. Until this permit expires or is revoked, the permittee is herewith allowed to discharge air 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 Protection Agency (LRAPA).

Emission Unit Description

2. The emission units (EUs) regulated by this permit are the following:

Emission Unit (EU)	Pollution Controls
Six (6) Rock Crushers with Ancillary Equipment – 500 tons/hour max.	Water spray and trackout reduction measures
Stationary CI Engine – attached to Jaw Crusher	
Aggregate Insignificant Activities – Gasoline Dispensing Facility (GDF)	Submerged filling and work practices

General Emission Limits

3. The permittee must ensure that emissions of any air contaminant source, other than fugitive emission sources, do not equal or exceed 20 percent opacity for a period or periods aggregating more than three (3) minutes in any one (1) hour. [LRAPA 32-010(3)]
4. The permittee must ensure that particulate matter emissions from any air contaminant source installed, constructed, or modified on or after June 1, 1970 but prior to April 16, 2015, other than fuel burning equipment and fugitive emissions, do not exceed 0.14 grains per dry standard cubic foot (dscf). [LRAPA 32-015(2)(b)(B)]
5. The permittee must take reasonable precautions to prevent fugitive dust emissions from leaving the property of a source for a period or periods totaling more than 18 seconds in a six-minute period. Fugitive emissions must be measured by EPA Method 22 with the minimum observation time of at least six minutes. Reasonable precautions include, but are not limited to: [LRAPA 48-015]
 - a. Controlling vehicle speeds on unpaved roadways;
 - b. Treating vehicular traffic areas of the plant site under the control of the permittee;
 - c. Operating all contaminant generating processes so that fugitive type dust associated with the operation will be adequately controlled at all times;
 - d. Treating storage piles as necessary;
 - e. Prompt removal of “tracked-out” material from paved streets;
 - f. Storing collected materials from air pollution control equipment in a covered container or other method equally effective in preventing the material from becoming airborne during storage and transfer;

- g. Conditions outlined in an LRAPA-approved specific fugitive dust control program.
- 6. All plant process equipment and all air pollution control equipment must be operated and maintained at all times in a manner which minimize air contaminant discharges in accordance with LRAPA's highest and best requirements. [LRAPA 32-005]

Plant Site Emission Limits (PSELs)

- 7. Total emissions from all sources located at the plant must not exceed the 12-month rolling limits below. Calculation details are found in the attachment to the Review Report. [LRAPA 42-0035, and LRAPA 42-0041]

Annual Plant Site Emission Limits (PSELs)
(tons per year)

Source	PM	PM ₁₀	PM _{2.5}
Rock Crushing Operation	40	22	9

- 8. Any changes in operation that may increase the emissions above the PSELs must be approved by LRAPA. Failure to do so may result in enforcement actions being taken by LRAPA. [LRAPA 37-0020]

Operating & Maintenance Requirements (O&M)

- 9. Fugitive emissions from the crushing operation (including crushers, screens and conveyors) must be controlled at all times by use of water. [LRAPA 48-015]
- 10. The permittee must implement and follow an LRAPA-approved site-specific plan for the control of fugitive emissions in accordance with LRAPA Title 48. [LRAPA 48-015]

Stationary compression ignition (CI) internal combustion engine (ICE)

- 11. The permittee must have documentation stating that manufacturer of the stationary CI internal combustion engine (ICE) certifies their 2007 model year and later non-emergency stationary CI ICE with a maximum engine power less than or equal to 2,237 kilowatt (KW) (3,000 horsepower (HP)) and a displacement of less than 10 liters per cylinder to the certification emission standards for new nonroad CI engines in 40 CFR 89.112, 40 CFR 89.113, 40 CFR 1039.101, 40 CFR 1039.102, 40 CFR 1039.104, 40 CFR 1039.105, 40 CFR 1039.107, and 40 CFR 1039.115, as applicable, for all pollutants, for the same model year and maximum engine power. [40 CFR 60.4201(a)]
- 12. The permittee must meet the emissions standards for the 440 HP (328 KW) stationary CI internal combustion engine specified in 40 CFR 89.112(a) as stated below: [40 CFR 60.4204(b) and 40 CFR 89.112(a)]

Pollutant	Emission Limit (g/KW-hr)
PM	0.2
CO	3.5
NMHC + NO _x	4.0

13. The permittee of the stationary CI ICE must use diesel fuel that meets the requirements of 40 CFR 80.510(b) for nonroad diesel fuel: [40 CFR 60.4207(b) and 40 CFR 80.510(b)]
 - a. A maximum sulfur content of 15 ppm per gallon.
 - b. Cetane index or aromatic content, as follows:
 - i. A minimum cetane index of 40; or
 - ii. A maximum aromatic content of 35 volume percent.
14. The permittee must operate and maintain the stationary CI ICE to achieve the emission standards as required in §60.4204 and §60.4205 over the entire life of the engine. [40 CFR 60.4206]
15. The permittee of a stationary CI ICE must comply with the emission standards specified in 40 CFR 60.4204(b), the permittee must comply by purchasing an engine certified to the emission standards 40 CFR 60.4204(b) for the same model year and maximum engine power. The engine must be installed and configured according to the manufacturer's emission-related specifications, except as permitted in 40 CFR 60.4211(g). [40 CFR 60.4211(c)]
 - a. If the permittee does not install, configure, operate and maintain the stationary CI ICE and control device according to the manufacturer's emission-related written instructions, or the permittee changes emission-related settings in a way that is not permitted by the manufacturer, the permittee must demonstrate compliance as follows: [40 CFR 60.4211(g)]
 - i. The permittee of a stationary CI ICE greater than or equal to 100 HP and less than or equal to 500 HP, the permittee must keep a maintenance plan and records of conducted maintenance and must, to the extent practicable, maintain and operate the engine in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions. In addition, the permittee must conduct an initial performance test to demonstrate compliance with the applicable emission standards within 1 year of startup, or within 1 year after an engine and control device is no longer installed, configured, operated, and maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's emission-related written instructions, or within 1 year after the permittee changes emission-related settings in a way that is not permitted by the manufacturer. [40 CFR 60.4211(g)(2)]
16. The permittee must comply with the emission standards specified in Condition 12, by following the steps outlined below, except as permitted under Condition 15: [40 CFR 60.4211(a)]
 - a. Operate and maintain the stationary CI ICE and control device according to the manufacturer's emission-related written instructions;
 - b. Change only those emission-related settings that are permitted by the manufacturer; and
 - c. Meet the requirements of 40 CFR 1068.

Aggregate Insignificant Activities – Gasoline Dispensing Facility (GDF)

17. The permittee must comply with the work practice requirements in Condition 18 and the submerged fill requirements Section 44-230. [LRAPA 44-190(3)]
18. The permittee must take reasonable precautions to prevent gasoline vapor releases to the atmosphere. Reasonable precautions include, but are not limited to: [LRAPA 44-230(1)]
 - a. Minimize gasoline spills;

- b. Clean up spills as expeditiously as practicable;
- c. Cover all gasoline storage tank fill-pipes with a gasketed seal and all gasoline containers when not in use;
- d. Do not top off or overfill vehicle tanks;
- e. Post a sign at the GDF instructing a person filling up a motor vehicle to not top off vehicle tanks.

Monitoring Requirements

19. **Control Device Monitoring:** The permittee must monitor the operation and maintenance of the plant and associated air contaminant control devices as follows: [LRAPA 34-015, LRAPA 32-007]
- a. Each month the permittee must visually inspect the water spray control devices to ensure they are functioning properly. A record of these inspections will be included in the air contaminant control systems maintenance log in accordance with permit Condition 21.
20. **PSEL Monitoring:** Compliance with the PSEL is determined for each 12-consecutive calendar month period based on the following calculation for each pollutant: [LRAPA 42-0080]
- a. By the 15th working day of each month, the permittee must calculate and record 12-month rolling emission estimations using the following method for total PM, PM₁₀, and PM_{2.5}:

$$E = \sum_{i=1}^{12} \frac{P_i \cdot EF}{K}$$

- where:
- E = Pollutant emissions in tons per year;
 - Σ = Symbol representing “summation of”;
 - i = Month, beginning with the most recent, summing for 12 preceding, consecutive calendar months;
 - P = Process production in tons;
 - EF = Pollutant emission factor (see Condition 20.b);
 - K = Conversion factor of 2000 pounds/ton.

- b. The permittee must use the following emission factors to estimate emissions.

Pollutant	Emission Factor (lb/ton of rock crushed)
PM	0.04
PM ₁₀	0.02
PM _{2.5}	0.0012

Recordkeeping Requirements

21. A record of the following data must be maintained for a period of at least **five (5) years** at the

plant site and must be available for inspection by authorized representatives of LRAPA: [LRAPA 34-016(5)]

Parameter or Activity	Recording Frequency
Total crushed rock production (tons)	Monthly
Log of the fugitive dust control measures that are implemented	Daily
A description of inspections and maintenance to air contaminant control systems	Upon occurrence
Water spray inspection	Monthly
Gasoline storage tank throughput (gallons)	Monthly

SUBMITTALS

Annual Fee

22. In accordance with adopted regulations, the permittee will be invoiced by **October 1st** each year for the annual fees associated with the Standard Contaminant Discharge Permit (ACDP). Fees are due on **December 1st** of each year. [LRAPA 37-8020 Table 2].

Reporting Requirements

23. **By February 15th of each year**, an annual report to document compliance with the Plant Site Emission Limits must be submitted for the information as required per Condition 20, and the following conditions: [LRAPA 34-016]
- Operating parameters required to be recorded by permit Condition 21.
 - A summary of annual pollutant emissions determined each month in accordance with Condition 20.
 - Records of all planned and unplanned excess emissions events, as required per Condition G15.
 - Summary of complaints relating to air quality received by permittee during the year.
 - List of permanent changes made in plant processes, production levels, and pollution control equipment which will affect air contaminant emissions.
 - List of major maintenance performed on pollution control equipment.
24. The permittee must notify LRAPA within two (2) working days of receipt of any air-related public complaint. [LRAPA 34-015]

Delta Sand and Gravel Co.
Permit No. 202119
Expiration Date: [Insert expiration date]

ALL INQUIRIES REGARDING THIS PERMIT SHOULD BE DIRECTED TO:

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

Cnc/cmw
11/20/19

Abbreviations, Acronyms and Definitions

ACDP	Air Contaminant Discharge Permit
ADT	Air dry ton (contains 10% water)
BACT	Best Available Control Technology
BDT	Bone dry ton (all water removed), same as ODT
BER	Baseline Emission Rate
CAO	Cleaner Air Oregon
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CI	Compression Ignition
CO	Carbon Monoxide
CO _{2e}	Carbon dioxide equivalent
DEQ	Oregon Department of Environmental Quality
dscf	Dry standard cubic foot
EPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
EU	Emission Unit
ft ²	Square foot
GHG	Greenhouse gases
gr/dscf	Grains per dry standard cubic foot
HAP	Hazardous Air Pollutant as defined by LRAPA Title 44
I&M	Inspection and maintenance
ICE	Internal Combustion Engine
lb	Pound(s)
LRAPA	Lane Regional Air Protection Agency
MM	Million
MACT	Maximum Achievable Control Technology
MMBtu	Million British thermal units
N/A	Not applicable
NAICS	North American Industry Classification System
NESHAP	National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants
NMHC	Non-methane hydrocarbon
NO _x	Nitrogen oxides
NSPS	New Source Performance Standard
NSR	New Source Review
O ₂	Oxygen
OAR	Oregon Administrative Rules
ODT	Oven dried ton (all water removed), same as BDT
ORS	Oregon Revised Statutes
O&M	Operation and maintenance
PCD	Pollution control device
PM	Particulate matter
PM ₁₀	Particulate matter less than 10 microns in size
PM _{2.5}	Particulate matter less than 2.5 microns in size
ppm	Part per million
PSD	Prevention of Significant Deterioration
PSEL	Plant Site Emission Limit
PTE	Potential to Emit
scf	Standard cubic foot
SER	Significant Emission Rate
SIC	Standard Industrial Code
SIP	State Implementation Plan
SO ₂	Sulfur dioxide
TACT	Typically Achievable Control Technology
TBACT	Toxics Best Available Control Technology
Therm	Approximately equivalent to energy from burning 100 cubic feet of natural gas
VE	Visible emissions
VOC	Volatile organic compound
year	A period consisting of any 12- consecutive calendar months

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. [LRAPA 37-0020(3)]
- G2. The permittee must 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 must not cause or permit the deposition of any particulate matter which is larger than 250 microns in size at sufficient duration and quantity, as to create an observable deposition upon the real property of another person. [LRAPA 32-055]
- G5. The permittee must not discharge from any source whatsoever such quantities of air contamination which cause injury or damage to any persons, the public, business or property. Such determination to be made by LRAPA. [LRAPA 32-090(1)]
- G6. The permittee must 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 must 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 32-050(1)]
- G8. The permittee must 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 32-050(2)]
- G9. The permittee must 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(1)]
- G10. The permittee may not cause or allow air contaminants from any source subject to regulation by LRAPA to cause nuisance. [LRAPA 49-010(1)]

Excess Emissions: General Policy

- G11. Emissions of air contaminants in excess of applicable standards or permit conditions are 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, including but not limited to excess emissions resulting from the breakdown of air pollution control devices or operating equipment, process upset, startup, shutdown, or scheduled maintenance. Sources that do not emit air contaminants

in excess of any applicable rule or permit condition are not subject to the recordkeeping and reporting requirements in LRAPA Title 36. Emissions in excess of applicable standards are not excess emissions if the standard is in an NSPS or NESHAP and the NSPS or NESHAP exempts startups, shutdowns and malfunctions as defined in the applicable NSPS or NESHAP.
[LRAPA 36-001(1)]

Excess Emissions: Notification and Record-keeping

- G12. For all other excess emissions not addressed in LRAPA Sections 36-010, 36-015, or 36-040, the following requirements apply: [LRAPA 36-020(1)]
- a. The owner or operator, of a small source, as defined by LRAPA 36-005(7), need not notify LRAPA of excess emissions events immediately unless otherwise required by permit condition, written notice by LRAPA, or if the excess emission is of a nature that could endanger public health.
 - b. Notification must 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) 736-1056. During nonbusiness hours, weekends, or holidays, the permittee must immediately notify LRAPA by calling the LRAPA Upset/Complaint Line. The current number is (541) 726-1930.
 - c. Follow-up reporting, if required by LRAPA, must contain all information required by Condition G15.
- G13. At each annual reporting period specified in this permit, or sooner if required by LRAPA, the permittee must submit a copy of the upset log entries for the reporting period, as required by Condition G15. [LRAPA 36-025(4)(a)]
- G14. Any excess emissions which could endanger public health or safety must immediately be reported to the Oregon Emergency Response System (OERS) at 1-800-452-0311.
- G15. The permittee must keep an upset log of all planned and unplanned excess emissions. The upset log must include the following: [LRAPA 36-025(3) and 36-030(1)]
- a. date and time each event was reported to LRAPA;
 - 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. final resolution of the cause of the excess emissions.

Upset logs must be kept by the permittee for five (5) calendar years. [LRAPA 36-025(3)]

Excess Emissions: Scheduled Maintenance

- G16. If the permittee anticipates that scheduled maintenance of air contaminant sources or air pollution control devices may result in excess emissions, the permittee must obtain prior LRAPA authorization of procedures that will be used to minimize excess emissions. Application for approval of procedures associated with the scheduled maintenance must be submitted and received by LRAPA in writing at least seventy-two (72) hours prior to the event. The application

must include the following: [LRAPA 36-015(1)]

- a. reasons explaining the need for maintenance, including but not limited to: why the maintenance activity is necessary; why it would be impractical to shut down the source operation during the maintenance activity; if applicable, why air pollution control devices must be by-passed or operated at reduced efficiency during the maintenance activity; and why the excess emissions 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 device or system to be maintained;
 - c. identification of 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 at all times during the scheduled maintenance.
- G17. No scheduled maintenance associated with the approved procedures in Condition G16 that is likely to result in excess emissions may occur during any period in which an Air Pollution Alert, Air Pollution Warning, or Air Pollution Emergency has been declared, or during an announced yellow or red woodstove advisory period, in areas determined by LRAPA as PM_{2.5} or PM₁₀ nonattainment areas. [LRAPA 36-015(6)]
- G18. In cases where LRAPA 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 36-015(3), the permittee must immediately notify LRAPA by telephone of the situation, and must be subject to the requirements of Conditions G12 and G13. [LRAPA 36-015(7)]

Air Pollution Emergencies

- G19. The permittee must, upon declaration of an air pollution alert, air pollution warning, or air pollution emergency, take all emission reduction measures specified in Tables 1, 2, and 3 of LRAPA Title 51. Permittees responsible for a source of air contamination within a Priority I AQCR must, upon declaration of an episode condition affecting the locality of the air contamination source, take all appropriate actions specified in the applicable table and must take all appropriate actions specified in an LRAPA-approved preplanned abatement strategy for such condition which has been submitted and is on file with LRAPA. [LRAPA 51-015]

Notification of Construction/Modification

- G20. The permittee must notify LRAPA in writing using an LRAPA "Notice of Intent to Construct" form, or other permit application forms and obtain approval in accordance with LRAPA 34-010 and 34-034 through 34-038 before:
- a. constructing, installing or establishing a new stationary source that will cause an increase in regulated pollutant emissions
 - b. making any physical change or change in the operation of an existing stationary source that will cause an increase, on an hourly basis at full production, in any regulated pollutant emissions; or
 - c. constructing or modifying any pollution control equipment.

Notification of Name Change

G21. The permittee must notify LRAPA in writing, using an LRAPA Application for Administrative Amendment to ACDP form, within 60 days after legal change of the registered name of the company with the Corporation Division of the State of Oregon. [LRAPA 37-0030(4)]

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 120 days prior to the permit expiration date for Simple ACDPs, and 180 days prior to the permit expiration date for Standard ACDP. [LRAPA 37-0040(2)(b)]

G23. A source may not be operated after the expiration date of a permit, unless any of the following occur prior to the expiration date of the permit: [LRAPA 37-0082(1)(a)]

- a. A timely and complete application for renewal or for an LRAPA Title V Operating Permit has been submitted; or
- b. Another type of permit, ACDP or Title V, has been issued authorizing operation of the source.

G24. For a source operating under an ACDP or LRAPA Title V Operating Permit, a requirement established in an earlier ACDP remains in effect notwithstanding expiration of the ACDP, unless the provision expires by its terms or unless the provision is modified or terminated according to the procedures used to establish the requirement initially. [LRAPA 37-0082(1)(c)]

G25. Any permittee 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 such supplementary facts or corrected information. [LRAPA 37-0040(4)]

Termination Conditions

G26. This permit will be automatically terminated upon: [LRAPA 37-0082(2)]

- a. Issuance of a renewal or new ACDP for the same activity or operation;
- b. Written request of the permittee, if LRAPA determines that a permit is no longer required;
- c. Failure to submit a timely application for permit renewal. Termination is effective on the permit expiration date; or;
- d. Failure to pay annual fees within 90 days of invoice by LRAPA, unless prior arrangements for payment have been approved in writing by LRAPA.

G27. If LRAPA determines that a permittee is in noncompliance with the terms of the permit, submitted false information in the application or other required documentation, or is in violation of any applicable rule or statute, LRAPA may revoke the permit. LRAPA will provide notice of the intent to revoke the permit to the permittee under LRAPA Title 31. The notice will include the reasons why the permit will be revoked, and include an opportunity for the permittee to request a contested case hearing prior to the revocation. A written request for hearing must be received by LRAPA within 60 days from service of the notice on the permittee, and must state the grounds of the request. The hearing will be conducted as a contested case hearing under ORS 183.413 through 183.470 and LRAPA Title 14. The permit will continue in effect until the 60th day after service of the notice on the permittee, if the permittee does not timely request a hearing, or until a final order is issued if the permittee timely requests a hearing. [LRAPA 37-0082(4)(a)]

- G28. A permit automatically terminated under LRAPA 37-0082(2)(b) through (2)(d) may only be reinstated by the permittee by applying for a new permit. The permittee must also pay the applicable new source permit application fees in this title unless the owner or operator submits the renewal application within three months of the permit expiration date. [LRAPA 37-0082(3)]
- G29. If LRAPA finds there is a serious danger to the public health, safety or the environment caused by a permittee's activities, LRAPA may immediately revoke or refuse to renew the permit without prior notice or opportunity for a hearing. If no advance notice is provided, notification will be provided to the permittee as soon as possible as provided under LRAPA Title 31. The notification will set forth the specific reasons for the revocation or refusal to renew and will provide an opportunity for the permittee to request a contested case hearing for review of the revocation or refusal to renew. A permittee's written request for hearing must be received by LRAPA within 90 days of service of the notice on the permittee and must state the grounds for the request. The hearing will be conducted as a contested case hearing under ORS 183.413 through 183.470 and LRAPA Title 14. The revocation or refusal to renew becomes final without further action by LRAPA if a request for a hearing is not received within the 90 days. If a request for a hearing is timely received, the revocation or refusal to renew will remain in place until issuance of a final order. [LRAPA 37-0082(4)(b)]
- G30. Any hearing requested must be conducted pursuant to the rules of LRAPA. [LRAPA Title 14]

Asbestos

- G31. The permittee must comply with the asbestos abatement requirements in LRAPA Title 43 for all activities involving asbestos-containing materials, including, but not limit to, demolition, renovation, repair, construction, and maintenance. [LRAPA Title 43]

[Revised 1/12/2018]