

LANE REGIONAL AIR PROTECTION AGENCY

1010 Main Street, Springfield, Oregon 97477

(541) 736-1056

SIMPLE
AIR CONTAMINANT DISCHARGE PERMIT (Simple-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:

Willamette Valley Sandblasting
1250 Bertelsen Road
Eugene, Oregon 97402

Information Relied Upon:

Application Number: 62268
Dated: January 17, 2017

Land Use Compatibility Statement:

From: City of Eugene
Date: October 8, 2001

Mailing Address:

P.O. Box 21237
Eugene, Oregon 97402

Fee Basis:

Title 37, Table 1, B.74:
All other sources not listed herein that LRAPA determines an air quality concern exists

Permit Number: 208932

Permit Type: Simple "Low"

SIC: 1799 – Special trade contractor

Date Renewed: February 8, 2019

Expiration Date: February 8, 2024

Permitted Sources:

Sandblasting

Issued

By: _____


Merlyn L. Hough, Director

Effective

Date: _____

FEB - 8 2019

Permitted Activities

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

Emission Unit Description

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

EU ID	Emission Unit (EU)	Control Device
EU-1	Sandblasting - Enclosed	Enclosures and water spray
EU-2	Sandblasting - Open	Water spray

General Emission Limits

3. The permittee must ensure that emissions of any air contaminant source 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(2)]
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 minimize fugitive dust emissions by: [LRAPA 48-015]
 - a. Operating all contaminant generating processes so that fugitive type dust associated with the operation will be adequately controlled at all times;
 - b. 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;
 - c. Application of asphalt, approved road oil, water, or other suitable chemicals on unpaved roads, material stockpiles, and other surfaces which can create airborne dusts;
 - d. The prompt removal from paved streets of earth or other material which does or may become airborne;
 - e. Adequate containment and water use during sandblasting or other similar operations;
 - f. The permittee must not re-use dry abrasive blasting media unless contaminants (i.e., any material other than the base metal, such as paint residue) have been removed by filtration or screening, and the abrasive material conforms to its original size;
 - g. Whenever practicable, the permittee must switch from high particulate matter (PM)-emitting blast media (e.g., sand) to low PM-emitting blast media (e.g., crushed glass, specular hematite, steel shot, aluminum oxide).

6. The permittee must at all times maintain and operate all air contaminant generating processes and all contaminant control equipment at full efficiency and effectiveness such that the emissions of air contaminants are kept at the lowest practicable levels. [LRAPA 32-005]
7. The permittee must not allow the emissions of odorous or other fugitive emission so as to create nuisance conditions off the permittees property. Nuisance conditions will be verified by LRAPA personnel. The creation of nuisance conditions may result in a permit modification to require a compliance schedule to control the nuisance condition. [LRAPA 49-010, General Condition G10]

Plant Site Emission Limits (PSELS)

8. 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 42-0040]

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

Source	PM	PM ₁₀	PM _{2.5}
Sandblasting	24	14	9

Monitoring and Recordkeeping Requirements

9. 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)]

Activity	Parameter	Units	Recording Frequency
Sandblasting	Abrasive Media Usage by location (By EU-1 or EU-2)	Pounds	Monthly

10. For abrasive blasting of objects greater than 8 feet (2.4 meters) in any one dimension that is performed outdoors, **the permittee must perform visual determinations of fugitive emissions** at the fence line or property border nearest to the outdoor dry abrasive blasting operation while blasting occurs. [LRAPA 32-007]
 - a. The permittee must keep a record of all visual determinations of fugitive emissions along with any corrective action taken.
 - b. If visible fugitive emissions are detected, the permittee must perform corrective actions until the visible fugitive emissions are eliminated.

Special Conditions

11. **The permittee must notify LRAPA (541-736-1056 or lrapa@lrapa.org) no less than 24 hours in advance of performing any contract abrasive blasting at locations other than 1250 South Bertelsen Road.**

Advance notification requirements may be reduced to a 1 hour minimum for those blasting locations provided in a list including location, property owner, and address. The advance notification must be submitted 60 days after issuance of this permit and February 15th of each calendar year thereafter.

The 24 hour notification requirement may be waived if the permittee receives a request for sandblasting without 24 hours advance notice. In such cases, the permittee must notify LRAPA within 15 minutes of receipt of each request. [LRAPA 34-015]

SUBMITTALS

Annual Fee

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

Reporting Requirements

13. **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 Conditions 9 and G15. [LRAPA 35-0160]

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
02/08/2019

Abbreviations, Acronyms and Definitions

ACDP	Air Contaminant Discharge Permit
ASTM	American Society for Testing and Materials
AQMA	Air Quality Maintenance Area
BER	Baseline Emission Rate
CAO	Cleaner Air Oregon
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
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
FCAA	Federal Clean Air Act
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
lb	Pound(s)
LRAPA	Lane Regional Air Protection Agency
MACT	Maximum Achievable Control Technology
N/A	Not applicable
NAICS	North American Industry Classification System
NESHAP	National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants
NO _x	Nitrogen oxides
NSPS	New Source Performance Standard
NSR	New Source Review
O ₂	Oxygen
OAR	Oregon Administrative Rules
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
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]