

## BEFORE THE

## ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY BOARD

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IN RE: EAST ROCKHILL QUARRY, AIR QUALITY HEARING

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BEFORE: VIRGINIA CAIN, Chair

JAMES REBARCHAK, Member

HEARING: Thursday, September 20, 2018

6:05 p.m.

LOCATION: Penn Ridge High School

ORIGINAL

1228 North 5th Street

Perkasie, PA 18944

WITNESSES: Carol McCabe, Mark Freed, Sandi Hippauf, Emily Geib, Kim Gottshall, Ryan Gottshall, Daniel Soliday, Janine Gravelle, Josh Scheiderer, Michael Logan, Todd Hippauf, Jim Pascale, Luann Ausen, Bob Brasch, Frank Banhad, Christy Grega, Dave Bedillion, Leo Church, R. Kroenelber

Reporter: Jessica L. Ashman

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## PROCEEDINGS

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CHAIR: All right. Good evening,
everyone. My name is Virginia Cain. I am the
Southeast Pennsylvania Community Relations
Coordinator for the Pennsylvania Department of
Environmental Protection. In addition to that role,
I will also be your moderator and facilitator this
evening, as we make our way through a couple of

different segments of our meeting.

Thank you so much for coming and thank you for coming out to Penn Ridge. Thank you also to Penn Ridge High School for use of your facilities this evening. I would like to let everyone know, Penn Ridge has no affiliation with the Department or the project before us.

I would also like to begin with a few introductions. We are very fortunate to have Representative Statz with us this evening. Thank you so much for coming, sir. From the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection, as I said, I'm Virginia. Next to me is Jim Rebarchak. He is our Southeast Pennsylvania air quality program manager. We have in the back of the room Sachin Shankar, assistant regional director. At the door,

you met Janine Tulloch-Reid, who is from our

permitting section of our air quality program, and

Rose Wuenschel, who is our local government liaison.

For the sake of transparency, I do believe that we

have representatives from Pierson Rock Quarry here.

I'm sorry, Hanson Rock Quarry, Pierson Corporation

in the room this evening as well.

And seated next to me, we have our stenographer, Jess, who will help us transcribe this evening into a written transcript. The most important part about that is taking your oral comments and making them written comments so that we can review them as part of the official decision—making process.

So the purpose of this evening is to receive public comment on a draft air quality plan approval that the DEP has received and plans to issue to R.E. Pierson for a rock crusher at the quarry. This is not a mining hearing. And the time tonight has not been allotted to discuss the surface mining permit. I understand that many of the concerns and frustrations are about the underlying mining permit, about the quarry itself, and other issues related to perhaps traffic or noise. And we understand that those are the concerns. However, as

part of our regulatory process, we are here to receive comments on one part of the quarry, which is the rock crusher. There will be additional opportunities in the future to have additional meetings or hearings and receive comments on those other parts of the project.

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I'm going to turn it over to Jim
Rebarchak now. Again, he's the air quality program
manager. And he's going to give an overview of what
a crusher is, the application and review process,
and some specifics of this particular crusher that
we have reviewed.

MR. REBARCHAK: Thank you, Virginia.

As Virginia said, my name is Jim
Rebarchak. I am the air quality program manager.
And we are here tonight to talk about a crushing
plant that is proposed for the Hanson Quarry site on
Rockhill Road.

I'm not going to insult anybody's intelligence. A crushing plant is very simple.

It's just equipment to talk large rocks and make them smaller. You have in this crushing plant, several crushers, a primary crusher. There are conveyors and screens that move the rocks from one site, from one piece of equipment to the next, where

it gets screened, where the rocks end up getting smaller. Goes to another crusher, so on and so forth. So it's a very simple process. But we're talking about a stationary crushing plant.

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Some of you may already know that they had crushing plants at the facility and we did not have a public hearing. The reason why is because it was a general permit. The Department allows for general permits for certain categories and sources where there was a decision made that standardized conditions can be placed on that category of sources. And in the situation we have with R.E. Pierson, they first brought portable crushing The Department does allow for portable plants. crushing plants to be permitted under a general permit. That general permit was created years ago. And as long as the applicant agrees to meet all of the requirements in the standardized conditions that are in the general permit, the Department has 30 days to make a decision as to issue or deny it. So this plant is not a portable crushing plant. are no standardized conditions for a stationary plant, this is going to be bolted to a concrete pad. It's going to be stationary. It's not going to be moved around. A general permit for a portable

crusher can be moved around. It comes on to the site, can be moved off the site. And that's the difference between why we have a public hearing here today for this facility, for this plant, is because it's going to be stationary. And it cannot be covered under a general permit.

That being said, when we receive an application for plant approval for an operation like this, we're going to look at just what type of equipment that they are applying for, what type of control equipment they are planning to use, what are the regulations and the regulatory requirements for these sources, what are the emissions from this type of source. For a crushing plant, in this case, it's going to be operated by electrical lines that are being brought into the site. In other situations, you may have diesel generators, diesel engines running the site. So you're going to be looking at the types of emissions and what type of regulatory requirements would apply to those sources.

So in this case, we're looking primarily at particulate matter that's going to come from the crushing of the rocks at the different crushers, the job crusher, the secondary crushers, as well as the screaming conveyors, the drop-off

points, what have you.

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The plan approval process, again, what we're here for tonight, you may have seen the public notice or you heard about it through the media, that we published our intent to issue the plant approval. That means we've received the application. our review. We made the decision that they are meeting all of the requirements. And it's now our turn to listen to citizens. So we put it out for public comment. If we received enough concern, we can open up a public hearing, which is what we did here tonight. We knew there was concern in the community. Not all intent to issue result in a public hearing. So because of the concern from residents, we decided to hold a public hearing. And that now gives you the opportunity to provide us with comments as to what you would like to see in this plan approval. We've already placed, if you were able to get a copy of the proposed plan approval, you would have seen the sources that are proposed, the wet dust suppression system that they're proposing to use to minimize and eliminate any of the fugitive dust emissions that's going to come off of the unit. You would know that there are no engines associated with it. But this is just a

draft plan approval. And it's a plan approval that conditions can be added to, can be taken away from. It's a permit for them to construct the source.

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When and if a decision is made to grant the plan approval, it's going to give the company an opportunity to construct it. At that time, the Department would review and make site visits to ensure that they're meeting all of those requirements. If they go through that phase and they construct the unit, there's still an opportunity for us to add additional conditions into what will later become the operating permit. right now, we're only talking about issuing, our intent to issue and make a decision on the plan approval, which is the construction permit to allow them to construct the source. Later on, there's going to be an opportunity for the Department, based upon our inspections and site visits, to determine if additional conditions need to be placed into the operating permit, which would be issued at a later date. And allow them to then operate that crusher under the conditions that would be placed in the operating permit.

So I believe that's about it.

CHAIR: Okay. So that was Jim's

overview of what is a crusher, what is the application and the review process, and then some specifics about the crusher, the specific crusher before us. It is - well, that went pretty fast. It's only 6:17. We do need to leave plenty of time for the comments because that is the point of this evening. But it was important to us to not show up, and just take comments, and not have an opportunity to address what we know are the many questions that you have.

Before we go into the question and answer portion, I do want to say we'll take questions for a little bit. Then we'll take a brief intermission. During that intermission, if you are not already signed up to provide comments or you are signed up, and either way have changed your mind, that will be your last opportunity to get on the list to provide comments.

When we come back from the intermission, I will - I have a few things that I have to say for the record. And then I will begin calling you in the order that you signed up. You'll come down to either microphone here. If you want to come down for question and answer, or if you think we'll be able to hear you from the back, that's fine

for the questions and answers.

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But during the formal hearing, you will need to make your way to the microphone, state your name, address. And you'll have three minutes to provide a comment to the record. As Jim said, those comments are very narrowly focused tonight on the crushing draft plan approval before us. What you like about it, what you don't like about it, what you would like to see added, what you would like to see taken out of it. Comments that will help the Department make a final decision either to issue it, to not issue it. If it is issued, the specifics of what would be included in that. go until everyone that has signed up has had their time to give their comment, and then we'll adjourn for this evening. You do have until September 30th to provide any additional comments. So it's very important to understand that whether you speak here at the microphone this evening during the hearing portion, if you've already submitted comments or you submit them in writing for the next ten days, all of those comments get pushed together and are reviewed collectively. So there is no difference in our mind whether you've spoken your testimony or deliver it in writing. All of them will be used to make a

final decision. And then they will be responded to in a comment response document to let you know thank you for your comment. We found this comment to be relevant and here's why. We've changed this part of the plan approval based on the comment. Or we reviewed it and it didn't quite work, or it wasn't relevant. Those are some of the responses that you can expect to see.

So with that, the last thing I'll say before we get into the question and answer, I know that there are a lot of frustrations. No one's going to pretend that there aren't. I would just ask that we try to keep the comments and the questions focused on the crushing plant, because that is the point of the hearing.

There are some topics that we just simply won't be able to address, either because they are outside of the air quality program, or there are topics we understand that are the subject of different litigation discussions. While the department is not involved in that litigation, we won't be able to address those topics as we understand them. So we will do our best, that being said, with those guidelines, we will do our best to answer any of the other questions that you have.

So with that, I will open the floor to questions that you might have about the air quality draft plan approval and the rock crusher. I do not believe that there's no question.

MS. GRAVELLE: I have a question.

CHAIR: Janine?

MS. GRAVELLE: Janine. Thank you. In the permit, it does mention about the - I just need some clarification since nobody can give me any answers elsewhere. The maximum operating schedule you have on here is 8 to 16 hours a day. Five to six days a week. In the permit, the maximum operating schedule shows 8 to 15 hours a day, five to six days a week, 240 days a year. I was under the impression that the township mandated the hours of operation. And is this just an idea of what the operation, the machine itself is capable of doing? Or is this what you're allowing this operator to go?

MR. REBARCHAK: That would be what we would be allowing the operator to do. If there were - again, if there are any other requirements from other entities, they would have to comply with those. But what they apply for with the Department when we're looking at operating hours, that's based upon the calculations that they do for emissions.

So we're concerned about minimizing the air pollutants, the particulate matter. So when they submit that to us, they have to give us what they believe is going to be their maximum operating potential. This is what we're going to operate at. And when they give that to us, that's no guarantee that they're going to operate six days a week.

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But we need to know if that's what you're going to operate, then their calculations are done to show that the facility would be putting out this much emissions. If they put out that much emissions, what are the regulatory requirements; what do they need to do to minimize those emissions. So it's important for companies when they submit their information in the applications that they give to us, what their maximum operating hours are going to be. That then bases the emissions. It doesn't mean that we're telling them they can supersede any other local or, you know, other agency requirements that would be placed upon them. That's solely for knowing how the emissions are regulated.

MS. GRAVELLE: Okay. I just wanted to just add and then I'll pass the mic over to somebody else. I just don't understand how in a highly, a really dense residential area, something like this

is even possible. All the other quarries and plants in other states, in other areas are, you know, major highways, industrial zones, industrial centers. And nobody would care if they rolled through those types of hours. It just seems to me that nobody's thinking about the humans that are residents there, the ones that live there, and have the out of state company coming in to do this. Thank you.

CHAIR: I will just make one - thank you so much for those questions and that comment. One thing that DEP has no control over are local zoning ordinances. So if an area is zoned, whether in this case for mining, if it were for heavy industry, whatever the case may be, DEP doesn't have any authority to come in and say what can and can't be there. If it's zoned for mining and we get an application, that's really the only basis that we have. So we have very little room in our regulation for some of those more global perspectives that seem like they're common sense. But unfortunately, we don't have the luxury of making those decisions.

Jim?

MR. PASCALE: Jim Pascale. 1921 Three Mile Run Road. I want to just follow-up on that question because that's a very important question.

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Most towns regulate the hours for the various
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    businesses within their jurisdiction. And that's
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    comforting because you know the local jurisdiction
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    is going to make sure they, they're acceptable to
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    the community, both right around that facility and
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    the community in general. From what I'm hearing, I
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    just want a - a clarification is what I'm looking
          The way this has worked so far is, I guess,
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    for.
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    the applicant put in a suppression system, which
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    we'll be talking about later, that he would like to
    operate x-number of hours. The DEP has, I think,
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    reduced that somewhat. Did I see that?
                                              Somewhat
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    reduced from what the original request was?
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                   MR. REBARCHAK: I can't recall that
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    off the top of my head.
                   MR. PASCALE: Okay.
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                                        My point is,
    Virginia's excellent point.
                                 If the local
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    municipality has its own regulations on hours of
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    operation, they can supersede the DEP's
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    recommendation. Am I correct about that?
                   MR. REBARCHAK:
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                                   Yes.
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                   MR. PASCALE: So what we, as
    homeowners, need to do is find out what our board of
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    supervisors have on the books relative to hours of
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    operation because that's a critical part.
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wanted to make that clear. If anyone else can comment on that, if anyone knows if East Rockhill has any kind of operating hours, please let us know. And if not, that's something that the residents will probably want to bring to the board of supervisors.

CHAIR: Thank you, Jim.

MR. TROTTER: Shawn Trotter.

CHAIR: Hi, Shawn.

 $\underline{\text{MR. TROTTER:}}$  It's good to see you, Virginia. Thanks for all your time the other day on the phone.

CHAIR: Sure.

MR. TROTTER: So I'm new to all this. I have no idea. And when I spoke with you the other day, I didn't realize that it was only based on the particulate matter that was going to be released. And so a lot of my comments were, I guess more related on or related to truck traffic, truck emissions, you know, the impact that the trucks could have on the roads, right. And, you know, we're talking about a truck every 90 seconds, nine hours a day, et cetera, we know this. We've all seen it in the application. Are there things taken into account on issuing the permit or is it strictly

| air quality?

MR. REBARCHAK: Those are taken into consideration, but not as part of the air permit. I mean, there are regulatory requirements for trucks.

There are regulatory requirements for your vehicle.

MR. TROTTER: Sure. Sure.

MR. REBARCHAK: And for this type of application, you don't consider the emissions coming out of those diesel trucks in the application. This application is looking solely at the crushing plant, solely at the emissions that are going to come from crushing the rock. And even though you may have trucks that have to fill up with the rocks -

MR. TROTTER: Right.

MR. REBARCHAK: - and moving back and forth on the property, those emissions don't get taken into consideration by regulation in this type of permit.

MR. TROTTER: I guess more directly is are you, is the permit for the crushing plant, is that solely coming from you for this new piece of machinery? Is - does that make sense? Is it just an air quality permit or is it a permit to run the crusher, period?

MR. REBARCHAK: It's a permit to build

and operate to run that crushing plant.

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MR. TROTTER: Okay.

CHAIR: Just to clarify, there are other permits for the whole quarry itself. There's the -.

MR. TROTTER: Sure. Sure. Sure.

CHAIR: Yeah.

MR. TROTTER: Specifically to the - I'm sorry. I didn't mean to cut you off.

CHAIR: Oh, no. I was just - just for everyone's edification, the quarry itself, sort of the foundation of the quarry would be a surface mining permit out of our Pottsville district mining office, as well as what's called an NPDES permit, if you've seen that acronym. It's a discharge permit. But in that discharge permit are erosion and sediment controls, and some other control mechanisms.

MR. TROTTER: Right.

CHAIR: For the pressure, it's a draft plan approval for the construction of it. And then later, an operating permit to actually turn it on. This gets a little complicated. That process then triggers amendments that would be needed to the surface mining permit.

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MR. TROTTER: Okay.

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CHAIR: So while the crushing - the stuff coming out of air quality, technically is the only thing overseeing the crusher. Like I said, it does trigger amendments that would be needed to that underlying mining permit.

MR. TROTTER: I quess I'm just trying to figure out, because my comments were basically the noise that it would - because you were issuing the permit, right, and if you issued the permit then, the crusher would be emitting noise, particulate matter, and also causing more trucks to be on the road. Because it was in the plan, right?

> CHAIR: Right.

MR. TROTTER: So my comments are really mainly about the noise and the truck traffic. So I just don't know if they're applicable here today or if I need to address that to someone else.

CHAIR: Not necessarily to the - not to the crusher, they're not applicable. But some of those sort of indirect sources, like the trucks and the noise, are partially what would be addressed in the amendments to the surface mining permit.

> MR. TROTTER: Okay.

CHAIR: And also in the dangerous

territories. I believe those are two specific things that are under litigation discussions - MR. TROTTER: Okay.

CHAIR: - between other parties. So I'm going to be careful of what I say on that.

MR. TROTTER: Sure.

CHAIR: They're not applicable tonight. But they are applicable to the bigger picture. And when we come back and have additional hearings on the surface mining permit modifications, that's when they would be more directly -.

CHAIR: Absolutely. Shawn, I will say there's no harm in, if you still have those comments prepared, you can still submit them. We are one department. So even in the comment response document, you might see that that comment is not relevant to this review.

MR. TROTTER: Okay.

CHAIR: It still stays with the Department. And when we get to the other later parts of the permitting process, we would pull that back out.

MR. TROTTER: Understood. Thank you

2 CHAIR: Of course. Other questions?

3 Yes, Luann.

MS. AUSEN: Okay. My name is Luann

very much.

Ausen. I have a question for you. In the application, it stated that at the site, there would be like 100, the particulate matter material would be 116 tons per year. Is that, is that high? I mean, considered - what is considered acceptable?

MR. REBARCHAK: I don't believe it's

116 tons per year. I believe that was the potential.

MS. AUSEN: Oh, the potential. Okay.

MR. REBARCHAK: The potential

particulate emissions, yes. Because that would be rather high for this type of operation. And would make it more of a major source, which is why you consider the project with the controls.

MS. AUSEN: Okay.

MR. REBARCHAK: So every company wants to try and minimize the amount of emissions. They will do that by wet dust suppression systems and other types of controls to minimize. I don't seem to have that right in front of me what the potential is.

Yeah. MS. AUSEN: Right. Because, you know, from my research, I mean, it was like much lower. I think like 70. And so that seemed really Also another question, and I know that this But the water, the use of water to is indirect. suppress, you know, the particulate material, it's a lot of water that's being used. And it seems like in reading the application, it's used for - like even the trucks as well. If, you know, used to wash down the particulate matter. And I guess this is probably not the correct place for me to ask you questions about that. But it is an indirect result of the particulate matter. How is that being addressed? It was very vague in reviewing the application about the groundwater. And we actually got a report, you know, from the Perkasie Water Authority and everything. But, you know, like in talking to somebody that is knowledgeable, you know, the extent that you can be really concerned about what things that are in that area. It's more than just the diabase. And that has an effect on the groundwater. So how do we address that? Is that like another, you know -?

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I'm trying to

MR. REBARCHAK:

understand the question.

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MS. AUSEN: Okay. Okay. Well, what 1 I'm saying is we're having the water suppression 2 That's going to - where are they 3 system, okay. getting the water from? Okay. That's my point. 4 Okay. I'm sorry. I skipped that part. 5 MR. REBARCHAK: Pretty much, we 6 7 learned that they're bring it from the ponds or lake on the site and the cistern along the railroad track 8 that they have on-site. And they were not going to be using any well water at this time. 10 MS. AUSEN: They're not using at this 11 12 time? MR. REBARCHAK: At this time. 13 But there's a MS. AUSEN: Okay. 14 potential, right? 15 MR. REBARCHAK: Again, we're concerned 16 17 about keeping the dust to a minimum. So they need 1.8 to use wet dust suppression system. That's their current method. 19 20 MS. AUSEN: Okay. MR. REBARCHAK: So they need to make 21 sure that they have the water necessary. If they 22 don't have the water necessary and they can't 23 control the dust, then we're going to be having 24 25 discussions with the operator.

MS. AUSEN: Okay.

CHAIR: The primary source though would be surface water. Surface water meaning either the pond that is on-site, the cistern that would be collecting rain water. So those would be the primary sources that they would use.

MS. AUSEN: Okay. So when you say the pond on-site, the quarry, is that spring fed? I mean, I'm just concerned. Do we know that? I mean like it's just a lot of questions, you know.

CHAIR: Yeah.

MS. AUSEN: You know, like the community was really like thrown under the bus on this. Okay. And I'm sorry. But I know I'm getting off topic. But, you know, we weren't given a lot of information. It's just like oh, surprise. And, you know, they'll say oh, you should have known about this. Not really because we just moved and we were told that it was never going to open. So we, you know. But anyway, that's my point.

CHAIR: I just want to address that.

MS. AUSEN: Okay.

CHAIR: So very valid question. For those of you that couldn't hear, Luann's question is primarily about where the water's coming from that

would be used in the suppression of dust and other processes. And the answer was primarily from surface water, meaning the pond on-site, collected rain water. The well is not the place that they're going to immediately go for water. The second point was about time and not understanding. And I just want to reiterate that I understand and I definitely hear that. Tonight is, again, just to construct the crusher. So I want to make sure no one leaves this room thinking that this was the only thing on this quarry, the last time you'll see us. So like I said to Shawn, definitely submit that about the process, kind of the public participation process, the questions about water. And even if they're not specifically relevant to the crusher, we'll save them and move them over, so that you don't have to submit them for the first time. I'm not going to tell you to pack them up. Submit them to us and we'll hold them until it's time.

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MS. AUSEN: Thank you.

CHAIR: Yeah, of course.

MR. HIPPAUF: My name is Todd Hippauf.

So I think the water, in my view, is part of the application.

Correct? And it says in there how

much they will be using per minute. So you're reviewing the application, part of the application is water. So if you take the hours that Mr. Pierson and his company submit as, you know, worst case in our view, best case in his view, it's over 20,000,000 gallons. Let's say we have a dry season. Is the cistern going to produce over 20,000,000 gallons a year?

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MR. REBARCHAK: Again, in my experience, I'm sure some of my colleagues, when you have a crushing plant, they're responsible for controlling the emissions. If we hit a dry spell, if we have a drought, they still have to control the emissions. And if they cannot supply enough water, they have to take whatever means necessary, even possibly shutting down for the meantime, until they can find a way to control the emissions. Their only - you know, the conditions that are placed in this permit require them to use it at all times when necessary to suppress the fugitive dust. So if water is not available to them, they would have to shut the unit down until such time that they could modify the plant, get additional controls onto a There are other types of controls for a stationary crushing plant. They weren't proposed in

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    this one.
               They proposed wet dust suppression
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    system. But there are other types of controls, such
    as a baghouse. Basically an over-sized vacuum
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    cleaner that has fans to pick up the emission
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    points, and control the dust through that means.
                                                       So
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    there are other means to control fugitive emissions.
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     But they proposed wet dust, a wet dust suppression
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             And that is a viable option for them.
                                                     And
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    system.
    because they proposed that, it's not for the
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    department to tell them no, they can't use that.
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                   MR. HIPPAUF:
                                 They would have the
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    ability to use well water?
                                   That's not in my
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                   MR. REBARCHAK:
    purview to tell them where they can draw their water
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    from.
           They can -.
                   MR. HIPPAUF: I'm just trying to throw
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    it out there.
                   It's possible.
                   MR. REBARCHAK: It's possible, yes.
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                   MR. HIPPAUF: Okay.
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                   MR. REBARCHAK: I mean, I can't tell
    them where to take their water from.
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                   MR. HIPPAUF: Okay. And how often
    when you guys issue this permit, because it seems
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    like it's going to happen, how often would you be
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    showing up to the site to regulate, check?
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MR. REBARCHAK: During the

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construction phase, we would probably plan to be out there at least on two or three occasions during the construction to ensure that they're building it, and meeting all of the requirements that are placed in this plan approval. Afterwards when we would issue the permit, I try to get my field inspectors out to the site at least once a year. And then after that, any time a citizen has a complaint we respond to every citizen complaint. So if there is a concern that somebody sees what they believe to be excessive fugitive dust, whether it be coming from the crushing plant or the trucks running around the property, if that complaint comes in, then we go out and conduct an inspection, talk to the operators, finding out what was occurring at the time that the complaint occurred. So that is outside. We have a regular facility inspection. As you can imagine, we do have a lot of air quality facilities, air emission plants. We don't just do crushing plants. We do everything. Boilers in high schools, incinerators, what have you. We have a lot of So we just can't be everywhere every time. sources. So we try and get out to facilities as much as possible. But again, within our complaints, we

always follow-up on those.

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MR. HIPPAUF: One last question. When the permit is issued to operate, -

MR. REBARCHAK: Yes.

MR. HIPPAUF: - does the local township and their ordinances have any - are they able to supersede maybe not your permit, but having them operate the machine itself?

MR. REBARCHAK: I can only speak to what our permit allows. If the township has ordinances that say, again, like the example earlier, we're looking at it to say you're going to emit, and I did find the emissions. They can emit running this plant up to 7.8 tons per year. based on the amount of hours that they provided to us. That's an acceptable limit under our regulations to allow a crusher to operate this type of system. If the municipality had an ordinance that said you cannot operate on weekends, even though that told us they're going to operate six days a week, I would imagine that the municipal ordinance would limit them to only operating five days a week. Out of those five days a week, maybe they operate longer on those five days. But they're allowed to operate up to, I believe it's 2,800 hours

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a year under the plan approval permit that we're
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    talking about.
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                   MR. HIPPAUF: Okay. And when they
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    submit the application, do you verify the numbers?
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    Like they don't just give you the application?
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                   MR. REBARCHAK: Oh, yes.
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                   MR. HIPPAUF: You say okay. Well,
    this is their calculations -.
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                   MR. REBARCHAK: We have engineers that
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    go over and double-check the numbers.
                   MR. HIPPAUF: Very good.
                                             Thank you.
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                           More questions? Yes.
                                                  Just a
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                   CHAIR:
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    show of hands as this gentleman's making his way,
    other questions. One more? Two, three. Okay.
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    Good.
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                   MR. SOLIDAY: Good evening. Daniel
    Soliday. I have a couple questions. Will other
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    permits by Pierson be revoked? Specifically there's
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    a permit GP3090157 for a metal crusher. Is that
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    being revoked and replaced by this crusher?
                   CHAIR: Could you repeat that number?
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                   MR. SOLIDAY: GP3090157. That's the
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    portable crusher that's on the site now.
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                   MR. REBARCHAK: Yes. The portable
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crusher on the site, I wasn't aware that they were

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going to remove that. I'm not sure of the operation, and how much capacity they need once the stationary source is constructed. It's - I'm not sure. I'm not sure if they were going to need the portable crusher at that time.

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MR. SOLIDAY: That leads me to my second point, which is, this crusher is generating even if the suppression system is working efficiently and as provided to you at 7.9 tons, are you doing an analysis to determine the total dust that's being generated on that site, including that crusher, the portable crusher, the blasting activities, the transportation of the stone from the quarry site to the crusher, and the trucks being loaded and leaving the site. All of that is generating dust. And in my estimation, would far exceed the dust quality standards that are in place now.

MR. REBARCHAK: We do look at the combined total of emissions from a facility to determine what regulatory requirements apply for this type of facility. Under the regulations, you do not consider the fugitive emissions from the roadways, from the truck traffic. You just -.

MR. SOLIDAY: The roadways inside the

quarry or the roadways -?

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 $\underline{\text{MR. REBARCHAK:}} \quad \text{The roadways inside}$  the quarry. You don't consider the emissions from the diesel truck.

MR. SOLIDAY: I'm not saying the diesel. I'm saying the dust that's generated by tires driving over stone and dirt.

MR. REBARCHAK: We do look at that.

But that's not taken into consideration for the regulatory requirement. The regulations specifically indicate that you do not consider the fugitive emissions in the totals when you're determining what regulations apply. That being said, the Department does have regulations requiring them to minimize any fugitive emissions from the implant roadways by watering down the roads, minimizing the speed limit of the trucks. And all of that is enforced by the Department. And again, if we have reason to believe that they're not following those, enforcement action would be taken against the facility.

MR. SOLIDAY: But those calculations are not part of this permit. In other words,
Pierson or Hanson do not supply calculations to show how much dust is being generated from the blasting

activity, how much dust is being generated from the excavation activity, and the internal transportation of the loading.

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MR. REBARCHAK: They weren't required Under the regulations, they're not required to provide. We know the total amount from the estimates that they can provide. But it's not taken into consideration for the decision on the crushing plant. It's not, by regulation, we cannot consider emissions from the blasting that takes place. cannot consider the emissions from what happens on the roadways. We know what those emissions are. do have calculations for those. Those are calculated. But they're not taken into consideration when you're permitting and making a decision on this type of specific equipment. are certain facilities where you would consider those things. This isn't one of them.

MR. SOLIDAY: So you have monitoring - how will that be monitored, with devices, meters, or just by observation?

MR. REBARCHAK: Primarily by observation.

 $\underline{\text{MR. SOLIDAY:}} \quad \text{Okay.} \quad \text{And there's a}$  number of diesel equipment air quality permits being

issued. There's a number of equipment that's onsite that is not part of that diesel emission
standard. In other words, there's other trucks.
There's loaders, excavators, and things like that
that do not have to follow air quality standards
with DEP, I believe.

My question would be the same thing. Is somebody tallying, I'm sorry, all of the equipment up and seeing what the diesel emissions are from the portable piece. So this is an estimate, let's say we have 40 piece of equipment there. The total that was being generated from that site to local residents could be far exceeding an air quality standard. Again, how is that being monitored?

MR. REBARCHAK: Well, the vehicles all have their own emission standards. But that's not under our programs purview. We don't issue permits for vehicles. We don't issue permits for the implant vehicles at facilities. So we do understand that there are emissions from those sources. But the regulations don't allow us to consider them in our decision-making process. If we had belief that there were excess emissions, we could have those discussions with the operator. But again, we don't

1 - again, if we saw emissions coming from the 2 crushing plant, severe fugitive dust emissions coming from a point, we can have the conversation 3 and that would be a violation of our regulations. 4 5 If we saw the truck driving through the plant with thick billowing smoke, we would have to talk to them 6 7 and say you may want to check out that vehicle. But 8 I don't have a regulation or a requirement that allows my inspector to determine and make a citation 9 against the facility for emissions coming out of the 10 11 truck. I just don't have that authority. So we would have that discussion with them that we have 12 concerns about those emissions. But we wouldn't 13 14 have the ability to take any enforcement action for those vehicles. 15

MR. SOLIDAY: So what can the residents do that are surrounding the quarry to protect themselves from either the diesel emissions or the dust from it? Can they get their own equipment and will you enforce it if those standards are exceeded?

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MR. REBARCHAK: What is the standard?

And that becomes the other question. Our fugitive emissions regulation is an observable emission that we can see when we're out at the site. And are they

taking reasonable means to suppress that fugitive dust. We don't have the number in our regulation that says at the property line, you can only emit up to this certain amount of pollutant, otherwise you're in violation. That's not what this permit has and it's not what our regulations allow. is no limit at a property line for a diesel emission. The emission limit is on the specific piece of equipment itself. 

MR. SOLIDAY: But there is a limit on dust being - leaving the site; correct?

MR. REBARCHAK: They have to take reasonable means to suppress the fugitive emissions from certain sources. And they cannot have it cross property lines.

MR. SOLIDAY: Okay. I think I have one last question here. And that is - just give me one minute here to read through my notes. The conveyors listed in this application are uncovered. And why aren't they being covered to help suppress the dust? And there's numerous conveyors. I didn't add them up, but it looks close to a dozen.

MR. REBARCHAK: Yes, there are a number of conveyors. If we find, and this is where the plan approval process is to allow them to

construct, the wet dust suppression system is going to be placed at a strategic location. So that as the rock is coming out of the crushing unit and being conveyed, that the stone would be adequately wet to suppress any of the fugitive emissions from the conveying of that stone from one part of the site to the next. If, during the construction phase and the initial operating or the initial operation of the source, if we were to find that they have additional emissions coming off from the conveying, that could be an option that we would have to discuss with the operator. Potentially covering the conveyors, increasing the nozzles of water spray, upping the amount of water that would be needed. There are a number of different things. engineered and as provided to us, we have no reason to believe that there would be fugitive emissions coming from the conveyoring of the stone from one point to the other.

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MR. SOLIDAY: Okay. Last question. Most of the quarries in this area have the crusher down in a pit to help suppress the dust and keep it inside an enclosed location, in the walls of the quarry. This crusher is up on top of the mountain, which means that - wind currents and everything

else. Why isn't this crusher being forced to be down inside the walls of the quarry instead of out in the open?

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MR. REBARCHAK: Well, we can't tell them where to place their crusher. The - probably the main reason why you'd see some of the other quarries with crushers at the bottom of the pit is that was the easiest place for those quarries to locate the crusher for when they needed to bring the materials. So they minimized the amount of truck movement of that stone. It's not my experience that all of the crushers are at the bottom of the pit. lot of our facilities are moving to portable crushers outside of the stationary plants. they're moving them around so that they're not just in the bottom of the pit. They're where they needed in the crushing plant. So we can't dictate where they put it. We can only dictate what the emissions are and how they need to control it.

 $\underline{\mathtt{MR. SOLIDAY:}} \quad \mathtt{Okay.} \quad \mathtt{Thank you \ very}$   $\mathtt{much.}$ 

CHAIR: Thank you. All right. It is 6:54. I do - like I said, I want to leave plenty of time for that short break and then to make sure all of the commenters, I think we had between 15 and 20.

So with the three minutes. So with that, we're going to take maybe just two or three more questions because you did have your hands up. And then we'll move from there. So Representative Statz, you had a question?

MR. STATZ: Good evening.

CHAIR: Good evening.

MR. STATZ: Craig Statz, State

Representative, 145th Legislative District, which is this part of Bucks County. Is this on?

CHAIR: Sounded like it was.

MR. STATZ: We'll try it a different

13 way. Better?

CHAIR: That's better.

MR. STAATS: Again, Craig Statz.

State Representative of the 145th Legislative

District, which is this part of Bucks County. And
thank you for being here tonight. Thank you for
affording this meeting for the residents prior to
tonight's hearing. And thank you to all the
residents that are here tonight on this important
issue. My comment, I just have a comment and a
brief question. My comment is that I've been
contacted by two or three residents that have asked
me to intervene and shut down the quarry. And I

just want to make it very clear tonight that I have no authority to do that. Nor should I have authority to do that. There is a process in place. Tonight's meeting and tonight's hearing are part of that process. I am here tonight because I've been contacted by several residents stating frustration that they're not getting their questions answered. And they feel let down by the process. So I am here to respectfully request to give them process or processes to allow residents of this community to have a seat at the table and their voices heard. Ι think it's a reasonable request. I think tonight is a healthy exercise. I think we need to continue to do this moving forward. I have talked to one of your colleagues. And we feel this is something that is reasonable and can be worked out. So I look forward to your response upon my request. Okay.

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CHAIR: Thank you.

MR. STAATS: Thank you very much.

CHAIR: I see Jim's hand. Is there anyone - I want to make sure. I've got one in the aisle here. Anyone over here? I'm just going to scan the -. All right. Gentleman towards the back in the aisle. And then did I see one in the far corner over there? No more hands. All right. And

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    then we'll end the question and answer with Jim.
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    And then we'll take that five minute intermission.
                   MR. SCHEIDERER:
                                    Thank you very much.
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    Josh Scheiderer.
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                   CHAIR: Hi, Josh.
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                   MR. SCHEIDERER: Good evening.
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    to ask, when you did your assessments and looked
    over the permit application, did you consider the
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    surrounding area, not just residences but any other
    applicable parts of the community?
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                   MR. REBARCHAK: That didn't come into
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    the equation for, you know, our regulatory
    oversight. We look at the equipment, the emissions,
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    the regulatory. It doesn't include the surrounding
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    area; what other businesses are in the area, you
    know. We solely focused on that.
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                   MR. SCHEIDERER: So you were not aware
    that about a half-mile away, there was a school,
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    high school, middle school, elementary school, and a
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    daycare that will be effected?
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                   MR. REBARCHAK: I am aware that it's
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    there.
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                   MR. SCHEIDERER:
                                     Okay.
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                   MR. REBARCHAK: But when we do our,
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    when we do our review, we, you know, that's just not
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part of the regulatory review process.

MR. SCHEIDERER: What is the scope?

Is it just the boundary of the property of the quarry? Is that the scope that you're allowed to look at?

MR. REBARCHAK: It's not even that. It mean, again, we're looking at permitting a crushing plant. So when the applicant comes in, there was a general information form that indicates where it's going to be located. And is there zoning issues and such, that we consider. But specifically, our regulation is looking at the emissions and the source itself. So it doesn't take, it doesn't say if it's within so many feet of a school. There is no - some other environmental regulations do require buffer zones. There isn't anything like that within the air quality standard for this type of operation.

MR. SCHEIDERER: What sort of - what sort of regulations do you take into account of the community, that you were just referencing?

CHAIR: I would say most prominently, some of our waste regulations. Like a landfill, some of the different process, different permits.

They have citing criteria. So there are just different permitting processes depending on what

your operations are, what permit you're seeking. 1 2 DEP has nine different programs. Air quality, three 3 different water programs, waste management, radiation protection. So it would completely depend 4 5 on what the project was. There is a project in a 6 different part of Bucks County. For example, the 7 first entire half of the permitting process strictly 8 looks at nine yes or no questions about the 9 location. It doesn't take schools into 10 consideration. But it does ask is this in a 11 wetland. Is this in a national forest, I think it 12 is. So that's just that particular process. has said in earlier, as a regulatory agency, we have 13 14 to be very careful to never be accused of overreach. So we're constantly in the bounds of not 15 reaching far enough and reaching too far. For the 16 17 draft plan approval for the construction of a 18 crusher, it's just not even a question that Jim can 19 ignore because it's just not there for his review. 20 MR. SCHEIDERER: Well, what agency or 21 entity would then take into account the proximity of 22 the school? So, I'm thinking about, you know, you're majoring in air particulate matter. 23

got the schools. I would assume you'd be the best.

You're saying you're not. Your regulations do

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that. Who would be or what agency would be the best one to make sure that the school's functioning and existence is taken into account?

CHAIR: I would say primarily, it would be a local zoning issue about the proximity of whichever came first, the quarry or the school, of having a school be allowed to be built that close to a quarry, or having a quarry be allowed to be, you don't really construct a quarry but to begin in a certain place close enough to a school. Once you're past that point where they're both co-existing, I don't know that we would - do you have? It would be a case-by-case basis. There's nothing coming immediately to mind of how once they're both there, and they're both zoned in their appropriate lanes.

MR. SCHEIDERER: Uh-huh (yes.)

CHAIR: There's very little that DEP would be able to do to take the existence of the other into consideration.

MR. SCHEIDERER: And they have been co-existing for decades. One's been in continuous operation. The other hasn't. But now we're looking at a quarry that's different from the one from decades ago really. It's almost - it's not a new quarry, but in some ways it is a new quarry. So

just curious about the best way to approach that. So thanks for providing answers.

CHAIR: We'll look into that to double-check. I mean, I'm pretty sure everything I said was accurate. But we'll double-check to see if there is anything in the regulations. And we'll take it back. That would probably be a better question for our lawyers.

MR. SCHEIDERER: Uh-huh (yes.)

CHAIR: Just because they would know regulations outside of Jim's air quality program expert. So we'll take that question back and just see if there are options or places to put those concerns. But primarily, that would be a local zoning concern.

 $\underline{\text{MR. SCHEIDERER:}} \quad \text{Appreciate it.} \quad \text{I}$  just want to make everyone aware who needs to know.

CHAIR: Absolutely, yes.

MR. SCHEIDERER: Thanks so much.

CHAIR: Thank you. And we're going to end with Jim. And then we're going to take that five minutes and we'll come back. And when we come back, I'll just say this. It'll be a little bit of a different tone once we start that formal hearing. So if there is any last minute questions, ask them

now. Because once we're on the record in the hearing, even if you stare right at us, we have to stare right back at you. So just a warning - so we will end on - okay. A couple more and then that's it.

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MR.PASCALE: I don't want to be argumentative. We have a - it's just a general statement. We'll get into the specifics when we get the specifics. What we have here is a broken system. It's broken. It's a disconnect between what happens locally and what happens with the state. The situation here is many of the residents who were extremely surprised when Pierson came in guns blazing, waiving the permits that they had, that they've been able to - they don't need local review. They have everything they need. And they went right to work. They went right to work. And that left so many, you know, with their jaws hanging out.

And many of the residents, I'm not one of them, that live very close, they got an immediate wake-up call that something was happening. Keep in mind, this plant, this facility was closed for 40 years. They can wave their lame pieces of paper that they did 500 tons a year. And that's a lame,

silly, bureaucratic response that somehow they thought, someone might believe. I don't know who would believe it, that the operation was running for 40 years. Well, it wasn't running for 40 years. And within that 40 year period, many of the people in this room built houses, expanded their houses, invested in their houses. And now we're told because the applicant got a contract which has no tie-in, or connection, or condition to the use of our closed facility. That was not. There's a false narrative that's out there, if you're against Pierson and this application, you're hurting the Turnpike Authority.

Well, the fact of the matter is people have been her long before the issue of the availability of this particular site came about. I can only gather that he can earn more money by using this facility than using one that's up and running, and has all the necessary permits. And that would be welcome into their community. We're even aware of one in Milford Township. Why he insists on this facility that's been closed, when churches have been built, schools have been built, it's just unbelievable. So he comes in. He immediately takes our leadership away, the Board of Supervisors, by

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suing them, which one would wonder whether that meets the Turnpike Authority's requirements, which are called, there's a name, that they want their applicants to be honest. And they want them to be liked by the community.
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Well, coming in, suing and shutting our elected officials from being able to say anything, going at them personally for their personal assets to put them on the corner, leaves everybody in this room leaderless. We're all trying to say what can we do about this abomination? So that's why we're here. The system is broken. I heard Statz say something about wanting to do something. I know myself and others have approached him. He's done nothing. He's done nothing. It just sounds good for him to make this presentation. He's up for re-election.

CHAIR: I don't want to cut you off,

Jim. But I do need to keep it focused on the

crusher.

 $\begin{tabular}{ll} \underline{MR.\ PASCALE:} & Okay. & I'm just saying. \\ \\ \underline{CHAIR:} & So\ if you have a question \\ about the crusher. \\ \end{tabular}$ 

MR.PASCALE: What one says and what one does can be two different things. So what I'm

asking this group and you mentioned, Virginia, there's some kind of Citizen's -?

CHAIR: There's a Citizen's Advisory

Council. I haven't had a chance to look into if

that would be the best option. But I will, I will

follow-up with Jim on that to see if that's a good

avenue for you to go.

MR.PASCALE: What I'm trying to do,
Virginia, is we just want to protect our community.
There's many other ways that this can be done
without taking an area that has matured, developed,
children being raised. And I am very offended when
my Board of Supervisors says to me or anyone in this
room, you should have known. You should have known
before you bought your house 40 years ago.

Well, my retort to that is a comprehensive plan required by law that must be reviewed every ten years. They have failed to update that plan within the ten year period close to four times. So perhaps if they did their homework, we wouldn't be in this situation. So we need help from somebody to prevent a ridiculous creation of a reopening of a mega plant, which by the way, we haven't talked about it.

But I understand Jim has signed

another permit that gives permission for an asphalt plant operation. We haven't talked about that. that's not up for tonight. But I would hope that would be discussed here because it's not even zoned for an asphalt plant on this particular site. know the answer's going to be well, if it's not zoned for it, then they can't do it, right. going to be the answer.

MR. REBARCHAK: That is a condition of the general permit that they have to comply with all state, local, and federal requirements.

MR.PASCALE: Here's the problem with that.

CHAIR: Jim, I don't want to cut you. But we do have a couple of questions.

MR.PASCALE: For the concept of what's the name of this document? What's the
official name? It's about to be approved. What's
it called? That they intend. They intend. They
intend to issue this permit. Are these people
baloney, is my point? I mean, just the way it's
presented suggests we intend to approve this. Maybe
the public relations people at the DEP might want to
give a different name to that, so that it doesn't
appear to be a fetacomple and we get three minutes

here today. So the system's broken.

officials, when you talk about hours of operation, and you guys don't live in our town. You meet with the contractor for nine months in a remote area. No one in this room knew about that. We used to go to the zoning board meetings. And we would sit on our hands hoping that the zoning board would do the right thing. But the real action was being taken in Norristown or wherever you guys are located. And you're being, you're working with the applicant one-on-one without the public being part of that process.

There's a word called transparency, which I don't think is in the State of Pennsylvania yet. But I think it's time that that be considered. So thank you.

CHAIR: Thank you. With that, I unfortunately have to take a couple minutes now. If you signed up and have changed your mind, make sure you let the folks that the front know you don't want to speak anymore. If you haven't signed up and you do want to provide comment, make sure that you get on the list that says speaking. If you do have an urgent question, Jim and I will still be right here

at the front of the room. But with that, we're going to take just five minutes, a five minute break to go adjust your sign-in, stretch your legs, and then come back.

(WHEREUPON, A SHORT BREAK WAS TAKEN.)

CHAIR: We're going to go ahead and get started again. Okay. We will now begin the public hearing on draft plan approval of number 09-0241 for Richard E. Pierson Materials Corporation located at 2105 North Rockhill Road in Sellersville, Pennsylvania 18960.

As I started earlier, my name is
Virginia Cain and I am the moderator for this formal
public hearing. I will call those who have
indicated that they wish to provide comments for the
record in the order they have registered. When it
is your turn, please come to either microphone.
Clearly state your name and address, spelling any
words that may be less common. And then begin your
comments. You will have three minutes to provide
your remarks. I will let you know when you have one
minute remaining by saying you have one minute
remaining and hold up this sign. We ask that

organizations delegate one speaker per organization.

And you may not relinquish your time to others.

During the hearing, DEP will not respond to questions or comments. Instead, all comments received this evening, either orally or those submitted to the Department before September 30th in writing, will be responded to in a comment response document. Information on how to submit those comments is available on the sign-in table at the back. We ask that there be no interruptions to give everyone an equal opportunity to speak. Loud disruptions, such as applause or booing, limits the time we have to receive comments, as does going over your allotted three minutes.

This hearing is being held in conjunction with an open public comment period that lasts until September 30th. And as a reminder, the testimony we receive tonight in written comments carry equal weight and consideration before the Department. We will now begin the public hearing and registration is now closed.

First up, we have Representative
Statz. Okay. I would ask that if you know that
you've signed up, to begin making your way, just to
save time in-between some of the speakers. We will

hear from Carol McCabe, followed by Mark Freed, followed by Sandi Hippauf.

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MS. MCCABE: Good evening.

CHAIR: Yeah. I tapped on it. I don't cnow. I guess just this microphone is working now.

MS. MCCABE: Good evening. My name is Carol McCabe. I'm an attorney with the law firm of Manko, Gold, Katcher & Fox, LLP; 401 City Avenue, Suite 901, Bala Cynwyd, PA, 19004.

I'm appearing this evening on behalf of East Rockhill Township to comment with respect to the Department's proposed issuance of an air quality plan approval permit to Richard E. Pierson Materials Corporation for non-metallic mineral processing at the Rockhill Road site, commonly referred to as the Hanson Quarry.

The township is concerned about the proposed usage of the Rockhill Road site for non-metallic mineral processing and has submitted several comment letters to the Department setting forth these concerns. The township is likewise concerned that the proposed operation of hot mix asphalt plant at the site. And submitted comments relating to the Department's issuance of a general permit for that use. And it's our understanding

that general permits were issued on September 7th, 2018.

Under the municipality's planning codes, the Department is required to consider and may rely on local zoning ordinances in the context of its review of permit applications. And as noted in the township's comment letters to the Rockhill Road site, Pierson does not currently hold the necessary zoning approvals for the proposed operations at the site. And litigation relating to those approvals is currently pending before the township zoning hearing board and in the federal district court.

In light of the zoning dispute between the township and Pierson, the township has requested that the Department suspend its review of air permit applications until the conflict is resolved. And such a suspension would be appropriate under the Department's land use policy and environmental hearing board case law.

To the extent that the Department decides to move forward with issuance of a plan approval for non-metallic mineral processing, the township urges the Department to insure that the plan approval minimizes the environmental impact of

the operation to the greatest extent possible. The township has heard from many -

CHAIR: One minute.

MS. MCCABE: - residents who are concerned with dust, noise, air emissions, and other potential impacts of the operations. And we ask the Department to address those concerns in a manner that's well-defined and enforceable. For example, while the draft plan approval requires monitoring on a daily basis for odors, visible emissions, and fugitive emissions, the Township asks the Department to consider increasing the frequency of monitoring to two or more times per day.

The Township also asks the Department to clarify a plan approval conditions governing operation of the wet dust suppression system, including minimum flow rates necessary for compliance. Specifically, to ensure that minimum flow rates in the enumerated ranges for phase one and phase two will be adequate to ensure dust suppression across all atmospheric conditions.

And additionally, while the draft plan approval imposes a requirement to report water flow rate once per day, we would ask that the Department consider increasing that required recording

frequency to once per hour during operation of the processing plant. And finally, the Township asks the Department to consider including a requirement to submit a semi-annual report to the Department, a required monitoring under the plan approval.

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And although this hearing is focused on air quality impacts, the Township is concerned that the management of water, including water generated from dewatering operations, as well as water that is utilized in dust suppression. So safety, noise, and dust associated with extract options should also be considered. And we would urge the Department to closely coordinate its decisions and conditions imposed for the various permits governing site operations to insure maximum environmental protection to the site across all activities.

Thank you for your consideration.

CHAIR: Thank you. Next, we have Mark Freed, followed by Sandi Hippauf, followed by Emily Geib.

MR. FREED: Good evening. My name is Mark Freed. I'm an attorney with the law firm of Curtin and Heefner. 2005 South Easton Road, Suite 100, Doylestown, Pennsylvania. And I'm here on

behalf of Rockhill Environmental and Preservation Alliance.

During the answer and question, question and answer session, I believe Mr. Rebarchak started off by saying this is a simple permit. I think that's probably true. It is, from a technical perspective, a simple permit. But the impacts are far-reaching. And the impacts have a major impact on the surrounding community. And it is imperative that the Department consider those impacts. It is not enough under the law or the regulations, or when you look at the environmental rights amendment in Article 1, Section 27, it is not enough just to look at the emissions. The Department is the one that's permitting this process.

The company has argued that the

Township is preemptive from regulating many aspects
of this facility. And I'm just going to limit my

comments to the crusher. The Township is preempted
from dealing with hours of operation, truck traffic,

various things like that. So essentially, the

Department is the last stand for these citizens'

concerns. And while we're focused on the crusher,

frankly, I think it's important to note this, as we

heard someone comment, that this quarry was

virtually inactive since 1981. And it proposes to go up from 500 tons, allegedly, to 800,000 tons. The quarry and the surrounding area has a developed ecosystem. There are many, many endangered species in the area. Species of high interest in the area within a half a mile. There's also a significant residential area, including residences that are adjacent to the quarry.

Department take all that into consideration, understanding that if they don't regulate many of these issues, and I'll try to quickly go through it. I know my time is limited. No one else is going to. I mean, at least there's going to be strong arguments that no one else is allowed to. And the Township has been put in a very difficult position. I understand the Department's in a very difficult position. And just very quickly, the plan approval fails to limit the hours of operation. If the DEP does not limit the hours of operation, I can guarantee you that the company is going to and has argued that no one else has the ability to do that.

The plan approval fails to limit excessive truck traffic. Right now the only study that was done is for approximately 400 trips. If

this quarry at 1,000 tons per hour is approved, the amount of trucks that would be generated by that amount of crushing could be 700 or 800 trips in a day. So there's no need for 1,000 tons. It's an excessive amount of crushing for what is being proposed for the facility. The plan approval fails to require proper noise suppression system, despite the fact that it's in a residential area. Again, if DEP does not regulate this noise, if DEP does not put the proper controls in, no one else is going to.

Three minutes.

CHAIR:

MR. FREED: And then finally, the wet suppression system, there has not been - there's been insufficient ground remodeling, both from the extraction as well as the discharge. And people are on wells in this area. It's going to impact people's ability to get good drinking water. So again, under the regulations under the Environmental Rates Amendment, it is just not good enough to say we're only going to look into emissions. We have to look at everything that's being impacted by this permit.

Thank you. I have some written comments.

CHAIR: Thank you. Yeah, if you would

come and leave those up here. Next, we have Sandi Hippauf, followed by Emily Geib, followed by Kim Gottshall, and then Ryan Gottshall.

MS. HIPPAUF: Good evening. My name is Sandi Hippauf. I am a seventh grade social studies teacher, the mother of two young children, and a wife. I am here today because I oppose R.E. Pierson's application for plan approval number 090241 Bucks County. Article 1, Section 27 of the Constitution of Pennsylvania states the people have a right to clean air, pure water, and to the preservation of the natural, scenic and historic and esthetic value of the environment.

Pennsylvania's public natural resources are the common property of all the people, including generations yet to come. As trustees of these resources, the Commonwealth shall conserve and maintain methods that benefit all the people. The area that surrounds the Rockhill Quarry located in East Rockhill Township is a resource-protected district. Plus, just a few hundred feet away along the Township line in Bridgeton Township is the Quakertown swamp. Permitting Mr. Pierson to supersize their operation to a 1,000 ton per hour rock crusher, contradicts what the Commonwealth sets

out to preserve in its constitution.

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DEP should be aware of when reviewing this application are; number one, the area in question is near the Quakertown Swamp, which is the largest inland wetlands in Bucks County and is designated by the Audubon Society as an important bird area. It is home to the largest blue heron periphery in eastern PA. And provides a habitat for 91 bird species, including rare birds. The swamp also benefits the larger watershed by storing floodwaters and helping to maintain water quality.

FYI, the Bucks County Natural Area Inventory did a scientific study listing natural features worthy of protection designated Quakertown Swamp as a priority one site. This means that our wetlands require the highest attention preservation efforts. This plan approval has no mention of the water source of the wet suppression system. Nor how Pierson will take care of the wastewater. The DEP needs to take into consideration that the residents of East Rockhill and Richmond Township use well water. Based on the numbers submitted by Pierson on the application, over 20,000,000 gallons of water are required annually to sustain the quarry

operation and the proposed wet suppression system.

This has the potential to run our wells dry.

CHAIR: One minute.

MS. HIPPAUF: In addition, this area is part of the Upper Creek Watershed, which flows into Lake Nockamixon, the state park. The wastewater and sediment produced from the quarry will run-off into this watershed. On the northern side of the quarry is Stock Run (phonetic). And on the southern side is a three-mile tributary. This means that the run-off from the quarry will ultimately pollute and narrow the waterways that ends in Lack Nockamixon.

For your review, I have printed off the portions of the Upper Creek (phonetic) conservation plan from December 2001, sorry, December 1<sup>st</sup>, 2005, to support this data and reference how the quarry operations will destroy the wetlands and the watershed. To destroy this community, its homes, and risk the health of our children by allowing the quarry to contain a super crusher would be a travesty.

The basis for the protection of natural features is found in the Commonwealth'a constitution, in the judicial decision, and in the

Pennsylvania Municipalities Planning Code. Commonwealth Court has ruled that municipalities must submit reasonable development of properties, 3 while managing public natural resources. 5 quarry, if in operation, East Rockhill Township is 6 zoned for inspection so they can reasonably develop 7 the property.

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Installing super-pressure and an asphalt plan goes beyond the definition of reasonable development and harms the natural environment. The detrimental impacts caused by allowing Peirson's mining efforts to turn into a super quarry, far outweighs the limited economic profits the quarry would bring to the quarry owner I love this community that has sprung and operator. up over the past 30 years while the quarry was inactive. But moreover, I love living in this natural and scenic environment. A super quarry does not belong here. A super quarry will permanently destroy this pristine land for generations.

> That's three minutes. CHAIR:

MS. HIPPAUF: I ask DEP to please do what is right and uphold the Pennsylvania Deny this permit application. Constitution.

> CHAIR: Thank you. Emily Geib,

followed by Kim Gottshall, Ryan Gottshall, and Daniel Soliday.

MS. GEIB: Hello. My name is Emily Geib and I live in East Rockhill Township with my family. We also have a very large extended family who live close to me. Mostly within two to ten minutes from us. And some live very near the quarry.

I'm here today to express my concerns over this application for a mega-crusher to be installed at the Rockhill Quarry. I'm including a list of issues for your review, but I'll focus on just some of them tonight.

My first concern is with the application itself. Even as a layperson, I can see several areas of errors and omissions that seem egregious. I have highlighted them on the enclosed copy. On the plan approval application, page four, section six; will loaded trucks leaving the property be required to use a suitable cover to prevent spillage? How will it be enforced? No answer to either of those questions.

Page seven of the same document, section 12; will all conveyor belts be covered, no. If not, specifically note those that will be open

and justify. No answer.

On the compliance review form, document 2700 PA AG0004, page four, compliance background. While he lists some of the violations, I personally know the applicant was fined by the mining office of the PA DEP for water run-off issues at the site. The inspector informed me of this herself. But there's nothing listed at all for 2018.

On the general information form, page three of seven, land use information, items one through five, all left blank. Items two through four are of special significance to most of the people in this room because they ask about municipal comprehensive plans and zoning ordinances. And if this project meets the provisions of the zoning ordinance or has zoning approval. We all know that is not the case. And that the applicant is currently in litigation due to their lapse of compliance with local ordinances, their lack of willingness to follow proper procedures to secure the proper permits.

Page six of seven, item number 15, I'm unsure of. But it mentions the infiltration storm water or waste water within one-half mile of the

public water supply well stream for infiltration gathering.

CHAIR: One minute.

MS. GEIB: I know there are many wells in that area. And I'd like to see proof that the applicant complained no on this area.

Exhibit 2, site plant. The map shows an area of approximate limits of existing operation areas new equipment to replace and to operate within the same area. There has never been in that plant asphalt operation on this quarry, even when it was active many decades ago.

Exhibit 5, zoning and mining permits. The copy of the East Rockhill Township zoning permit dated February 1st, 2017, construction operation is clearly falsified. We all know the township denied the applicant zoning permits when they applied in late 2017 for the years 2015, 2016, and 2017. And that's why the township is in litigation with the applicant as we speak.

CHAIR: Three minutes.

MS. GEIB: The litigation has effectively removed the 40 something local residents near the establishment from any say, any right to cross-examine or question any witness, or to present

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any statement in regard to this local zoning issue.

Many of the local zoning issues covered you do not address. But I think you should require proof of local zoning permits before issuing a crusher permit. Back to Exhibit 5, even a copy of the DEP mining permit is shown to expire July 2013.
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I ask the DEP to deny this application for Pierson due to the lack of providing complete information, lack of transparency, or lack of compliance with local zoning laws, and the reputation. Making them a risk that we should not have to accept as citizens of this township, county, and state. I appreciate your attention to all that I enclosed. And I thank you for your time.

CHAIR: Thank you. Kim Gottshall, followed by Ryan Gottshall, Daniel Soliday, Janine Gravelle.

MS. GOTTSHALL: Hi, there. Thank you for this time. My name is Kim Gottshall. And I'd like to make several comments regarding the permit that you intend to approve.

This permit is for the processing plant that we've been discussing at a location that is extremely close - in extremely close proximity to families' homes, and includes no requirements for

noise litigation. The items populated in the permit, such as deciduous trees, do not provide year-round impact, if any at all. And the positioning of stockpiles cannot protect all the properties surrounding the site.

I'm going to skip some items that have already been mentioned to try and save people's time. This permit allows for the dust suppression system that uses 9,250 gallons of water per hour in an area with an already compromised water system due to tepic contamination. And I think this should be something that's definitely considered in your approval process. This permit contains hours of operation that can run up to 16 hours a day in a residential area that has no berms or sounds barriers.

On the permit, in the general information form, page three of seven, question one, the permit reads have you informed the surrounding community and addressed any concerns prior to submitting the application to the Department. The answer provided by the applicant is, in fact, no. I find it unacceptable that you would approve any permit when that question is answered no. That no mention must be made to area residents about a

super-sized operation that may adversely affect residents' way of life and potentially their health.

It would be an understatement to say that the revised mining permit for which this additional VAC permit as applied for, presents a huge challenge to this community. I'm not talking about the crusher alone, but the trickle-down impact for material that's produced by the plant, in a region that is, by the way, not zoned by local wealth manufacturing. And how that production and truck traffic may impact the ability to utilize public roads safely.

Specific to the permit in question, we are talking about potentially unhealthy levels of particulate matter as seen by your own department being released into a populated area. A population, I might add, that has doubled in size since this quarry was last operational.

CHAIR: One minute.

MS. GOTTSHALL: And the protection measures to these residents is a water suppression system, the likes of which have already failed under this operator's watch at this specific facility.

And the reality is the residents had to call your office asking if it was safe to be outside or

whether respirators needed to be done because of the visible dust fumes. Since your Department cannot answer specific health-related questions, an inspector came out to the site, determined that the equipment was not operating properly, and had to tell the operator to turn off the machinery and fix the problem.

For this and many other reasons, I am adamantly opposed to the approval of this permit. I would like to know how the applicant continues to operate when the DEP's own permits state that operators must abide by federal, state, and local laws. I submit that if the laws and their applicability to the given property comes into question as it indicates regarding the permit in question tonight, then you shouldn't be granting any additional permits to the site at this time.

Overall, I believe these permits to be woefully inaccurate and to contain incorrect information. Your Department may disagree. But I believe the condition of this permit, which was put before the public, is a prime example of how the DEP does not take into consideration the merit of each individual case.

CHAIR: Three minutes.

MS. GOTTSHALL: On top of that, I want to know how can you approve an air quality permit for items that may or may not be legal in a given area? And I do appreciate your time tonight. Thank you.

CHAIR: Thank you. Ryan Gottshall,
Daniel Soliday, Janine Gravelle, Josh Scheiderer,
Michael Logan.

MR. GOTTSHALL: Good evening. Ryan Gottshall, 2201 North Rockhill Road. I understand you give us an opportunity for public feedback here tonight. To me, it appears that this permit is just already approved. You're just waiting to cross your T's and dot your I's. You give the people a chance to speak. You take notes. And you say you'll investigate things, maybe answer some questions.

This operation has and will be nothing but harm for a quiet residential neighborhood. This operation is being forced down our throats from every angle. The operator is selling the story that he needs the stone for his turnpike project. Keep in mind this operator didn't sign a lease agreement for use of 2055 North Rockhill Road until the contract for the turnpike was awarded. He then bullied his way into the township unopposed and

threatened to sue anyone that stood in his way.

There are two quarries that produce asphalt that are much closer to the turnpike job. He does not need to ruin the community by installing a 1,000 ton per hour crushing plant in a place that has not mined stones since 1981.

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I don't understand how this Department with DEP can just roll through without any hesitation. How many folks have every visited East Rockhill Township and at least the quarry site? Have you ever visited the old quarry that was out of operation for 37 years? Have you ever visited this site before December 2017? I know you can't answer these questions, but these are valid points.

I have some pictures here showing what the quarry looked like well before. I have a picture of what the old crusher looked like. And I doubt it was a 1,000 ton an hour processing plant. They tore it down in the mid-2000s and they needed to recycle the steel. There's a high value for that.

All right. Were there any DEP permits issued for air quality at this site for the past 30 years? That is a big question. Has there been any studies on air quality in the surrounding area

taken? 2017, 2018, I called DEP in Norristown on multiple occasions asking for this -

CHAIR: One minute.

MR. GOTTSHALL: - to establish a baseline. No response, no action from DEP. How do we know what is truly good air and what is truly bad air? You guys can study your results on the machine area and do the engineering studies, and see that it's going to put out a certain amount of particulate matter, and make judgement on that. And not take the whole operation into effect as far as a total.

What is the chemical composition of this particulate matter? Has anyone studied it? There was a concern about asbestos crystals in some veins from the '70s that have been noted at this quarry site. DEP did some samples. I don't know if that's enough. But I'm sure Hanson on their files, has information about this matter. Have they shared that with DEP?

CHAIR: Three minutes.

MR. GOTTSHALL: Why was the permit missing so many pieces of key information that was submitted and why was it pushed through with blanks? Obviously, that other residents have pointed out.

Who's going to police these operations? It sounds like DEP is going to come out one day out of the 365 and do, you know, an investigation or a study to see if things are in line.

This is truly not right. It's not

American to destroy people's lives and families,

ruin a community without giving it a second thought.

We should be able to raise a family and have peace
in one's own home. This 1,000 ton per hour non
metallic mineral processing plant affects us all

that live within a couple miles of this site.

Please be the Department of Environmental Protection, not the Department of Everything Permits. Thank you.

CHAIR: Thank you. Daniel Soliday, Janine Gravelle, Josh Scheiderer, Michael Logan, Todd Hippauf.

MR. SOLIDAY: I'm Daniel Soliday. I'm a resident of 1300 West Rock Road in Perkasie. And for the last 29 years, I've lived at that location. And I grew up on the other end of West Rock Road in the '70s and the '80s. So I'm well aware of the history of the Rockhill Quarry and its closure over the last 37 years. My residence, my current residence is approximately 1,000 feet from the

active quarry site. Being that close to the quarry, I've been forced to live with the ongoing noise and the possible air pollutants.

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Number one, the hours of operations are not specifically listed in the application as they should be. The hours of operations need to be specifically limited by DEP. This quarry has a significant number of residents ordering this operation. Hours of operation with DEP listed for all equipment covered by this permit.

Section B, number one, the hours per year is listed as 2,800 hours per year. The next line states January to March has no production. This indicates the remaining 39 weeks, the machinery will operate an average of 72 hours a week. Based upon a six-day work week with no shutdowns for holidays or basic shutdown, it will operate 12 hours per day. This is excessive. Said hours of operations must be detailed and abided to.

Section B number four, no scale drawings were attached to the permit as required by Section B number four. Section B number four, the scale drawings containing the hours of operations need to be listed in item four with any restrictions. This was not done.

Section B number five, this requires all plant roads and public roads services and related governmental responsibility for maintenance. This was incomplete and not provided. Section B number seven, is not answered how the applicant will have any other dust suppression in place. Section B number 12 is answered no to covering the conveyor belts. There is no justification attached as to why they are open. All conveyor belts should be required to be covered to reduce dust emissions.

CHAIR: One minute.

MR. SOLIDAY: Air pollution control review form page four, requires Pierson to list all violations and enforcement action. Pierson has not listed violations in other states. Specifically, the provision of Pierson, already Pierson

Construction Company, had been fined for alleged violations for the underground facility act of New Jersey dated November 30th, 2016.

General information form authorization application, page two. Pierson has entered no to questions one and two indicating they are not modifying an existing facility system or activity, when in fact they are modifying an activity. This information below is not filled in. And the

information needs to be filled in on the application.

General information form authorization application, page three, question one is answered no. Pierson, by answering no, has tried to --- has failed to notify the surrounding community or addressed any concerns.

CHAIR: That was your time.

MR. GOTTSHALL: Thank you.

CHAIR: Janine Gravelle, Josh

Scheiderer, Michael Logan, Todd Hippauf.

MS. GRAVELLE: Hi. My name is Janine Gravelle and I live at 2198 North Rockhill Road.

I've been here in East Rockhill Township for 23

years. A little background on the site. The

16 Rockhill site is one that is extremely unique to

17 Bucks County. And the site is assigned a prior

18 level 2 of importance. This seems that it's an area

19 | that has a county and state-wide significance based

20 on the overall quality and the diversity importance

21 of the resources.

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In other words, it's atypical to all the other quarries in Bucks County. Those other quarries are basic holes in the ground on black non-descript cracks that are burned and buffered off the

soil mounds, evergreens and fencing. It's hard to tell that they exist. And the lack of adjoining residents who are few and far between. The opposite can be said about the Rockhill quarry. It's surrounded by hundreds of homes. Just North Rockhill Road alone contains 68 homes, one church, one school, and a daycare.

I am opposed to the 1,000 ton per hour mineral processing plan because the noise from December 2017 until today from this site is unbearable to begin with. And the DEP does nothing to remedy the situation. A crusher of that magnitude is going to add to the horrific situation of unbearable noise. And I read through the 92-page permit, and there's not one provision to mitigate the problem of noise for residents.

I am opposed to this operation because all the other quarries in Bucks County crush 100 to 150 tons per hour. I recall a study on all the quarries. Why would you allow a 1,000 ton per hour crusher when all the other quarries can only crush 100 to 150 tons per hour in a very densely residential area? It makes absolutely no sense. I am opposed to the DEP allowing this operation to run a crusher for 8 to 16 hours per day as stated in the

pending permit. Those are ridiculous hours. Other quarries operate 7:00 to 3:00, 7:00 to 4:00, 7:00 to 5:00. This is unheard of. This is something we hear of in other states that are really wrong.

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gallons of water per hour that this operation will use just for the dust suppression. For an eight hour day, that's 75,000 gallons of water used. Now, if he's going to drill up another little pond through there, that's one thing. But let's face it. We get into a drought. We all have wells. He starts wanting more water. We're going to have a problem. And we're not in an area that can have public water piped in just like that. It's really not possible due to all the boulders in the land.

Lastly, on page three of seven from the general information form of the plan approval air permit application, question one, have you informed the surrounding community and addressed any concerns prior to submitting the application to the Department. As we all know, the answer checked off is no. This is just one more aspect of this operation that's just been, you know, getting the go ahead from everywhere to turn our area that we live in, which is a bucolic one, into an area that's

similar to a filthy industrial wasteland.

CHAIR: That's time.

MS. GRAVELLE: Okay. Thank you very

4 much.

CHAIR: Thank you. Josh Scheiderer,
Michael Logan, Todd Hippauf.

MR. SCHEIDERER: Josh Scheiderer, S-C-H-E-I-D-E-R-E-R. Representing the Christian School. We have some various concerns. We have some very serious concerns to the permits being requested or being issued without fully taking into account the impact on our school. Provide you with a few facts that I believe are relevant. And Amelia previously stated that the surrounding area is not under purview. And we have a daycare and day school at the location that serves over 230 students. And on a daily basis, we have approximately 300 people on the property between parents, volunteers, staff, guests, et cetera.

Our location is only half a mile from the quarry entrance. That is as the crow flies.

And our outside fence and playground is six months old through elementary students is within 50 yards of the road that's being used by the trucks going in and out. Our high school classroom, 50 yards from

the road. Our afternoon recess for our daycare and elementary students. Also PE classes and afternoon athletic practices, which are on the soccer, baseball fields that are located right next to the area that will be affected by the increase in particulate matter.

We host numerous athletic events, as well as athletic tournaments after school, on weekdays, and on weekends, as well as community basketball programs from November through March. So we are a year-round facility that's used in a variety of ways. It's concerning that according to what we understand, none of this was taken into consideration. And we recognize that the regulations are narrowly defined and allow you only to evaluate certain aspects. But as many others have mentioned, the totality of the impact on the environment really should be addressed.

We feel there is serious and potential

--- there is potential for some serious safety

issues, whether it be air and water quality, traffic
on the roads, subject of this particular hearing.

And so, we would ask that even though our school is
small compared to the one we're in here, it is not
insignificant. And that the little ones in our

school mean a big deal to us. And we feel that they should protected by the Department of Environmental Protection.

CHAIR: One minute.

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MR. SCHEIDERER: We would ask for two things, due process and due consideration. Due process with no rush decision. We're grateful for this hearing. But if the decision is premature, then it will be easy for important details to be missed, like the fact that there is a school close by, with children as young as six-months-old out in the open, as much as the weather will allow. We believe due process would prevent mistakes being made and missing important details.

Second, we ask for due consideration of the entirety of the community. Your study is not the only one that seems to ignore the fact that there is a school. The traffic study did the same thing because it was conducted during spring break when, of course, there was no traffic coming in and out. Due consideration of the entirety of the community is important. And we obviously are here tonight with very many resident concerns. Please be aware of the school in the area as well. Please give due process.

Michael 1 CHAIR: Thank you, Josh. 2 Logan, Todd Hippauf, Jim Pascale, Luann Ausen. 3 Michael? Jim, you're not up yet. Michael? Are you 4 Michael? 5 MR. LOGAN: Yes. CHAIR: Okay. Michael, followed by 6 7 Todd. Oh, no. Michael, followed by Todd, followed 8 by Jim. 9 MR. LOGAN: Good evening. My name is 10 Michael Logan. I'm the vice president of 11 Environmental Services and Compliance Plus Services, 12 Inc. Located 455 Business Center Drive, Suite 250, 13 Horsham, Pennsylvania. 14 Our company is the environmental 15 consulting firm that submitted the air quality 16 permit application on behalf of R.E. Pierson 17 Corporation for the installation and operation of 18 the permitted crushing and speeding equipment to be 19 located at the Hanson East Rockhill Quarry.

Corporation for the installation and operation of the permitted crushing and speeding equipment to be located at the Hanson East Rockhill Quarry. The East Rockhill Quarry site has been an active mining operation for over 100 years, has maintained a DEP mining permit since the Mining Act was adopted, and has previously had crushing and screening equipment operating at the site.

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Currently, there are temporary

portable crushers, screeners, and stacking conveyors operating on the north side of the property under general air quality permits issued by the state.

Water springs are used to control and reduce potential emissions and particulate matter from the equipment.

The equipment is powered by diesel engines, which emit associated products of combustion. The proposed permitting crushing and screening equipment will be located on the south side of the property. And will use electricity as its power. As a result, there will be no emissions related to the power with the equipment on-site.

Once the permitted crushing and screening equipment is fully operational, the temporary portable crushers, screeners, and stacking equipment that is associated and is associated with these will cease operation and be removed from the property. Thus, totally eliminating the source of emissions and noise from the north side of the property. The proposed permitting crushing and screening equipment will operate using a safety-wide water spray system, which will control potential ---

CHAIR: One minute.

MR. LOGAN: --- emissions of

particulate matter. In conclusion, the permitting crushing and screening equipment will operate in compliance with all applicable state and federal air pollution control regulations. The permitted crushing and screening equipment will produce less noise and emissions than the temporary crushers and the screening equipment currently operating at the site. Overall, the impact on the environment will be reduced with the operation of the permitted crushing and screening equipment.

CHAIR: Thank you. Todd Hippauf, followed by Jim and Luann, and then Bob Brasch.

MR. HIPPAUF: Good evening. My name is Todd Hippauf. I'm a resident of Richland Township. And my property is adjacent to the Rockhill Quarry. I'm here today because I oppose R.E. Pierson's application, for plan number 090241 Bucks County.

The DEP's mission is to protect

Pennsylvania's air, land and water from pollution.

And provide for the health and safety of its

citizens through a cleaner environment. You work as

partners and individuals, organizations,

governments, and businesses to prevent pollution and

restore our natural resources. This should sound

very familiar to you. It is your own mission statement.

To approve this application would be going directly against it. The DEP needs to be aware of the type of rock and mineral species that are present in the quarry. According to mine.org, the world's leading authority on minerals and their locales, deposits, and mines worldwide, the vein of Rockhill Quarry was exposed in the late 1970s that contained white asbestos, formed and amphibole. I probably have that wrong, but that's in the documents. And dense matter amphiblorene.

Since I am not a geologist, I conducted additional research, whereupon I learned from asbestos.com that amphibole asbestos has needle-shaped fibers. And studies suggest that it takes much less exposure to this type of asbestos to cause cancer. Do you know anybody with cancer? My guess is if you do or did, it has not been a pleasurable experience. The possibility of Pierson exposing another vein containing asbestos output should be reason enough for DEP to deny this application. Waiting to test the rock after it has been extracted would be too late for the health and safety of every resident and Pierson's employees.

You have heard many people speak about their concerns tonight. Please do not take them or me lightly. Put yourselves in our shoes. If you live next to the quarry or near it, would you want all your, want all concerns expressed here tonight for you and your family? I ask that the DEP do what is right. Honor Act 1, Section 27 of the PA Constitution and your own mission statement. Deny R.E. Peirson's permit application. Thank you.

CHAIR: Jim and then Luanne, followed

CHAIR: Jim and then Luanne, followed by Bob Brasch.

MR. PASCALE: Ladies and gentlemen, what we're talking about tonight is greed. There's no other word for it. It's called greed. The applicant has numerous other locations where he can locate the quarry. There's other opportunities. But yet, he picks a quarry that's been closed for 40 years, that has been developed with citizens and schools and families that walk on roadways. It's just unbelievable.

There are other options. Your company is the DEP, the Department of Environmental Protection. This is an opportunity for the DEP to actually do something special, right? Normally, you're sequestered somewhere in, I don't know where.

Some remote area far from this town. And you work soldier to soldier with the applicant, outside of the eyes of the public that have to live with the results. I say stand up and do your job, and don't let this fellow come into this town and destroy this town. It's a great town. He has other options. He just wants to make the most he can make by destroying this town. So I would encourage you to do what you can to listen to all the outstanding comments that you heard here today.

None of us want to be here. We want to go back to our normal lives. The applicant will go back to his home in New Jersey where you probably can't see a quarry for miles to come. But there are many who live right across the street. People across the street from this facility. Just say no.

CHAIR: Thank you, Jim. Luann.

MS. AUSEN: My name is Luann Ausen. I live in the township. The air pollution control act, the policy, it's declared to be a policy of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to protect air resources of the Commonwealth to the degree necessary for the protection of public health, safety, and wellbeing of its citizens, prevention of injury to plant and animal life, and to property.

And protection of the comfort and convenience of the public, and protection of the recreational interest of the Commonwealth.

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We are being violated. We don't --we have no protection. This came out of the blue. This is a small quarry that had been mined years ago, decades ago. It wasn't prepared for what happened. We weren't told. And now, we're just confronted by so much. And very concerned, we're all very concerned with the safety issues. And I know that it needs to be, you know, addressed, the pressure system. But there are traffic safety These trucks are way too big to be on these small rural roads. I shared before, I had a student, former student that was killed because a truck carrying, you know, crushed stone couldn't negotiate a turn.

We have schools in our area. We have a school right down the road. The trucks would be passing by a school. I think it's Rockhill Road.

I'm not quite sure. But getting back to the crusher

CHAIR: One minute.

MS. AUSEN: One minute, okay. As mentioned before, the water that's being taken out

from the ponds and that, the groundwater eventually will be --- you don't --- I really never got an answer if the quarry, if that was spring-fed or was it from rainwater. If it's spring-fed, will that, you know, affect our - you know, our wells? also, too, it was mentioned before in my last - you know, the time before, I had mentioned about the albite, the minerals that were mined in the '70s. That goes into the water system. Yes, it's pollution that causes cancer.

All right. So, you know, there's so many things that need to be addressed. And I guess this whole process has been premature. You put out these permits in little bits and you don't look at the big picture. And I think that needs to be done. You need to look at holistically, what's going to occur with this super quarry, okay. And the impact it will have on the people in our community and environment as well.

CHAIR: Thank you. Bob Brasch, followed by Frank Banhad. Sorry for that.

MR. BRASCH: Good evening. Bob
Brasch. I don't live in the area, but I do hunt
gamelands in the back side of the quarry. So I know
the area. It's a beautiful area. I don't work for

Richard. Never did work for Richard. But I'm here to talk about the crushing operation.

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I'm a heavy equipment operator and I work on a lot of Haines and Kibbles houses quarries. Some of their crushers are wrapped in steel. They've got a skin around them to keep the dust out. And they have the water systems on. They spray down the water on the conveyors so they don't have to be covered. They spray them as they come out of the crusher. There's a sprayer at the top. So all the times I've worked in the quarry, I've never seen hardly any dust coming off the conveyors. systems nowadays are high-tech. This is the 21st Century. I worked with Mr. Pierson down at 202. He's got all state-of-the-art equipment. sure he's going to have the same thing over here. The crushing system he's putting in there, the super crusher, I understand that the rock here in this area is super hard. And his portable crusher broke down, so they had to bring in a bigger crusher. And that's probably why the big crusher's coming in here.

As far as I heard somebody say about dust and the equipment run across the quarry floor. What I've seen done, and I'm sure he does the same

thing; is takes clean stone and they spread that over where all the equipment's going to run. That keeps the dust down, plus the water drop. I think the only noise you're really going to have to worry about is the back-up alarms on equipment. Once he gets up and running and gets everything in order. Right now, he's over there. He's getting things moving. You may not have a problem. I just say give the man a chance. I understand you live here. I'd be concerned, too. But give the man a chance first.

CHAIR: Thank you. Frank Banhad, Christy Grega, Dave Bedillion.

MR. BANHAD: Frank Banhad. 1978, graduated at Penn Ridge High, Sellersville. And I also graduated from Upper Bucks Tech.

Beautiful building. Where I graduated, it wasn't anything like this. Is this all cardboard or is that stone? Am I standing on carpet? What's underneath it? Is it just dirt or is it concrete? Now, I remember that quarry in operation doing cement and concrete just about a little over a decade ago. I work with Penns Clark Hanson, guys. They were up there not even eight years ago. So I don't know where we're getting this

thing's been closed for 40 years. But what I'm saying is, nobody wants this in their backyard. And I understand that. But when you buy a house, you take on the typography of that community. That quarry was here way before you guys.

 $\underline{\text{MR. PASCALE:}}$  It was closed.

MR. BRASCH: It wasn't closed.

CHAIR: Please be respectful to the

speakers.

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MR. BRASCH: Yes. Okay. What I'm saying is, we all love these things. I mean, I go to Home Depot. I see every weekend, people are pulling out pavers and blocks and all of that. Where's that come from? Does it fall from the sky, It comes from quarries. We all got here right? tonight. I bet, how many people - I didn't see any horses when I pulled in here. They were all cars. And they all came down on a road that was done from material from aggregates from quarries. We have a tech school. I went to the tech school. It would be a perfect opportunity to generate jobs, co-op jobs. I think that's what we should be pushing Mr. Pierson to entertain, too, for future equipment operators, future quarry runners.

Like I said, you know, you can say

this is a greed operation. Now, like I said, I'm a tech school grad and everything. Isn't greed trying to push this off into someone else's neighborhood? Isn't that a definition of greed? It's okay for you to have it in your yard, but it's not okay for you to have it in my yard.

CHAIR: One minute.

 $$\underline{\text{MR. BANHAD:}}$$  I'm not finished with that. Thank you.

CHAIR: Christy Grega, followed by Dave Bedillion, and then Leo Church.

MS. GREGA: Hi. My name is Christy Grega and I do live in East Rockhill as well. Bear with me. I had to change this up a bit. I'm here to respectfully request that the application for the stone crusher and future quarry permits be denied. One of the health concerns that we have is about the air quality and safety of the air if a 1,000 ton per hour stone crusher is put in place, not your standard 100 ton per hour or less than most other quarries in the area.

As you know, stone crushers give rise to a substantial quantity of fine particle dust emissions, which create health hazards, to the surrounding population by way of causing respiratory

diseases. Quarries with rock crushing capabilities allow exposure to respirable crystalline silica, which does have a direct link to human lung cancer. Residents near active quarry operations will then be exposed to the crystalline silica. Children, the elderly, and people with autoimmune disorders are at the most risk to develop breathing problems. The physical properties of atmospheric particulates affect human health, either by allowing penetration of the lung and causing irritation to the internal membrane, or by transporting absorbed toxic gases and vapors deeper into the lung than they would normally travel.

The environment near and in the stone crusher site contain millions of suspended mineral particles of respirable size that get deposited, sorry, deposited in lungs following inhalation; causing a multitude of breathing and respiratory issues. As for the environment, particulates in the atmosphere increases, particulates may absorb incoming solar radiation causing an increase in the atmospheric and land surface temperature.

With the deposition of particles and various materials, especially buildings, damages caused to those materials, this effect is expensive

to remove the deposited particulates. And it also damages vegetation by preventing them from photosynthesis, which then causes that vegetation to die. This reduction in growth of vegetation then takes away from a vital resource from the local animal population, as well as hampering the aesthetics of this beautiful, most tranquil area.

The transportation of rocks and stones also affected residents along the truck routes from the quarries since many of the particles stick to the rock and the trucks at their source, and then blow off as they drive along the route.

CHAIR: One minute.

MS. GREGA: When the trucks get covered as they are transported, they transport the rock off their site. Would the DEP please consider how adversely the use of the stone crusher, asphalt plant, and quarry this area is going to negatively impact all of our lives and our children's lives now and in the future? Thank you.

CHAIR: Thank you, Christy. Dave Bedillion. Dave Bedillion, followed by Leo Church.

MR. BEDILLION: Hi, folks. Thank you for your time. I'm a resident and worker at Pierson Quarry. And I'm very grateful for the job. I have

1 All of them grew up in this area, three kids. 2 graduated here at Penn Ridge. It's a great school. 3 It's pretty important. You know, local jobs. 4 paychecks goes locally to the businesses. you know, Mr. Pierson is actually saving PA tax, PA 6 residents money on the taxes because if somebody else got the bid, it would cost much more. And the fact that he's coming in and bringing state of the art equipment in, just like your automobiles are a lot better, a lot more efficient, cleaner now than what they were 50 years ago. So is this kind of equipment.

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My father was a quarry guy. He still has his health. And it's not going to ruin the town. It's not going to ruin the environment. just mining. It's important. It's done all throughout Bucks and Montgomery County. And there's residents within miles of all these places. think fuller heads hopefully will prevail. thank you for your time. And have a good night.

CHAIR: Thank you. Next, Leo Church, followed by R. Kroendber.

MR. CHURCH: Good evening. How many of you are ---?

> CHAIR: State your name, please.

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    you please --- you're presenting comments to me.
    And can you please state your name for the record.
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                   MR. CHURCH:
                                 Sure.
                                        My name's Leo
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    Church.
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                           Thank you.
                   CHAIR:
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                   MR. CHURCH: I work for R.E. Pierson
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    at the Rockhill Quarry. I'm a newcomer at that
    quarry. I knew R.E. Pierson in business for many,
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    many years. I know he will do everything he needs
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    to do to make the DEP, do the regulations on it,
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    whatever it takes for this to go through, he will
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    do. Sorry, I'm not a very good speaker.
    he'll take care of --- whatever permits needs to be
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    done and whatever everybody in the community would
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    like to do, I'm sure he would be willing to work for
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    you guys to make everything right, to keep everybody
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    happy.
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MR. KROENELBER: Close enough.

CHAIR: Thanks. We're almost done,

folks. David Arrowwood, Thomas Horzgood, and Arthur Hallett.

CHAIR: State your name.

MR. KROENELBER: Bob Kroenelber. I live in Phillipsburg. After looking for work for a long time, I finally found it down here at this quarry. To address some minor concerns, I've done this, not quarry for years, but working construction. There are two larger trucks onsite to use them whenever we need to. There's water applications on the conveyors or the crushers. We are taking steps that we're instructed to do as far as water run-off and water control. Other than that, I really, you know, I feel badly for realtors didn't tell you that this was still a permitted property. And maybe you should address them.

CHAIR: Okay. Thank you. David Arrowwood, Thomas Horzgood, Arthur Hallett. David Arrowwood? Last call.

AUDIENCE MEMBER: Oh, he had to step out.

CHAIR: Okay. Thomas Horzgood, Horzgood? Arthur Hallett?

MR. HALLETT: No comment.

CHAIR: No comment, okay. Okay. With that, we will conclude the public hearing. As a reminder, the public comment period will close on

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103
      September 30th. There is information on the sign-in
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     sheet on the different ways that you can submit
     those comments. Again, whether you spoke into the
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     microphone or submit in writing, those comments are
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     considered with equal consideration. Thank you for
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     being here. And I adjourn at 8:24.
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                 HEARING CONCLUDED AT 8:24 P.M.
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## CERTIFICATE

I hereby certify that the foregoing proceedings, hearing held before Virginia Cain, was reported by me on 09-20-18 and that I, Jessica Ashman, read this transcript and that I attest that this transcript is a true and accurate record of the proceeding.

Dated the 13th day of October, 2018

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Court Reported

Jessica Ashman