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ENGINEERING EVALUATION / FACT SHEET

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Application No.: R13-1506C
Plant ID No.: 031-00005
Applicant: Pilgrim's Pride Corporation (Pilgrim's)
Facility Name: Moorefield Feed Mill
Location: Moorefield, Hardy County, WV
SIC Code: 2048 - Prepared Feed and Feed Ingredients for Animals and Fowls, Except Dogs and Cats
NAICS Code: 311611 - Animal (except Poultry) Slaughtering
Application Type: Modification
Received Date: September 25, 2015
Engineer Assigned: John Legg
Fee Amount: \$1,000.00
Date Received: September 30, 2015
Applicant Ad Date: November 4, 2015
Newspaper: *Moorefield Examiner* (Hardy County Newspaper)
Complete Date: November 13, 2015 (date company newspaper affidavit was received at the DAQ)
Due Date: December 21, 2015 (based on DAQ's ad running 11/18/2015)
UTM's: Easting: 674.2868 km Northing: 4,323.63 km Zone: 17
Description: Double the facility's grain unloading rate (from train) to 1,120 ton/hr by replacing handling equipment (conveyors, elevator, and turn heads to existing silos) and building a silo. Increase truck activity for soybean mill, corn, and additives delivery, and truck product shipments.

SUMMARY

This modification application (R13-1506C) is concisely described in the paragraph immediately above.

Pilgram's legal advertisement (11/4/15) estimates the increase in potential-to -emit

Pilgram's legal advertisement (11/4/15) estimates the increase in potential-to -emit (PTE) at:

PM	+24.91 tons per year (tpy)
PM10	+ 6.81 tpy
PM2.5	+ 0.72 tpy

Of the total increase in PM, approximately 94.8% (23.63 tpy) of the increase can be attributed to fugitive dust emissions from vehicle activity. The remaining 5.2% (1.28 tpy) increase in PM can be attributed to process emissions.

DESCRIPTION OF PROCESS

This process description comes from the application, Attachment G. It is also summarized in Table 2 which is given below.

Pilgrim's is proposing to upgrade:

- the railroad grain receiving, handling, and storage operation at the Moorefield Feed Mill.

This upgrade is being proposed to:

- allow for a unit train to be unloaded in a set amount of time per a request from the railroad.

To accomplish the time requirement, Pilgrim's needs to:

- replace existing grain handling equipment and
- provide for more storage.

The proposed plan is to replace:

Grain Receiving - North Railcar Station:

- the existing railcar pit screw conveyor and hopper,
- the railcar receiving conveyor,
- the railcar receiving elevator (which also receives grain from railcars), and
- the receiving elevator

Headhouse and Grain Handling:

- the turnheads (headhouse) at the top of the two elevators,
- the drag conveyor for the existing large silos,

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Additionally, a new silo is being constructed which will require:

- a grain transfer belt conveyor (classified as part of "Headhouse and Grain Handling" portion of the process - see above)

The new silo will be unloaded by/reclaimed by:

- a new reclaim drag which unloads to
- a new reclaim elevator/leg which unloads to
- a new reclaim transfer conveyor which can also unload existing silos 6&7 which in turn will feed into the existing reclaim system that feeds into the feed mill. (The new reclaim drag, elevator/leg and transfer conveyor are classified as part of "Headhouse and Grain Handling" portion of the process - see above)

The rate of grain receiving will increase:

- from 560 tons per hour (approximately 20,000 bushels per hour)
- to 1,120 tons per hour (approximately 40,000 bushels per hour).

The new storage silo will hold 7,700 tons (275,000 bushels).

The proposed changes are depicted on the drawing provided by "Top Bead Welding" which has been attached to this evaluation (from the permit application, Attachment F).

Additional, Prilgrim is:

- clarifying and adjusting the amount of:
corn, soybean mill, and resulting feed product.

These numbers are presented in the Emission Units Table given below (and in Attachment I in the permit application). Vehicle activity (12S) is being added as a source for delivery of soybean mill, corn, and additives in trucks.

1.0 Emission Units Table.

Emission Unit ID	Emission Point ID	Emission Unit Description	Year Installed/ Modified	Design Capacity		Control Device
1S	1E	Boiler 1	2002	21.0 mmBtu/hr		None
2AS	2AE	Grain Receiving (North Railcar Station)	2015	1,120 tph Corn	Combined Total 330,000 tpy Corn & 120,000 tpy Soybean Mill	FE
		(South Railcar Station and Truck Station)	1992	200 tph Corn or soybean mill		FE
2BS	2BE	Headhouse and Grain Handling	1992/2015	1,120 tph (Max)/330,000 tpy Corn North Railcar Receiving & 200 tph/120,000 tpy Corn or Soybean Mill		FE
3S	3E	All Grain Storage ⁽¹⁾	1992/2015	1,120 tph into corn storage 200 tph into corn or soybean mill storage South Railcar & Truck Receiving 56 tph out of Corn silos		FE
4S	4E	Pneumatic System (Truck Unloading)	1992	Variable ⁽²⁾		4C Baghouse
5S	5E	Crusher (Hammermill)	1992	38 tph	330,000 tpy Corn	5C Baghouse
6S	6E	Crusher (Hammermill)	1992	38 tph		6C Baghouse
10S	10E	Crusher (Hammermill)	2005	38 tph		10C
7S	7E	Pellet System	1992	50 tph	478,000 tpy	7C Cyclone
9S	9E	Pellet System	2002	40 tph		9C Cyclone
8S	8E	Boiler 2	2002	21.0 mmBtu/hr		None
11S	11E	Feed Shipping	1992	60 tph/478,000 tpy		FE
12S	12E	Vehicle Activity	1992	24,883 trucks maximum		None
Control Equipment						
4C	4E	Baghouse (for Pneumatic Truck Unloading System)	1992	NA		None
5C	5E	Baghouse (for Crusher)	1992	NA		None
6C	6E	Baghouse (for Crusher)	1992	NA		None
7C	7E	Cyclone [for Pellet System (7S)]	1992	NA		None

1.0 Emission Units Table.

Emission Unit ID	Emission Point ID	Emission Unit Description	Year Installed/ Modified	Design Capacity	Control Device
9C	9E	Cyclone [for Pellet System (9S)]	2002	NA	None
10C	10E	Pulse Jet Dust Collector (for Crusher)	2005	NA	None
<p>(1) Grain Storage (Silos 1 thru 4, 6, 7 and new Silo) is listed herein because the hourly feed rate into the unit will be increased from 560 tons per hour to 1,120 tons per hour and a new corn silo is proposed to be installed.</p> <p>(2) Pneumatic System is used to receive material from pneumatic trucks and the transfer rate depends on the trucks and the type of material being delivered. Average of 12 tph.</p>					

Table 2: New Equipment shown by Equipment Grouping.

Emission		Equipment Grouping	New Equipment to be Installed Under R13-1506C)
Unit ID	Point ID		
2AS	2AE	Grain Receiving - North Railcar Station	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Railcar Pit Screw Conveyor and Hopper - Railcar Receiving Conveyor - Railcar Receiving Elevator - Receiving Elevator
2BS	2BE	Headhouse and Grain Handling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 5 hole positioning turnheads - Railcar Receiving Elevator - 5 hole positioning turnheads - Receiving Elevator - Replacement Drag for Existing 15,000 to 20,000 BPH Drag (feeds to existing silos: 1,2,3,4,6 and7) - Grain Transfer Belt Conveyor 40,000 BPH (feeds from new elevators to new silo) - 2000 BPH Reclaim Drag (feeds from new Silo) - 2000 BPH Reclaim Elevator Leg (feeds from new Silo Drag) - 2000 BPH Reclaim Transfer Conveyor (feeds from New Silo Elevator Leg and Silos 6&7 to existing reclaim system which in turn feeds to feed mills)
3S	3E	All Grain Storage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Silos 1 thru 4 (existing) - Silos 6 and 7 - New 7,700 Ton (275,000 Bushel) Silo

SITE INSPECTION

Pilgrim's facility is an existing source, permitted 23 years ago (September 17, 1992). Since construction, the facility has been modified (October 4, 2002 - boiler related) and updated (class II; October 12, 2005 - dust collector added).

The writer did not conduct a site inspection for this modification application. The facility's location is known to DAQ Enforcement Group who's inspectors/conducts periodic inspections (approximately every 3 years).

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The last full, on-site inspection was conducted by Joseph A. Kreger (DAQ Enforcement) on October 30, 2013 at which time the facility was given the in-compliance status code of 30. (At least two previous on-site inspections spaced at three-year intervals apart have also been given the in-compliance status code of 30.)

Directions to the facility as given in the permit application (Section I. General, Item 12A, Page 2 of 4):

Adjacent to WV Route 220 headed South out of Moorefield, WV, and is the Industrial Park.

ESTIMATE OF EMISSIONS

Company Discussion

The following discussion came from Attachment G of the permit application:

The existing/old permit application (R13-1506B):

- did not include emissions for grain receiving, headhouse and grain handling, storage, and feed loadout.
- stated that there were no emissions from these processes.

The emissions estimate for the facility has been:

- updated to reflect the emissions for grain receiving, headhouse and grain handling, storage and feed loadout based on:
 - emission factors from AP-42, Section 9.9.1, Grain Elevators and Processes.
 - revised for storage of grain based on:
 - the difference between the existing transfer rates into storage of 560 tons per hour and the new transfer rates of 1,120 tons per hour for grain receiving, headhouse and grain handling, storage, and feed loadout.
- expanded to include:
 - vehicle activity for delivering grain and liquid/solid additives by truck and removing the feed by truck.
 - This activity is an increase in emissions since it was not previously included.

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The following sources do not have an emissions increase because the existing emission limits were based on operating the sources for 8,760 hours per year instead of being based on throughput:

Pneumatic System (Truck Unloading) (4S),
Crushers (5S, 6S and 10S) and
Pellet System (7S and 9S)

Company Legal Advertisement

According to their November 11, 2015 legal notice/newspaper advertisement, Prigim's estimates the increased potential to emit to be:

24.91 tons per year (tpy)	Particulate Matter (PM)
6.81 tpy	PM ₁₀
0.72 tpy	PM _{2.5}

Engineer Review

The writer reviewed Pilgrim's emission calculations and found them to be logical/understandable, complete and calculated correctly. The calculations are given in Attachment N to the permit application.

Given below in Table 3 is the increase in uncontrolled and controlled PM, PM10 and PM2.5 emissions resulting from implementing permit application R13-1506C.

Also, given below in Table 4 is the total uncontrolled and controlled PM, PM10 and PM2.5 emissions for Pilgrim's entire facility after implementing permit application R13-1506C.

Table 3: Increase in Emissions Due to Increased Hourly Receiving, Headhouse and Storage.

Source Description	Pollutant	Proposed Emission Increase			
		Uncontrolled		Controlled	
		lb/hr	ton/yr	lb/hr	ton/yr
2AS - Grain Receiving	PM	12.92	1.02	2.59	0.21
	PM10	1.90	0.15	0.38	0.03
	PM2.5	0.30	0.02	0.07	0.01
2BS - Headhouse and Grain Handling	PM	46.36	3.66	9.27	0.74
	PM10	25.84	2.04	5.17	0.41
	PM2.5	4.41	0.35	0.88	0.07
3S - All Grain Storage	PM	19.00	1.50	3.80	0.30
	PM10	4.79	0.38	0.95	0.07
	PM2.5	0.84	0.07	0.17	0.01
11S - Feed Shipping	PM	0.00	0.21	0.00	0.04
	PM10	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.01
	PM2.5	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
12S - Vehicle Activity (1)	PM	9.49	23.62	9.49	23.62
	PM10	2.53	6.29	2.53	6.29
	PM2.5	0.25	0.63	0.25	0.63
Total	PM	87.77	30.01	25.15	24.91
	PM10	35.06	8.91	9.03	6.81
	PM2.5	5.80	1.07	1.37	0.72

(1) Vehicle activity was not included in the initial permit application and is being included here as an increase in emissions.

Table 4: Existing Facility Emissions as Permitted Under R13-1506B that Stay the Same/Do Not Increase Because of R13-1506C (see Attachment N, page N12 of Permit Application R13-1506C).

Source Description	Pollutant	Existing Emissions as Permitted Under R13-1506B			
		Uncontrolled		Controlled	
		lb/hr	ton/yr	lb/hr	ton/yr
1S - Boiler No. 1 (Fuel Oil - 6,000 hr/yr) (Natural Gas - 2, 760 hr/yr) (re-evaluated existing emissions)	PM	0.39	1.73	0.39	1.73
	PM10	0.39	1.73	0.39	1.73
	PM2.5	0.39	1.73	0.39	1.73
2AS - Grain Receiving (re-evaluated existing emissions) (page N3)	PM	9.52	2.81	1.90	0.56
	PM10	1.40	0.41	0.28	0.08
	PM2.5	0.22	0.07	0.04	0.01
2BS -Headhouse & Grain Handling (re-evaluated existing emissions) (page N3)	PM	34.16	10.07	6.83	2.01
	PM10	19.04	5.61	3.81	1.12
	PM2.5	3.25	0.96	0.65	0.19
3S - Storage (re-evaluated existing emissions) (page N3)	PM	14.00	4.13	2.80	0.83
	PM10	3.53	1.04	0.71	0.21
	PM2.5	0.62	0.18	0.12	0.04
4S - Pneumatic System (page N12)	PM	38.60	169.07	0.03	0.13
	PM10	5.02	21.98	0.01	0.02
	PM2.5	5.02	21.98	0.01	0.02
5S - Corn Only (page N12)	PM	463.00	2,027.94	0.51	2.23
	PM10	60.19	263.63	0.07	0.29
	PM2.5	60.19	263.63	0.07	0.29
6S - Corn Only (page N12)	PM	463.00	2,027.94	0.51	2.23
	PM10	60.19	263.63	0.07	0.29
	PM2.5	60.19	263.63	0.07	0.29
7S - Pellet System (page N12)	PM	385.0	1,686.30	3.96	17.34
	PM10	50.05	219.22	1.50	6.58
	PM2.5	50.05	219.22	1.50	6.58

Table 4: Existing Facility Emissions as Permitted Under R13-1506B that Stay the Same/Do Not Increase Because of R13-1506C (see Attachment N, page N12 of Permit Application R13-1506C).

Source Description	Pollutant	Existing Emissions as Permitted Under R13-1506B			
		Uncontrolled		Controlled	
		lb/hr	ton/yr	lb/hr	ton/yr
8S - Boiler No. 8 (Fuel Oil - 6,000 hr/yr) (Natural Gas - 2, 760 hr/yr) (re-evaluated existing emissions)	PM	0.39	1.73	0.39	1.73
	PM10	0.39	1.73	0.39	1.73
	PM2.5	0.39	1.73	0.39	1.73
9S - Pellet System (page N12)	PM	385.0	1,686.30	3.96	17.34
	PM10	50.05	219.22	1.50	6.58
	PM2.5	5.05	219.22	1.50	6.58
10S - Corn Only (page N12)	PM	463.00	2,027.94	0.51	2.23
	PM10	60.19	263.63	0.07	0.29
	PM2.5	60.19	263.63	0.07	0.29
11S - Feed Shipping (page N13)	PM	0.20	0.58	0.04	0.12
	PM10	0.05	0.14	0.01	0.03
	PM2.5	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01
Total	PM	2256.26	9646.54	21.83	48.48
	PM10	310.49	1261.97	8.81	18.95
	PM2.5	290.57	1256	4.43	17.76

Table 5: Total Facility Potential To Emit (PTE) After Permit Modification R13-1506C (From Application, Attachment N, page N2).

Pollutant	Total Facility PTE after R13-1506C				⁽¹⁾ Delta Increases (Attributed to Changes Made under R13-1506C, Specifically 2SA; 2SB; 3S; 11S and 12S)	
	Uncontrolled		Controlled		Controlled	
	lb/hr	ton/yr	lb/hr	ton/yr	lb/hr	ton/yr
PM	2,344.57	9,677.47	47.52	74.35	+25.69	+25.87
PM10	345.78	1,270.92	18.07	25.79	+9.26	+6.84
PM2.5	296.38	1,256.41	6.20	17.81	+1.77	+0.05
VOC	0.34	1.34	0.34	1.34	No Emission Increases Resulting from Modifications Made Under R13-1506C	
SO2	21.32	64.96	21.32	64.96		
NOx	10.20	36.66	10.20	36.66		
CO	5.02	20.02	5.02	20.02		
Total HAPs	0.0902	0.3766	0.0902	0.3766		
Lead	0.0004	0.0014	0.0004	0.0014		
(1) Total Facility Controlled PM; PM10 and PM2.5 hourly and annual emissions (Table 5) minus Total Controlled PM; PM10 and PM2.5 hourly and annual emissions from Table 4 (for emission sources 1S, 2AS, 2BS, 3S, 4S, 5S, 6S, 7S, 9S, 10S and 11S) .						

REGULATORY APPLICABILITY

State Regulations

45CSR2 - "To Prevent and Control Particulate Air Pollution from Combustion of Fuel in Indirect Heat Exchangers"

Sets emission limits on particulate matter mass and opacity from indirect heat exchanger(s).

No changes were made to the boilers due to this modification permit.

The modified facility must continue to meet Rule 2 emission requirements (specifically 45CSR2-3.1. and -4.4.b. in permit sections 4.1.6 and 7.).

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45CSR4 - "To Prevent and Control the Discharge of Air Pollutants into the Open Air Which Causes or Contributes to an Objectable Odor or Odors"

The modified facility must continue to control objectionable odors.

45CSR7 - "To Prevent and Control Particulate Matter Air Pollution from Manufacturing Processes and Associated Operations"

Sets emission limits on PM mass and opacity from manufacturing processes.

Opacity restricted to 20% or less (45CSR7-3.1.) while the mass limit is a function of source type and process weight rate (45CSR7-4.1).

The modified facility must continue to meet Rule 7 emission requirements [specifically 45CSR7-3.1.; -4.1. and -5.1. (fugitive emissions) in permit sections 4.1.8; 9 and 10]. PM emissions resulting from the new grain handling equipment, new silo and increased truck traffic are subject to the same Rule 7 requirements.

45CSR10 - "To Prevent and Control Air Pollution from the emission of Sulfur Oxides"

Sets emission limits on SO₂ from fuel burning units, manufacturing processes and combustion of process gas streams.

The modified facility must continue to meet Rule 10 emission requirements (specifically 45CSR10-3.3. and -3.3.f in permit sections 4.1.11. and 12.).

45CSR13 - "Permits for Construction, Modification, Relocation and Operation of Stationary Sources of Air Pollutants, Notification Requirements, Temporary Permit, Gener Permits, and Procedures for Evaluation:

Pilgrim's facility already has an existing Rule 13 construction permit (R13-1506B, approved on 10/12/2005).

The company wants to double the grain unloading rate (to 1,120 ton/hr) from train by installing new handling equipment, build a silo and increase truck deliveries (of raw ingredients/additives) and product truck shipments. The proposed changes are subject to the PM emissions standards of 45CSR7.

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The company ran the required legal advertisement (11/05/15) as a modification to existing permit R13-1506B, submitted a permit application (9/25/15) which was deemed complete (11/04/15 - the date the affidavit of publication for the newspaper ad was received), and paid the required \$1,000.00 application fee (9/30/15).

45CSR16 - "Standard of Performance for New Stationary Sources"

WV Rule 16 formally adopts NSPS/40 CFR 60 standards. See below for applicable 40 CFR 60 subparts.

No change resulting from this modification.

45CSR30 - "Requirements for Operating Permits"

Pilgrim's facility is classified as a non-major, deferred Title V source.

This modification does not change the facility's classification: it is still a non-major, deferred Title V source.

Federal Regulations

40 CFR 60,
Subpart Dc

"Standards of Performance for Small Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units"

Pilgrim's boilers are subject to this rule which includes requirements for fuel sulfur limits, fuel certification, and record-keeping and reporting.

No changes because of this modification (see permit sections 4.1.12. through 4.1.15).

40 CFR 60,
Subpart DDDDDDD

"National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Area Sources: Prepared Feed Manufacturing"

Pilgrim's facility is subject to this rule since there is manganese in the trace minerals. The rule requires record-keeping for cyclone performance.

No changes because of this modification.

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40 CFR 63,
Subpart JJJJJJ -

“National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers Area Sources”

Pilgrim’s boilers are natural gas-fired boilers and only use fuel oil during curtailment, gas supply interruptions, startups, or periodic test on liquid fuel.

Periodic testing does not exceed 48 hours in a calendar year, therefore, the boilers are not subject to this standard.

No change because of this modification.

TOXICITY OF NON-CRITERIA REGULATED POLLUTANTS

Pilgrim’s provided six (6) Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) in Attachment H to the permit application:

#1 - Betaine Solution

Supplier: Michigan Sugar Company
Chemical Components - Betaine (32.0%), Sucrose (7.0%), Non-Sucrose (23.0%) and Water (40.0%)
Chemical Formula - Betaine (C₅H₁₁NO₂), Sucrose (C₁₂H₂₂O₁₁)
Description - Dark brown syrup
Specific Gravity - 1.40
pH - 8.0 - 9.0
Reactivity: Not a normal temperature and use. Can react exothermally at high temperatures.
Combustion Data: Non-combustible
Decomposition Temp.: >186 C

Internet - Betaine is found in microorganisms, plants, and animals and is a significant component of many foods, including wheat, shellfish, spinach, and sugar beets. Betaine is a zwitterionic quaternary ammonium compound that is also known as trimethylglycine, glycine betaine, lycine, and oxyneurine. It is a methyl derivative of the amino acid glycine with a formula of (CH₃)₃N⁺CH₂COO⁻ and a molecular weight of 117.2, and it has been characterized as a methylamine because of its 3 chemically reactive methyl groups. **Betaine was first discovered in the juice of sugar beets** (*Beta vulgaris*) in the 19th century and was subsequently found in several other organisms. The physiologic function of betaine is either as an organic osmolyte to protect cells under stress or as a catabolic source of methyl groups via transmethylation for use in many biochemical pathways.

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The principle role for betaine in plants and microorganisms is to protect cells against osmotic inactivation (13). Exposure to drought, high salinity, or temperature stress triggers betaine synthesis in mitochondria, which results in its accumulation in the cells. Betaine is a compatible osmolyte that increases the water retention of cells, replaces inorganic salts, and protects intracellular enzymes against osmotically induced or temperature-induced inactivation. For example, spinach is grown in saline soil, and betaine can accumulate in amounts of up to 3% of fresh weight. This enables the chloroplasts to photosynthesize in the presence of high salinity.

Betaine has been used as a dietary feed supplement in animal nutrition for >50 years, and this use has provided useful insights into human nutrition. Betaine is added to farmed fish feed as an osmolyte to protect fish from the stress of moving from low to high salinity. Salmon liver mitochondria actively take up betaine when exposed to osmotic stress, and metabolic activity would be reduced to a much greater extent if betaine were not present. Betaine protects chick intestinal cells from coccidia infection, alleviates symptoms, and improves performance. Coccidiosis affects gut ionic balance and intestinal morphology, which leads to maldigestion, malabsorption, and dehydration. As a methyl donor, betaine provides the one-carbon units that can spare the amount of dietary methionine and choline required for optimal nutrition. For example, betaine improves growth and the efficiency of food utilization and reduces body fat in pigs and chicks.

Humans obtain betaine from foods that contain either betaine or choline-containing compounds. Betaine is present in foods in variable amounts that are generally related to growing and osmotic stress conditions. Some examples of food with high betaine content are shown in Table 1, and we estimate (SAS Craig, Danisco USA Inc, unpublished observations, 2004) that dietary intake of betaine ranges from an average of 1 g/d to a high of 2.5 g/d (for a diet high in whole wheat and seafood). The principle metabolic fate of choline is via irreversible oxidation to betaine in the liver and kidney via a two-step process (Figure 1). First, choline is oxidized to betaine aldehyde by the enzyme choline dehydrogenase. This enzyme can also convert betaine aldehyde to betaine in the presence of NAD⁺. Choline dehydrogenase activity occurs in the mitochondria, on the matrix side of the inner membrane. Betaine aldehyde is then oxidized to betaine by the NAD⁺-dependent enzyme betaine aldehyde dehydrogenase both in mitochondria and in the cytosol. The remainder of dietary choline is used to make acetylcholine and phospholipids such as phosphatidylcholine. A diet of normal foods is estimated to deliver 1 g choline/d.

#2 - Chicken Fat

Manufacturer's Name: Pilgrim's Pride Corporation, Creeley, Colorado
Substance: Rendered Poultry Fat
Chemical Family: Triglyceride; Triacylglycerol
Boiling Point: Decomposes
Specific Gravity: 0.84 (H₂O=1)
Solubility in Water: Insoluble
Appearance & Odor: Light brown liquid to pale brown solid, bland odor
Reactivity: Stable

#3 - Liquid Lysine [Feed Grade 50%]

Manufacturer's Name: Ajinomoto Heartland Inc.
Product Name: AjiLys
Chemical Name: 2, 6 Diaminohexanoic Acid
CAS: 56-87-1
Synonyms: Aqueous solution of L-Lysine, Alpha, Epsilon-Diaminocaproic Acid; 2,6-Diaminohexanoic Acid; L-Lysine
Chemical Family: Amino Acid
Chemical Formula: C₆H₁₄N₂O₂ (L-Lysine) + H₂O
Product Use: To be used in the manufacture of animal feeds
Appearance & Odor: Brown Liquid, slight odor
Specific Gravity: 1.12 to 1.119 kg/L (9.35 to 9.93 lbs/gallon)
pH as Supplied: 10 to 11
Molecular weight: 146.19
Stability: 6 months at 25 to 35 C
Conditions to avoid: Temperature below less than 0 C - viscosity will increase at low temperatures

Lysine is an amino acid found in the protein of foods such as beans, cheese, yogurt, meat, milk, brewer's yeast, wheat germ, and other animal proteins. Proteins derived from grains such as wheat and corn tend to be low in lysine content. The bio-availability of lysine is reduced with food preparation methods, such as heating foods in the presence of a reducing sugar (ie, fructose or glucose); heating foods in the presence of sucrose or yeast; and cooking in the absence of moisture at high temperatures. The average 70 kg human requires 800 to 3,000 mg of lysine daily.

Lysine has been studied for the prevention and treatment of herpes infections and cold sores. It also increases the intestinal absorption of calcium and eliminates its excretion by the kidney, suggesting that it might be helpful in osteoporosis. Lysine has been investigated for its effects on increasing muscle mass, lowering glucose, and improving anxiety. Case reports suggest lysine may ameliorate angina. Lysine acetylsalicylate has been used to treat pain and to detoxify the body after heroin use. Lysine clonixinate has been used to treat migraine headaches and other painful conditions. However, limited clinical trials exist for these conditions.

Fact Sheet R13-1506C
Pilgrim's Pride Corporation
Moorefield/Feed Mill

#4 - Rhodimet AT 88

Supplier: Adisseo USA Inc., Alpharetta, GA
Chemical: 2-Hydroxy-4-(Methylthio)
Butanoic Acid (CAS 583-91-5)
Water (CAS 7732-18-5)
Appearance & Odor: Slightly brown viscous liquid, acrid odor
pH: <1 at 100%
Specific Gravity: 1.21 - 1.23 at 25 C
Water Solubility: Miscible
Viscosity: 105 centistokes at 25 C
Health Effects: Corrosive.

Methionine is an essential amino acid for all animals, but they do not produce it themselves, meaning they have to get it from their feed. The methionine content of natural ingredients is generally low, so to meet the animals' requirements, additional methionine must be provided in their feed as a nutritional feed additive. Methionine deficiency in animals can cause muscle atrophy, slow growth, decreased bone strength, and fatty liver.

Adisseo is a major player on the methionine market, and seeks to fully meet all customers' needs by offering two different methionine products - one liquid, the other solid:

Rhodimet® AT88 A concentrated liquid source of hydroxy- methionine that is particularly well suited to large and medium-sized modern feed millers and integrators.

#5 - Choline Chloride

Manufacturer: Balchem Corporation, New Hampton, NY 10958
Synonyms: 2-Hydroxy-N,N,N-trimethylethanaminium chloride
Typical Uses: Nutritional Additive for Feed
Dry Products: Light brown to white, free-flowing granules with little to slight grain odor. Poses little or no immediate hazards. Dust may be irritating to eyes, respiratory tract or skin. Combustion/decomposition may release toxic gases such as carbon dioxide, hydrogen chloride gas, nitrogen oxide and carbon monoxide. Deliquescent (absorbs moisture from air and becomes liquid) and may be slippery when spilled. Under appropriate conditions, dust explosion could occur.

Aqueous Product: Colorless to light amber solution; slight amine (fish-like) odor; poses little or no immediate hazards.

Fact Sheet R13-1506C
Pilgrim's Pride Corporation
Moorefield/Feed Mill

From Wiki: Choline Chloride is an organic compound and a quaternary ammonium salt. It has a choline cation with chloride anion. Alternative names are hepacholine, biocolina and lipotril.

Choline chloride is mass-produced and is an important additive in feed especially for chickens where it accelerates growth. With urea it forms a deep eutectic solvent. Other commercial choline salts are choline hydroxide and choline bitartrate. In foodstuffs the compound is often present as phosphatidylcholine. It is also used as an additive in fluids used for hydraulic fracturing.

#6 - Ultra Low Sulfur Diesel Fuel 2 (S - 15 ppm) Dyed

From Wiki: Ultra Low Sulfur Fuel is diesel fuel with substantially lowered sulfur content. As of 2006, almost all of the petroleum-based diesel fuel available in UK, Europe and North America is of a ULSD type. There is not a single standard set of specifications and as the government mandated standard becomes progressively more strict so does the definition.

The move to lower sulfur content is expected to allow the application of newer emissions control technologies that should substantially lower emissions of particulate matter from diesel engines. This change occurred first in the European Union and is now happening in North America. New emissions standards, dependent on the cleaner fuel, have been in effect for automobiles in the United States since model year 2007.

ULSD has a lower energy content due to the heavy processing required to remove large amounts of sulfur from oil, leading to (1 to 2%) lower fuel economy. Using it requires more costly oil.

AIR QUALITY IMPACT ANALYSIS

Pilgrim's facility is considered to be a non-major source under State Rules 14, 19, and 30. The modification being reviewed here is a non-major modification to a non-major source. For this reason, no impact analysis study was conducted for the source.

Fact Sheet R13-1506C
Pilgrim's Pride Corporation
Moorefield/Feed Mill

MONITORING OF OPERATIONS

#2 Fuel Oil Supplier Certification

No change because of this modification. See permitting sections: 4.1.11.; 4.1.12;4.1.13; 4.1.14.; and 4.1.15.

Fuel Consumption

No change: Natural Gas and #2 Fuel Oil consumption records are to be kept per permit section 4.4.5.

Visible Emission Checks

The visible emission checks required under R13-1506B for the two existing boilers (1E; 8E) are still required (see Monitoring Requirement in permit section 4.2.1. and Reporting Requirement in permit section 4.4.4.).

Emission point 2E (formerly Whole Corn Silo) under R13-1506C becomes 2AE (Grain Receiving) and 2BE (Headhouse and Grain Handling). Emission point 11E (Feed Shipping) was added to the list of visible emission checks. See permit sections 4.2.1. (Monitoring Requirement) and 4.4.4. (Reporting Requirement).

PM Emission Limitations

Section 4.4.5. (Recordkeeping Requirements) was added to permit R13-1506C.

4.4.5. For determining compliance with the PM emission limitations established under permit condition 4.1.4., the permittee shall maintain accurate records for each truck/railcar shipment detailing the arrival/departure: date and time, specific load/unloading location, and amount of material(s) (corn, soybean mill, additives, product, etc.) entering or leaving the facility. These records shall be certified by the responsible official and maintained on site for a period of no less than five (5) years, and made available to the Director of the Division of Air Quality or his/her duly authorized representative upon request. (2AE, 4E, 11E and 12E)

CHANGES TO PERMIT R13-1506B

A compare file is attached to this evaluation. It details the changes made to permit R13-1506B to arrive at permit R13-1506C.

Fact Sheet R13-1506C
Pilgrim's Pride Corporation
Moorefield/Feed Mill

RECOMMENDATION TO DIRECTOR

Based on the information contained in permit application R13-1506C, the writer is convinced that Pilgrim's will operate the new grain handling equipment (which allows the facility to double its grain feeding rate to 1,120 ton/hr) in compliance with all applicable state and federal air pollution control rules and regulations. The writer recommends that the company be issued modification permit R13-1506C.



John Legg
Permit Writer



November 16, 2015

Fact Sheet R13-1506C
Pilgrim's Pride Corporation
Moorefield/Feed Mill

Compare File

WordPerfect Document Compare Summary

Original document: Q:\AIR_QUALITY\LEGG\Pilgrams

Pride\031-00005_PERM_13-1506B.wpd

Revised document: @PFDesktop\MyComputer\Q:\AIR_QUALITY\LEGG\Pilgrams

Pride\031-00005_PERM_13-1506C.wpd

Deletions are shown with the following attributes and color:

~~Strikeout~~, **Blue** RGB(0,0,255).

Deleted text is shown as full text.

Insertions are shown with the following attributes and color:

Double Underline, Redline, **Red** RGB(255,0,0).

The document was marked with 179 Deletions, 193 Insertions, 0 Moves.

Compares New to Old
R13-1506C R13-1506B

West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection

Earl Ray Tomblin
Governor

Division of Air Quality

Stephanie R. Randy C.
Fimmermeyer Huffman
Cabinet Secretary

Class II Administrative Update Permit to Modify



R13-1506BC

This permit is issued in accordance with the West Virginia Air Pollution Control Act (West Virginia Code §§ 22-5-1 et seq.) and 45 C.S.R. 13 — Permits for Construction, Modification, Relocation and Operation of Stationary Sources of Air Pollutants, Notification Requirements, Temporary Permits, General Permits and Procedures for Evaluation. The permittee identified at the facility listed below is authorized to construct the stationary sources of air pollutants identified herein in accordance with all terms and conditions of this permit.

Issued to:
Pilgrim's Pride Corporation
Moorefield Feed Mill
031-0005

John A. William F. Benedict Durham
Director

Issued: ~~October 12, 2005~~ • Effective: ~~October 12, 2005~~ DRAFT

This permit will supercede and replace Permit R13-1506AB.

Facility Location: Moorefield, Hardy County, West Virginia

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 539, Moorefield, WV 26836

Facility Description: Prepared Feed and Feed Ingredients for Animals and Fowls, Except Dogs and Cats

SIC Codes: 2048 - Prepared Feed and Feed Ingredients for Animals and Fowls, Except Dogs and Cats

NAICS: 311611 - Animal (except Poultry) Slaughtering

UTM Coordinates: 6734.292868 km Easting • 4,3223.9163 km Northing • Zone 17

Lat/Long Coordinates: Latitude 39.0444 Longitude -78.9861

Permit Type: ~~Class II Administrative Update~~ Modification

Description of Change:

~~Addition of a dust collector to provide air assist to an existing
hammermill (10S).~~

Double the facility's grain unloading rate to 1,120 ton/hr (from train) by replacing handling
equipment (conveyors, elevator, and turn heads to existing silos) and building a silo. Increase
truck activity for soybean mill, corn, and additives delivery.

Any person whose interest may be affected, including, but not necessarily limited to, the applicant and any person who participated in the public comment process, by a permit issued, modified or denied by the Secretary may appeal such action of the Secretary to the Air Quality Board pursuant to article one [§§ 22B-1-1 et seq.], Chapter 22B of the Code of West Virginia. West Virginia Code §22-5-14.

This permit does not affect 45CSR30 applicability, the source is a nonmajor source subject to 45CSR30.

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1.0 Emission Units

Emission Unit ID	Emission Point ID	Emission Unit Description	<u>Year Installed/Modified</u>	Design Capacity		Control Device
1S	1E	Boiler <u>1</u>	<u>2002</u>	21.0 mmBtu/hr		None
<u>2S2E2AS</u>	<u>2A</u>	<u>Grain Receiving (North Rail Station)</u> <u>(South Rail Station and Truck Station)</u>	<u>2015</u> <u>1992</u>	<u>1,120 tph Corn</u> <u>200 tph Soybean Mill</u>	<u>Combined Total 330,000 tpy Corn & 120,000 tpy Soybean Mill</u>	<u>FE</u> <u>FE</u>
<u>Whole Corn Site 2BS</u>	<u>2BE</u>	<u>Headhouse and Grain Handling</u>	<u>1992/2015</u>	<u>1,120 tph (Max)/330,000 tpy Corn North Railcar Receiving & 169,200 ton/yr corn tpy Soybean Mill</u>		<u>None</u> <u>FE</u>
3S	3E	<u>Whole All Grain Storage (1)</u>	<u>1992/2015</u>	<u>1,120 tph into Corn Silo 169 storage</u> <u>200 tpy/120,000 ton/yr corn tpy Corn or Soybean Mill</u>		<u>None</u> <u>FE</u>
4S	4E	Pneumatic System <u>33,000 lb/hr salt</u> <u>15,300 lb/hr lysine</u> <u>(Truck Unloading)</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>Variable (2)</u>		4C Baghouse

1.0 Emission Units

5S	5E	Crushers 230,000 ton/yr corn 5C Crusher Baghouse 6S6E Crushers 230,000 ton/yr corn 6C Baghouse 7S7E Pellet System 50 ton/hr pelleted chicken feed 7C Mechanical Collector 8S8E Boiler 21.0 mmBtu/hr None 9S9E Pellet System 40 ton/hr pelleted chicken feed 9C Mechanical Collector 10S10E (Hammermill)	230 1992	38 tph	330,000 ton/yr corn Cyclone	10C4C4E 5C Baghouse
N/A 6S	None 5C5E 6E	Crusher (Hammermill)	1992	38 tph		6C Baghouse
N/A 10S	10E	Crusher (Hammermill)	2005	38 tph		10C
7S	7E	Pellet System	1992	50 tph	478,000 tpy	7C Cyclone
9S	9E	Pellet System	2002	40 tph		9C Cyclone
8S	8E	Boiler 2	2002	21.0 mmBtu/hr		None
6E 11S	11E	Feed Shipping	1992	60 tph/478,000 tpy		FE
12S	12E	Vehicle Activity	1992	24,883 trucks maximum		None
<u>Control Equipment</u>						
4C	6E 4E	Baghouse N/A (for Pneumatic Truck Unloading System)	1992	NA		None
5C	5E	Baghouse (for Crusher)	1992	NA		None
6C	6E	Baghouse (for Crusher)	1992	NA		None
7C	7E	Mechanical Collector Cyclone [for Pellet System (7S)]	1992	NA		None

1.0 Emission Units

<u>9C</u>	<u>9E</u>	<u>Cyclone</u> <u>[for Pellet System (9S)]</u>	<u>2002</u>	N/A	None
10C	10E	Pulse Jet Dust Collector <u>(for Crusher)</u>	<u>2005</u>	N/A	None
<u>(1)</u>	<u>Grain Storage (Silos 1 thru 4, 6, 7 and new Silo) is listed herein because the hourly feed rate into the unit will be increased form 560 tons per hour to 1,120 tons per hour and a new corn silo is proposed to be installed.</u>				
<u>(2)</u>	<u>Pneumatic System is used to receive material from pneumatic trucks and the transfer rate depends on the trucks and the type of material being delivered.</u>				

2.0. General Conditions

2.1. Definitions

- 2.1.1. All references to the "West Virginia Air Pollution Control Act" or the "Air Pollution Control Act" mean those provisions contained in W.Va. Code §§ 22-5-1 to 22-5-18.
- 2.1.2. The "Clean Air Act" means those provisions contained in 42 U.S.C. §§ 7401 to 7671q, and regulations promulgated thereunder.
- 2.1.3. "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Department of Environmental Protection or such other person to whom the Secretary has delegated authority or duties pursuant to W.Va. Code §§ 22-1-6 or 22-1-8 (~~45-CSR-§ 30-2~~45CSR§30-2.12.). The Director of the Division of Air Quality is the Secretary's designated representative for the purposes of this permit.

2.2. Acronyms

CAAA	Clean Air Act Amendments	NO_x	Nitrogen Oxides
CBI	Confidential Business Information	NSPS	New Source Performance Standards
CEM	Continuous Emission Monitor	PM	Particulate Matter
CES	Certified Emission Statement	PM_{2.5}	Particulate Matter less than 2.5µm in diameter
C.F.R. or CFR	Code of Federal Regulations	PM₁₀	Particulate Matter less than 10µm in diameter
CO	Carbon Monoxide	Ppb	Pounds per Batch
C.S.R. or CSR	Codes of State Rules	pph	Pounds per Hour
DAQ	Division of Air Quality	ppm	Parts per Million
DEP	Department of Environmental Protection	Ppmv or ppmv	Parts per million by volume
dscm	Dry Standard Cubic Meter	PSD	Prevention of Significant Deterioration
FOIA	Freedom of Information Act	psi	Pounds per Square Inch
HAP	Hazardous Air Pollutant	SIC	Standard Industrial Classification
HON	Hazardous Organic NESHAP	SIP	State Implementation Plan
HP	Horsepower	SO₂	Sulfur Dioxide
lbs/hr	Pounds per Hour	TAP	Toxic Air Pollutant
LDAR	Leak Detection and Repair	TPY	Tons per Year
M	Thousand	TRS	Total Reduced Sulfur
MACT	Maximum Achievable Control Technology	TSP	Total Suspended Particulate
MDHI	Maximum Design Heat Input	USEPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
MM	Million	UTM	Universal Transverse Mercator
MMBtu/hr or mmbtu/hr	Million British Thermal Units per Hour	VEE	Visual Emissions Evaluation
MMCF/hr or mmcf/hr	Million Cubic Feet per Hour	VOC	Volatile Organic Compounds
NA	Not Applicable	VOL	Volatile Organic Liquids
NAAQS	National Ambient Air Quality Standards		
NESHAPS	National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants		

2.3. Authority

This permit is issued in accordance with West Virginia Air Pollution Control Law W.Va. Code §§22-5-1 et seq. and the following Legislative Rules promulgated thereunder:

- 2.3.1. 45CSR13 – *Permits for Construction, Modification, Relocation and Operation of Stationary Sources of Air Pollutants, Notification Requirements, Temporary Permits, General Permits and Procedures for Evaluation;*

2.4. Term and Renewal

- 2.4.1. This permit supercedes and replaces previously issued Permit R13-1506~~A~~B. This permit shall remain valid, continuous and in effect unless it is revised, suspended, revoked or otherwise changed under an applicable provision of 45CSR13 or any applicable legislative rule;

2.5. Duty to Comply

- 2.5.1. The permitted facility shall be constructed and operated in accordance with the plans and specifications filed in Permit Application R13-1506, R13-1506A, R13-1506B, R13-1506C and any modifications, administrative updates, or amendments thereto. The Secretary may suspend or revoke a permit if the plans and specifications upon which the approval was based are not adhered to; [45CSR§§13-5.11 and 13-10.3]
- 2.5.2. The permittee must comply with all conditions of this permit. Any permit noncompliance constitutes a violation of the West Virginia Code and the Clean Air Act and is grounds for enforcement action by the Secretary or USEPA;
- 2.5.3. Violations of any of the conditions contained in this permit, or incorporated herein by reference, may subject the permittee to civil and/or criminal penalties for each violation and further action or remedies as provided by West Virginia Code 22-5-6 and 22-5-7;
- 2.5.4. Approval of this permit does not relieve the permittee herein of the responsibility to apply for and obtain all other permits, licenses and/or approvals from other agencies; i.e., local, state and federal, which may have jurisdiction over the construction and/or operation of the source(s) and/or facility herein permitted.

2.6. Duty to Provide Information

The permittee shall furnish to the Secretary within a reasonable time any information the Secretary may request in writing to determine whether cause exists for administratively updating, modifying, revoking or terminating the permit or to determine compliance with the permit. Upon request, the permittee shall also furnish to the Secretary copies of records to be kept by the permittee. For information claimed to be confidential, the permittee shall furnish such records to the Secretary along with a claim of confidentiality in accordance with 45CSR31. If confidential information is to be sent to USEPA, the permittee shall directly provide such information to USEPA along with a claim of confidentiality in accordance with 40 C.F.R. Part 2.

2.7. Duty to Supplement and Correct Information

Upon becoming aware of a failure to submit any relevant facts or a submittal of incorrect information in any permit application, the permittee shall promptly submit to the Secretary such supplemental facts or corrected information.

2.8. Administrative Update

The permittee may request an administrative update to this permit as defined in and according to the procedures specified in 45CSR13.
[45CSR§13-4]

2.9. Permit Modification

The permittee may request a minor modification to this permit as defined in and according to the procedures specified in 45CSR13.
[45CSR§13-5.4.]

2.10. Major Permit Modification

The permittee may request a major modification ~~to this permit~~ as defined in and according to the procedures specified in 45CSR14 or 45CSR19, as appropriate.
[~~45CSR§14-7 or 45CSR§19-14~~45CSR§13-5.1]

2.11. Inspection and Entry

The permittee shall allow any authorized representative of the Secretary, upon the presentation of credentials and other documents as may be required by law, to perform the following:

- a. At all reasonable times (including all times in which the facility is in operation) enter upon the permittee's premises where a source is located or emissions related activity is conducted, or where records must be kept under the conditions of this permit;
- b. Have access to and copy, at reasonable times, any records that must be kept under the conditions of this permit;
- c. Inspect at reasonable times (including all times in which the facility is in operation) any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and air pollution control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under the permit; and
- d. Sample or monitor at reasonable times substances or parameters to determine compliance with the permit or applicable requirements or ascertain the amounts and types of air pollutants discharged.

2.12. Emergency

- 2.12.1. An "emergency" means any situation arising from sudden and reasonable unforeseeable events beyond the control of the source, including acts of God, which situation requires immediate corrective action to restore normal operation, and that causes the source to exceed a technology-based emission

limitation under the permit, due to unavoidable increases in emissions attributable to the emergency. An emergency shall not include noncompliance to the extent caused by improperly designed equipment, lack of preventative maintenance, careless or improper operation, or operator error.

- 2.12.2. Effect of any emergency. An emergency constitutes an affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with such technology-based emission limitations if the conditions of Section 2.12.3 are not met.
- 2.12.3. The affirmative defense of emergency shall be demonstrated through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs, or other relevant evidence that:
 - a. An emergency occurred and that the permittee can identify the cause(s) of the emergency;
 - b. The permitted facility was at the time being properly operated;
 - c. During the period of the emergency the permittee took all reasonable steps to minimize levels of emissions that exceeded the emission standards, or other requirements in the permit; and;
 - d. The permittee submitted notice of the emergency to the Secretary within one (1) working day of the time when emission limitations were exceeded due to the emergency and made a request for variance, and as applicable rules provide. This notice must contain a detailed description of the emergency, any steps taken to mitigate emissions, and corrective actions taken.
- 2.12.4. In any enforcement proceeding, the permittee seeking to establish the occurrence of an emergency has the burden of proof.
- 2.12.5. The provisions of this section are in addition to any emergency or upset provision contained in any applicable requirement.

2.13. Need to Halt or Reduce Activity Not a Defense

It shall not be a defense for a permittee in an enforcement action that it should have been necessary to halt or reduce the permitted activity in order to maintain compliance with the conditions of this permit. However, nothing in this paragraph shall be construed as precluding consideration of a need to halt or reduce activity as a mitigating factor in determining penalties for noncompliance if the health, safety, or environmental impacts of halting or reducing operations would be more serious than the impacts of continued operations.

2.14. Suspension of Activities

In the event the permittee should deem it necessary to suspend, for a period in excess of sixty (60) consecutive calendar days, the operations authorized by this permit, the permittee shall notify the Secretary, in writing, within two (2) calendar weeks of the passing of the sixtieth (60) day of the suspension period.

2.15. Property Rights

This permit does not convey any property rights of any sort or any exclusive privilege.

2.16. Severability

The provisions of this permit are severable and should any provision(s) be declared by a court of competent jurisdiction to be invalid or unenforceable, all other provisions shall remain in full force and effect.

2.17. Transferability

This permit is transferable in accordance with the requirements outlined in Section 10.1 of 45CSR13. [45CSR§13-10.1.]

2.18. Notification Requirements

The permittee shall notify the Secretary, in writing, no later than thirty (30) calendar days after the actual startup of the operations authorized under this permit.

2.19. Credible Evidence

Nothing in this permit shall alter or affect the ability of any person to establish compliance with, or a violation of, any applicable requirement through the use of credible evidence to the extent authorized by law. Nothing in this permit shall be construed to waive any defense otherwise available to the permittee including, but not limited to, any challenge to the credible evidence rule in the context of any future proceeding.

3.0. Facility-Wide Requirements

3.1. Limitations and Standards

- 3.1.1. **Open burning.** The open burning of refuse by any person, firm, corporation, association or public agency is prohibited except as noted in 45CSR§6-3.1.
[45CSR§6-3.1.]
- 3.1.2. **Open burning exemptions.** The exemptions listed in 45CSR§6-3.1 are subject to the following stipulation: Upon notification by the Secretary, no person shall cause, suffer, allow or permit any form of open burning during existing or predicted periods of atmospheric stagnation. Notification shall be made by such means as the Secretary may deem necessary and feasible.
[45CSR§6-3.2.]
- 3.1.3. **Asbestos.** The permittee is responsible for thoroughly inspecting the facility, or part of the facility, prior to commencement of demolition or renovation for the presence of asbestos and complying with 40 C.F.R. § 61.145, 40 C.F.R. § 61.148, and 40 C.F.R. § 61.150. The permittee, owner, or operator must notify the Secretary at least ten (10) working days prior to the commencement of any asbestos removal on the forms prescribed by the Secretary if the permittee is subject to the notification requirements of 40 C.F.R. § 61.145(b)(3)(i). The USEPA, the Division of Waste Management, and the Bureau for Public Health - Environmental Health require a copy of this notice to be sent to them.
[40CFR§61.145(b) and 45CSR§1534]
- 3.1.4. **Odor.** No person shall cause, suffer, allow or permit the discharge of air pollutants which cause or contribute to an objectionable odor at any location occupied by the public.
[45CSR§4-3.1] ~~[State-Enforceable Only]~~
- 3.1.5. **Permanent shutdown.** A source which has not operated at least 500 hours in one 12-month period within the previous five (5) year time period may be considered permanently shutdown, unless such source can provide to the Secretary, with reasonable specificity, information to the contrary. All permits may be modified or revoked and/or reapplication or application for new permits may be required for any source determined to be permanently shutdown.
[45CSR§13-10.5.]
- 3.1.6. **Standby plan for reducing emissions.** When requested by the Secretary, the permittee shall prepare standby plans for reducing the emissions of air pollutants in accordance with the objectives set forth in Tables I, II, and III of 45 ~~C.S.R.~~ CSR 11.
[45CSR§11-5.2.]

3.2. Monitoring Requirements

[Reserved]

3.3. Testing Requirements

- 3.3.1. **Stack testing.** As per provisions set forth in this permit or as otherwise required by the Secretary, in accordance with the West Virginia Code, underlying regulations, permits and orders, the permittee shall conduct test(s) to determine compliance with the emission limitations set forth in this permit

and/or established or set forth in underlying documents. The Secretary, or his duly authorized representative, may at his option witness or conduct such test(s). Should the Secretary exercise his option to conduct such test(s), the operator shall provide all necessary sampling connections and sampling ports to be located in such manner as the Secretary may require, power for test equipment and the required safety equipment, such as scaffolding, railings and ladders, to comply with generally accepted good safety practices. Such tests shall be conducted in accordance with the methods and procedures set forth in this permit or as otherwise approved or specified by the Secretary in accordance with the following:

- a. The Secretary may on a source-specific basis approve or specify additional testing or alternative testing to the test methods specified in the permit for demonstrating compliance with 40 C.F.R. Parts 60, 61, and 63 in accordance with the Secretary's delegated authority and any established equivalency determination methods which are applicable. If a testing method is specified or approved which effectively replaces a test method specified in the permit, the permit may be revised in accordance with 45CSR§13-4 or 45CSR§13-5.4 as applicable.
- b. The Secretary may on a source-specific basis approve or specify additional testing or alternative testing to the test methods specified in the permit for demonstrating compliance with applicable requirements which do not involve federal delegation. In specifying or approving such alternative testing to the test methods, the Secretary, to the extent possible, shall utilize the same equivalency criteria as would be used in approving such changes under Section 3.3.1.a. of this permit. If a testing method is specified or approved which effectively replaces a test method specified in the permit, the permit may be revised in accordance with 45CSR§13-4 or 45CSR§13-5.4 as applicable.
- c. All periodic tests to determine mass emission limits from or air pollutant concentrations in discharge stacks and such other tests as specified in this permit shall be conducted in accordance with an approved test protocol. Unless previously approved, such protocols shall be submitted to the Secretary in writing at least thirty (30) days prior to any testing and shall contain the information set forth by the Secretary. In addition, the permittee shall notify the Secretary at least fifteen (15) days prior to any testing so the Secretary may have the opportunity to observe such tests. This notification shall include the actual date and time during which the test will be conducted and, if appropriate, verification that the tests will fully conform to a referenced protocol previously approved by the Secretary.

~~[WV Code § 22-5-4(a)(15)]~~

d. The permittee shall submit a report of the results of the stack test within sixty (60) days of completion of the test. The test report shall provide the information necessary to document the objectives of the test and to determine whether proper procedures were used to accomplish these objectives. The report shall include the following: the certification described in paragraph 3.5.1.; a statement of compliance status, also signed by a responsible official; and a summary of conditions which form the basis for the compliance status evaluation. The summary of conditions shall include the following:

1. The permit or rule evaluated, with the citation number and language;
2. The result of the test for each permit or rule condition; and
3. A statement of compliance or noncompliance with each permit or rule condition.

[WV Code § 22-5-4(a)(14-15) and 45CSR13]

3.4. Recordkeeping Requirements

- 3.4.1. **Retention of records.** The permittee shall maintain records of all information (including monitoring data, support information, reports and notifications) required by this permit recorded in a form suitable and readily available for expeditious inspection and review. Support information includes all calibration and maintenance records and all original strip-chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation. The files shall be maintained for at least five (5) years following the date of each occurrence, measurement, maintenance, corrective action, report, or record. At a minimum, the most recent two (2) years of data shall be maintained on site. The remaining three (3) years of data may be maintained off site, but must remain accessible within a reasonable time. Where appropriate, the permittee may maintain records electronically (on a computer, on computer floppy disks, CDs, DVDs, or magnetic tape disks), on microfilm, or on microfiche.
- 3.4.2. **Odors.** For the purposes of 45CSR4, the permittee shall maintain a record of all odor complaints received, any investigation performed in response to such a complaint, and any responsive action(s) taken.
—[45CSR§4. *State-Enforceable only.*]

3.5. Reporting Requirements

- 3.5.1. **Responsible official.** Any application form, report, or compliance certification required by this permit to be submitted to the DAQ and/or USEPA shall contain a certification by the responsible official that states that, based on information and belief formed after reasonable inquiry, the statements and information in the document are true, accurate and complete.
- 3.5.2. **Confidential information.** A permittee may request confidential treatment for the submission of reporting required by this permit pursuant to the limitations and procedures of W.Va. Code § 22-5-10 and 45CSR31.
- 3.5.3. **Correspondence.** All notices, requests, demands, submissions and other communications required or permitted to be made to the Secretary of DEP and/or USEPA shall be made in writing and shall be deemed to have been duly given when delivered by hand, or mailed first class with postage prepaid to the address(es) set forth below or to such other person or address as the Secretary of the Department of Environmental Protection may designate:

If to the DAQ:

Director
WVDEP
Division of Air Quality
601 57th Street, SE
Charleston, WV 25304-2345

If to the ~~USEPA~~ US EPA:

Associate Director
Office of Air Enforcement and Permits
Review Compliance Assistance
(3AP123AP20)
U. S. Environmental Protection Agency
Region III
1650 Arch Street
Philadelphia, PA 19103-2029

3.5.4. Operating Fee.

3.5.4.1. In accordance with 45CSR30 – Operating Permit Program, the permittee shall submit a Certified Emissions Statement (CES) and pay fees on an annual basis in accordance with the submittal requirements of the Division of Air Quality. A receipt for the appropriate fee shall be maintained on the premises for which the receipt has been issued, and shall be made immediately available for inspection by the Secretary or his/her duly authorized representative.

3.5.5. **Emission inventory.** At such time(s) as the Secretary may designate, the permittee herein shall prepare and submit an emission inventory for the previous year, addressing the emissions from the facility and/or process(es) authorized herein, in accordance with the emission inventory submittal requirements of the Division of Air Quality. After the initial submittal, the Secretary may, based upon the type and quantity of the pollutants emitted, establish a frequency other than on an annual basis.

4.0. Source-Specific Requirements

4.1. Limitations and Standards

- 4.1.1. ~~The~~ Boilers 1 (Emission Unit ID: 1S; Emission Point ID: 1E) and Boiler 2 (8S; 8E) shall fire only natural gas and No. 2 fuel oil and shall not be operated in a manner to exceed 16,595 lb/hr of steam or a maximum heat input of 21.0 MMBtu/hr per boiler.
- 4.1.2. ~~Emissions from each~~ Each of the boiler stacks above discussed boilers (1S; 8S; 8E) shall not exceed the following amounts per stack: emission rates:

Pollutant <u>Pollutant</u>	<u>Natural Gas</u>		<u>No. 2 Fuel Oil</u>	
	<u>lbm/hr</u>	<u>TPY ton/yr</u> <u>(1)</u>	<u>lb/hr</u>	<u>ton/yr (2)</u>
CO CO	1.76 <u>1.76</u>	7.73 <u>7.73</u>	0.75	2.28
1.767.73 NO _x	2.10 <u>2.10</u>	9.20 <u>9.20</u>	3.00	9.13
2.109.20 PM	0.300.910 <u>0.16</u>	0.70	<u>0.50</u>	<u>1.50</u>
PM ₁₀	0.150.460 <u>0.16</u>	0.70	<u>0.35</u>	<u>1.05</u>
SO ₂	10.6532.4 <u>20.01</u>	0.06	<u>10.65</u>	<u>32.42</u>
VOCs	0.040.09 <u>0.12</u>	0.551 <u>0.551</u>	<u>0.05</u>	<u>0.16</u>

(1) 8,760 hours per year.
(2) 6,000 hours per year.

- 4.1.3. ~~The maximum amount of fuel to be used for~~ Each of the above discussed boilers (1E; 8E) is as follows: shall not burn/consume more than the following amounts of fuel:

<u>Boiler</u> <u>Natural Gas</u>		<u>#2 Fuel Oil</u>	
<u>(ft³/hr)</u>	<u>(ft³/yr)</u>	<u>(gal/hr)</u>	<u>(gal/yr)</u>
21,000 <u>21,000</u>	183,960,000	150	913,230

~~8c~~

~~21,000 183,960,000 150~~

~~913,230~~

- 4.1.4. Total Suspended Controlled Particulate Matter (TSP/PM) Emissions from the following source vents shall not exceed ~~these~~ values listed below:

<u>Emission</u>		<u>Source</u>		<u>Emission PtPM After Controls</u>		
<u>Unit ID No.</u>	<u>Point ID No.</u>	<u>Stack ID</u>	<u>Equipment</u>	<u>Control Device</u>	<u>lbm/hr</u>	<u>tpy</u>
<u>Whole Corn Site 2AS</u>	<u>2AE</u>		<u>Grain Receiving</u>	<u>Full Enclosure</u>	<u>4.49</u>	<u>0.77</u>
<u>2BS</u>	<u>2BE</u>		<u>Headhouse and Grain Handling</u>	<u>Full Enclosure</u>	<u>16.10</u>	<u>2e2S +2.345 87Whol e-Corn Site3e7 5</u>
<u>3S</u>	<u>3E</u>		<u>All Grain Storage</u>	<u>Full Enclosure</u>	<u>6.60</u>	<u>1.9413</u>
<u>4S</u>	<u>5-874E</u>		<u>Pneumatic system (Truck Unloading)</u>	<u>4eBaghouse</u>	<u>4S0.03</u>	<u>0.13</u>
<u>5S</u>	<u>5E</u>		<u>Crushers5eCrusher (Hammermill)</u>	<u>Baghouse</u>	<u>5S0.51</u>	<u>2.23</u>
<u>6S</u>	<u>6E</u>		<u>Crushers6eCrusher (Hammermill)</u>	<u>Baghouse</u>	<u>6S0.51</u>	<u>2.23</u>
<u>7S</u>	<u>7E</u>		<u>Pellet System</u>	<u>7eCyclone</u>	<u>7S3.96</u>	<u>17.334</u>
<u>9S</u>	<u>9E</u>		<u>Pellet System</u>	<u>9eCyclone</u>	<u>9S3.96</u>	<u>17.334</u>
<u>10S</u>	<u>10E</u>		<u>Crusher (Hammermill)</u>	<u>10eBaghouse</u>	<u>10S0.51</u>	<u>2.23</u>
<u>11S</u>	<u>11E</u>		<u>Feed Shipping</u>	<u>Full Enclosure</u>	<u>0.04</u>	<u>0.16</u>

- 4.1.5. The maximum sulfur content of No. 2 fuel oil used to fire the permitted boilers shall not exceed 0.5%. Records of supplier certification for sulfur content shall be maintained on site for five years.
- 4.1.6. No person shall cause, suffer, allow or permit emission of smoke and/or particulate matter into the open air from any fuel burning unit which is greater than ten (10) percent opacity based on a six minute block average. [45CSR2-3.1] (1E and 8E)
- 4.1.7. No person shall cause, suffer, allow or permit the discharge of particulate matter into the open air from all fuel burning units located at one plant, measure in terms of pounds per hour in excess of the amount determined as follows:

For Type 'b' fuel burning units, the product of 0.09 and the total design heat inputs for such units in million B.T.U.'s per hour, provided however that no more than six hundred (600) pounds per hour of particulate matter shall be discharged into the open air from all such units;

—[45CSR2-4.1 and 45CSR2-4.1.b.] (1E and 8E)

- 4.1.8. No person shall cause, suffer, allow, or permit emissions of smoke and/or particulate matter into the open air from any process source operation which is greater than twenty (20) percent opacity. [45CSR7-3.1] (~~2E~~2AE, 2BE, 3E, 4E, 5E, 6E, 7E, 9E, 10E and ~~10~~1E)
- 4.1.9. No person shall cause, suffer, allow, or permit particulate matter to be vented into the open air from any type source operation or duplicate source operation, or from all air pollution control equipment installed on any type source operation or duplicate source operation in excess of the quantity specified under the appropriate source operation type in Table 45-7A of 45CSR7. [45CSR7-4.1.] (~~2E~~2AE, 2BE, 3E, 4E, 5E, 6E, 7E, 9E, 10E and ~~10~~1E)
- 4.1.10. No person shall cause, suffer, allow, or permit any manufacturing process or storage structure generating fugitive particulate matter to operate that is not equipped with a system to minimize the emissions of fugitive particulate matter. To minimize means such system shall be installed, maintained, and operated to ensure the lowest fugitive particulate emissions reasonably achievable. [45CSR7-5.1.] (~~2E~~2AE, 2BE, 3E, 4E, 5E, 6E, 7E, 9E, 10E and ~~10~~1E)
- 4.1.11. Maximum Allowable Emission Rates for Similar Units in All Priority III Regions Except Region IV. -- No Person shall cause, suffer, allow or permit the discharge of sulfur dioxide into the open air from all stacks located at one plant, measured in terms of pounds per hour, in excess of the amount determined as follows:

For type 'b' and Type 'c' fuel burning units, the product of 3.2 and the total design heat inputs for such units discharging through those stacks in million BTU's per hour. -

[45CSR10-3.3 and 45CSR10-3.3.f.] (1E and 8E)

- 4.1.12. No owner or operator of an affected facility that combusts oil shall combust oil in the affected facility that contains greater than 0.5 weight percent sulfur. [40 CFR 60.42c(d)] (1E and 8E)
- 4.1.13. The owner or operator of each affected facility subject to the fuel oil sulfur limits shall submit to the quarterly reports to the Administrator. [40 CFR 60.48(d)] (1E and 8E)
- 4.1.14. If fuel supplier certification is used to demonstrate compliance, records of fuel supplier certification as described under paragraph (f)(1), (2), or (3) of this section, as applicable. In addition to records of fuel supplier certifications, the quarterly report shall include a certified statement signed by the owner or operator of the affected facility that the records of fuel supplied certifications submitted represent all of the fuel combusted during the quarter. [40 CFR 60.48(e)(11)] (1E and 8E)
- 4.1.15. Fuel supplier certification shall include the following information:

- (1) For distillate oil:
- (i) The name of the oil supplier; and
 - (ii) A statement from the oil supplier that the oil complies with the specifications under the definition of distillate oil in §60.41c.

[40 CFR 60.48(f)] (1E and 8E)

- 4.1.16. **Operation and Maintenance of Air Pollution Control Equipment.** The permittee shall, to the extent practicable, install, maintain, and operate all pollution control equipment listed in Section 1.0 and associated monitoring equipment in a manner consistent with safety and good air pollution control practices for minimizing emissions, or comply with any more stringent limits set forth in this permit or as set forth by any State rule, Federal regulation, or alternative control plan approved by the Secretary.

 [45CSR§13-5.11.] (4E, 5E, 6E, 7E, 9E, and 10E)

4.2. Monitoring Requirements

- 4.2.1. For the purpose of determining compliance with the opacity limits of 45CSR2-3.1. and 45CSR7-3.1. and condition 4.1.6. and 4.1.8. of this permit, the permittee shall conduct visible emission checks and/or opacity monitoring and recordkeeping for all emission sources subject to an opacity limit.

 —The visible emission check shall determine the presence or absence of visible emissions. At a minimum, the observer must be trained and knowledgeable regarding the effects of background contrast, ambient lighting, observer position relative to lighting, wind, and the presence of uncombined water (condensing water vapor) on the visibility of emissions. This training may be obtained from written materials found in the References 1 and 2 from 40CFR Part 60, Appendix A, Method 22 or from the lecture portion of the 40CFR Part 60, Appendix A, Method 9 certification course.

 —Visible emission checks shall be conducted at least once per calendar month with a maximum of forty-five (45) days between consecutive readings. These checks shall be performed at each source (stack, transfer point, fugitive emission source, etc.) for a sufficient time interval, but no less than one (1) minute, to determine if any visible emissions are present. Visible emission checks shall be performed during periods of normal facility operation and appropriate weather conditions.

 If visible emissions are present at a source(s) for three (3) consecutive monthly checks, the permittee shall conduct an opacity reading at that source(s) using the procedures and requirements of 45CSR§7A (~~2E~~2AE, 2BE, 3E, 4E, 5E, 6E, 7E, 9E, 10E and ~~10~~1E) or Method 9 (1E and 8E) as soon as practicable, but within seventy-two (72) hours of the final visual emission check. A 45CSR§7A observation at a source(s) restarts the count of the number of consecutive readings with the presence of visible emissions.

4.3. Testing Requirements

N/A

4.4. Recordkeeping Requirements

- 4.4.1. **Record of Monitoring.** The permittee shall keep records of monitoring information that include the following:
- The date, place as defined in this permit and time of sampling or measurements;

- b. The date(s) analyses were performed;
- c. The company or entity that performed the analyses;
- d. The analytical techniques or methods used;
- e. The results of the analyses; and
- f. The operating conditions existing at the time of sampling or measurement.
(4E, 5E, 6E, 7E, 9E, and 10E)

4.4.2. **Record of Maintenance of Air Pollution Control Equipment.** For all pollution control equipment listed in Section 1.0, the permittee shall maintain accurate records of all required pollution control equipment inspection and/or preventative maintenance procedures. (4E, 5E, 6E, 7E, 9E, and 10E)

4.4.3. **Record of Malfunctions of Air Pollution Control Equipment.** For all air pollution control equipment listed in Section 1.0, the permittee shall maintain records of the occurrence and duration of any malfunction or operational shutdown of the air pollution control equipment during which excess emissions occur. For each such case, the following information shall be recorded:

- a. The equipment involved.
- b. Steps taken to minimize emissions during the event.
- c. The duration of the event.
- d. The estimated increase in emissions during the event.

— For each such case associated with an equipment malfunction, the additional information shall also — be recorded:

- e. The cause of the malfunction.
- f. Steps taken to correct the malfunction.
- g. Any changes or modifications to equipment or procedures that would help prevent future recurrences of the malfunction.

(4E, 5E, 6E, 7E, 9E, and 10E)

4.4.4. The permittee shall maintain records of all monitoring data required by Section 4.2.1. documenting the date and time of each visible emission check, the emission point or equipment/source identification number, the name or means of identification of the observer, the results of the check(s), whether the visible emissions are normal for the process, and, if applicable, all corrective measures taken or planned. The permittee shall also record the general weather conditions (i.e. sunny, approximately 80°F, 6 - 10 mph NE wind) during the visual emission check(s). An example form is supplied as Appendix A. Should a visible emission observation be required to be performed per the requirements specified in 45CSR§7A (~~2E~~2AE, 2BE, 3E, 4E, 5E, 6E, 7E, 9E, 10E and ~~10~~1E) and Method 9 (1E and 8E), the data records of each observation shall be maintained per the requirements of 45CSR§7A (~~2E~~2AE, 2BE, 3E, 4E, 5E, 6E, 7E, 9E, 10E and ~~10~~1E) and Method 9 (1E and 8E). For an emission unit out of service during the normal monthly evaluation, the record of observation may note "out of service" (O/S) or equivalent.

4.4.5. For determining compliance with the hourly and annual limitations from the combustion of natural gas and #2 fuel oil established in conditions 4.1.2. and 4.1.3. of the permit, the permittee shall maintain accurate records of the amount of all natural gas and diesel fuel consumed and hours of operation for each fuel type. These records shall be certified by the responsible official and maintained on site for

a period of no less than five (5) years, and made available to the Director of the Division of Air Quality or his/her duly authorized representative upon request. (1E and 8E)

4.4.5. For determining compliance with the PM emission limitations established under permit condition 4.1.4., the permittee shall maintain accurate records for each truck/railcar shipment detailing the arrival/departure: date and time, specific load/unloading location, and amount of material(s) (corn, soybean mill, additives, product, etc.) entering or leaving the facility. These records shall be certified by the responsible official and maintained on site for a period of no less than five (5) years, and made available to the Director of the Division of Air Quality or his/her duly authorized representative upon request. (2AE, 4E, 11E and 12E)

4.5. Reporting Requirements

- 4.5.1. Any violation(s) of the allowable visible emission requirement for any emission source discovered during observations using 45CSR§7A (~~2E~~2AE, 2BE, 3E, 4E, 5E, 6E, 7E, 9E, 10E and ~~10~~1E) and Method 9 (1E and 8E) must be reported in writing to the Director of the Division of Air Quality as soon as practicable, but within ten (10) calendar days, of the occurrence and shall include, at a minimum, the following information: the results of the visible determination of opacity of emissions, the cause or suspected cause of the violation(s), and any corrective measures taken or planned.

CERTIFICATION OF DATA ACCURACY

I, the undersigned, hereby certify that, based on information and belief formed after reasonable inquiry, all information contained in the attached _____, representing the period beginning _____ and ending _____, and any supporting documents appended hereto, is true, accurate, and complete.

Signature¹

(please use blue ink)

Responsible Official or Authorized Representative

Date

Name and Title

(please print or type)

Name

Title

Telephone No. _____

Fax No. _____

¹ This form shall be signed by a "Responsible Official." "Responsible Official" means one of the following:

- a. For a corporation: The president, secretary, treasurer, or vice-president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function, or any other person who performs similar policy or decision-making functions for the corporation, or a duly authorized representative of such person if the representative is responsible for the overall operation of one or more manufacturing, production, or operating facilities applying for or subject to a permit and either:
 - (i) the facilities employ more than 250 persons or have a gross annual sales or expenditures exceeding \$25 million (in second quarter 1980 dollars), or
 - (ii) the delegation of authority to such representative is approved in advance by the Director;
- b. For a partnership or sole proprietorship: a general partner or the proprietor, respectively;
- c. For a municipality, State, Federal, or other public entity: either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official. For the purposes of this part, a principal executive officer of a Federal agency includes the chief executive officer having responsibility for the overall operations of a principal geographic unit of the agency (e.g., a Regional Administrator of USEPA); or
- d. The designated representative delegated with such authority and approved in advance by the Director.