

CMC Steel: Transcript from Public Meeting on June 6, 2023 at 6:00pm

Attendees

+1 202-***-**00, +1 202-***-**70, +1 412-***-**18, Addison Reese, Angela Durkin, Beverly D McKeone, Brad, Carlos Zanoelo, Celia Arthur, Christine Marshall, Eddie Al-Rayes, Glenn Miller, Harriet Pearson, Jefferson County Foundation, Jon D McClung, Joseph R Kessler, Joseph R Kessler's Presentation, Laura M Crowder, Lori Cowan, Mary Green, Mike Noll, Mike Tony, Nicole D Ernest, Paul Monaghan, Rex E Compston, Robert Barrat, Terry A Fletcher, Tommy Markland

Transcript

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Terry A Fletcher: Comment submitted. Before the end of the open comment period whether given this evening or submitted in writing will be reviewed and considered by the staff prior to the agency. Issuing, its final determination on the air quality permit. DAQ staff will respond to all comments submitted and answer questions. We are unable to address this evening and the Response to Comments section of the agency's final determination document. That document will be made available on the DEP website and sent all those that have registered for this meeting this evening. If you did not register, I'm going to ask that. You enter your name and email address email address in the meeting chat. And you can do that by clicking, the little chat icon at the bottom right of your screen. And just enter your contact information there.

Terry A Fletcher: The 30-day comment period for this. Proposed permit began on May 19th, 2023, and we'll end at 5:00 pm on Wednesday, June 21st, 2023. Written comments can be submitted to the DEP anytime prior to that deadline. To ensure that we successfully achieve the purpose of this meeting. We ask that everyone be respectful and considered to each other by refraining from you from using foul language name-calling and interrupting others while they are speaking. We also ask that you keep your comments on the topic of this draft, air quality permit so that our time together is used efficiently.

Terry A Fletcher: One other note, I would like to request is that if you aren't speaking, please keep your camera off if possible. So that way we can we can focus on those that are giving their comments or asking questions. We'll begin the meeting with a presentation from Permit engineer. Joe Kessler on the draft air, quality permit and relative information for the proposed CMC facility. We will then open the floor for a question and answer segment before moving on to official comments. Again, any questions that we

Terry A Fletcher: cannot answer during the, the Q&A portion will be addressed in the Response to Comments document When we give, when we move on, to the official comments, each commenter will be given five minutes to speak. And if time allows, we can circle back to allow for additional comments. And I think it's important to note that once we start taking official comments, we will no longer be able to answer questions at that time. Any questions that you ask as part of your official comment? Will it be addressed in the Response to Comments? Document And again, just to reiterate, the written comments can be submitted to the agency at any point until 5 pm on Wednesday, June, 21st, 2023. Thank you for

bearing with me through those opening remarks and instructions. I will now turn it over to DAQ permanent engineer, Joe Kessler. Joe

Joseph R Kessler: Apologize for that. Let me restart that.

Joseph R Kessler: As mentioned, my name is Joe Kessler and I am reviewing engineer and CMC steals composed Steel Miller located near Martinsburg.

Joseph R Kessler: So what I'd like to do this evening Give a presentation.

Joseph R Kessler: Not only goes through the specific project. And gives you sales but also gives you information on the permitting process itself. Kind of puts it in context of the larger national. Ity strategy.

Joseph R Kessler: As mentioned, my name is Joe Kessler. And I am the reviewing engineer on CMC. Steals proposed, Steel Mill, located near Martinsburg in Berkeley County, West Virginia, so what I'd like to do this evening is to give a presentation.

Joseph R Kessler: Not only goes through the specific project. S, let's put also gives you information on the permitting process itself. Kind of puts it in context of the larger national air quality strategy. And then we'll go through some details on the project and then additional information on the documents that the as produced as part of this review process, Don't go over a little bit about what happens next and give you some summer contact information.

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Joseph R Kessler: So to start off, I want to first talk about the permitting process within the context of the national air quality strategy. And I think this is important, so that we don't see this probing process standing alone. I tried to do everything because that's not what what designed to do. It's just one small part of the much larger. Regime. a much larger strategy that's designed to protect the public health and welfare with respect to air quality. So if you look at the slide, you can see that this strategy starts with the Clean Air Act, which was an act of Congress, which gave the EPA a mandate protect the public health and welfare. And one of the many ways they do that. Just science-based standards that we call the National Ambient Air, Qual. Standards or next?

Joseph R Kessler: That are set and we'll go into more detail on the knacks in a minute but which are set to protect the public health and welfare they're based on science. They're based on studies. To turn up. Look at the effects of various pollutants that are specified in the Clean, Air Act, and their potential impacts on both humans and on the environment. Even plants and animals. So, that's Really important step in this process is. Those are those science-based standards? So, once those standards have been set, there has to be with implementing this. The way that's done is. Web of state and Federal rulemaking. That is designed to. Enforce and show compliance with those. With those acts.

Joseph R Kessler: and as part of that very large, Web of rules and regulations that. Again are both based at the state level. And the federal level are permitting. Requirements. And even within the PERMING requirements there are various different programs. one of which is a new source permitting program, Which we are. in the process and of dealing with today, in this, in this permitting action, that subject of this, this meeting So again, we have this web of rules. which include permitting process, different, Perming programs, one of which specifically targets new sources, so that

Joseph R Kessler: these news sources can show through this process that they are, they're meeting those nationally air quality standards as well as having A number of other goals within the property process but one of which one of the most important ones is to show compliance with those facts. but even that's really not the end of the strategy because beyond the permit you still, Have an enforcement mechanisms. It's also included. In these rules are inspectors and enforcement sections to go out. Physically visit these sites.

Joseph R Kessler: And make sure that they're in compliant with the permits that are designed to show compliance with the rules and regulations, and back up to change. So, this just really gives you an idea of where that permitting process sits within the strategy. And shows that it's not designed to do it all by itself. It's not designed to go back and look at those standards. That's next. That's already been determined. and it's not designed within it to function is as a complete enforcement mechanism because that Is passed on to enforcement section so it's just important to see that. The perverting process is just one link in this chain. That's designed to protect that public health.

Joseph R Kessler: before we move on to more specific information about the permitting process itself. Let's take a moment to get into more detail about the national ambient, air quality standards because they have such an important Role in that national strategy that we just talked about. So, the next is referred Are the science-based standards. That are designed actually, there are two standards so they're designed for two different things. They're broken down between the primary and secondary standards. The primary standards are designed to protect public health. That's pretty self-explanatory, but it does include protecting the health of sensitive population. That's just as. Around the elderly. Everywhere. The public is. Has access to.

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Joseph R Kessler: The standards are designed to. Provide that protection. It's it's the standards are not classified into subsections based on on different populations. Importantly to there are secondary standards. That provide.

Joseph R Kessler: For. Includes protection against DE. damage to animals or crops vegetation and even building in a proposed source is going to have to meet both of these standards.

Joseph R Kessler: Demonstrate that that it will not cause a violation of these things. To receive a permit. So it's very important. That these are. The standards again based on science. Are designed for these. Both of these.

Joseph R Kessler: Now, the standards themselves are set for specific pollutants. That were part of the Clean Air Act. They were set for carbon monoxide or CO that. nitrogen dioxide or nox, as we just referred to Ozone, particulate matter. And sulfur dioxide.

Joseph R Kessler: What the standards were not set for. There are no standards. Are hazardous circle. They do not have national standards. Instead, they are regulated under different programs that are targeted at specific apps. More commonly targeted as specific facilities. In facility types.

Joseph R Kessler: So, some pollutants had these national air quality standard. Some do not some don't have any standards at which we can compare potential. A pollutant impacts and we have to use other means. Other federal regulations to target those particular pollutants. Importantly. When it comes to the next, Counties are usually designated by EPA. As the area that is reading or not meeting standard. S, and

when accounting, in this case, Berkeley County meets the standards, it's called we call it as attainment. Box. If it doesn't, it's referred to, it's not attainment. and whether a county is attainment or not attainment, has A large impact on what.

Joseph R Kessler: Rules and regulations of sour. CE has go through to. receive Berkeley County is classified as

Joseph R Kessler: in and above.

Joseph R Kessler: For the next. So that's very important as we go forward. And that. Berkeley County specifically is? Has been determined as currently eating those national ambient air qualities.

Joseph R Kessler: so now let's talk a little bit about Potential permitting programs that are. Applicable to a new source in West Virginia. And Pretty much any state. So first, we can break it down to two major types of permits a pre-construction permit. And a post-construction operating permit program. What we're talking about today, where we are at? Says, is the reconstruction. So we're not going to talk much about this post-construction operating permit. Group, that would only come into play.

Joseph R Kessler: After a source starts operate. so, within Rec.

Joseph R Kessler: Permitting Programs. There are three potentially applicable applicable programs to it. To a new project, there's the minor source program. Major source. Program within an area of attainment. In a major source program within an area of nonotape. So the proposed CMC bill is defined as a major source. Of emissions. So that eliminates the minor source program. and as we talked about in the previous slide Berkeley County is in an area is designated as Area with the National. Ambient quality standard. S, therefore, the program that we are. We have applied. That does apply. Both see.

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Joseph R Kessler: Project is. Prevention of significant deterioration or PSD program. That is illustrated under our state Rule, 45 CSR 14. so that is the program that applies and that has very specific requirements that we're going to talk about as we go forward as supposed to the miners program, or the even more strict major source program is so CMC applicable to the PSD. Permitting program. As applied for in West, Virginia.

Joseph R Kessler: So in the next time is question is what is this Pst? Program. What is its goal and what does it do? Well, the goal of PSD permit program is to protect those current levels of air quality that are meeting the next while allowing though for some industrial growth that may cause some impacts or deterioration of that ambient air within that. County or that otherwise to find region. that deterioration, though, can't Ex Ceed A certain level which is defined as an increment. which is the significant part of the invention and significant deterioration. So counties in attainment with the knacks that are protecting public health and welfare. The goal of this program is to allow industrial growths and additional impacts may occur from this.

Joseph R Kessler: from this new growth, but the goal of this program is to limit those impacts to not to exceed that significant level which is defined as an increment while also always prevent The backstop ever. And of the max. So it's it's a complicated goal and a complicated rule, but but that's what it designed to do. It also has some other goals one of which Is tech sensitive ecological areas. Such as wilderness

areas and national parks that are defined by Congress and defined. Designated as Class 1 areas. So that's a, that's an ancillary goal as well. So, how does it do this? What does this this?

Joseph R Kessler: PSD permitting process do as implemented under the State Rule 45 CSR 14. Well as as you see on the slide, it's designed to determine and enforce compliance with the state and federal air quality rules and regulations. That we talked about the previous slide, all those web of rules and regulations those that apply. This process. Looks at the applicability of those two potential source and make sure that the source will be my clients. It also. Determines an inventory. What the air emissions will be from the source and designs.

Joseph R Kessler: Permitting. Language and requirements to enforce those to make sure that those emissions. Are will not be exceeded. It provides a framework of public. Notification and participation. Of which we are participating today. Also requires specific to 45 CSR 14, PSD process. The application of what is called the best available control technology. We'll go into that a little bit. As well. And very important. Here dispersion model. Which is a very complex, computer modeling use of a very complex, computer modeling software. Determine the impacts of the potential emissions from source. That is sort of the main mechanism to show compliance with the

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Joseph R Kessler: with the increment consumption that we talked about above as well as making sure the max are protected. And then also, it does require an additional impact analysis, that looks Potential impacts on soils visibility. so, That's how it accomplishes the goal that that's listed above.

Joseph R Kessler: I think it's also important to quickly talk about what the PSD permitting program does not do. one of the important things in one of the distinctions between the PSD permitting program in the permitting program for major sources, In don attainment areas is that the PSD permitting program does not require the application of the lowest achievable emission rate or layer. The application of layer does not take into consideration environmental or energy or economic impacts that are part of the back application process. So, that's an important dist. Also, very important. PSP. Permitting program does not require a full environmental impact statement.

Joseph R Kessler: So we don't consider the impacts of other environmental issues such as water or waste. We PSD permitting program, just gives us authority to focus on the specific air quality impacts that are part of the statute. And the similar to that, the program does not take into consideration. All the other important but non-air quality benefits or impacts such as jobs, property values, zoning issues. the economics of the project infrastructure, archeology all these other issues that surround the large, Projects, such as this. we don't have the authority into the PSD permitting program to look at those issues and factor those

Joseph R Kessler: in. So I want to go into a little bit more detail about several of these. Components of PSD. First of, which is back the best available. Old technology. Component, within the PSD. review, basically, backed In mission, limitation that is in turn based on. The Mission Control Technology or Pollution prevention methodology or mitigation strategy. That. This limitation. Determine through a very strict process that we call the top down process. that in essence tries to determine what is Fast. Demonstrated and available control technology or mitigation strategy for a particular emission unit.

Joseph R Kessler: That is achievable in practice. and then, Based on that, technology or strategy. An admission, a limitation. Appropriate. For that particular mission source is chosen. It is somewhat

complicated of process, but for mature technology. Or industry like steel if it is relatively straightforward. The key components there are that the technology selected must be technically feasible. It doesn't require a whole design of the source. It wouldn't change the very characteristics of what the source does, it takes into account other metrics and it also part of the reviews is looking at what recent fact determinations,

Joseph R Kessler: Have been made on similar type sources and all of that goes into this. Sort of strict top-down selection process and what comes out of it? Is this limitation that we call back?

Joseph R Kessler: The next part of the PSD. Process that I want to go. Go a little more detail is. Requirement for air dispersion modeling, just because this really is the foundation of a lot of what their rules trying to do. So again, What this entails is the use of very complex, computer modeling software, that's the improved. German year impacts of this proposed proposed facility. In this case, the CMC steel mill. On the environment. so, what it does is it uses Fuel met data. Uses actual ambient air monitoring data. Uses real world elevation data land, use data, all these data points. Even the proposed size and shapes of the buildings to model.

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Joseph R Kessler: Impacts the pollutant impacts on a per pollutant basis from a source. so that it run these very many days to run and the output of this model. There. Very set procedures. Of the PA. To compare to the next. To make sure that the impacts of proposed facility will not cause or contribute to a violation of the The output of this model is also used. To make whatever deterioration.

Joseph R Kessler: D and PST of the ambient air. Quality, this deterioration is within acceptable limits, so you can't just push all the way up to the knacks live. It, there are smaller increments as they're called that, you're only allowed to, to impact. So that's what this modeling accomplishes. And it's very difficult. Very complex. The result of which there are summarized in our faction.

Joseph R Kessler: So now, let's move on quickly to the CMC project overview. There's a lot more information about the project in the fact sheet, in the permanent application. But as a quick overview, What they are applying for is a micro steel mill. That is going to make long forms deal shapes. Products such as rebar. Probably going to be. The most common product from the facility. And Micro Steel Mill is just a classification. Of a steel mill, that's smaller than a mini mill. just, Typically smaller than a full-sized steel mill that we may think of with blast furnaces such as a wheeling pit.

Joseph R Kessler: And how they accomplish making this deal? Such as any steel mill, wood. As they, they take scrap metal. They melted in the furnace. Now, what makes This deal mill like a mini mill. More efficient better than those older fashioned blast furnace.

Joseph R Kessler: They use. Coal and Coke to melt the Steelers. This project, an electric arc, furnace or EAF. About the steel. It basically just uses extremely high current through the scrap metal to melt it rather than combustion of colon coke. so, this plant will have a maximum capacity of 650,000 tons per year of casts, Cast steel.

Joseph R Kessler: And beyond the furnace. Clear. A casting area where the most deal actually. It's shaped into the products. A rolling mill where That's the Steelers rolled out into the final shape. Again, those comedy bar, and then an operation if desire to spool the rebar and a finishing and transportation area. To ship out the product.

Joseph R Kessler: That's about all this facility. Entails it doesn't include a pickling area or degassing operations or some of the other ancillary operations. A mini steel mill. Tail. Alright it does include 70 million btu of propane or natural gas fired combustion. For various heaters that are used in the process and for comforted facility. There is also material handling or the scrap and the slag that's produced during the process that to go has to move. Brought into the furnace, the scrap. Nicole's flag has to be taken. Taken out of the melt shop and removed from the site. There's also some small, diesel storage tanks. Cooling, tower, cooling, towers are part of the process. And there are some emergency gener

Joseph R Kessler: Ators, it's a relatively compact. simple process, because unlike Other Steel Mills or Mini Mills Again, there's not a lot of extra operation or activities going on and the only real feedstock of iron is the scrap metal, they're not bringing in additional sources of iron. so, relatively compact, Simple. Simple process. The controls. on the process to limit the emissions are primarily the main control is the bag house. That controls the particular matter of the furnace. So that's the primary emission source and that bag house. Primary control device where that Emissions stores.

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Joseph R Kessler: But there's also material handling. And so there's enclosures to keep Dust. From getting off the property, and also these material handling sources. Water suppression is also used for applicable. To. Mitigate the particular matter of missions. All those combustion devices. I talked about use loan ox burners It's also requirement for good combustion practices well-toed combustion. The heaters have to be well-tuned so that the COC admissions are kept flow. Yes, or two emissions are going to be low to facility primarily because propane and Natural blood cell for fuel. S, It's not. That's not.

Joseph R Kessler: Really. and then the greenhouse gases, Bulls are. Plant-wide and unit, specific heat loss, energy efficiency. So he's well controlled it's cold. Control use of the fact that we talked a little bit about

Joseph R Kessler: So again, very kind of a smaller footprint. Steel mill in the microstrial mill that has producing report.

Joseph R Kessler: To continue a little bit with the project overview. Quickly talk about the compliance demonstrations. For facility. Importantly, facility will include. Continuous emissions. Monitoring systems for real-time Monitoring of the CO and Knox missions from the EAF stack. So that again, is the most by far the most significant.

Joseph R Kessler: Emission source at the facility and this will give us a real-time wave monitoring. The CO in Oxford from that stat. There's also visible emissions monitoring requirements to monitor record. Different material usages steel production. Requirements from federal regulations to have a scrap management plan. So that you're only Quality scrap. Performance. Testing on the on again, the EAF stack that we're most concerned about We have to have to monitor the performance of the bag house, to make sure it's operating correctly. The emergency generators are truly limited to only a hundred hours of non-emergencies here. So that very much limits there, potential emissions. And there's just extensive record, keeping and reporting of all these requirements.

Joseph R Kessler: And as we talked about way back in the earlier, slide. after a permit is issued, if this one is issued that the periodic inspections from the compliance enforcement section will review all this information to, make sure detailed information on all this is in, Preliminary Termination FACT SHEET. Application in the documents. Will go over. but,

Joseph R Kessler: So quickly here is a picture of Post location of the plant, There are more details. The Fact Sheet. Of the detailed. Site inspection that I did do of the facility, the proposed side of the facility. the key thing to see on this picture, is that The Yellow Outline, The larger. Yellow outline is the facility. Fence line, whereas smaller concentration. Yellow line. Just actually the footprint of not the manufacturing area, which sits on a relatively small footprint. For one of the reasons it's referred to as a as a micro mill. So this picture just puts it in the context of The actual area. And specifically sits on the old Potomac River works.

Joseph R Kessler: DuPont explosives manufacturing facility site, which I think CS operations. For. Several. Smaller. Operations that's going on since then it's been a while. I think it's anything's going on right at the footprint of Of their proposed, having walked the ground. Tell you that the site is. pretty jumbled up with old buildings and overgrowth, so on That's all amazing. Manufacturing. are still some bunkers there, so there will be some significant cleanup to necessary before. Before they could start construction.

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Joseph R Kessler: Quickly. It just just to give you an idea of some of the rules that apply I have listed. We're not going to details into these rules. All the discussions involving the rules and regulations in the compliance. There with is included in preliminary, determination facts. So you get a much better idea there if you want to dive into the details of how this Proposed source beats, these rules but I have highlighted the key rules. Again there's the major source, permitting rule, the PSD rule that we've talked about and on the federal, the federal regulations you'll see The two items listed in red there, those are by far the most important.

Joseph R Kessler: Federal regulations as they deal directly with these types of facilities and there is a lot of requirements within these rules to detail operating practices. Record-keeping. There's a mission standards, so those are really Subst. antive by

Joseph R Kessler: So let's go over quickly, how we got to this point with a summary of our CMC. Submitted their original application in January. They have revised the application twice. As we've talked about it was submitted as a major source subject to PSD permanently requirements. Under our 45 CSR 14. CMC placed their legal advertisement. On January 5th, and March for journal. And we placed our required advertisement with painted our preliminary to you. On May 19th in the same paper. And at that point made available address permit. Preliminary determination.

Joseph R Kessler: Fact Sheet. That started 30 day, comment period, of which we are in at the moment.

Joseph R Kessler: And real quickly. The key points of that preliminary determination which is really our rationale document of why we think. The application. Is or why the permit is on track to be? Issue. So, the key points are the We've come to conclusion that those facility is in compliance with all applicable rules and regulation. It's not exceed that increment under PSD Again, it doesn't allow deterioration beyond that. Allowed. Amount that it's called the increment. It also does not cause or contribute. To the max. in that they have properly proposed the yeast of fact on Se. So those are the key points but then our preliminary determ.

Joseph R Kessler: Ination. So the documents that we do make available when we go to public notice I have mentioned several times. the main docking, the two main documents are eliminated, determination, the draft permit, Preliminating. Determination can also be called the fact sheet or the engineering

evaluation All those terms are interchangeable. But really again, it is the rationale document lays out everything in our review. Sort of our basis for making that preliminary determination. Lots of tables. Lots of information taking all the information in the permit application. In distilling it down, putting it in the format that we use to again, show that that you're on track, we think? The issue, the permit. But only a preliminary sense. The draft permit also is made available and

Joseph R Kessler: talked a bit about what it is, but it includes all the operating restrictions mission limitations monitoring record. Keeping reporting. it provides the basis to enforce the potential to emit upon which Based our Rationale document, To. To start that process. Of issuing department.

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Joseph R Kessler: So, what happens next? The comment period is scheduled to conclude at 5 o'clock. On June 21st.

Joseph R Kessler: Prior to any final, determination. You will evaluate and respond to all the timely comments that are submitted before that for that time, that are relevant, air quality issues. so, I think we talked a little bit while ago about what PST does not. So yeah, we're not going to be responding. To. Comments about jobs and economics and things that aren't relevant to air quality. We will then make a final determination. Pursuant to the requirements. Of applicable rules.

Joseph R Kessler: taking into consideration, all the comments that we've and that final determination will be made available in the same location. Put it up online. Where we put the preliminary determination. Fact Sheet. Graph permit.

Joseph R Kessler: So, to quickly summarize where we're at, CMC is proposing to build a micro steel mill. Berkeley County. The AQ. We've made a preliminary determination that the proposed construction will meet all applicable state rules, federal air quality regulations, We've made available in Engineering. Evaluation Fact Sheet. And draft permit. They've been available since May 19. We will continue to accept public comments. Until June 21st, five o'clock. We'll evaluate and respond to all those. Comments that are related to air quality that are submitted time and then we will make a final determination on the permitting. Action. And make all the documents and that following termination available.

Joseph R Kessler: So, here's my contact information. If you would like to ask questions or talk about phone, there's my phone number. If you have any comments formal comments, you'd like to submit

Joseph R Kessler: send them in. Hard copy, but the best way is to send me. Those comments. In an email at the address given. Thank you very much.

Terry A Fletcher: Thank you, appreciation. Your presentation there. Next, we're gonna open the floor for questions. I'm going to call out. The names one by one of the folks that signed up and indicated, they wish to ask a question. And after that if they're folks that Maybe didn't indicate that or change their mind, like to ask question. Well, we'll call on folks and ask you to raise your hand. So, first up, we have Tom Markland.

Terry A Fletcher: Is there a Tom Markland with us?

Terry A Fletcher: Okay. But we can circle back. To TOM And we'll move on. Next, we have a Brian O'Reilly.

Terry A Fletcher: Is there a Brian O'Reilly joining by phone? Perhaps.

Terry A Fletcher: okay, we again we can we can circle back To those next. We have a brent walls.

Terry A Fletcher: Sort of Brett walls joined by phone.

Terry A Fletcher: Okay. Next, we have an Angela Durkin.

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Terry A Fletcher: Looks like we have an Angela Durkin online. Did you unmute yourself? Yeah, it's an issues there. Maybe.

Angela Durkin: Yes, I'm sorry. I My questions were answered in the presentation.

Terry A Fletcher: Okay, great. Thank you. Next, we have a Christine Weimer.

Jefferson County Foundation: Yes, thank you. Thank you for taking our questions. I represent Jefferson County Foundation. We understand that cmc's process will produce a significant amount of slag, which has the potential produced large amounts of dust in emissions from other and of other unhealthy materials. What is the wbdep doing to ensure that the final permit requires missions from on-site flag processing to be well controlled and not result in contaminated runoff

Joseph R Kessler: Yeah, so slag is definitely a byproduct of all steel production and...

Terry A Fletcher: Yeah, Slide.

Joseph R Kessler: so specifically. well, actually generally in almost all Steel mills and specifically in proposed CMC. No it. The slag gets quenched. out of the furnace once it cools enough that there's no longer A hazard of quenching it with large amounts of water while it's still. Extremely hot out of the furnace. It's quenched. And basically, Soaked wet. So, it's that. Inherent moisture, then once it's processed. That is the primary Mitigating factor of any emissions off the slide. And specifically to this facility.

Joseph R Kessler: There's no slag crushing that's involved. There is some screening. So the nature of slag, if you You know, if you've taken a hike along these old Lumber. Access roads and different roads that go through the forest. They used to put slag on them all the time. So it's very dense. Not particularly friable material so it's not what I would consider. A high dust potential concern, like you would have like with limestone, especially if you're crushing limestone or cold prep plant. That's very friable. That's that's kind of easily entrained within the air as a fugitive emission slag isn't necessarily like that based on its, you know, based on its properties. So because it's heavily quenched.

Joseph R Kessler: And it has that inherent moisture content within the processing. It's not considered a particular high dust probability source. That being said, the permit has language in there that they must maintain that inherent moisture up the slag material. so that, you know, that sits out for a long time, it doesn't dry out and then have a potential to to create even a minor dust problem at that point. So, The answer to that is that primarily it is that inherent moisture. That will be the mitigating factor for the slag and it, you know, for a steel mill. Overall the permit limits this You know, limits the flag throughput through that processing plant. It's not again on the when you think of the mouse lag that

Joseph R Kessler: That a traditional old-fashioned that we would say. Steel mill would produce it. It doesn't come anywhere close to that so it's not a real high. dust concern for me because of the inherent

properties and the fact that it's quenched in it, And but all that being said, there isn't requirement to maintain that moisture content on the slag and that that should mitigate any substantive. Dust problems off of that processing.

Terry A Fletcher: And thank you for that question. That is the. Last person on our sign-in sheet that indicated,...

Joseph R Kessler: Questions.

Terry A Fletcher: they wished to ask a question. Is there anyone else who may be would like to ask a question now assets? You Raise your hand and we can we can circle back to folks that maybe weren't able to on my unmute.

Terry A Fletcher: The little hand icon at your bottom of your screen. If you want to click that and raise your hand call on you to ask your question.

Terry A Fletcher: Sure. So Tommy Markland asked if a question can be asked in the chat? Sure. Go ahead. If you want to type that out real quick we can hang on for a second and I can read it out loud and we can have that answer for you.

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Terry A Fletcher: Okay. So Tommy Markland has asked, How does the DEP plan to address any potential air quality concerns or complaints? From local residents once the steel mill becomes operational?

Joseph R Kessler: Yeah, I'll take that one.

Terry A Fletcher: Yeah.

Terry A Fletcher: I sort of alluded to the in the presentation, but

Joseph R Kessler: I mean I sort of alluded to it in the presentation but you know, once the facility is is up an operating. we have a complaint line and I'm again part of the the permitting section and not an enforcement inspector, but we have a complaint section, we have a regional office, In the eastern Panhandle that would respond to complaints. and obviously that, you know, the way that the communicate to that particular regional office is I think can be found easily online, so, You know, we have an extensive compliance enforcement section with regional offices that respond. to complaints, and Would send somebody out to the site. And again, I'm not in the enforcement section, but they often go talk to the complainant.

Joseph R Kessler: And then go investigate, whatever the complaint is that might be if it is a dust problem. you know, go take a reading of the potential capacity issue or an odor issue, whatever it may be, So part of that, again, that national air quality strategy that last link in the chain is an enforcement section. And, yeah, that's certainly a part of the division of air quality. And importantly, we even have a regional office in Eastern Panhandle, that, that would respond.

Terry A Fletcher: Okay, thank you for that question. Is there anyone else who would like to ask a question at this time? Again, I ask that you just raise your hand if you're joining by phone. You can unmute by hitting Star 6. And go ahead with your question.

Terry A Fletcher: Okay, not seeing anyone with their hand raised.

+1 202-*-**00:** Hi. This is Brian O'Reilly. I was trying to ask a question earlier. Can you hear me?

Joseph R Kessler: Yeah, we can hear you.

Terry A Fletcher: Yeah, we

+1 202-*-**00:** Oh, thank you. I am a homeowner located. South southeast of the proposed facility location. I'm curious as to whether there are any

+1 202-*-**00:** Toxic or noxious materials that have been identified, that would be emitted from this facility. That are not strictly, enforced, under West, Virginia Federal guidelines. So that you're aware of

Joseph R Kessler: No, the the toxics where the hazardous air pollutants that that have been identified. Are all. Regulated pollutants as hazardous air pollutants. Now, as I talked about earlier,

Joseph R Kessler: These pollutants don't have national standards like the national ambient. Air quality standards like Knox and SO2 and criteria pollutants. The more familiar pollutants. but, These that, you know, this, this mill, this proposed mill is subject to federal regulations that specifically.

Joseph R Kessler: Are. Designed to address the admission of hazardous air pollutants from this type of facility. So, in that sense, They are identified and they are controlled and their primarily controlled out of the bag by the bag house that controls the particulates that come off the furnace. so in that sense, they are they, there's not you know, there's nothing that's been

Joseph R Kessler: Identified as a substantive, pollutant coming off of this facility. That is not, at least within that. Within that classification, doesn't matter. It's absolute and that is in turn. targeted in one of the in one of those federal regulations, in this case, called what we call the Mac rule, Which is, I think it's five Y. But I won't go into. Too much detail on that, you can find information about that particular rule in the in the preliminary determination. So the answer the somewhat nuanced answer is that there's nothing that that I know of that's been identified as a non-regulated toxic

00:55:00

Joseph R Kessler: from the facility. It's it is regulated, although not a standard again, not in, not a national ambient, air quality standard, it is regulated under one of those other federal regulations of us referring to within the Presentation.

+1 202-*-**00:** And I appreciate that answer. Thank you very much. If you don't mind, I'd like to ask a quick follow-up question,...

Joseph R Kessler: Sure.

+1 202-*-**00:** because there was a, there was a question asked, previously about the slag. And the potential for dust emissions and so on and so forth that would result from those renderings if you will. and I think if I understood correctly, your answer was that the nature that material is such that Under normal circumstances, it doesn't result in what might otherwise be considered noxious or or endurious or you know dangerous emissions. But are there will there be? I mean networking. Your professional opinion with respect this swag versus flag.

+1 202-***-**00: That was produced during other periods. Will there be any measures in place? To measure the output or the result of whatever dust or emissions, that might result from that.

Joseph R Kessler: It's about something. So, the emission of the slag itself, Again, let's let's back up and we'll kind of take this into parts. Notwithstanding it for the moment. We put aside what, what the slag is. So, I guess my first answer in sort of alluding to the previous question is I'm not concerned, it's not me but you know personally but I don't I don't think there's necessarily needs to be a concern about high volume emissions of flag based on. It's It's composition, it's sort of relatively non friable nature in this idea.

Joseph R Kessler: not even ideas are bad term but based on this fact that it's quenched, and it's in its it's got this heavy, heavy moisture content, even during the process, So, as far as the amount of the amount of flag that I actually think is going to, you know, Blow off site. From this process, I think is going to be relatively insignificant.

Joseph R Kessler: Uh, you know, especially you even even the physical properties of the site with the, especially toward the west with that sort of a low ridge. That kind of. What kind of sits down in a bowl on the eastern edge of that little ridge? So the amount of slag that I actually think is going to blow off site, I think is gonna be

Joseph R Kessler: Relatively minor and it's just not. Necessarily a concern for me again. So if it was a if this was a quarry You know, with with high volume crushing limestone. And you would think, you know, somewhere that's out on a very flat area. you'd be like more concerned and you would have to You know, possibly address that in in that manner. So that's one side. So they want answers I don't think much is gonna get off. Get out of the site. now, what actually looks like is You know, is that it's a composition of, you know, somebody impurities in the In the steel making process. That's that's pulled out by various additives. and I don't, you know, in previous, you know, looking at this, I don't think slag itself, slag dust is

Joseph R Kessler: necessarily a toxic in and of itself is, you know, slag has within it, you know, even if it has Specific I say metals within the slag, it's you know, the slag itself isn't is different than has different properties than the components within. You know, it's a it's a bound matrix of, you know, we've looked at this before. What slag is So if there's a particular metal within this lag, that's been removed from the steel, you know, that the slag dust does not have the same toxic properties, as the as the components. You know, sort of bound within the matrix of the slag. So All that being said.

01:00:00

Joseph R Kessler: It's just not a particular concern for me, it's not a real high volume source. They're not, you know, it's not making a lot of it. I don't think much flags gonna make it off the site and slag dust itself as dispersed. The little bit that might dispersed That doesn't fall out because again, slag is dense and not even the friable parts that actually make it into the air or not necessarily. They're going to be prone to falling out quickly. So dispersion of it. I don't feel it's bad and Then it's not like something like it's best us where you'd be extremely concerned about any. Amount. That's that's ultimately You know, reaches a point of of inhalation. So,

Joseph R Kessler: all that being said,...

+1 202-***-**00: Alright. No,...

Joseph R Kessler: I'm not sure if I've answered your question or just kind of given a thesis here.

+1 202-***-**00: you No, no, you've actually been very helpful and I really appreciate it. The challenge I'm having and forgive me for a probing further on this, but when you use phrases, like, I don't think it's going to be. If we'll travel very far, The question, I guess I have is what constitutes very far. So for example, this this proposed facility is located adjacent to the Potomac River.

+1 202-***-**00: So is it likely that that slag or other you know, affluent or other potentially toxic or noxious materials will travel far enough so that they would then be dispersed over and into the water I understand. And, you know, again, forgive me for, for treading into areas that are not within the dominion of this, this hearing, but are there possibilities that that, that, that, that that air flow, or that, that waste will will carry out into the river? Which is certainly within half a mile, if not much less. in terms of proximity to the river into the river with the effect that That we we have to be concerned about those overlapping impacts that makes sense.

Joseph R Kessler: Well that's, you know, rather me just continue to speculate we, you know, we can we can talk on a quantified basis here as well. so, you know, If you actually look at the emissions, the calculations and the amount of emissions of slag, it's it's that that is calculated. Based on EPA approved emission factors and the throughputs, the actual numbers associated a particular matter because that's what we're talking about. Ultimately, any slag that's,...

+1 202-***-**00: Right.

Joseph R Kessler: that's up in the air is emitted, this particular matter. The actual numbers. Are really, really small. So based on the, you know, the best mission factors we have and in the idea, Taking the properties. Which includes that moisture content. You try to figure out. Okay, let's quantify how much you know it's actually emitted. Now, it doesn't say how far travels, but,

Joseph R Kessler: The actual mission of it is very, very small. And so the quantifying, you know, on that on that side of it. you know, it, you can quantify at least based on paper now and there's another whole Way to look at this too. Is this complex air dispersion modeling?

Joseph R Kessler: You know, all the results of which are attached to the fact sheet. You know, you can really dial down and look at the modeling of the PM 2.5 in the PM, 10 modeling. And you can kind of see the distribution of You know what, those impacts show. Now, the majority of those impacts that are are pushed by not emissions of the slag, but, you know, the emissions from the from the EAF stack, which are not slide. but you can actually see the, you know, see where

Joseph R Kessler: You know, those have been looked at the emissions of that particular matter through the modeling and even beyond that, then we can even go a level higher and go back up to the next which again are designed at least on a Particulate matter basis, without specifying, the type of particular matter. Are designed to protect the public health and welfare as we talked about or as I talked about the slide which includes impacts to water soil. Vegetation. And so on. So, again I can speculate that I don't think again the density of the specific flag and the low emission rate is it going to travel and fall into the into the Potomac River, or into the watersheds. You know, I just don't think that that's necessarily going to be an issue at all. Sit on the speculation side experience side.

01:05:00

Joseph R Kessler: There's very little of it, it's dense. The fallout probably mostly be right around the within the plant boundary. Any that gets out. I don't think we'll go necessarily that far on the quantum on the

quantified side, we can look at actual numbers associated. The slag emissions, we can look at the modeling. we can see that the particulate matter when grouped all together with the other particular matter sources still meets the knacks, Still doesn't exceed the increment. So, those are the metrics that I have to look at when evaluating this. So Those are really about as far as I think, I can go on that on that question and, you know, from both the experience side and...

+1 202-***-**00: Okay.

Joseph R Kessler: the number side in the, in the In the speculation side.

+1 202-***-**00: Terrific, thank you very much. I really appreciate you taking my follow-up questions.

Terry A Fletcher: Okay. Thank you, sir. Do we have anyone else? I would like to ask a question ask that you raise your hand. We can call on you.

Terry A Fletcher: Okay, not seeing one anyone with their hand raised. So, it's gonna be the last call for questions.

Terry A Fletcher: Okay, since there are no other questions we will now move on to the Official comment Portion. And as I stated earlier, at the beginning of the meeting, now that we moved into the official comments section, we won't be able to answer any more questions this evening. Any questions that you asked? As part of your official comments, we will address them in our Response to Comments document Each commenter will be given five minutes to speak and then we can circle back. If we if you would like to make additional comments, if there's if there's time. so I'm going to call on those that indicated on the sign-in sheet that they wish to provide comments and then we can Open the floor, for anyone who did not sign up that way. so, the first commenter I have is Brian O'Reilly.

+1 202-***-**00: Hi, my question. My questions have been answered. Thank you very much.

Terry A Fletcher: Okay, thank you, sir. Next, we have a Robert Barrett.

Terry A Fletcher: Would like to give your comments, please a mutual line and begin with your comments.

Terry A Fletcher: There. No, come. Okay.

+1 202-***-**00: Thank you. Hi. This is Brian O'Reilly.

Terry A Fletcher: So next.

+1 202-***-**00: I do have a follow-up question if you can still take it, I apologize.

Terry A Fletcher: Okay. Yeah, since we haven't actually received the official comment, we can circle back for one more question.

+1 202-***-**00: Yes. Can can you possibly and just in your reflecting on everything that's been said? In this discussions, been very helpful. So thank you very much, but I'm wondering can you summarize? I don't think this was discussed earlier summarize possibly the emissions monitoring program. That will be required to be put in place. Going forward, not only at the facility, but perhaps even in surrounding areas and

+1 202-***-**00: And will there be an opportunity while that monitoring's in place to make adjustments for neat? If summer needed? In other words, if it's determined that for whatever reason, patterns, change, circumstances, change and more monitoring in a particular direction is needed. Can you talk about that? Because, I don't think I heard much discussed on that point.

01:10:00

Joseph R Kessler: So I'll take this the first part of that. So when we talk about monitoring there's really two separate types of monitoring and we talk about, we talk about Source specific monitoring that involves monitoring a specific source for compliance with the emission limitations and Operation, operational restrictions etc, etc, that are imposed on that particular facility by a permit. And so that monitoring again, you can you can read some stuff about it within the the preliminary determination. You can see the monitoring section in the in the draft permit. and and for this particular facility, there's there's direct stack monitoring knocks and co From the EAF stack.

Joseph R Kessler: there's also parametric monitoring, which is the monitoring of various parameters in the plant to to limit the size and scope of the facility to to what they applied for in the application. So there's monitoring of You know how much steel they're making how much slag they're processing how much scrap they're bringing in etc etc and then there's monitoring of control devices to make sure that they're operating correctly. The bag house in particular so there's and there's other things. So you've got all this sort specific site monitoring that that's making sure that The facility is operating the way it's supposed to and, and not exceeding. The limitations that that are in the draft permit. Now, that's one type of monitor. Another type of monitoring is ambient air monitoring, which is not on site which

Joseph R Kessler: Sit somewhere and just collects data about the particular pollutant concentrations. Within a region county. Or wherever that monitor is located and for West Virginia. We have a, we have a number of monitors throughout the state. That are put where they're put in based on the pollutants. That are all determined in a plan that we send to EPA and it's in its in its proved by EPA. And it has a modeling component as part of that that determines you know, where the worst case particular potential for some of these pollutants are. So that's where we can put monitors. we don't have monitors of every pollutant and every county that would be

Joseph R Kessler: beyond the, you know, sort of anybody's any agencies capacity to do that. But we know that, you know, if particular monitors in in a heavily industrialized area and it's You know, in that monitors showing compliance, then then one in a rural county, next door would be probably an inefficient use of resources so I'm going to leave my discussion on monitoring at that because that's not you know that's not my specific area. but if any anybody else here, anything to add you know, I don't know that, that plan does get periodically reviewed, it gets reviewed annually,

+1 202-***-**00: So, so I, I

Joseph R Kessler: and I think our plan is currently out to notice so, There's nothing. Or go ahead. Sorry.

+1 202-***-**00: know I was just going to say So thank you for that. I I think there are references to the Monitor Ambient monitoring plan in some of the documentation that I was able to identify or locate online. But it seemed to me that, that the ambient monitoring that's in place is more macro ambient monitoring as compared to as distinguished from sort of micro monitoring that might relate to this specific facility and please correctly. If I'm wrong. But if I'm correct, then it seemed to me that if you are if you happen to be in subdivision located approximate to this facility or in a school approximately facility or

across the river in Maryland at a recreational area, approximate to the facility or five miles down the river or ten miles down the river in Shepherdstown. For example, here, there's no plan

+1 202-*-**00:** Ambient monitoring, At least that's proposed currently that would measure and monitor gluten levels pre-construction versus post-operation. Am I correct?

Joseph R Kessler: You are, you're definitely correct and in your in your distinction between macro and micro. The the idea though and here's where the years where the the PSD rule though, tries to identify that. That issue. So you're right there as you call it, you know, it's it's a good classification and we'll say the macro monitor that that are out there to monitor the ambient air quality in a particular area and it's not targeted to a specific facility but if we, if we think back to the presentation and what I was talking about the computer modeling, so what it tries to do. Is it takes the potential emissions. The worst case. Emissions from this facility.

01:15:00

Joseph R Kessler: And it runs them through just like we talked about this very complicated simulating computer software to simulate what are the worst impacts? Of, you know, of the facility and then it compares those to the knack. So you again have those knacks and that increment out there as as back stops to the actual Impacts of the proposed facility, so,

Joseph R Kessler: The regime is, or the strategy, is that that modeling is a more efficient way to determine what the impacts are of a facility, rather than trying to build an extent. Every time a new facility was built. To go out in, you know, it's very expensive and and Manpower inefficient to. To build a system of monitors for every specific facility. So, you know, within the Clean Air Act within the PSD rule. The idea is that well instead, before it's ever built, we're going to try to figure out what these worst case impacts are before it's ever even constructed.

Joseph R Kessler: and that was considered a better use of a more efficient use of You know, of resources to determine. So, a lot is based on that modeling. Now as a backstop, though, annually, these, the monitoring data is looked at if one of these counties starts exceeding, the knacks based on this monitoring data, then it falls into that non-attainment status. In which case it gets much harder to construct anything new and in fact, if you do construct something new, a major source you have to actually offset any new emissions. By retiring old emissions. So, it still has that monitoring that macro monitoring still plays a role even after the this constructed.

+1 202-*-**00:** Yeah, so I, I

+1 202-*-**00:** Yes. Yes. And I and I, and I appreciate that. And I certainly did not profess to be an expert in the area of the Clean Air Act. I am not, I can assure you, but, but I mean now if I'm speaking colloquially or just, you know, candidly the reality is that you know how many of these major facilities, it build to the particular county or more specifically in Berkeley County so right? I mean who wants to be the guy downwind of one of these facilities? Once it's determined that while you're over the standards I mean it seems to me that at some point horses left, the barn and and now everyone downwind is suffers the adverse impacts or potential adverse impact of that circumstance. So I guess my question really is this

+1 202-*-**00:** I understand the point about efficiency and monitoring and how it's not efficient to, you know. Put monitoring measures in place, in connection with every Single proposed facility, I get a totally get that. But then again, as I think you would know, and that's a standard that is being applied at the

macro level, the national level in the context of the Clean Air Act. We're talking now about very specific micro circumstance that involves the petition, or the application by and see. So I guess my question would be that was standing those considerations. Is there an opportunity here? Prior to the approval process. For, in the interest of bringing.

+1 202-*-**00:** Bringing peace of mind and comfort to the, to the residents of Berkeley County, folks who have lived here for years, who have made material investments in their homes, in the lives that they lead to have children, that go to schools. That will be very proximate to this facility. People who have bought built and improved properties down in from this facilities, folks in Maryland, you know, who are, you know, less than a mile away from this facility other opportunities in this specific case. To put monitoring measures in place. that though, they may be more expensive, would would provide the peace of mind to those in this community businesses and individuals that that the standards that are being

01:20:00

+1 202-*-**00:** Committed to in this part of this application are here to down the road.

Joseph R Kessler: Well, that would be beyond what? The PSD rule requires so you...

+1 202-*-**00:** Who scope who's who's scope would that be? Within.

Joseph R Kessler: that would have to be it. That would have to be a decision. That would be made by the director. I don't think we've we've ever made a decision quite like that before. So

Joseph R Kessler: I mean, what I'm what I would just like to say again, is that There is my confidence in that the, the modeling is a isn't accurate. Worst case representation of what the impacts of the facility will be I mean, we've been modeling these sources for At least what? 30, 30 years. And, you know,...

+1 202-*-**00:** Yeah, but I think we I I do think I I do think we all agree that we're all trying to avoid worst case here.

Joseph R Kessler: they, I feel like they have

+1 202-*-**00:** Right. We're trying to

Joseph R Kessler: What are the worst case is that? They've modeled the worst case? Emissions from the facility. So you look at what's the maximum, it's going to produce and those are. What's put into the model? And based on what does models, you know, the impacts those models predict compared to what the the current monitoring data shows. you know, for the for the county, you look at that and you you basically Try to add those together to make sure that the max that are based on the existing monitoring. Plus the the new impacts the facility and again this all happens before. So the so the horse hasn't left the barn yet the you know it's the barn hasn't been built yet so before any of that it is relying on the monitoring to do it because I mean at this point there's no facility to even

Joseph R Kessler: you know, even if you wanted and had the resources to put a specific ring of monitors around the site, It doesn't exist yet. So the modeling is a way to predict that that worst case impact to make sure that those knacks are protected. And like I said, then you still have the backstop of the ambient monitoring that does measure the impact in it. Isn't a macro sense and I'm not sure. Any monitor could necessarily be a true micro sense. You put a ring of monitors around the facility. You're, you know, those are going to be impacted by vehicle emissions and And in other sources. So I think You know the idea that

you could somehow even if you wanted to very, very specifically target exactly what is contributed to from particular facility. Be very difficult.

Joseph R Kessler: You know, pretty much I'm going to leave it at that, that would be a good formal comment to submit and but You know, again, as a permanent engineer, I can just speak to the fact that that there's no, there's no statutory basis for that. In the intent. Is that the that that computer modeling the air dispersion modeling is, is predicting those impacts before the facility is, is ever constructed.

+1 202-***-**00: Okay, thank you very much. I appreciate you engaging on this topic.

Terry A Fletcher: Great. Thank you. One last call for questions before we move on to. Official comments.

Terry A Fletcher: Okay. I had already called on Robert Barrett to provide his comments. He said, he did not have any the last person I have on my son and she is Christine Weimer.

Jefferson County Foundation: Thank you. Can you hear me? Thank you.

Terry A Fletcher: Yes.

Jefferson County Foundation: I represent Jefferson County, Foundation, and thank you for taking our comments this evening. It is not clear that the permit requires CMC to report air emissions information in a way that will allow the public to verify that the plant is complying. With the terms of its permit, please improve the monitoring and verification of actual air emissions in the permit. Please require continuous emissions. Monitoring systems for emissions, such as mercury greenhouse gases, oxides of nitrogen, manganese and chromium. We understand that cmc's process will produce large amounts of slag, which has the potential to produce large amounts of dust and emissions of other. Unhealthy material, please require that CMC

01:25:00

Jefferson County Foundation: More completely defined. What is occurring with the slag and any on-site processing of the slag including crushing screening or pile activity. Please ensure that the final permit requires emissions from on-site. Slag processing to be well controlled and prevent any contaminated water from wedding of such processes from running off.

Terry A Fletcher: And thank you. I don't have anyone else. Signed up to provide a comments, I'm going to open the floor. Now, for anyone who may have changed your mind, or didn't register, that would like to provide an official comment If so please raise your hand, we'll call on you.

Terry A Fletcher: You went joining by phone that would like to unmute their line and go ahead with their official comments.

Terry A Fletcher: Not seeing anyone. So going once. Going twice.

Terry A Fletcher: Okay. If there are no more comments, this will conclude the virtual public meeting on the draft air quality permit. For CMC SEAL West Virginia's proposed. Steel Micro Mill in Berkeley County, West Virginia, To properly receive your agency response. We have set, you make sure your email address email address and contact information was included either in the online registration form or is available available in the meeting chat. as I mentioned earlier, written comments can be submitted at any point until 5 pm on Wednesday, June 21st, 2023 and you can send those in either by Regular mail or email to

Joe Kessler at the DEP and his information was included in the slideshow there. So again, we want to thank everyone for your interest and for taking the time to attend. This meeting have a good evening.

Meeting ended after 01:27:38 🙌