

*Mulla*

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY  
AIR QUALITY DIVISION  
ACTIVITY REPORT: Self Initiated Inspection

N569724930

FACILITY: PETERMAN CONCRETE CO		SRN / ID: N5697
LOCATION: 30 WATKINS ROAD, BATTLE CREEK		DISTRICT: Kalamazoo
CITY: BATTLE CREEK		COUNTY: CALHOUN
CONTACT: Troy Young, Manager		ACTIVITY DATE: 04/18/2014
STAFF: Rex Lane	COMPLIANCE STATUS: Compliance	
SUBJECT: Self Initiated Inspection		SOURCE CLASS:
RESOLVED COMPLAINTS:		

On April 18, 2014, Air Quality Division (AQD) staff (Rex Lane) arrived at Peterman Concrete located at 30 Watkins Road, Battle Creek, Michigan at 11:30 am to conduct an unannounced air quality inspection. According to our records, this facility was last inspected by the AQD on 7/11/2001. The facility commenced operations in 1997 and was initially covered under air use Permit to Install (PTI) No. 480-95A. Following the 2001 inspection, the air use permit was voided after it was determined that the concrete redi-mix facility could meet the requirements of permit to install exemption Rule 289(d).

Staff made contact with Mr. Troy Young and stated that they would like to conduct an air quality inspection of the facility. Staff provided Mr. Young with their credentials, a business card and a copy of MDEQ's Environmental Inspections brochure. Staff asked several questions related to plant operations prior to getting a tour of the concrete redi-mix plant and plant yard. The facility operates one shift per day Monday through Friday and on Saturday, by appointment. The entrance road is posted with a 10 MPH speed limit sign and the scale is posted with a 2 MPH speed limit sign. The entrance road and majority of the plant yard area surrounding the main building is concrete with some gravel roadways adjacent to the aggregate bins along the eastern property line and south of an unheated greenhouse style building.

Mr. Young took staff out into the main process building enclosure with houses a four-section sand and aggregate silo, a three-section cement and fly ash silo, weigh hopper and truck loading bay. The cement and fly ash silo, weigh hopper and truck loading bay are all exhausted to individual dust collection systems fitted with cartridge filters. The dust captured by the collection system is put back into the concrete redi-mix process. Mr. Young showed staff where the cement truck unloading area was and then we went over to an area that previously was used as a cement recovery operation called Enviro-Port. The three concrete lined slanted pits are now used to collect barrel wash water from the returning batch trucks. The residual cement and any associated aggregate settles to the bottom of the pits and then the water is periodically drained off and used in the redi-mix process. The residual cement is allowed to dry and is then scraped out of the pits and stored on concrete pads and later sold as driveway material.

There are six different aggregate sizes stored on site in three sided concrete bins. The outside aggregate hopper feeds a covered aggregate conveyor that transport sand and aggregate to the hopper located inside the main building. There are two heated greenhouse style building near the aggregate hoppers that are used to store aggregate in the winter months and various chemicals. The facility has an on-site well that is used to supply water to residential style sprinkler heads that are mounted on fence posts that are driven into the storage piles. The sprinkler heads can be moved around to the various storage piles as needed for dust control.

Staff observed some accumulated materials on the concrete yard surface area and roadways, but no fugitive dust emissions were observed in part because it had rained lightly in the area a few hours prior to the inspection. Staff asked Mr. Young if they sweep the yard and roadways and he said that they do as needed and that he has a request in to use the company sweeper. Staff requested further information and Mr. Young indicated that one sweeper is shared among their three local facilities (Battle Creek; Portage and Watervliet).

We walked back through the maintenance area on the way back to the office. Staff observed one parts washer that had a closed lid. Staff informed Mr. Young that the unit is subject to our Part 7 rules (i.e. Rule 707) and that staff would provide him with a sticker (sent via U.S. mail) to post near the unit to instruct users on compliance with this rule.

In the office, staff requested to look at production records and records of any watering and sweepings as part of a fugitive dust plan under Rule 289(d). Staff requested a copy of watering and sweeping records that were

provided for the time period 7/1/13 through 3/19/14 and is attached to this inspection report. This report also notes dates when staff cleaned the cartridge dust filters. Staff also reviewed a planner that contains the daily and monthly concrete production data in yards. Under Rule 289(d), a plant shall not produce more than 200,000 cubic yards per year. According to the facility's 2013 production records, the facility produced slightly less than 12% of the allowable limit. Staff also saw a cement truck being loaded through the office window and noted that any dust being emitted was being drawn up through the surrounding shroud into the collection system.

The main building and outbuildings are heated by small natural gas fired heaters. The heaters are exempt from permitting under Rule 282(b)(i). The facility does not have any emergency generators.

Staff observed a second truck being loaded while leaving the facility around 12:15 pm. Staff watched for a couple minutes and did not observe any fugitive dust emissions coming out of the load bay entrance. At the time of the inspection, it appears that the facility is in compliance with Rule 289(d) and all other noted air use permit exemption regulations. -RIL

NAME RIL

DATE 4/21/14

SUPERVISOR MA 4/22/2014