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APR 11 2016
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**4-6-2016[Date]**

**Dear SD DENR:**

I wish to contest the issuance of Air Quality Construction Permit # 28.0505-59-01C, and have a contested case hearing, and am thereby filing this petition in accordance with ARSD 74:09:01:01.

The reasons for contending this permit is due to the proposed site location which is directly next to the presence of multiple residential homes along with the fact that the location of the plant will be directly up-wind from prevailing S/SE winds that will carry an excess of hazardous air pollutants directly over and within the drift and fall out range of multiple residential homes which will put into jeopardy the health of the associated residents.

Sincerely,

Clark Guthmiller, 800 Redwood Ave., Onida, SD 57564

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APR 11 2016
AIR QUALITY
PROGRAM

March 31, 2016

Attn: Theresa PMB 2020
Dept of Environment and Natural Resources
523 East Capitol Ave.
Pierre, SD 57501

RE: Response to the Air Quality Permit Public Notice for the Proposed Ring Neck Energy Project and Site

I am writing to express our concerns over the likely air quality and environmental effects posed by the proposed ethanol plant to be built by Ring Neck Energy at their current proposed site.

Our home is located just adjacent to the proposed site, being located within 3/4 mile to the north of the proposed plant. One of the biggest concerns that we have is that we will be located directly downwind from the proposed plant from the prevailing summer/fall South-Southeast winds in the area.

A similar sized ethanol plant in Redfield, SD produces 213.6 tons of hazardous air pollutants per year, according to the September 2014 report filed with the SD Dept. of Environment and Natural Resources office. The 213.6 tons of hazardous air pollutants is the collective total of the 9 different categories of pollutants listed in the report.

The Redfield Plant, as reported for all of 2015, produced 58 million gallons of ethanol. The proposed Ring Neck plant is projected to be a 70 million gallon per year facility, meaning that it will have an increase in production of 17% over the Redfield plant. This increase in production would mean that the proposed plant here would actually be producing approx. 280 tons of hazardous air pollutants per year.

Meteorological data shows that in Central SD, the wind blows an average of 124 days per year out of the South/Southeast direction, which would equate to 34% of a year's time. That would mean that out of the 280 tons of Hazardous Air Pollutants being placed into the air from the proposed plant, that 95.2 tons per year of Hazardous Air Pollutants would be coming directly over not only our home, but the homes of the majority of residences in Onida. The worst part of this is that day after day after day during the summer and fall months, hazardous air pollutants will be coming directly over our home at a time of the year when children and people of all ages will be outdoors the most.

EPA's very own "Environmental Laws Guide for Ethanol Plants" states on Page 1 that "Selection of the plant location should focus on minimizing air quality impacts to downwind residents.." What would the reason for this statement being made be other than to point out the dangerous health impacts pointed out in their own Guide? How could there be any other way of minimizing air quality impacts to downwind residents other than to consider alternative sites? A copy of EPA's Guide, Page 1 is attached for your reference. Please take this into consideration when reviewing this project's environmental impacts. Sincerely,

Lynne McKee

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APR 07 2016
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April 4, 2016

DENR
523 East Capitol
Pierre, SD 57501

To Whom It May Concern:

I am writing you in regard to the public notice that was published in the Onida Watchman on March 10, 2016. In that notice, it is my understanding that the Ring Neck Energy Ethanol Plant has applied for an Air Quality Construction permit. I would like to contest this because I believe that the Ethanol Plant that is going to be built approximately ¼ to ¾ of a mile from the Onida fairgrounds, swimming pool, city park, baseball field, and Onida school will have a direct impact on the health and well-being of our children and elderly, along with all of the residents that live across the road and downwind from the plant.

Significant quantities of Particulate Matter (PM) are released during ethanol production including nitrogen dioxide, carbon monoxide, sulfur dioxide and volatile organic compounds. Many of these volatile organic compounds are carcinogenic and known as hazardous air pollutants.

Particulate matter pollution can contribute to cardiovascular and lung disease. Other health effects include coughing, wheezing, premature death in people with heart or lung disease, nonfatal heart attacks, irregular heartbeat, aggravated asthma, and decreased lung function to name a few.

According to EPA.gov, particulate matter can be carried by wind and settle on ground and water. The effects include acidifying lakes and streams, changing the nutrient balance in water, depleting the nutrients in soil, damaging sensitive forests and farm crops, and affecting the diversity of ecosystems.

According to the American Academy of Pediatrics, children and infants are among the most susceptible to many air pollutants. The Redfield Ethanol Plant in Sept. 2014 was emitting 9 different pollutants at a collective rate of 213.6 tons/year. Children are at an increased risk for several reasons. Their lungs are still developing, they spend more time at high activity levels, their airways are more narrow than adults, they breath more rapidly and inhale more pollutants per pound of body weight, and they are more likely to have asthma or acute respiratory diseases.

Along with health and wellbeing, I also believe the safety of our residents is at risk. The railroad runs along the edge of Onida. The town would have to be evacuated within a one-mile radius if a train carrying ethanol derailed and/or exploded. Ninety eight percent of Onida residents live within this radius. Not only could an explosion cause destruction of the environment and loss of human life, but toxic fumes could be released and hazardous chemicals could be spilled with effects on soil, vegetation, and surface water.

Please take all of the above statements into consideration. Although the plant seems to be under EPA requirements, the children and eldery of Onida are still subject to all of the pollution that is being put out by the plant. Please do not grant them their permit.

Sincerely,

Kathy Hyde

Kathy Hyde
Onida, South Dakota

**Kathy Hyde**
18580 Hyde Pl.
Onida, SD 57564-6902

RECEIVED
APR 07 2016
AIR QUALITY
PROGRAM

April 4, 2015

To Whom It May Concern:

Will anybody protect the children of Onida from the air pollution that will be put off by the Ring-Neck Ethanol Plant? The proposed Ring Neck Energy and Feed LLC being built next to Onida's city limits and across the road from residential homes will have a potential environmental impact on people? It will impact the school children less than 2/3 of a mile from the plant and the elderly living in government subsidized housing a 1/2 mile away? Doesn't it seem strange that the proposed Ring-Neck Ethanol plant came in just under South Dakota's Air Pollution Control rules and the federal Clean Air Act?

The homes that will be next to the proposed ethanol site were built there with the idea that they were protected by zoning laws in place and for sure they thought they were protected when the county made the zoning laws more stringent, only to change them. The chairman of our County Commissioners stated "I wouldn't care to live across from the ethanol plant" and then voted for it. Right in our zoning laws it says that no entity shall infringe on the enjoyment of another's property. Our county officials have pretty well rubber stamped the zoning for the ethanol plant with no regard to the health issues, just economic development.

The air pollution they will shower us with will consist of sulfur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide, carbon monoxide, acetaldehyde, acrolein, ethanol, formaldehyde, 2-foraldehyde, methanol, acetic acid and lactic acid.

The ethanol plant says they will use a Regenerative Thermal Oxidizer for pollution control but these will decline in efficiency in a few years and are expensive to replace. Most do not get replaced. The State of South Dakota lets the ethanol plant self-regulate and monitor their air pollution, which we all know how well that worked for Flint MI and 3 Mile Island!

Ethanol is a thing of the past. Solar and Wind Power are the future. Political candidates are stating that they will do away with it if they are elected.

Please err on the side of caution and do not grant this permit.

Sincerely,

Steve Hyde
Onida, South Dakota

Steve Hyde
18580 Hyde Place
Onida, S.D. 57564

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March 31, 2016

Attn: Theresa PMB 2020
Dept of Environment and Natural Resources
523 East Capitol Ave.
Pierre, SD 57501

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Our home is located just adjacent to the proposed site, being located within ¼ mile to the north of the proposed plant. One of the biggest concerns that we have is that we will be located directly downwind from the proposed plant from the prevailing summer/fall South-Southeast winds in the area.

A similar sized ethanol plant in Redfield, SD produces 213.6 tons of hazardous air pollutants per year, according to the September 2014 report filed with the SD Dept. of Environment and Natural Resources office. The 213.6 tons of hazardous air pollutants is the collective total of the 9 different categories of pollutants listed in the report.

The Redfield Plant, as reported for all of 2015, produced 58 million gallons of ethanol. The proposed Ring Neck plant is projected to be a 70 million gallon per year facility, meaning that it will have an increase in production of 17% over the Redfield plant. This increase in production would mean that the proposed plant here would actually be producing approx. 280 tons of hazardous air pollutants per year.

Meteorological data shows that in Central SD, the wind blows an average of 124 days per year out of the South/Southeast direction, which would equate to 34% of a year's time. That would mean that out of the 280 tons of Hazardous Air Pollutants being placed into the air from the proposed plant, that 95.2 tons per year of Hazardous Air Pollutants would be coming directly over not only our home, but the homes of the majority of residences in Onida. The worst part of this is that day after day after day during the summer and fall months, hazardous air pollutants will be coming directly over our home at a time of the year when children and people of all ages will be outdoors the most.

EPA's very own "Environmental Laws Guide for Ethanol Plants" states on Page 1 that "Selection of the plant location should focus on minimizing air quality impacts to downwind residents.." What would the reason for this statement being made be other than to point out the dangerous health impacts pointed out in their own Guide? How could there be any other way of minimizing air quality impacts to downwind residents other than to consider alternative sites? A copy of EPA's Guide, Page 1 is attached for your reference. Please take this into consideration when reviewing this project's environmental impacts. Sincerely, We wish to contest your issuance of this air quality construction permit.

Clark and Lisa Guthmiller
800 Redwood Ave, Onida, SD 57564

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Dan Leonard

**Dan Leonard**
PO Box 954
Onida, SD 57564-0954

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James Thibodeau

Mr. James Thibodeau
902 Redwood Ave.
Onida, SD 57564-2131
★ SUPPORT OUR WOUNDED HEROES ★