

FILED

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**U.S. EPA REGION 7
HEARING CLERK**

**U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
REGION 7
11201 RENNER BOULEVARD
LENEXA, KANSAS 66219**

In the Matter of)
)
Schreiber Foods, Inc.,) **Docket No. CAA-07-2026-0201**
)
Respondent.)

CONSENT AGREEMENT AND FINAL ORDER

Preliminary Statement

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 7 (EPA or Complainant), and Schreiber Foods, Inc. (Respondent) have agreed to a settlement of this action before the filing of a complaint, and thus this action is simultaneously commenced and concluded pursuant to Rules 22.13(b) and 22.18(b)(2) of the Consolidated Rules of Practice Governing the Administrative Assessment of Civil Penalties and the Revocation/Termination or Suspension of Permits, 40 C.F.R. §§ 22.13(b) and 22.18(b)(2).

Jurisdiction

1. This proceeding is an administrative action for the assessment of civil penalties initiated pursuant to Section 113(d) of the Clean Air Act (CAA), 42 U.S.C. § 7413(d). Pursuant to Section 113(d) of the CAA, 42 U.S.C. § 7413(d), the Administrator and the Attorney General jointly determined that this matter, in which the first date of alleged violation occurred more than twelve months prior to the initiation of the administrative action, was appropriate for administrative penalty action.

2. This Consent Agreement and Final Order serves as notice that the EPA has reason to believe that Respondent has violated Section 112(r) of the CAA. Furthermore, this Consent Agreement and Final Order serves as notice pursuant to Section 113(d)(2)(A) of the CAA, 42 U.S.C. § 7413(d)(2)(A), of the EPA's intent to issue an order assessing penalties for these violations.

Parties

3. Complainant is the Director of the Enforcement and Compliance Assurance Division, Region 7, as duly delegated by the Administrator of EPA.

4. Respondent is Schreiber Foods, Inc., a corporation in good standing under the laws of Missouri, which owns and operates a processed cheese manufacturing facility located at 127 Claxton Avenue in Carthage, Missouri (Respondent's Facility).

Statutory and Regulatory Background

5. On November 15, 1990, the President signed into law the CAA Amendments of 1990. The Amendments added Section 112(r) to Title I of the CAA, 42 U.S.C. § 7412(r), which requires the Administrator of the EPA to, among other things, promulgate regulations in order to prevent accidental releases of certain regulated substances. Section 112(r)(3), 42 U.S.C. § 7412(r)(3), mandates that the Administrator promulgate a list of regulated substances, with threshold quantities, and defines the stationary sources that will be subject to the chemical accident prevention regulations mandated by Section 112(r)(7). Specifically, Section 112(r)(7), 42 U.S.C. § 7412(r)(7), requires the Administrator to promulgate regulations that address release prevention, detection, and correction requirements for these listed regulated substances.

6. On June 20, 1996, the EPA promulgated a final rule known as the Risk Management Program, 40 C.F.R. Part 68, which implements Section 112(r)(7) of the CAA, 42 U.S.C. § 7412(r)(7). This rule requires owners and operators of stationary sources to develop and implement a risk management program that includes a hazard assessment, a prevention program, and coordination of emergency response activities.

7. The regulations at 40 C.F.R. Part 68, titled Chemical Accident Prevention Provisions, set forth the requirements of a risk management program that must be established at each stationary source. The risk management program is described in a Risk Management Plan ("RMP") that must be submitted to the EPA.

8. Pursuant to Section 112(r)(7) of the CAA, 42 U.S.C. § 7412(r)(7), and 40 C.F.R. § 68.150, an RMP must be submitted for all covered processes by the owner or operator of a stationary source that has more than a threshold quantity of a regulated substance in a process no later than the latter of June 21, 1999, or the date on which a regulated substance is first present above the threshold quantity in a process.

9. The regulations at 40 C.F.R. § 68.10 set forth how the Chemical Accident Prevention Provisions apply to covered processes. Pursuant to 40 C.F.R. § 68.10(l), a covered process is subject to Program 3 requirements if the process does not meet the eligibility requirements of Program 1, as described in 40 C.F.R. § 68.10(j), and it either falls under a specified North American Industry Classification System code or is subject to the OSHA process safety management standard, 29 C.F.R. § 1910.119.

10. In addition, Section 112(r)(1) of the CAA, 42 U.S.C. § 7412(r)(1), commonly referred to as the General Duty Clause, is designed to impose a general duty on owners and operators to operate a safe facility free of accidental releases that threaten life or property by taking all feasible actions that are available to reduce hazards which are known to exist at the facility, or which have been identified for similar facilities in the same industrial group. S. Rep. No. 228, 101st Cong., 1st Sess. 208 (1989).

11. Specifically, Section 112(r)(1) of the CAA, 42 U.S.C. § 7412(r)(1), sets forth that owners and operators of stationary sources producing, processing, handling or storing substances

listed pursuant to Section 112(r)(3), 42 U.S.C. § 7412(r)(3), or any other extremely hazardous substance, have a general duty in the same manner and the same extent as the Occupational Safety and Health Act, 29 U.S.C. § 654 et seq., to identify hazards which may result from accidental releases using appropriate hazard assessment techniques, to design and maintain a safe facility, taking such steps as are necessary to prevent releases, and to minimize the consequences of accidental releases which do occur.

12. Pursuant to Section 112(r)(3), 42 U.S.C. § 7412(r)(3), EPA promulgated a list of substances, which in the case of an accidental release, are known to cause or may reasonably be anticipated to cause death, injury, or serious adverse effects to human health or the environment. This list is codified at in the code of federal regulations at 40 C.F.R. § 68.130.

13. Section 113(d) of the CAA, 42 U.S.C. § 7413(d), states that the Administrator may issue an administrative order against any person assessing a civil administrative penalty of up to \$25,000 per day of violation whenever, on the basis of any available information, the Administrator finds that such person has violated or is violating any requirement or prohibition of Section 112(r) of the CAA, 42 U.S.C. § 7412(r), and its implementing regulations. The Debt Collection Improvement Act of 1996, 31 U.S.C. § 3701, as amended, and the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act Improvements Act of 2015, 28 U.S.C. § 2461, and implementing regulations at 40 C.F.R. Part 19, increased these statutory maximum penalties to \$59,114 for violations that occur after November 2, 2015, and for which penalties are assessed on or after January 8, 2025.

Definitions

14. Section 302(e) of the CAA, 42 U.S.C. § 7602(e), defines “person” to include any individual, corporation, partnership, association, State, municipality, political subdivision of a State, and any agency department, or instrumentality of the United States and any officer, agent, or employee thereof.

15. Section 112(r)(2)(A) of the CAA, 42 U.S.C. § 7412(r)(2)(A), defines “accidental release” as an unanticipated emission of a regulated substance or other extremely hazardous substance into the ambient air from a stationary source.

16. Section 112(a)(9) of the CAA, 42 U.S.C. § 7412(a)(9), defines “owner or operator” as any person who owns, leases, operates, controls, or supervises a stationary source.

17. Section 112(r)(2)(C) of the CAA, 42 U.S.C. § 7412(r)(2)(C), and the regulations at 40 C.F.R. § 68.3 define “stationary source,” in part, as any buildings, structures, equipment, installations or substance-emitting stationary activities which belong to the same industrial group, which are located on one or more contiguous properties, which are under the control of the same person (or persons under common control), and from which an accidental release may occur.

18. The regulations at 40 C.F.R. § 68.3 define “regulated substance” as any substance listed pursuant to Section 112(r)(3) of the CAA, as amended, in 40 C.F.R. § 68.130.

19. The regulations at 40 C.F.R. § 68.3 define “threshold quantity” as the quantity specified for regulated substances pursuant to Section 112(r)(5) of the CAA, as amended, listed in 40 C.F.R. § 68.130 and determined to be present at a stationary source as specified in 40 C.F.R. § 68.115.

20. The regulations at 40 C.F.R. § 68.3 define “process” as any activity involving a regulated substance including any use, storage, manufacturing, handling or on-site movement of such substances, or combination of these activities. For the purposes of this definition, any group of vessels that are interconnected, or separate vessels that are located such that a regulated substance could be involved in a potential release, shall be considered a single process.

Factual Allegations

21. Respondent is, and at all times referred to herein was, a “person” as defined by Section 302(e) of the CAA, 42 U.S.C. § 7602(e).

22. Respondent owns and operates a processed cheese manufacturing facility located at 127 Claxton Avenue in Carthage, Missouri (the Facility).

23. The Facility is a “stationary source” as defined by Section 112(r)(2)(C) of the CAA, 42 U.S.C. § 7412(r)(2)(C), and in 40 C.F.R. § 68.3.

24. Anhydrous ammonia is a “regulated substance” as defined by 40 C.F.R. § 68.3. Anhydrous ammonia is listed as a regulated toxic substance in 40 C.F.R. § 68.130, with a threshold quantity of 10,000 pounds.

25. On or about December 16-18, 2024, representatives of the EPA conducted an inspection of Respondent’s Facility to determine compliance with Section 112(r) of the CAA and 40 C.F.R. Part 68 (the “Subject Compliance Inspection”).

26. Information gathered during the EPA’s Subject Compliance Inspection revealed that Respondent had greater than 10,000 pounds of anhydrous ammonia in a process at its Facility.

27. Information gathered during the Subject Compliance Inspection revealed that Respondent uses anhydrous ammonia for refrigeration of cheese products in storage as well as for cooling of manufacturing process lines and therefore is engaged in a process at its Facility as defined by 40 C.F.R. Part 68.

28. From the time Respondent first had onsite greater than 10,000 pounds of anhydrous ammonia in a process, Respondent was subject to the requirements 40 C.F.R. Part 68 because it was an owner and operator of a stationary source that had more than a threshold quantity of a regulated substance in a process.

29. From the time Respondent first had onsite greater than 10,000 pounds of anhydrous ammonia in a process, Respondent was subject to Program 3 prevention program requirements because pursuant to 40 C.F.R. § 68.10(l), the covered process at its facility did not meet the eligibility requirements of Program 1 and was subject to the OSHA process safety management standard, 29 C.F.R. § 1910.119.

30. From the time Respondent first had onsite greater than 10,000 pounds of anhydrous ammonia in a process, Respondent was required under Section 112(r)(7) of the CAA, 42 U.S.C. § 7412(r)(7), to submit an RMP pursuant to 40 C.F.R. § 68.12(a) and comply with the Program 3 requirements provided at 40 C.F.R. § 68.12(d) and detailed in Subpart D.

Allegations of Violation

31. Complainant hereby states and alleges that Respondent has violated the CAA and federal regulations promulgated thereunder as follows:

Count 1

32. The facts stated in Paragraphs 25 through 30 above are herein incorporated.

33. The regulation at 40 C.F.R. § 68.12(d)(3) requires the owner or operator of a stationary source with a process subject to Program 3 to implement the Program 3 prevention requirements of 40 C.F.R. §§ 68.65 through 68.87.

34. The EPA inspection revealed that Respondent failed to implement the Program 3 prevention requirements of Subpart D of 40 C.F.R. Part 68. Specifically, Respondent failed to ensure that the process is designed and maintained in compliance with recognized and generally accepted good engineering practices, in violation of 40 C.F.R. § 68.65(d)(2). In particular, the eyewash station was not adequately accessible, and the main engine room door was not tightly fitted nor equipped with panic hardware.

35. Respondent's failures to comply with Program 3 prevention requirements of 40 C.F.R. § 68.65(d)(2), as required by 40 C.F.R. § 68.12(d)(3), violate Section 112(r)(7) of the CAA, 42 U.S.C. § 7412(r)(7).

Count 2

36. The facts stated in Paragraphs 25 through 30 above are herein incorporated.

37. The regulations at 40 C.F.R. § 68.93 requires that the owner or operator of a stationary source coordinate response needs with local emergency planning and response organizations to determine how the stationary source is addressed in the community emergency response plan and to ensure that local response organizations are aware of the regulated substances at the stationary source, their quantities, the risks presented by covered processes, and the resources and capabilities at the stationary source to respond to an accidental release of a regulated substance. Such coordination with local authorities should occur at least annually, and

more frequently, if necessary, 40 C.F.R. § 68.93(a), and be documented by the owner or operator. *Id.* § 68.93(c).

38. The EPA inspection revealed that Respondent had failed to conduct the annual emergency coordination with the local emergency planning and response organization between 2021 and December 2024 and failed to document those coordinated activities during that time.

39. Respondent's failures to comply with emergency coordination requirements of 40 C.F.R. § 68.93 violate Section 112(r)(7) of the CAA, 42 U.S.C. § 7412(r)(7).

Count 3

40. The facts stated in Paragraphs 25 through 30 above are herein incorporated.

41. Section 112(r)(1) of the CAA, 42 U.S.C. § 7412(r)(1), states that owners and operators of stationary sources producing, processing, handling or storing any substances listed pursuant to section 112(r)(3) have a general duty to design and maintain a safe facility and to minimize the consequences of accidental releases which do occur.

42. The EPA inspection revealed that in the chemical storage room, incompatible chemicals were stored in close proximity. This constitutes a failure to fulfill the general duty to design and maintain a safe facility, in violation of 42 U.S.C. § 7412(r)(1).

CONSENT AGREEMENT

43. For the purposes of this proceeding, as required by 40 C.F.R. § 22.18(b)(2), Respondent:

- (a) admits the jurisdictional allegations set forth herein;
- (b) neither admits nor denies the specific factual allegations stated herein;
- (c) consents to the assessment of a civil penalty, as stated herein;
- (d) consents to the issuance of any specified compliance or corrective action order;
- (e) consents to any conditions specified herein;
- (f) consents to any stated Permit Action;
- (g) waives any right to contest the allegations set forth herein; and
- (h) waives its rights to appeal the Final Order accompanying this Consent Agreement.

44. By signing this consent agreement, Respondent waives any rights or defenses that Respondent has or may have for this matter to be resolved in federal court, including but not limited to any right to a jury trial, and waives any right to challenge the lawfulness of the Final Order accompanying the Consent Agreement.

45. Respondent consents to the issuance of this Consent Agreement and Final Order and consents for the purposes of settlement to the payment of the civil penalty specified herein.

46. Respondent and EPA agree to conciliate this matter without the necessity of a formal hearing and to bear their respective costs and attorneys' fees.

47. The parties consent to service of this Consent Agreement and Final Order electronically at the following e-mail addresses: chen.alex@epa.gov (for Complainant) and george.jerome@schreiberfoods.com, with a copy to jodi@lcojlaw.com (for Respondent). Respondent understands that the Consent Agreement and Final Order will become publicly available upon filing.

Penalty Payment

48. Respondent agrees that, in settlement of the claims alleged herein, Respondent shall pay a civil penalty of \$93,106, as set forth below.

49. Respondent shall pay the penalty within thirty (30) days of the effective date of the Final Order. Such payment shall identify Respondent by name and docket number and shall be made using any payment method provided at <http://www.epa.gov/financial/makepayment>. For instructions for wire transfers and additional information, see <https://www.epa.gov/financial/additional-instructions-making-payments-epa>.

50. Confirmation of payment shall simultaneously be sent to the following:

Regional Hearing Clerk
R7_Hearing_Clerk_Filings@epa.gov; and

Alex Chen, Attorney
chen.alex@epa.gov.

51. Respondent understands that its failure to timely pay any portion of the civil penalty may result in the commencement of a civil action in Federal District Court to recover the full remaining balance, along with penalties and accumulated interest. In such case, interest shall begin to accrue on a civil or stipulated penalty from the date of delinquency until such civil or stipulated penalty and any accrued interest are paid in full. 31 C.F.R. § 901.9(b)(1). Interest will be assessed at a rate of the United States Treasury Tax and loan rates in accordance with 31 U.S.C. § 3717. Additionally, a charge will be assessed to cover the costs of debt collection including processing and handling costs, and a non-payment penalty charge on a per year, compounded annually basis will be assessed on any portion of the debt which remains delinquent more than ninety (90) days after payment is due. 31 U.S.C. § 3717(e)(2).

52. Pursuant to 26 U.S.C. § 6050X and 26 C.F.R. § 1.6050X-1, EPA is required to send to the Internal Revenue Service (“IRS”) annually, a completed IRS Form 1098-F (“Fines, Penalties, and Other Amounts”) with respect to any court order or settlement agreement (including administrative settlements) that require a payor to pay an aggregate amount that EPA reasonably believes will be equal to, or in excess of, \$50,000 for the payor’s violation of any law or the investigation or inquiry into the payor’s potential violation of any law, including amounts paid for “restitution or remediation of property” or to come “into compliance with a law.” EPA is further required to furnish a written statement, which provides the same information provided to the IRS, to each payor (i.e., a copy of IRS Form 1098-F). Respondent’s failure to provide IRS Form W-9 or Tax Identification Number (“TIN”), as described below, may subject Respondent to a penalty, per 26 U.S.C. § 6723, 26 U.S.C. § 6724(d)(3), and 26 C.F.R. § 301.6723-1. To provide EPA with sufficient information to enable it to fulfill these obligations, Respondent herein agrees that:

- (a) Respondent shall complete an IRS Form W-9 (“Request for Taxpayer Identification Number and Certification”), which is available at <https://www.irs.gov/pub/irs-pdf/fw9.pdf>;
- (b) Respondent shall certify that its completed IRS Form W-9 includes Respondent’s correct TIN or that Respondent has applied and is waiting for issuance of a TIN;
- (c) Respondent shall email its completed Form W-9 to EPA’s Cincinnati Finance Division at sherrer.dana@epa.gov within 30 days after the Final Order ratifying this Agreement is filed, and EPA recommends encrypting IRS Form W-9 email correspondence; and
- (d) In the event that Respondent has certified in its completed IRS Form W-9 that it does not yet have a TIN but has applied for a TIN, Respondent shall provide EPA’s Cincinnati Finance Division with Respondent’s TIN, via email, within five (5) days of Respondent’s receipt of a TIN issued by the IRS.

Effect of Settlement and Reservation of Rights

53. Full payment of the penalty proposed in this Consent Agreement shall only resolve Respondent’s liability for federal civil penalties for the violations alleged herein. Complainant reserves the right to take any enforcement action with respect to any other violations of the CAA or any other applicable law.

54. The effect of settlement described in the immediately preceding paragraph is conditioned upon the accuracy of Respondent’s representations to the EPA, as memorialized in the paragraph directly below.

55. Respondent certifies by the signing of this Consent Agreement that it is presently in compliance with all requirements of the CAA and its implementing regulations.

56. Full payment of the penalty proposed in this Consent Agreement shall not in any case affect the right of the Agency or the United States to pursue appropriate injunctive or other equitable relief or criminal sanctions for any violations of law. This Consent Agreement and Final Order does not waive, extinguish, or otherwise affect Respondent's obligation to comply with all applicable provisions of the CAA and regulations promulgated thereunder.

57. This Consent Agreement and Final Order constitutes an "enforcement response" as that term is used in EPA's *Clean Air Act Combined Enforcement Response Policy for Clean Air Act Sections 112(r)(1), 112(r)(7) and 40 C.F.R. Part 68* to determine Respondent's "full compliance history" under Section 113(e) of the CAA, 42 U.S.C. § 7413(e).

58. Complainant reserves the right to enforce the terms and conditions of this Consent Agreement and Final Order.

General Provisions

59. By signing this Consent Agreement, the undersigned representative of Respondent certifies that they are fully authorized to execute and enter into the terms and conditions of this Consent Agreement and have the legal capacity to bind the party they represent to this Consent Agreement.

60. This Consent Agreement shall not dispose of the proceeding without a final order from the Regional Judicial Officer or Regional Administrator ratifying the terms of this Consent Agreement. This Consent Agreement and Final Order shall be effective upon the filing of the Final Order by the Regional Hearing Clerk for EPA, Region 7. Unless otherwise stated, all time periods stated herein shall be calculated in calendar days from such date.

61. The penalty specified herein shall represent civil penalties assessed by EPA and shall not be deductible for purposes of Federal, State, or local taxes.

62. This Consent Agreement and Final Order shall apply to and be binding upon Respondent and Respondent's agents, successors and/or assigns. Respondent shall ensure that all contractors, employees, consultants, firms, or other persons or entities acting for Respondent with respect to matters included herein comply with the terms of this Consent Agreement and Final Order.

RESPONDENT:
SCHREIBER FOODS, INC.

Date: 6-23-26

George R. Jerome
Signature

George R. Jerome
Name

VP, Environmental, Health and Safety
Title

COMPLAINANT:
U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Date: _____

Alyse Stoy
Acting Director
Enforcement and Compliance Assurance Division

Date: _____

Alex Chen
Senior Counsel
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 7

FINAL ORDER

Pursuant to Section 113(d) of the CAA, 42 U.S.C. § 7413(d), and the Consolidated Rules of Practice Governing the Administrative Assessment of Civil Penalties and the Revocation/Termination or Suspension of Permits, 40 C.F.R. Part 22, the foregoing Consent Agreement resolving this matter is hereby ratified and incorporated by reference into this Final Order.

Respondent is ORDERED to comply with all of the terms of the Consent Agreement. In accordance with 40 C.F.R. § 22.31(b), the effective date of the foregoing Consent Agreement and this Final Order is the date on which this Final Order is filed with the Regional Hearing Clerk.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

Karina Borromeo
Regional Judicial Officer

Date

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

(to be completed by EPA)

I certify that a true and correct copy of the foregoing Consent Agreement and Final Order was sent this day in the following manner to the addressees:

Copy via E-mail to Complainant:

chen.alex@epa.gov,

banes.aaron@epa.gov

venerable.carrie@epa.gov.

Copy via E-mail to Respondent:

George.Jerome@schreiberfoods.com

Jodi@lcojlaw.com

Dated this _____ day of _____, _____.

Signed

FOR RESPONDENT TO COMPLETE & SIGN
(not for filing – REMOVE FROM PDF)

Cost of corrective actions:

The approximate cost to correct the violations alleged in the Consent Agreement and Final Order: \$ _____

Compliance staff name: _____

Signed: _____ Date: _____