

**NEW JERSEY
CLEAN AIR COUNCIL**

Clean Air Council Members

Joseph Constance, Chairman
Kenneth Thoman, Vice Chairman
Mohammad "Ferdows" Ali
Leonard Bielory, M.D.
Sara Bluhm
Michael Egenton
John Elston
Manuel Fuentes-Cotto
Howard Geduldig
Toby Hanna, P.E.
Robert Laumbach, M.D.
Pam Mount

Clean Air Council Members

Richard E. Opiekun, Ph.D.
James Requa, Ed.D.
Nicky Sheats, Esq., Ph.D.
Joseph Spatola, Ph.D.

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NJ CLEAN AIR COUNCIL MEETING RECORD

NJDEP
401 East State Street
4th floor
Trenton, NJ

February 13, 2013

CALL TO ORDER: Chairman Joseph Constance opened the meeting.

COUNCIL MEMBERS PRESENT: All of the Council members were present with the changes noted below.

EXCUSED: John Elston, Joseph Spatola, Kenneth Thoman

REPRESENTED: Michel Egenton by Scott Ross, NJ Petroleum Council

PUBLIC: Ann Arnold, NJDEP, Allen Weston, NJ Assoc. of Counties, Steve Chranowski, CCNJ

Meeting Record

Roll call was taken. Motion was made to approve the October minutes. Richard Opiekun made the motion to approve minutes as submitted. Leonard Bielory seconded the motion. The October minutes were approved by a unanimous vote.

Administrative Report

Presented by Bill O'Sullivan, Division of Air Quality

1. Fine particle emission trend - 2012 air quality data indicates the trend of lower fine particle (PM_{2.5}) levels for the last 8 years continued in 2012. The 3 year moving 24 hour level is below 30 ug/m³ at the highest site (Elizabeth toll plaza) and below 25 ug/m³ at the average site, compared to the 35 ug/m³ health standard. The 3 year annual average is below 12 ug/m³ at the highest site (Elizabeth toll plaza) and below 10 ug/m³ at the average site, compared to the old 15 ug/m³ health standard and the new 12 ug/m³ health standard. The pending air quality redesignation request to attainment is for the 15 ug/m³ NAAQS. Further improvement is desirable to ensure that levels do not again go above the new 12 ug/m³ NAAQS. Cleaner power plants and cleaner vehicles should provide further improvement in the future.
2. China fine particles – In contrast to USA improving particulate air quality, Beijing fine particle levels have recently been over 800 ug/m³ during inversions, causing serious health and visibility problems. These high levels are caused by very dirty cars, power plants, and the use of coal for heat in homes.
3. Federal Cross State Air Pollution Rule (CSAPR) – The US Supreme Court denied a hearing on EPA's appeal of the US District Courts overturn of CSAPR. Hence, the states and EPA will need to deal with interstate transport of ozone and fine particles in other ways. The federal Mercury and Air Toxics (MATS) rule does a good job with sulfur dioxide and particles (resulting in continuing improvements in ambient fine particle levels) , but does not cover nitrogen oxides (NO_x) or volatile organic substances(VOC) that cause ozone. Also, CSAPR was ineffective at reducing ozone in NJ because the NO_x cap was too high and because summertime NO_x trading does not address peak ozone levels. With the loss of CSAPR, states will have more responsibility for reducing NO_x and VOC emissions to address significant ozone impacts on other states. NJ already regulates utility NO_x emissions adequately with performance standards that are much more effective than CSAPR.
4. Warren County area sulfur dioxide - EPA has proposed to postpone designation of the area adversely impacted by the Portland Power plant as nonattainment for sulfur dioxide. NJDEP will respond to the EPA letter within the 120 period provided for supplemental information. Both ambient monitoring and modeling demonstrate that the 1 hour sulfur dioxide health standard is being exceeded in the Warren County area because of Portland emissions. The ambient monitor recorded an exceedance of the health standard in January when the coal units were operating, despite a 60% reduction in allowable emission rate. As expected, at least the 81% reduction ordered for 2015 is required to meet the health standard.
5. Federal proposed gasoline and motor vehicle standards – EPA has sent a draft rule to OMB to reduce the sulfur in gasoline from the current 30 ppm limit to 10 ppm. This would enable cleaner new vehicles and also make catalysts on existing vehicles more effective. Over time the sulfur in gasoline poisons catalysts and results in increases

in NOx emissions. Motor vehicles are now the major source of NOx in NJ and the region. Major capital investments would be required for many refineries to remove more sulfur from gasoline.

6. Fuel storage tank terminals - There have been several permit applications for major new fuel storage facilities in NJ. These include: the Buckeye terminal at the former Chevron refinery site in Perth Amboy, the Vopak terminal at a former Hess terminal in Perth Amboy, and expansion of storage tanks in the Linden area by the Colonial Pipeline. All are proposed with state of the art VOC emission control and will require VOC offsets. Hess has indicated it is shutting down its refinery and selling its fuel terminals.
7. Covanta Essex Waste to Energy facility – NJDEP will have a public meeting on 2/21 in Newark, on Covanta's proposal to replace the particulate control on the incinerators with state of the art baghouses. While the existing electrostatic precipitators comply with existing permit limits, they are no longer the best particle control available. At the request of the local community, Covanta agreed to upgrade the air pollution control system.
8. Peakers shutting down - As required, NJ utilities updated their compliance plans in January, for complying with the 5/1/15 deadline for more stringent NOx limits on gas and oil fired power plants. Current plans are to shut down 3700 MW of old inefficient power plants, and add air pollution control to 1300 MW, in addition to retaining 1200 MW of peakers that already comply with the NOx limits. Air permits are being processed for adding selective catalytic reduction (SCR) or converting to gas for the 1300 MW. In the last 5 years about 2800 MW of new very low emitting power plants (1 to 2% of the NOx emissions of the worst old peakers) have been permitted and are constructed or under construction. Another 2600 MW of new units are under review. Not all the proposed new units are expected to be constructed because of reduced power demand.
9. RC Cape May BL England power plant - The air permit application has been proposed for approval for the conversion of this coal and heavy oil fired power plant to gas.
10. Air Program Process Improvements – Regular air permit applications and emission statements can now be submitted on line with a new “portal”. The first emission statement, minor facility application, and major facility application were successfully submitted through the “portal” in Jan. Previously, electronic disks had to be submitted. Stack test reports may also now be submitted electronically (with a disk), and are not yet on line. Future efforts will include on line revisions of administrative amendments.
11. Diesel Program update - USEPA awarded \$1.5 million to repower 2 switcher locomotives used in Hudson and Bergen County. A survey of 100 new diesel trucks showed that all had the appropriate NOx control reagent (urea). As of April, 2013, Philadelphia is requiring that public contracts of over \$1 million include a requirement that construction vehicles have particle control devices. (NJDEP and NJDOT are currently piloting a public construction diesel retrofit program to help inform whether NJ requires particle control for construction contracts.)
12. Landfill hydrogen sulfide problem – A landfill that accepted over 100,000 tons of construction and demolition fines is causing serious odor problems in residential neighborhoods. The fines contain high quantities of ground up wallboard. Bacteria and water in the landfill cause the sulfates in the wallboard to decompose to

hydrogen sulfide. The NJDEP air enforcement program is using portable H2S monitors to determine actual H2S levels on the landfill and in neighborhoods. The township also has hired a firm which installed 4 stationary monitors in the neighborhoods. There is an active court case where the NJDEP is seeking to have the landfill install landfill gas recovery and H2S control devices.

13. Sandy Asbestos – Department of Health, Department of Labor, Department of Community Affairs, and NJDEP all regulate various aspects of asbestos from demolition activities. Sandy is resulting in the demolition of many structures. After receiving reports that homes may have been demolished without the required asbestos inspection, NJDEP sent an advisory to over 200 Sandy affected mayors. The DOH posted an advisory on line, and DCA is communicating with local building code officials.
14. Sandy Infrastructure - Plans are being developed to harden infrastructure against future flooding. The air program will be replacing the Bayonne air monitor that was flooded by Sandy, and also plans to harden several other air monitoring sites against hurricanes should sufficient funding be available.

NEW BUSINESS/OLD BUSINESS

- Discussed speakers for Public Hearing.
- Chairperson Joseph Constance called for motion to adjourn the meeting. Dr. Leonard Bielory made the motion to adjourn, seconded by Richard Opiekun. The meeting was adjourned at 12:05pm.

ARTICLES OF INTEREST

News Articles

NEXT MEETING

March 13, 2013

Thomas Edison State College
101 West State Street
Trenton, NJ