

NEW JERSEY CLEAN AIR COUNCIL

<p><u>Clean Air Council Members</u> Allen Weston, Chair Maria Connolly, PP, AICP, Vice-Chair Leonard Bielory, M.D. Michael Egenton Timothy Fekete</p>	<p><u>Clean Air Council Members</u> Toby Hanna, P.E. Stephen Milgrom Richard Opiekun, Ph.D. John Valeri Jr., Esq.</p>
<p><u>Clean Air Council Liaison</u> George Berdomas, 609-984-1483 George.Berdomas@dep.nj.gov</p>	<p><u>NJ Clean Air Council Website:</u> http://www.state.nj.us/dep/cleanair</p>

New Jersey Clean Air Council Meeting Record

ERM

200 Charles Ewing Blvd
 Ewing Township, NJ 08628

Wednesday, January 18, 2023

CALL TO ORDER

Allen Weston opened the meeting.

COUNCIL MEMBERS PRESENT

All Council members were present with the changes noted below.

ABSENT

EXCUSED

REPRESENTED

Robert Laumbach, M.D.
 Sharon Brown
 Kim Scarborough, PSEG

GENERAL PUBLIC ATTENDEES

NJ DEP Staff

Francis Steitz
 George Berdomas
 Kenneth Ratzman
 Luis Lim
 Olga Boyko
 Brad Bollen

Meeting Summary

- Francis Steitz presented the January Administrative Report.
- Luis Lim presented the Air Toxics Report from the Bureau of Air Monitoring regarding modeling data.
 - o Benzene – reducing it in gasoline in the last 20 years.
 - o Formaldehyde – look at possible causes to industry related? It was in Rutgers Camden.
 - o Ethylene Oxide – a pollutant that has real cancer impact on communities to reduce risks from individual facilities.
- Brad Bollen presented the Air Toxics Concentration and Long Term risks Presentation from the Bureau of Evaluation and Planning.
 - o Diesel particulate is not listed Federal. NJDEP risks numbers are based in Oregon and California.
 - o How do you determine statewide cancer risks?
 - o Retrofitting offroad equipment – We can query back to the Mobile Sources Team.
 - o Stack testing represented a particular fuel. Requirements for emergency diesel.
 - o Ethylene Oxide – How is it transferred?
 - o How are the pollutants identified? Screen pollutants to utilize the data.
 - o Any other potential pollutants besides the ones shown and PFAS? PFAS is being determined.
 - What could we do now to be more inclusive.
 - Want to do the regulations when we have them available.
 - What are the cumulative impacts exposing a population?
- Ken Ratzman presented additional information to the Council regarding risks and pollutants.
- Motion to approve minutes by Allen Weston, seconded by John Valeri and third by Michael Egenton at 11:45 a.m.
- New Business/Old Business – None
- Motion to adjourn first by Allen Weston, second by Maria Connolly and third by Richard Opiekun at 11:58 a.m.

Administrative Report

Presented by Francis Steitz, Director of Air Quality

1. **Proposed Revisions to the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for Fine Particulate Matter (PM_{2.5}):** On January 6, 2023, the USEPA proposed to revise the NAAQS for PM_{2.5} by lowering the primary annual PM_{2.5} standard from 12.0 micrograms/cubic meter (µg/m³) to within a range of 9.0 to 10.0 µg/m³. For areas where additional PM_{2.5} monitors will be required due to the strengthening of the PM_{2.5} NAAQS, USEPA proposes the siting of a monitoring station in an “at-risk” community. USEPA is not proposing changes to the primary 24-hour PM_{2.5} NAAQS, secondary NAAQS for PM_{2.5}, or the NAAQS for inhalable particulate matter (PM₁₀). The PM NAAQS are not expected to be finalized before 2024.
2. **Stony Brook Regional Sewerage Authority, Princeton, NJ:** Stony Brook Regional Sewerage Authority (SBRSA) entered a joint consent decree with the United States Environmental Protection Agency and New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection to address violations of 40 CFR part 62 LLL and the Title V permit. The consent decree requires SBRSA to submit Final Control and Site-Specific Monitoring plans, perform stack tests on Incinerators 1 and 2, modify the Title V permit to incorporate operating parameters confirmed during the stack test, and requires SBRSA to pay stipulated penalties for future by-pass events for the duration of the consent decree. A civil penalty in the amount of \$167,875 will be paid each to New

Jersey and the Federal Government. SBRSA was also ordered to pay \$44,250 to DEP's Environmental Mitigation Project fund.

3. **Price parity for EVs:** A new report by the International Council on Clean Transportation (Assessment of Light Duty Electric Vehicle Costs and Consumer Benefits in the US in the 2022–2035 timeframe) concludes that:
 - Purchase price parity for battery electric vehicles will be reached by 2024-2026 for shorter-range vehicles (150 to 200 miles), by 2026-2029 for mid-range vehicles (250 to 300 miles), and by 2029-2032 for the longest-range vehicles with (350 to 400 miles);
 - Electric vehicles with up to 300 miles of range have a six-year cost of ownership that is less than comparable gasoline models in every light-duty vehicle class. The longest-range 400-mile range pickups are last to reach ownership parity and do so in 2027; and
 - The path towards purchase price & ownership parity is not inevitable and will continue to rely on market driving policies.
4. **Advanced Clean Cars II:** New York, Washington, Oregon, Massachusetts, and Vermont have adopted California's Advanced Clean Cars II through model year 2035. Delaware proposed Advanced Clean Cars II regulations in December.
5. **National Blueprint:** On January 10, the Biden Administration released *The U.S. National Blueprint for Transportation Decarbonization: A Joint Strategy to Transform Transportation*, which outlines strategies to be undertaken by the federal departments of Energy, Transportation, Housing & Urban Development and EPA to decarbonize the transportation sector by 2050. The blueprint fulfills a September 2022 MOU signed by the same 4 agencies committing to the highest level of collaboration on transportation decarbonization. The blueprint summarizes actions that the Federal government is planning to take between now and 2030, 2030 to 2040, and 2040 to 2050, and summarizes reduction goals and strategies by transportation mode. [Full blueprint](#) and [fact sheet](#)
6. **GHG Reporting for Refrigerant Usage:** On January 4th, facilities can begin reporting their refrigerant usage on NJDEPonline.com. The GHG Monitoring and Reporting Rule under N.J.A.C. 7:27E-2.3 requires the reporting of refrigerant usage for refrigeration systems with a full charge greater than or equal to 50 pounds of high-GWP refrigerant. The reporting period is from October 1 to December 31 of 2022. The reporting due date is April 1, 2023. The information collected from these reports will inform the GHG inventory. Currently, there are 819 facilities that have registered their refrigeration systems.

Clean Air Council FY22/23 Meeting Locations

MEETING DATES & LOCATIONS (tentative)

Meeting will be 9:30am – 12pm, every 3rd Wednesday of the month, unless otherwise noted.

February 15	Kean University at the NJ Center Science, Tech and Math - Stem 512 Conference Room
March 15	Hybrid: 401 E. State Street, Trenton, NJ
April 19	Public Hearing Room - Microsoft Teams Meeting and in-person (hybrid). – 401 E. State Street, Trenton, NJ
May 17	PSEG’s Energy & Environmental Resource Center (EERC). 244 Chestnut St., Salem, NJ.
June 21	Hybrid: 401 E. State Street, Trenton, NJ
July 19	7 th Floor Large Conference Room. Hybrid: 401 E. State Street, Trenton, NJ – present Hearing Report to the commissioner
August 16	No meeting. (Microsoft Teams Meeting, only if needed)
September 20	Hybrid: Microsoft Teams & In-person
October 18	Hybrid: Microsoft Teams & In-person
November 15	Hybrid: Microsoft Teams & In-person
December 20	IBEW – 299 Ward Street, East Windsor, NJ 08520