

Environmental Citizens Advisory Committee  
Minutes of January 17, 2017 — Page 2 of 2

- The backwash water from the RO units will have concentrated selenium content and this water will be sent to the deepwells. 45
- Husky is currently waiting on a permit to begin drilling the wells. A public hearing will be required as part of the process to get permits for the new wells. 46
- The desire is to complete this project by the end of 2018. 47
- Because of the water-reuse portion of this project, the refinery will reduce their water consumption purchased from Lima city. This will cut Lima water revenue by somewhere in the neighborhood of 8 to 10 percent. 48

**Industry Status Reports:**

- Printed reports were received from Husky, ISP, Potash Corp, INEOS, OEPA 49
- The INEOS report states that the LDAR Consent Decree (that has gone on for several years) has now been terminated. 50
- The INEOS report also mentions a NOV from OEPA for failure to monitor a deepwell flow rate while the pump was turned off to replace the flow-rate monitor. It is not clear how the OEPA interpretation of the permit allows INEOS to replace a flow-rate meter without incurring a NOV. 51
- The PotashCorp report indicates that USEPA had a problem with the phosphorous portion of the NPDES permit that OEPA submitted to USEPA on behalf of PotashCorp. Therefore the permit application was withdrawn, and PotashCorp and OEPA will work together to resolve the problem. 52

**Other Business:**

- Comments: 53
- When the October 2016 minutes were being approved, Mike Edmiston pointed out that the air toxics report for 2016 (presented at the October meeting) and many air toxics reports from previous years indicate that carbon disulfide (CS<sub>2</sub>) levels have often approached MAGLC levels (although they never exceeded them). This is the only tested chemical that comes anywhere close to MAGLC levels. There was consensus that we should keep an eye on this because it is not clear where it is coming from, and CS<sub>2</sub> is quite toxic. 54
- Kathy Luhn raised a question about whether there should be a Facebook method (or similar social-media method) to inform the public about unusual flaring, unusual noises, or unusual odors. Paul Logsdon reminded us that the industries have phone numbers the public can call. Tom Berger stated a new EMA information service will shortly be available to the community. We might want to discuss this at a future meeting. 55
- Next meetings are: April 18 56
- July 18 — tour Husky? 57
- October 17 — Air Monitoring 58

Michael Edmiston  
Recording Secretary

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Environmental Citizens Advisory Committee  
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<b>Place/Time:</b>	Allen County Health Department, January 17, 2017, 3:00 pm.	1
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<b>Members Present:</b>	Kathy Luhn, Mike Edmiston, Steve Kayatin, Bill Kelly, Connie Miller, Mike Caprella, Thom Mazur, Tom Berger, Eric Getz.	3
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<b>Others Present:</b>	INEOS: Joe Bianco. Husky: Gary Vonderembse, Paul Logsdon, L.D. Pierce, Marcus Ruscio. Potash Corp: Cory Gonya. Ashland: Duy Pham. Health Dept: Maria Dionicio, Brandon Fischer.	6
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<b>Approval of Minutes:</b>		10
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>The minutes for the October 18, 2016 meeting were approved as distributed.</li></ul>	12
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<b>Special Report:</b>	Continuous Release of Hydrogen Cyanide from the Husky Refinery Fluidized Catalytic Cracker Unit (FCC) (by Marcus Ruscio)	14
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>The FCC emissions stack is about 250 feet tall. Continuous emission monitors have included CO, NO<sub>x</sub>, SO<sub>2</sub>, and PM.</li><li>The reportable quantity for HCN is 10 pounds in a 24 hour period. Preliminary testing of the FCC stack showed HCN emissions as high as 245 pounds per day. This has been reported to the appropriate agencies.</li><li>Some initial testing with small sampling tubes (Draeger Tubes) has not detected any HCN at ground level. However, community testing by a third party will be required to confirm this. [HCN with a molecular weight of 27 is a bit less dense than air (MW = 29), therefore HCN does not naturally settle toward the ground.]</li><li>It is like that Husky will add a continuous HCN monitor to this stack.</li></ul>	17
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<b>Special Report:</b>	Husky Crude Oil Flexibility Project and Husky Selenium Project (by Gary Vonderembse)	28
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>The Crude Oil Flexibility Project will allow the refinery to process crude oil that contains as much as 25% heavy crude oil.<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>This is needed to remain competitive with other refineries.</li><li>The goal is to process 40,000 barrels per day.</li><li>The modifications involve three stages implemented during the regular turnarounds scheduled for 2016 through 2018.</li><li>The first stage is complete. The second stage adds another sulphur recovery unit to handle the additional sulphur in the sour crude, plus a second tail-gas treatment unit. The third stage involves creating more capacity to process coke.</li></ul></li><li>The Selenium Project involves a new deepwell injection system to dispose of concentrated selenium water, plus a water reuse system.<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>The refinery has already engineered a process to remove selenium from waste water involving filtration, softening, then RO (reverse osmosis). Water from this process cannot meet the current 12 ppb limit for water discharged into the Ottawa River, but the RO water can be reused in boilers and in cooling towers.</li></ul></li></ul>	30
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