

Environmental Citizens Advisory Committee  
Minutes of October 20, 2015 — Page 1 of 2

<b>Place/Time:</b>	Allen County Health Department, October 20, 2015, 3:00 pm.	1
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<b>Members Present:</b>	Kathy Luhn, Mike Edmiston, Steve Kayatin, Bill Kelly, Gary Sheely.	3
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<b>Others Present:</b>	Husky: Gary Vonderembse, Paul Logsdon, L.D. Pierce, Amy Rode. INEOS: Eugene Paik.	5
	ISP: Duy Pham. Allen County Health Department: Brandon Fischer. OEPA: Mark Budge,	6
	Alyse Johnson. Tabor Air Compliance Co: Eric Tabor.	7
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<b>Approval of Minutes:</b>		9
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>The minutes for the April 21, 2015 meeting were approved as distributed.</li></ul>	11
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<b>Special Report – 2014 Allen County Air Quality Report:</b>	(Alyse Johnson, OEPA)	13
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Alyse distributed a printed copy of the report and then highlighted the results for the committee.</li></ul>	15
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><b>NAAQS Criteria Pollutant: Ozone</b></li></ul>	17
	— The 4 <sup>th</sup> highest 8-hr average ozone reading for 2014 was 0.066 ppm (66 ppb).	18
	— The current 3-year running average of the 4 <sup>th</sup> highest annual 8-hr average (including 2012 at 79 ppb, 2013 at 68 ppb, and 2014 at 66 ppb) was 71 ppb.	19
	— This 71 ppb average is compliant with the previous limit of 75 ppb, but not compliant with the new standard of 70 ppb which was submitted as a final draft rule on October 1, 2015. However, the current running average is dominated by the 79 ppb level of 2012 which will be dropped from the next 3-year running average. If the 2015 4 <sup>th</sup> highest reading is 78 ppb or lower, the next 3-yr running average will be 70 ppb or lower.	20
	— 2012 was the only year in the last 10 years for which the 4 <sup>th</sup> highest reading was above 78 ppb.	21
	— Allen County will likely continue near the limit, but there is reason to hope compliance can be maintained as long as we don't have a string of very hot and humid summers.	22
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><b>NAAQS Criteria Pollutant: PM 2.5</b></li></ul>	30
	— The 3-year arithmetic mean of the measurements is not to exceed 12 µg/m <sup>3</sup> (micrograms per cubic meter). The 3-year average of the 98 <sup>th</sup> -percentile high reading for a 24-hr period is not to exceed 35 µg/m <sup>3</sup> .	31
	— For the years 2012, 2013, 2014 the running-average of the annual arithmetic mean was 9.8 µg/m <sup>3</sup> . This is in compliance with the 12 µg/m <sup>3</sup> limit.	32
	— For the years 2012, 2013, 2014 the running-average of the annual 24-hour reading at the 98 <sup>th</sup> -percentile was 22.5 µg/m <sup>3</sup> . This is in compliance with the 35 µg/m <sup>3</sup> limit.	33
	— The annual arithmetic mean has been dropping since PM 2.5 has been monitored in Allen County. A few years ago there was some concern that Allen County might fall out of compliance when the arithmetic mean maximum was lowered from 15 µg/m <sup>3</sup> to 12 µg/m <sup>3</sup> . The recent trend gives reason to hope that continued compliance with the 12 µg/m <sup>3</sup> standard is possible.	34
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- NAAQS Criteria Pollutant: **SO<sub>2</sub>** 43
  - The Allen County 3-year average of the 1-hour annual mean has dropped from approximately 0.021 44 ppm (in the 3-yr averages ending in the years 2008 through 2011), down to 0.010 ppm for the 3-year 45 average ending in 2014. Therefore, Allen County has not been close to the limit of 0.075 ppm for 46 many years, and is indeed getting even better. Compliance with SO<sub>2</sub> limits have not concerned us 47 as much as ozone and particulates. 48
- Toxic Release Inventory (TRI) Results for 2013: 49
  - Air releases are considerably up due to ammonia and methanol releases from PCS Nitrogen. The 50 stack releases used in the previous TRI estimates missed some other venting, and so the release 51 estimates jumped from about 1.9 million pounds to about 5.5 million pounds. A new recovery unit 52 started this year will hopefully cut the 5.5 number by perhaps half. 53

**Report on the Isocracker Fire/Explosion:** (Paul Logsdon) 54

- The explosion and fire on 1/10/2015 was caused by a 40-inch crack that developed and opened in the 55 weld at the end of a “fin-tube cooler.” The failed area was made of “duplex stainless steel” which is 56 a carbon-steel-like material mixed with a type of stainless steel. At the weld area this was probably subject 57 to “hydrogen embrittlement” in which hydrogen (probably introduced in the welding process) diffused 58 into the metal and made it brittle. A switch to Inconel (a different type of corrosion-resistant metal) 59 should prevent this type of failure from happening again. 60

**Industry Status Reports:** 61

- Printed reports were distributed, but there was no discussion. 62

**Other discussion:** 63

- Gary Sheely reported on several water and sewer issues... 64
  - raw water for cooling towers is being investigated 65
  - there are concerns about fish impinging on the inlet screens at the water intakes in the rivers 66
  - work is proceeding on the “consent decree” 67
    - some expansion of capacity 68
    - sewer separations are occurring 69
    - Simmons Field is still a likely location for a catch basin *- 13 million gallons* 70
- Future topics... 71
  - algae blooms 72
  - deepwell updates 73
  - update on things happening at Husky 74
  - standard air monitoring update in October 2016 75

Michael Edmiston 76  
Recording Secretary 77

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