

NEW JERSEY CLEAN AIR COUNCIL

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Toby Hanna, P.E.
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Richard M. Lynch, Ph.D.

Draft Approved: 3/8/06

Clean Air Council Members

John Maxwell
Joseph Spatola, Ph.D.
Kenneth Thoman
Junfeng (Jim) Zhang, Ph.D.
Irwin Zonis

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NJ CLEAN AIR COUNCIL MEETING RECORD

January 11, 2006, 9:30 a.m.

UMDNJ—School of Public Health

Piscataway/New Brunswick Campus Administrative Office

683 Hoes Lane West

3rd Floor, Room 3-B

Piscataway, NJ 08854

(732-235-4774)

CALL TO ORDER: Michael Egenton opened the meeting.

COUNCIL MEMBERS PRESENT: All of the Council members were present with the changes noted below. (See **Attachment 1 – Attendance Sheet**)

EXCUSED: Joseph Constance, Elease Evans

SPEAKERS: Dr. Audrey Gotsch, Dean, UMDNJ-School of Public Health; Chris Salmi, Assistant Director, Air Quality Management; Panos G. Georgopoulos, Professor and Director of the Computational Chemodynamics Laboratory, EOHSI; Jill Lipoti, Ph.D., Director, Division of Environmental Safety and Health, NJ Department of Environmental Protection

VISITORS: Kelly Moretta, Schering-Plough Corp., Daniel Cunningham, PSE&G

Meeting Record

Roll call was taken. Chairman called for motion to approve the December minutes. Irwin Zonis made the motion to approve December minutes with edits. Dr. Bielory seconded the motion. The December minutes were approved by a unanimous vote.

Overview of UMDNJ-School of Public Health (SPH)

Presented by Dr. Audrey Gotsch, Dean, UMDNJ-School of Public Health: (See Attachment 2, distributed at meeting.)

Nation's first collaborative SPH.

The SPH is dedicated to improving the health of diverse populations in NJ and elsewhere through collaborative research, teaching and service.

The SPH is statewide with campuses in Newark, Stratford/Camden and Piscataway/New Brunswick.

The SPH offers degree and dual-degree programs.

Administrative Report

Presented by Chris Salmi, Assistant Director, Air Quality Management:

- Lisa Jackson was named NJDEP Commissioner-Designee.
- State Implementation Plan (SIP) Workshop—An update workshop is scheduled for May 17, 2006 at the War Memorial in Trenton to provide interested parties with a status report on New Jersey's progress in meeting clean air requirements. New information on modeling and control measures will be presented. Preliminary findings from the June, 2005 workshop will be shared in February/March when the workgroup releases its recommendations, including criteria and screening information. Additionally, the Ozone Transport Commission (OTC) meets in February and June to discuss the potential regional control measures and to review the regional modeling activities.
- Emission Statements—A workshop on the basics of reporting emission statements will be held at Rutgers University-Cook College on February 15, 2006; an Emission Statement program update is on the agenda of the Air and Waste Management Association workshop on February 10, 2006 in NJDEP's public hearing room.
- Particulate Matter (PM) Standards—The USEPA proposed a new particulate matter standard on December 21, 2005. The proposal revises the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for particulate matter. It would retain the current annual average NAAQS for fine particles (particles less than 2.5 microns in diameter or PM_{2.5}) at 15 micrograms per cubic meter (ug/m³) while lowering the 24-hour average standard from 65 ug/m³ to 35 ug/m³. Out of the 18 locations in New Jersey where PM_{2.5} was monitored over the three-year period from 2002 – 2004, nine of the sites recorded levels that would not meet the proposed 24-hour standards. (All sites meet the current 24-hour standard). The highest recorded level was 39.7 ug/m³. The USEPA also proposed a new coarse particle standard to replace the existing PM₁₀ standard. Coarse particles are defined as particles between 2.5 and 10 microns in diameter. The existing definition includes all particles less than 10 microns. The new coarse particle health standard is proposed at 70 ug/m³ for a 24-hour average concentration.
- Camden:
 - St. Lawrence Cement Modeling Protocol—The Division of Air Quality approved the air dispersion modeling protocol for the St. Lawrence Cement's Camden Facility's proposed construction. The modifications would increase raw material storage capacity and annual throughput.
 - Camden County Municipal Utility Authority (CCMUA)—To manage an odor problem at the CCMUA, they are proposing to mix the de-watered sludge with quick lime and then charge this mixture to a two-stage drying process. This odor-minimizing process would result in a bio-solid fertilizer with approximately 75% solids. The system would operate inside a sludge drying building vented to an odor removal system consisting of a multi-stage wet gas scrubber. The notice of a proposed approval of this alternative operation by the CCMUA appeared in the Courier Post and was mailed to interested parties and local libraries on January 9,

2006. It will provide for 30 days of public comment and the opportunity for a public meeting or hearing if requested.

- Small Emitter General Air Permit (SEGAP)— The SEGAP concept was based on recommendations from a workgroup that included industry representatives and DEP's Permitting and Enforcement programs. From this group, a permit has been developed for sources that emit de minimis levels of air contaminants, i.e., blenders, conveying systems, extruders, mixers and reactors. An estimated five-percent of all sources requiring an air permit could qualify for SEGAP. Notice of availability was published in the December. 19, 2005 New Jersey Register.
- Yellow Grease—The Bureau of Preconstruction Permits has been working with several facilities that are planning to combust yellow grease. Yellow grease is processed and then sold as a fuel. The emissions are comparable to those generated from natural gas combustion or light oil.
- Northeast Diesel Collaborative—Northeast States for Coordinated Air Use Management (NESCAUM), USEPA Regions I & II and the eight northeastern states launched the Northeast Diesel Collaborative in November 2005. This collaborative is to create opportunities to obtain federal funds to reduce the emissions from diesel powered engines.
- Inspection and Maintenance (I/M)—Effective November 2005, all 2006 and newer model year vehicles will receive a tailpipe exhaust emission test if they do not communicate with the existing on-board diagnostics (OBD) inspection system. These vehicles use a Controller Area Network (CAN) communications protocol that is incompatible with the State's inspection equipment which would result in failing the OBD test for these vehicles. The tailpipe exhaust emission test is used to make the pass/fail determination.
- National Air Toxics Assessment (NATA)—According to InsideEPA, the USEPA is slated to announce the results of its latest NATA based on 1999 data on or about January 11, 2006. The NATA tracks emissions and estimated exposures from outdoor sources for 177 of the Clean Air Act's list of 188 air toxics, plus diesel particulate matter. A number of our toxics are well above the benchmarks.

Air Modeling

Presented by Dr. Panos G. Georgopoulos, Professor and Director of the Computational Chemodynamics Laboratory, EOHSI: (See Attachment 3, distributed at meeting)

- One group of on-going projects aim to address specific regulatory needs for New Jersey and support NJDEP activities.
- A range of modeling and analysis tools are being applied to ozone, particulate matter, as well as to air toxics problems at various scales.
 - Multiple modeling tools have been applied and tested
 - Databases have been (or are being) assembled and restructured to facilitate future analyses (statistical and GIS)
 - A comprehensive and extensible new modeling framework (MENTOR) has been designed and implemented collaboratively with USEPA and is being applied to situations of direct relevance to NJ and the region
- The "One-Atmosphere" model is evolving into the "One Environment" model; "Person Oriented Modeling" is central in these approaches.

Effects of Radon in Water on Indoor Air Quality

Presented by Jill Lipoti, Ph.D., Director, Division of Environmental Safety and Health, NJ Department of Environmental Protection: (See Attachment 4, distributed at meeting)

- In 1986, legislation authorized establishment of the NJ Radon Program and development of a mandatory certification program. Approximately 200,000 tests were conducted between 1986-1991.
- Radon is a naturally occurring radioactive gas, which causes lung cancer.
- Exposure to radon in groundwater happens by ingestion, and also by inhalation of the gas and its progeny.
- The Surgeon General recommends all homes be tested for radon.
- The Radon Risk Assessment Model is derived from human data.
- The cost /effectiveness for testing for radon is outstanding.

NEW BUSINESS/OLD BUSINESS

- Chairman expressed congratulations to Lisa Jackson as new Commissioner-designee.
- Dr. Jacobs will remain as Commissioner of Health Department.
- Invite Jill Lipoti to a meeting in 2007.
- Annual Public Hearing Update—Richard Lynch to send edited version of brochure to Sonia. Members asked to suggest three speakers each. Add July Klotz, Jill Lipoti and Panos Georgopoulos to speakers list. Include memorial for Dr. Manganelli during hearing.
- Chairman called for motion to adjourn the meeting. Dr. Bielory made the motion, seconded by Jim Zhang. The meeting was adjourned at 12:52 p.m.

ARTICLES OF INTEREST

- New Clips

NEXT MEETING

Schering-Plough, Summit Site, 556 Morris Avenue, 2nd Floor Conference Room S-12-2A, Summit, New Jersey 07901 (908) 473-7924 (Anu Kunapuli)