

**AIR RESOURCES COUNCIL
MINUTES OF MEETING #213
01/14/13**

MEMBERS PRESENT: Chairman Robert Duval, Vice-Chairman David Collins, William Smagula, Georgia Murray, Steven Walker, Deborah Chabot

MEMBERS NOT PRESENT: Ryan Bielagus, Raymond Donald, Carmela Amato-Wierda, Debra Hale

NHDES – ARD PERSONNEL: Craig Wright, Anne Keach, Paula Scott, Karla McManus, Barbara Hoffman, Todd Moore, Michele Roberge, Gary Milbury,

OTHER INTERESTED PARTIES: Greg Smith, McLane, PA

Call to Order:

Chairman Duval called Meeting #213 of the Air Resources Council (ARC) to order at 9:10 a.m. on Monday, January 14, 2013. Chairman Duval announced that a quorum of the ARC was present to conduct the regular business of the ARC.

Approval of Minutes:

William Smagula entered a motion to accept the minutes of meeting #212. Georgia Murray seconded the motion. All were in favor. The motion carried. The minutes of ARC meeting #212 were approved and accepted by the ARC.

Status of Appeals

Docket No. 11-10 ARC – Public Service of New Hampshire (PSNH), regarding the NHDES Final Determination of Baseline Mercury Input. The ARC adopted the draft decision and issued the Final Decision on December 17, 2012.

Chairman Duval requested a status update from the parties. William Smagula reported that PSNH will meet with Acting Director Wright and members of the permitting staff after the ARC meeting adjourns. He added that no formal discussion pertaining to baseline mercury values have taken place as of this date. Chairman Duval requested that Docket No. 11-10 ARC remain on the Status of Appeals as updates regarding the matter are requested by the ARC.

Docket No. 12-11 ARC – Katherine Lajoie, Rebecca MacKenzie, et al. regarding the September 11, 2012 granting of the Title V Air Permit to Operate Wheelabrator Claremont, Application #09-005. A Notice of Appeal was received on October 11, 2012. On October 18, 2012, a notice of insufficient filing was sent to the appellants. The ARC received an addendum to the Notice of Appeal on November 15, 2012. The ARC sent a receipt of the revised Notice of Appeal. The ARC accepted the Appeal on December 17, 2012, and a Hearing Officer will be appointed by the Office of the Attorney General. The Notice of Appeal Acceptance was sent to the parties on December 17, 2012. On January 8, 2013, Even Mulholland, Assistant Attorney General, filed an Appearance for the NHDES. On January 11, 2013, the ARC received the Appearance of Gregory Smith, and Jarret Duncan of McLane, Graf, Raulerson and Middleton P.A., for Wheelabrator Claremont Company L.P.

Division Activities & Legislative Update:

Chairman Duval introduced Craig Wright, Acting Director of the Air Resources Division (ARD). Mr. Wright updated members of the ARC on the following issues relative to the ARD:

Air Quality Action Day – Keene, NH

Mr. Wright reported that on January 8, 2013 and Air Quality Action was announced due to exceedances of fine particulate matter (PM_{2.5}) in the City of Keene, NH. Mr. Wright introduced Jeffrey Underhill, Administrator of the Atmospheric Science and Analysis Unit. Dr. Underhill stated that the Air Quality Action Day exceedance was expanded to a twenty-four hour exceedance and included the counties of Sullivan, Hillsborough and Merrimack through January 9, 2013.

Dr. Underhill reported that the 24-hour fine particle standard of 35 µg/m³ was exceeded by a measure of 38.5 µg/m³ by the maximum rolling average of 43.8 µg/m³. He added that the average was the fourth highest average this year and that the months of January through March are typically worse for PM due to woodstove usage.

Chairman Duval asked if the excess monies left from the Woodstove Changeout Program are being used for public education and outreach initiatives in the Keene area. Dr. Underhill reported that outreach efforts are in place to educate the public to burn only clean, dry wood.

Dr. Underhill stated that the staff of the Atmospheric Science and Analysis Unit, participate in daily conference calls with all forecasters in New England and share information from the monitors which are strategically located to monitor baseline levels.

Georgia Murray asked is there is a sense of where the transport is coming from. Dr. Underhill stated that according to the data collected from air quality monitors at Miller State Park and Lebanon, the models show a build-up of sulfates and nitrates from southwest transport.

Legislation

Acting Director Wright reported that bill language will be forthcoming and will update members of the ARC as the legislation is released in the coming months.

Permitting

Mr. Wright reported that on January 11, 2013, a Temporary Construction Permit was issued to Watts Regulator in Franklin, NH to permit a \$20 million dollar expansion project which includes a new low-lead product foundry.

Revisions to CFR 40, Part 63 §ZZZZ

Gary Milbury, Air Permit Programs Manager stated that the Air Resources Division is providing technical assistance to twenty-nine (29) sources operating emergency and non-emergency engines due to the revision contained in §ZZZZ which establishes national emission limitations and operating limitations for hazardous air pollutants (HAPs) emitted from stationary reciprocating internal combustion engines located at major and area sources. The subpart also establishes requirements to demonstrate initial and continuous compliance with the emission limitations and operating limitations. The ARD is assisting sources in preparing requests for extensions to compliance with this subpart.

Chairman Duval asked Mr. Milbury what the threshold was for applicability. Mr. Milbury responded that the smallest engines operating at 25 hp are applicable to the rule.

Mr. Milbury described Stationary Non-Emergency or Prime Power Engines as:

- Peak shaving (to reduce or flatten peak electricity use for financial compensation)
- Rate curtailment program (reduced rates)
- Interruptible rate programs (reduced energy rates)
- Continuous base load
- Co-generation
- Primary source of power in lieu of power provided by grid

Mr. Milbury explained that Emergency Engines are used as:

- Emergency standby (life support, evacuation)
- Legally required stand-by (firefighting e.g., fire pump)
- Prime power when power is lost from utility
- Emergency Demand Response Program with the utility (15 hours per year allowance)

Steven Walker asked what the percentage was of natural gas to diesel engines. Mr. Milbury responded that the engines are predominantly diesel engines over 3 hp, and will have to install retrofit equipment.

Air Quality Index

Chairman Duval introduced Jeffrey Underhill, Administrator of the Atmospheric Science and Analysis Unit. Dr. Underhill provided members of the ARC with a brief summary regarding the Air Quality Index as follows:

An air quality index (AQI) is a number used by governmental agencies to communicate to the public:

- How polluted the air is currently, or;
- How polluted the air is forecast to become

As the AQI increases, an increasingly large percentage of the population is likely to experience increasingly severe adverse health effects.

The AQI is based on five pollutants:

- Ozone
- Particulate Matter
- Carbon Monoxide
- Sulfur Monoxide, and
- Nitrogen dioxide.

The EPA has established National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for each of these pollutants to protect public health. If multiple pollutants are measured at an air quality monitoring site, then the largest or “dominant” AQI value is reported for the location.

To compute the AQI requires an air pollutant concentration from a monitor or model. The AQI calculation equations vary by pollutant, and values are divided into ranges, and each is assigned a descriptor and a color code. Standardized public health advisories are associated with each AQI range. The EPA has developed an index which they use to report daily air quality:

The Air Quality Index (AQI)

- AQI is divided into six categories indicating increasing levels of health concern.
- An AQI value of 100 generally corresponds to the standard for the pollutant

Air Quality Index (AQI) Color Scheme

Air Quality Index (AQI) Values	Levels of Health Concern	Colors
0 to 50	Good	Green
51 to 100	Moderate	Yellow
101 to 150	Unhealthy for Sensitive Groups	Orange
151 to 200	Unhealthy	Red
201 to 300	Very Unhealthy	Purple
301 to 500	Hazardous	Maroon

The Health Message derived from the AQI is as follows:

Air Quality Descriptor	Populations Affected & Recommended Actions	
	Ozone	Particle Pollution (PM2.5)
GOOD	No health impacts expected in this range.	No health impacts expected in this range.
MODERATE	Unusually sensitive people* should consider limiting prolonged outdoor exertion	Unusually sensitive people* should consider limiting prolonged exertion.
UNHEALTHY FOR SENSITIVE GROUPS	Active children and adults, and people with respiratory disease, such as asthma, should limit prolonged outdoor exertion.	People with heart or lung disease, older adults, and children should reduce prolonged or heavy exertion.
UNHEALTHY	Active children and adults, and people with respiratory disease, such as asthma, should avoid prolonged outdoor exertion; everyone else, especially children, should limit prolonged outdoor exertion.	People with heart or lung disease, older adults, and children should avoid prolonged or heavy exertion. Everyone else should reduce prolonged or heavy exertion.
VERY UNHEALTHY	Active children and adults, and people with respiratory disease, such as asthma, should avoid all outdoor exertion. Everyone else, especially children, should limit outdoor exertion.	People with heart or lung disease, older adults, and children should avoid all physical activity outdoors. Everyone else should avoid prolonged or heavy exertion.
HAZARDOUS	Everyone should avoid all outdoor exertion.	Everyone should avoid all physical activity outdoors; people with respiratory or heart disease, the elderly and children should remain indoors and keep activity levels low.

Dr. Underhill outlined the AQI Equations and offered an example as follows:

$$I = \frac{I_{high} - I_{low}}{C_{high} - C_{low}}(C - C_{low}) + I_{low}$$

- EPA's table of breakpoints for PM_{2.5}

C_{low}	C_{high}	I_{low}	I_{high}	Category
0	15.4 → 12.0	0	50	Good
15.5 → 12.1	35.4	51	100	Moderate
35.5	65.4	101	150	Unhealthy for Sensitive Groups
65.5	150.4	151	200	Unhealthy
150.5	250.4	201	300	Very Unhealthy
250.5	350.4	301	400	Hazardous
350.5	500.4	401	500	Hazardous

For a 24-hour PM_{2.5} concentration of 12.0 ug/m³, the AQI is:

$$I = \frac{I_{high} - I_{low}}{C_{high} - C_{low}}(C - C_{low}) + I_{low}$$

$$I = \frac{50 - 0}{12.0 - 0}(12.0 - 0) + 0 = 50$$

Georgia Murray asked Dr. Underhill to explain the purpose of high and low end concentrations. Dr. Underhill explained that the purpose is to set the range and scale for concentrations.

Acting Director Wright added that the State partners with EPA's AirNow! EnviroFlash Program is also available and provides up-to-date information on air quality forecasts and once individuals have signed up, sensitive populations are notified or health risks associated with air quality levels.

Env-A 1100, Prevention, Abatement, and Control of Mobile Source Air Pollution

Chairman Duval introduced Karla McManus, Planning and Rules Manager and Felice Janelle, Mobile Sources Section Supervisor. Ms. McManus stated that Env-A 1100, *Prevention, Abatement, and Control of Mobile Source Air Pollution*, is due to expire on March 26, 2013. The ARD is proposing to readopt Env-A 1100 with amendments. The primary purpose of Env-A 1100 is to regulate emissions from motor vehicles pursuant to RSA 125-C:6, XII. Since Diesel Opacity Standards are under the authority of the Department of Safety pursuant to RSA 266:59-c, and established by administrative rule at Chapter Saf-C 5800 *Roadside Diesel Opacity Inspection*, it is no longer necessary for DES to regulate mobile source opacity under our rules. Therefore, we have deleted those sections from Env-A 1100. The rest of the edits to this rule were for clarity. Redundant sections were combined and a Table was created for easy reference.

Deb Chabot entered a motion to accept the amendments to Env-A 1100. William Smagula seconded the motion. All were in favor. The motion carried.

Env-A 1900, Incinerators (formerly Incinerators and Wood Waste Burners)

Ms. McManus presented members of the ARC with the proposed readoption of Env-A 1900, *Incinerators*. She stated that the ARD is proposing to readopt Env-A 1900 with amendments. The primary purpose of Env-A 1900 is to provide emission standards for incinerators that are not otherwise regulated under federal rules. Many new federal incinerator rules have been established since Env-A 1900 was last amended in 2005 and now most incinerators are adequately regulated under federal rules. However, there are still some types of incinerators for which no specific federal rules apply, therefore ARD proposes to readopt Env-A 1900 to retain minimum emission standards for these otherwise unregulated incinerators. The ARD was able to simplify and shorten the Env-A 1900 rules because some sections pertained to incinerators that are now subject to more stringent federal standards, and other sections, such as the Hydrogen Chloride emission standards, are now covered by Env-A 1400, *Regulated Toxic Air Pollutants*.

With the exception of opacity (visible emission) standards for wood waste burners, ARD is not proposing to change any of the existing emission limits in Env-A 1900. Env-A 1900 currently allows wood waste burners to produce visible emissions at a level of 40% opacity, while all other incinerators must limit visible emissions to 20% opacity. The ARD believes that reasonable options exist for incineration or alternate disposal of wood waste and allowing the use of inefficient obsolete technology (e.g., teepee-style wood waste burners) that produce visible emissions over 20% is not appropriate. ARD is proposing to require wood waste burners to meet the 20% opacity standard for which all other types incinerators are subject, instead of their previous 40% opacity standard.

As noted above, the existing Env-A 1900 had different opacity standards for incinerators and wood waste burners. Wood waste burners are a specific subset of incinerators, but they are still considered incinerators and ARD is proposing to amend the definition of "incinerator" in Env-A 101.104 to clarify this fact. This amendment does not change the existing definition, but merely clarifies that wood waste burners are incinerators.

William Smagula entered a motion to accept the amendments to Env-A 1100. David Collins seconded the motion. All were in favor. The motion carried. Chairman Duval instructed members

of the ARC to contact Vice-Chairman David Collins with further comments regarding Env-A 1100 and 1900 within fifteen days.

New Business

No new business of the ARC was discussed.

Other Business

Chairman Duval set the next meeting of the Air Resources Council to be held on February 11, 2013.

Public Commentary

No members of the public in attendance provided comment.

Adjourn

Having no further business to discuss, Debora Chabot entered a motion to adjourn. Steven Walker seconded the motion. All were in favor. Meeting #213 of the Air Resources Council adjourned at 10:10 a.m. on January 14, 2013.