

Colored Art Glass Public Hearing

July 19, 2016 6:06 p.m.

9 people in attendance

DEQ Staff: Joe Westersund, George Davis, Jill Inahara, Jaclyn Palermo and Keith Johnson

Overview of Process – Joe Westersund

- Location of EQC meeting?
- Testimony at EQC meeting?

Colored Art Glass Rulemaking Presentation – George Davis

Questions and Answers:

- Change or modify temporary rule, how to help sources comply with permanent rule? Concerned with source test requirements since very low particulate emissions. Waiting to turn on baghouse because source test requirements in temporary rule will be very expensive. Would permanent rule trump source testing required in temporary rule? Costs to Tier 1 CAGMs could be more than Tier 2 CAGMs even though they produce a fraction of the glass.
- If it's too small to measure, is it too small to be excited about?
- Two Tier 1s and Two Tier 2s in Portland? Washington County? Identified 4 manufacturers? Who are 5? Owens Brockway? General Glass?
- Changing the test method was one thing we asked for comment on. What are other options?
- After looking at test methods, testing exhaust of ventilation makes the most sense. IF testing inlet and outlet, hoods are very powerful and draw in a lot of air. Next to railroad, plating, metal manufacturer and diesel trucks. Discrepancy of what goes in and what comes out. Lb/ton doesn't address what type of glass you are making; it could be all cadmium glass. Test outlet to ensure machine is working properly. Be proactive to protect environment rather than wait until problem shown.
- What is relationship between Cleaner Air Oregon overhaul and temporary rules? W
- Would it be in DEQ's best interest to postpone permanent rule and wait for Cleaner Air Oregon?
- DEQ staff does not have ability to change rules?
- In public comment posted on web, even after two Tier 2 manufacturers were effectively shut down, ambient monitoring data didn't appreciatively change?
- Chromium testing in rules had issues; what is fate of that section of the rules?
- Comments should be very specific to rules?
- With moss data, what does it actually mean? Different test manner than before. Is that progressing?
- Closing loop on moss sampling?
- In Eastern part of state, working with lichens since it is dryer?

- Are air monitors around Tier 1 manufacturers?
- Since Bullseye quit using metals, have levels gone down? But still relatively high levels in air?
- When DEQ proposed rule to EQC, why did DEQ only look at Portland surrounding area? Why not any other glass manufacturer in other areas of the state?
- Negligent on DEQ's part since these rules are supposed to be health based? Maybe we missed someone else?
- What if Northstar moved to Eugene?
- Two other glass manufacturers fell out of rules. Do those two other glass manufacturers make colored glass? [Owens puts out 250 pounds/year of lead and General Glass emits arsenic and sits on arsenic hotspot.]
- How can Owens make colored glass without adding metals?
- Cullet?

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- James Knox (general manager of Northstar Glassworks) : address three options
 - All manufacturers of colored glass should be subject and not by weight. You could make 10 tons/year of cadmium glass that would affect neighbors. No comment on what that threshold should be.
 - Rules should apply statewide and nationwide.
 - Change the 99% requirement method of testing, other methods are better. Grain loading method would be better. Next to trainyard, plating company, two metal fab shops have been noted as violators by EPA. These come into their business and affect their emissions.
- Abe Fleishman (Northstar Glassworks owner): comment on request for other options:
 - Apply to sources less than 10 tons/year. Any glass manufacturer that could use metal HAPs should be subject to rule. Northstar could set up small garage shops to skirt rule.
 - Rules should apply statewide since there could be other glass manufacturers in Oregon. Should also apply across the country.
 - Temporary rule requires Tier 1/Tier 2 to test for 99% efficiency on pollution control device. Since all CAGMs are installing baghouses, DEQ should require outlet testing. Grain loading test should be required rather than 99% efficiency. Quote for source test is \$350,000 and would put Northstar out of business. Testing should protect public and not put businesses out of business.
 - Cadmium should be added to list of metals that should not be used. Cadmium volatilizes in most glass bodies, 65-85% volatilization. Scientific data that backs up this claim.
- Greg Bourget (Portland Clean Air – executive director). EPA found that PDX ranked the worst city in the country for respiratory risk. When it came to cancer risk, there is a lack of data. For diesel particulate, 32nd worst. CA requires filters on diesel trucks. Three years ago, 15% of people knew about air pollution. About 3 years ago, maybe 98% now realize there is a problem in Oregon. 8 groups working together representing 10,000 Oregonians. Bullseye Glass has been big concern, 7000 pounds of glass in incinerator without a filter. Dismayed to hear Northstar Glass is hauled into this. Singling out colored art glass and jumping on media bandwagon rather than focusing small glass manufacturers. Look at Owens Brockway, General Glass, tank farms,

re-refineries, platers using chromium. Is the problem industry or DEQ? Help from county and EPA but fight from DEQ that puts up fees to get basic information. Broke permit review from Bullseye Glass and place on web. In Bullseye's review, wouldn't require Bullseye to control. Because of media driven rather than health driven, all other industries and trucks are slipping through the cracks. DEQ should be more cooperative and transparent and rules that apply to all industries, not just industries that make it to the front page. Starting to canvas door to door since inadequate change by DEQ. Unfortunate that public is being made into regulatory instead of government.

- Chris Mini (owner of Tabby Glass). Concerned about 4 changes (read written comments). Impact on all glassmakers in Oregon, could seriously harm glass art in US. Not intention of DEQ so need better definition of:
 - Lack of specific terms melt and molten glass
 - Current definition of glass making furnace too broad
 - Any colored glass as raw material
 - Fiscal advisory recommends lower threshold, as low as 1 pound.
- Katharine Saltzman (Bullseye Glass neighbor). Submit Crag Law Center's document on temporary rule into official record, Also wrote temporary rules that were more protective of human health should be in the files submitted in March. Temporary rules should apply to all heavy metals, including selenium and manganese. Short term and long term benchmarks should be re-evaluated and set at most protective of human health levels you can find. NO reason to allow uncontrolled emissions of HAPs from industry and mobile sources.

Joe Westersund closed the hearing at 7:25 p.m.