

# Integrating EJ with Facility Decision-Making in Context of CIA Regulations

Chris Aberg, Environmental Representative, Global Environmental  
Affairs

Eastman Chemical Company

We love our acronyms!



- EJ – Environmental Justice
- CIA – Cumulative Impacts Analysis
- LPA – Limited Plan Approval
- CPA – Comprehensive Plan Approval
- OP – Operating Permit
- BACT – Best Available Control Technology

# Class Participation Portion

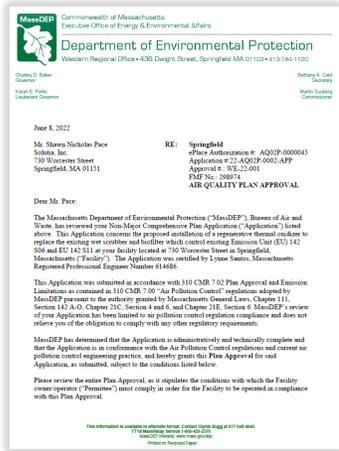


- How many of you currently have a CPA?
- How many of you have an OP that incorporates at least one or more CPAs?
- How many of you will have projects that could require a CPA?



- New project requiring a CPA → 10 TPY increase in emissions
- Reopening a CPA → 1 TPY increase

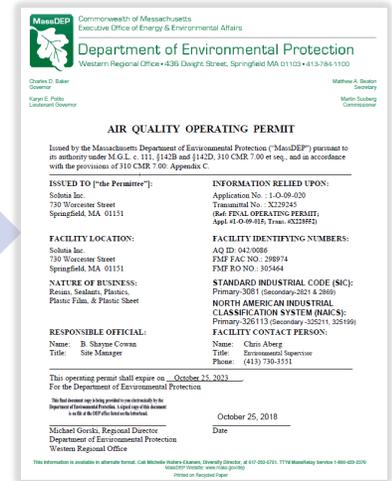
# Air Permit Types



Construction

Startup

Operation



- New Source Review
  - **Required Before Construction**
  - Defines the Air Pollution Controls required
  - Demonstrates that the new source will comply with the *State Implementation Plan* to assure air quality

- Operating Permit
  - **Required to Operate the Source**
  - “Title V” of the Clean Air Act requires major sources to consolidate all of the site’s requirements into one permit

# Ideal Air Permit Timeline

Application prep is dependent upon engineering design

*3 to 36 months*



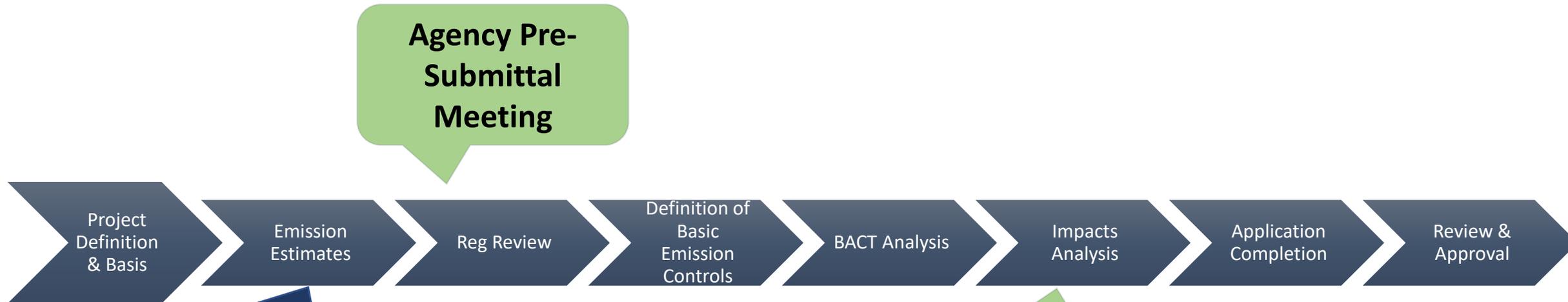
**Agency Review of the Application**

**Application  
Prep**

Agency review is largely out of applicant's control

# Ideal Air Permit Timeline

## Application Prep



### Needs for full air permits

- Heat and Material Balance (HMB)
- IDs of all vent points and emission generating activities
- Estimates of all emissions including maintenance & utilities
- Plot plan with all emission points identified and vent heights, velocities & temperatures
- Piping details sufficient to make estimates of fugitives (#s of pumps valves fittings and the composition of materials within the piping)
- Key equipment specifications to determine regulatory applicability. Ex. Capacities, manufacturers' guarantees of performance for combustion units.

If impacts are unacceptable, revise the project scope

Modeling is sometimes required. The modeling for a minor source evaluates the immediate area around the facility while a major source modeling exercise includes a circle many miles around the facility. Modeling can be both costly and time consuming.

# How could CIA change the permitting timeline?

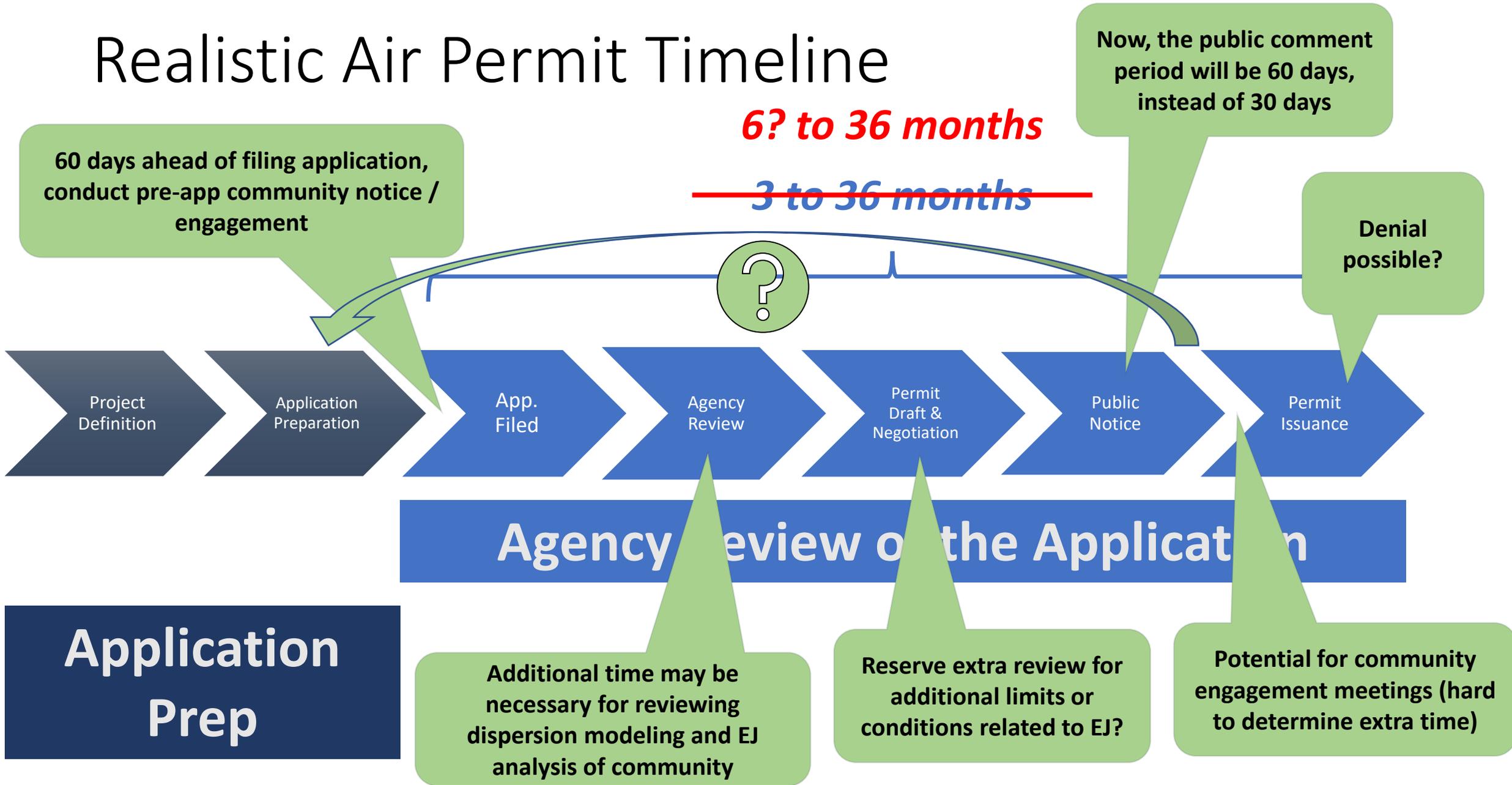


- Leadership / capital / engineering out of sync with desired project implementation timelines
- More time to develop the application
  - Modeling
  - EJ facts regarding your area for CIA
- More time for the application initiation and review process
  - Fact-sheet – emissions need to be settled 60 days ahead of submission
  - Outreach to community/public
  - Modeling reviews
  - Public participation extended by 30 days
  - Potential public meetings / negotiations

small changes  
can have  
a big  
impact

<http://daily-iaa.davidross.com/small-changes>

# Realistic Air Permit Timeline



Recommendations / Suggestions  
for Decision-Making and  
Integration

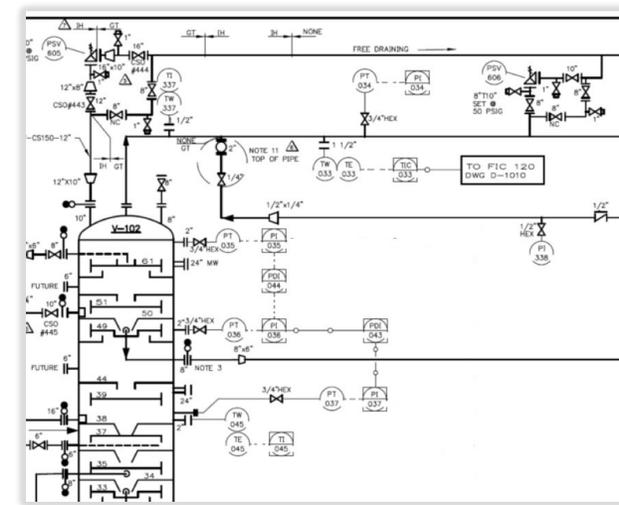
# Inform Site / Company Leadership



- Ensure that leadership understands the potential impacts to timeline(s)
- Site leadership must be able to communicate to the company the impacts CIA could have on a particular project
- Site leadership should play a role in engaging the community -or- engage the right people for assistance
- Engage leadership on future plans for the site

# Capital Planning & Engineering

- You will need buy-in up and down in the organization
- Engage capital and engineering staff on future projects
- MORE TIME – projects will need to be planned and designed well enough in advance of their desired implementation
- Project scope – consider the size of the project to avoid CPA
  - NOTE OF CAUTION: Be careful of intentional disaggregation to circumvent CPA
- Project budget – consider proactive emissions controls
- Send project to another site...?



\*If you haven't done so already...

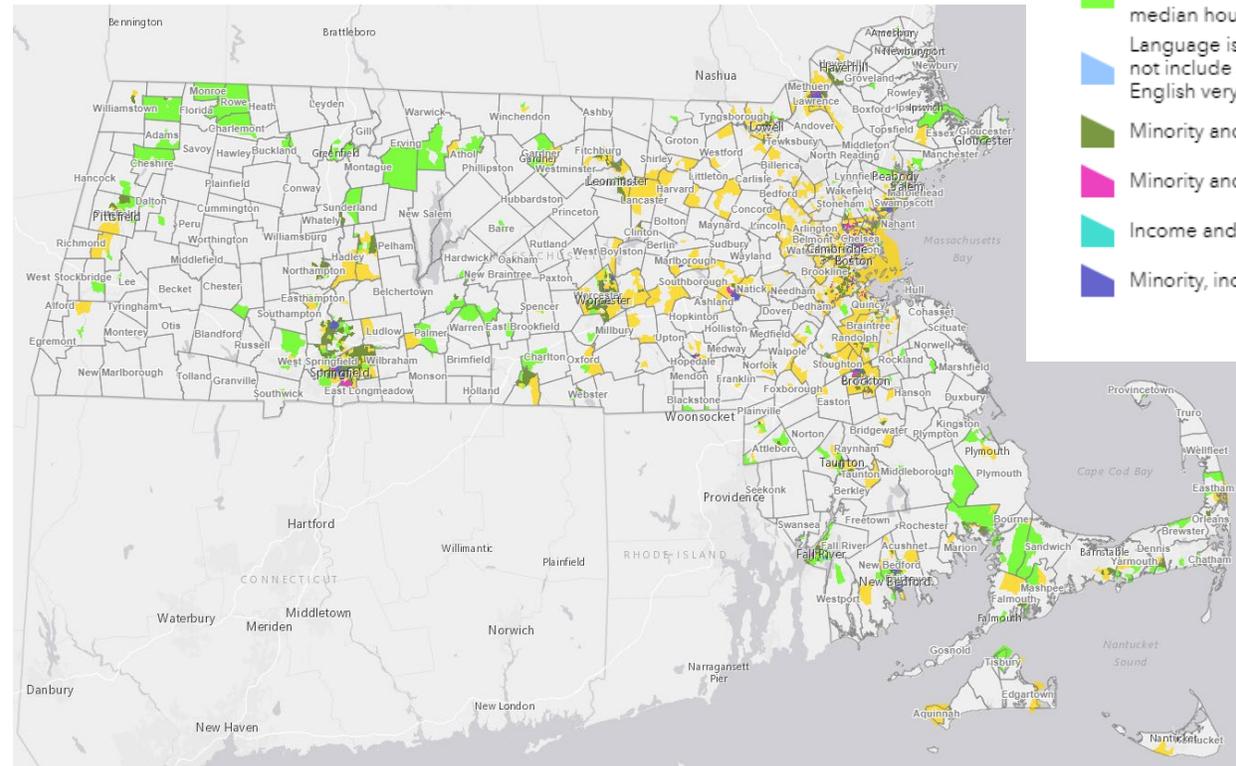
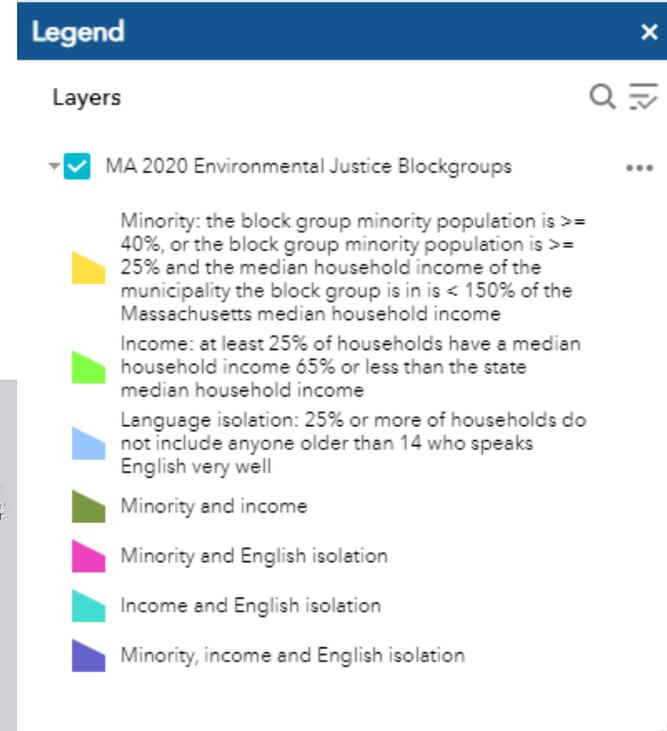
# Start Meeting Your Community\*



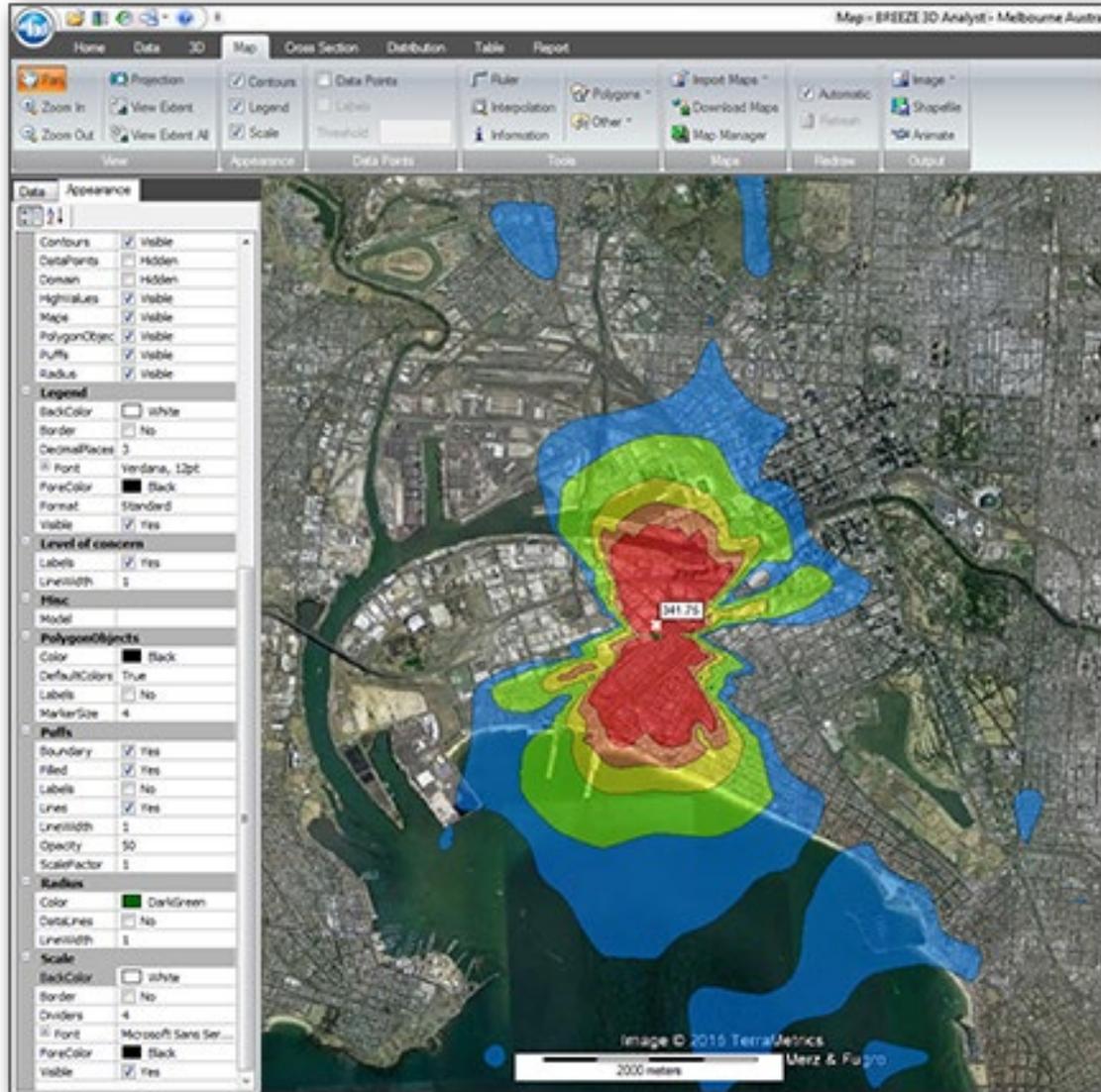
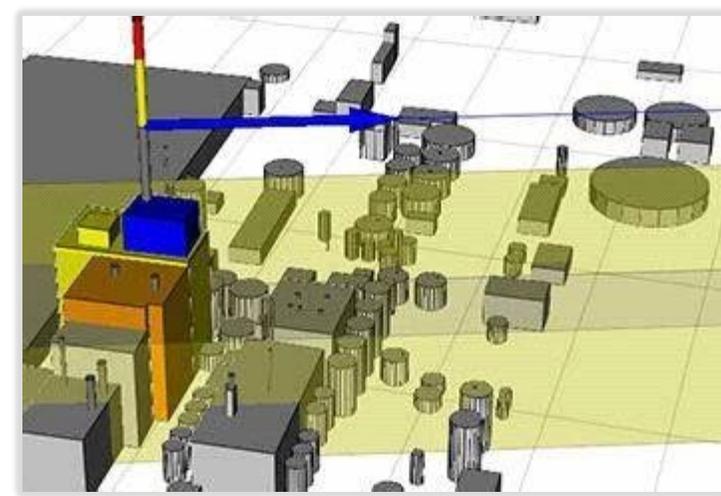
- Who have you heard from in the past?
- Do you have a good reputation in your community?
- Which individuals or groups influence opinions in your community?
- Consider establishing a Community Advisory Panel (CAP)
  - Example: In Springfield, there are “Neighborhood Councils” – Solutia/Eastman invited leaders of those councils into the CAP
- Get to know your local political leaders and those in the State House

# Gather EJ Facts for Surrounding Community

- Familiarize yourself with the tools
  - EPA's EJScreen
  - Massachusetts ArcGIS / MDPH EJ Tools
  - RMAT Tool?
- Collect for:
  - 1-mile radius, or
  - 5 mile radius
- Begin documenting
- Data may change



# Air Dispersion Modeling for Toxics



- Review existing toxics list
- Begin building the model now
- Screening model (e.g., SCREEN3)
- Gaussian model (e.g., AERMOD)
- Gather the following:
  - Stack parameters (height, velocity, etc.)
  - Emission rates of toxics
  - Building dimensions
  - Map of site and site boundary

# Summary of Recommendations



- Engage internal people (site leaders, engineers, etc.)
  - Make them aware of timelines and needs for earlier designs to hit desired targets, or
  - Alert them that they must factor in additional time for applications
- Engage your neighbors (individuals, groups, local leaders, etc.)
  - Do not discount their potential to act as advocates
  - Work together to understand their needs and concerns
- Begin gathering EJ facts about the surrounding communities near your facility
- Start building (or engaging consultants to build) an emissions dispersion model for the site