

WEBVTT

1

00:00:02.100 --> 00:00:02.939
reginaldgrace: Miss Vaughn.

2

00:00:06.810 --> 00:00:08.460
yeah okay 108.

3

00:00:08.700 --> 00:00:11.280
In the waiting room and I'm about to admit now.

4

00:00:14.639 --> 00:00:19.590
reginaldgrace: Okay vm problem. Call them back. Coming back up later
method related messages to

5

00:00:23.340 --> 00:00:26.490
Debora Browning: Mr Grace, can you turn your camera off for us, please.

6

00:00:26.850 --> 00:00:27.660
reginaldgrace: turn it off.

7

00:00:27.960 --> 00:00:32.250
Debora Browning: We will call on you later when it's time for you to turn
it back on, okay?

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00:00:32.850 --> 00:00:33.360
Okay.

9

00:00:34.800 --> 00:00:38.730
reginaldgrace: Unmute yourself; waves in; no, no. Okay,

10

00:00:45.900 --> 00:00:46.680
jbernhard: I will now.

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00:00:47.460 --> 00:00:49.410
reginaldgrace: turn the camera off, Sale.

12

00:00:49.470 --> 00:00:51.120
Wilma Subra: I'm trying to find it.

13

00:00:54.030 --> 00:00:54.450

jbernhard: Wilma,

14

00:00:55.680 --> 00:00:56.310

Wilma Subra: Okay.

15

00:00:57.420 --> 00:00:58.170

jbernhard: good to see you.

16

00:00:58.800 --> 00:01:03.930

Wilma, is probably at the lower left of your screen.

17

00:01:16.380 --> 00:01:23.850

Mr Grace and Mr Bernhardt, your cameras are probably at the same place at the lower left to the screen right next to the mute, the

18

00:01:25.170 --> 00:01:25.740

mute button.

19

00:01:35.910 --> 00:01:39.300

Debora Browning: Thank you for your patience, we will be starting in just a few moments.

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00:01:57.000 --> 00:02:08.310

Debora Browning: Good evening and welcome to the ethylene oxide EtO zoom Community meeting for the BCP Ingredients and Taminco facilities in St Gabriel, Louisiana.

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00:02:08.820 --> 00:02:13.290

Debora Browning: My name is Deborah Browning with the EPA and I am the moderator for the evening.

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00:02:14.130 --> 00:02:20.610

Debora Browning: For those attendees requiring interpretation, language interpretation services, instructions are posted on the screen.

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00:02:21.000 --> 00:02:28.080

Debora Browning: This will assist our participants to enable the appropriate language preference for English or Spanish services.

24

00:02:28.740 --> 00:02:41.520

Debora Browning: I would like to welcome and introduce our Spanish interpreters: Xiomara Crespo and Nestor Lima. For those interested in the Spanish version of this presentation is available for viewing

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00:02:43.020 --> 00:02:45.330

Debora Browning: by clicking on the link in the chat box.

26

00:02:46.650 --> 00:02:48.720

Debora Browning: Tom, can you load that for us, please?

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00:02:50.910 --> 00:02:53.310

Debora Browning: Mark, for those requiring American

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00:02:53.310 --> 00:03:08.640

Debora Browning: Sign Language services, the interpreter window is available to pan in the interpreter screen. I would like to welcome and introduce the American sign language interpreters: Catherine Montoya and Bobby Quinn; next slide please.

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00:03:13.470 --> 00:03:28.230

Debora Browning: This is a zoom meeting and due to the size of the audience, all participants are in the listening mode only except for the speakers microphones. At the end of the presentations, EPA will address questions and comments during the question and answer session.

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00:03:28.830 --> 00:03:46.680

Debora Browning: Participants may write the questions throughout the presentation in the chat box; however, the questions will not be answered until the Q and A session. Please include your name and affiliation in the chat box, so we can be aware of your participation in this meeting; next slide please.

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00:03:48.510 --> 00:03:59.850

Debora Browning: Your comments are very important to us and this meeting is focused on hearing from the citizens in the St Gabriel area near the BCP Ingredients and Taminco facilities.

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00:04:00.120 --> 00:04:10.080

Debora Browning: Any questions related to industrial permits, any enforcement or legal actions, or about other areas or facilities will not be addressed during this Community meeting.

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00:04:10.650 --> 00:04:23.820

Debora Browning: You may send these questions or other questions and comments related to ethylene oxide, to the EPA region six email box for a response at R six ethylene oxide@epa.gov.

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00:04:25.680 --> 00:04:37.410

Debora Browning: This event is being recorded and will be posted to the region six websites for ethylene oxide. These web links will be posted in the chat box as an announcement in the right side of your monitor string.

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00:04:41.940 --> 00:04:51.390

Debora Browning: Next slide please. For zoom meeting best practices during the Q and A session, in addition to writing the question in the chat box, you may raise your hand to ask a question.

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00:04:53.010 --> 00:05:02.700

Debora Browning: Those participants dialing in will also have an opportunity to ask a question during the Q and A session. When not speaking, please mute your microphone; next slide.

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00:05:04.500 --> 00:05:13.170

Debora Browning: This button shows an example of where to find the mute button, and the buttons at the bottom of your screen for the chat box and how to raise your hand.

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00:05:14.370 --> 00:05:15.090

Debora Browning: Next slide.

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00:05:18.450 --> 00:05:31.140

Debora Browning: EPA would like to welcome our Louisiana Congressional delegation, state and local offices, and the environmental justice stakeholders, along with the members of the community attending and participating in this meeting.

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00:05:32.700 --> 00:05:42.090

Debora Browning: EPA would like to introduce deputy chief of staff James Bernhard, Congressman Troy Carter's office Louisiana District 2 for comment.

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00:05:45.750 --> 00:05:46.500

jbernhard: Good evening.

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00:05:50.010 --> 00:05:52.440

jbernhard: Somebody told me this is working, because I can't see anything.

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00:05:54.900 --> 00:05:55.710

Debora Browning: Yes, you are.

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00:05:55.980 --> 00:06:01.950

jbernhard: Okay, good evening Thank you everyone for joining us. I want to thank the EPA for

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00:06:03.660 --> 00:06:11.550

jbernhard: for being willing to come down and hold these series of Community meetings. Congressman Carter is intent on making sure that the public has heard

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00:06:11.940 --> 00:06:22.350

jbernhard: that the public has the ability to get all the relevant information, facts, that they have the ability to comment and that industry is held to the absolute highest standard

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00:06:23.070 --> 00:06:29.010

jbernhard: that it can possibly be, that the EPA enforces its regulations, and that

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00:06:29.910 --> 00:06:49.410

jbernhard: industry, government, and the people can all work together to ensure that no one has to sacrifice their health, just to have a vibrant income. So with that, I want to thank the EPA for being a part of that, for being here, for showing up, and I look forward to

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00:06:50.700 --> 00:07:03.210

jbernhard: To hearing the information they have to go, and the questions that that the Community has about these types of things. And we will bring that back to the Congressman. Congressman [Carter] is traveling; otherwise, he would would be here himself.

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00:07:04.230 --> 00:07:08.070

jbernhard: He he's actually traveling to Washington, right now. However,

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00:07:08.670 --> 00:07:18.480

jbernhard: these meetings are very important and I understand there's going to be a series of them. We also have Miss Gabrielle Howard, who is the congressman's legislative assistant for environmental policy.

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00:07:19.230 --> 00:07:32.520

jbernhard: And she's going to be here and we will make sure the Congressman hears every concern the Community has. And we will be present and we will work through these issues as a Community. So thank you and I'll turn it back over to the EPA.

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00:07:33.870 --> 00:07:44.850

Debora Browning: Thank you, Mr Bernhard. At this time, I'd like to introduce Jonna Polk, EPA region six director office of communities tribes and environmental assessment for general comments.

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00:07:55.410 --> 00:08:07.980

JPOLK03: Thank you, Deborah. Good evening. As Deborah said, I'm Jonna Polk and I serve as the director for region six EPA's office of communities tribes and environmental assessment.

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00:08:08.430 --> 00:08:21.720

JPOLK03: I want to thank you for your time and participation this evening, as EPA shares information concerning ethylene oxide emissions and provides an opportunity for you to ask questions.

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00:08:22.320 --> 00:08:30.090

JPOLK03: We had hoped to meet with Community members in person, but continue to be protective of everyone during this pandemic.

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00:08:30.510 --> 00:08:39.780

JPOLK03: So we are holding meetings virtually. I hope that you and your families are safe, and we look forward to the time when we can safely gather again.

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00:08:40.590 --> 00:08:53.580

JPOLK03: My special thank you this evening to a group of Community stakeholders from Texas and Louisiana who express their ethylene oxide concerns to EPA administrator.

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00:08:54.180 --> 00:09:04.590

JPOLK03: This past spring, EPA invited this group of stakeholders to work with EPA to improve outreach to communities concerning ethylene oxide,

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00:09:05.640 --> 00:09:15.750

JPOLK03: including recommendations on how to remove language barriers, provide meeting notices, and improve our communication materials.

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00:09:16.140 --> 00:09:29.910

JPOLK03: With the Community stakeholders, we have a common goal of providing you the best information in the best manner. The stakeholder group also recommended Community participation in these meetings so

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00:09:38.790 --> 00:09:40.140

Jonna, you've been muted.

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00:09:41.880 --> 00:09:42.480
Can you unmute?

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00:09:43.380 --> 00:09:53.250
JPOLK03: All right, so let me, let me. I'm not sure where I lost everyone. The stakeholder group also recommended Community participation in these meetings.

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00:09:53.580 --> 00:10:05.550
JPOLK03: So, this evening we appreciate Mr Grace and Mr Williams joining us from the Community. Again, thank you for your time and participation this evening.

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00:10:05.940 --> 00:10:26.430
JPOLK03: I would like to introduce your very strong Community advocate in our office, Gloria Vaughn associate director for environmental justice, who I'm sure many of you may already know through her tireless efforts in getting information to communities. So, Gloria, I'll turn it over to you.

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00:10:46.890 --> 00:10:59.190
Well, good afternoon everyone. I can't seem to get my camera to show, so I will go ahead anyway. As Jonna said, I am Gloria Vaughn.

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00:10:59.760 --> 00:11:09.300
And I'm the associate director for environmental justice in the office of Communities, Tribes, and Environmental Assessment in an office and region six.

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00:11:10.230 --> 00:11:28.470
I have been fortunate to meet you or talk with some of you who are attending this Community meeting. But those who I have not met, my name may be known to you, because I'm the person who was sending you notices of grant opportunities, training opportunities, notice of

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00:11:29.640 --> 00:11:41.460
meeting invitations, and opportunities to comment on NEPA related projects and your contact for issues that you want to bring to attention.

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00:11:42.360 --> 00:11:55.500
We appreciate your time and the sacrifices that you make in this meeting. Please reach out to me if you have suggestions for making these meetings better. I will put my contact information in the chat box.

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00:11:56.880 --> 00:12:09.900

And for those of you who are calling in by phone, you can also reach me by phone at 214-665-7535. Your feedback is important.

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00:12:11.040 --> 00:12:18.330

Thank you for attending tonight's meeting. And now hand meeting back to Debora, who will provide further detail.

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00:12:22.950 --> 00:12:34.560

Debora Browning: Thank you, Jonna and thank you Gloria. Now I would like to introduce David Garcia EPA region six director for the air and radiation division for opening comments.

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00:12:37.350 --> 00:12:48.180

dgarcia: Thank you for joining us today. As Debora stated, my name is David Garcia. I'm the director of the air and radiation division for the US EPA region six office in Dallas Texas.

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00:12:48.780 --> 00:13:04.110

dgarcia: The EPA is presenting this Community meeting on potential risk associated with the emissions of ethylene oxide from the facilities BCP Ingredients and Taminco in St Gabriel Louisiana.

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00:13:05.160 --> 00:13:20.970

dgarcia: We will provide information on the current estimated risk from emissions of ethylene oxide from these facilities, what actions these facilities have completed since 2014 until 2020,

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00:13:22.050 --> 00:13:25.650

dgarcia: and what EPA is planning to do to regulate the air toxics,

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00:13:26.880 --> 00:13:36.330

dgarcia: ethylene oxide. Ethylene oxide is a significant building block for many useful everyday consumer products and is used as a sterilizer for medical equipment.

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00:13:36.750 --> 00:13:49.110

dgarcia: During our periodic review of risk from air toxic chemicals, EPA determined that ethylene oxide presents a greater potential for getting cancer through inhalation or breathing

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00:13:49.950 --> 00:14:07.440

dgarcia: route of exposure. However, across the nation, the total emissions of toxic air pollutants are declining and air quality monitoring data shows that concentrations of individual air toxic pollutants in the air are trending downward.

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00:14:08.250 --> 00:14:20.310

dgarcia: Despite these trends, some local areas are facing challenges from ethylene oxide emissions in 2014. And based on the latest data [from the] national ambient air toxic assessment,

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00:14:20.940 --> 00:14:37.890

dgarcia: ethylene oxide emissions significantly contributed to potential elevated cancer risk in less than 1% of the census tracts across the United States. One of these census tracts is located in St Gabriel Louisiana.

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00:14:39.240 --> 00:14:50.550

dgarcia: I do have some good news for you, though. Since 2014 and based on the emission reductions through engineered controls and corrections to emission estimate calculations,

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00:14:50.940 --> 00:15:10.500

dgarcia: ethylene oxide emitted from these two facilities has significantly reduced and the potential risk from ethylene oxide to develop cancer is now less than 100 in a million from each facility. Community outreach on ethylene oxide is a critical issue for administrator Michael Regan.

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00:15:11.910 --> 00:15:21.090

dgarcia: We will be addressing your questions after the presentation by the EPA, by BCP Ingredients and Taminco, and by a Community advocate.

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00:15:22.470 --> 00:15:41.850

dgarcia: We appreciate you taking the time to join us tonight. With that said, allow me introduce, allow me to introduce Miss Frances Verhalen chief of the region's air monitoring and grants section. She will provide more details on potential risk from ethylene oxide in St Gabriel. Fran.

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00:15:47.040 --> 00:15:47.880

Thank you, David.

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00:15:52.620 --> 00:15:53.520

And, good evening.

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00:15:54.660 --> 00:16:17.880

As David said, my name is Frances Verhalen and I'm a supervisor for the US EPA in Dallas Texas. Tonight I'm going to be discussing the EPA estimated health risks from breathing ethylene oxide near the BCP Ingredients and Taminco facilities in St Gabriel Louisiana.

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00:16:25.410 --> 00:16:31.620

I will be talking about a review of ethylene oxide, including its importance and uses,

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00:16:32.640 --> 00:16:40.140

the EPA estimated health risks from breathing ethylene oxide near the BCP Ingredients and Taminco facilities,

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00:16:41.190 --> 00:16:49.680

what these facilities have done to control and provide updated more accurate information on ethylene oxide emissions,

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00:16:51.480 --> 00:17:05.430

what conclusions EPA has made after reviewing updated information on the ethylene oxide at both these facilities, and the information provided to LDEQ by the companies.

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00:17:07.620 --> 00:17:27.750

Our discussion this evening is a specific discussion about ethylene oxide emissions from these facilities. I will focus on providing you information on ethylene oxide uses, the health effect from breathing ethylene oxide - both short term and long term risks -

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00:17:28.920 --> 00:17:36.480

information on what each facility has done to update its information on emissions of ethylene oxide,

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00:17:37.860 --> 00:17:47.490

EPA's conclusions after reviewing updated technical information and risk risks modeled for these facilities,

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00:17:48.690 --> 00:17:51.510

and more accurate information provided by the company.

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00:17:57.780 --> 00:18:06.990

Ethylene oxide exists at room temperature as a colorless gas. It is flammable, meaning that it can burn.

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00:18:08.640 --> 00:18:18.510

It is a chemical component used in making other chemicals and is a component for common household products like detergents or plastic bottles or carpet.

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00:18:20.250 --> 00:18:38.010

It is a sterilizing agent for materials that cannot be heated or gotten wet. For example, ethylene oxide is used to sterilize the respiratory tubing used in hospitals and the masks and gowns worn by doctors and nurses.

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00:18:45.930 --> 00:18:58.710

In recent years, EPA has learned more about the health risks from breathing air that contains ethylene oxide over a lifetime, but there's a lot about ethylene oxide that we do not know.

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00:19:00.480 --> 00:19:11.910

One of the questions we are examining is whether ethylene oxide is in the air broadly across the United States and if it is, at what levels.

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00:19:13.200 --> 00:19:24.600

We began examining this question after monitoring studies of ethylene oxide in the air near industrial facilities in other states in 2018 and 2019.

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00:19:25.470 --> 00:19:38.310

These studies found ethylene oxide at monitors downwind of the facilities, and this was expected, because the wind will carry the ethylene oxide from the facilities toward the monitors.

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00:19:40.140 --> 00:19:57.210

The studies also detected ethylene oxide, although at lower concentrations at monitors that were upwind of the facility and this indicated to us the possibility that background ethylene oxide exists.

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00:20:00.150 --> 00:20:12.360

EPA has found concentrations in the outdoor air that are not clearly linked to a particular facility, such as a chemical plant or commercial sterilizer.

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00:20:13.950 --> 00:20:22.320

We consider this to be background concentrations and we don't yet know where the ethylene oxide is coming from.

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00:20:24.210 --> 00:20:38.640

The scientists and engineers at EPA continue to study and research multiple things that can contribute to ethylene oxide concentrations to better understand where the ethylene oxide is coming from.

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00:20:40.710 --> 00:20:49.920

EPA has sampled the air in both urban and rural cities across the nation to monitor the concentrations of air toxics.

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00:20:51.000 --> 00:21:04.350

EPA now has ethylene oxide data from these locations across the nation with averages ranging between point two, and point four micrograms per cubic meter.

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00:21:07.290 --> 00:21:14.820

And ethylene oxide is a carcinogen, meaning that it is a chemical that can cause cancer.

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00:21:22.650 --> 00:21:33.660

I'm here tonight to tell you about potential health risks associated with air emissions with ethylene oxide from the BCP Ingredients and Taminco facilities in St Gabriel.

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00:21:34.530 --> 00:21:48.060

I use the term potential cancer risk because each of us is unique in our reaction to cancer causing agents and we may not get cancer from the same exposure as our neighbor.

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00:21:53.880 --> 00:22:04.800

When we the scientists at EPA discuss health risks, we focus on both short term risk and long term or lifetime risk.

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00:22:06.240 --> 00:22:14.160

Tonight I'm going to focus on the risk from breathing air toxics. You can - you may hear this called inhalation risk.

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00:22:17.310 --> 00:22:21.450

Short term risks are those that impact quickly.

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00:22:22.590 --> 00:22:25.380

This is also known as an acute risk.

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00:22:26.460 --> 00:22:41.250

For ethylene oxide, we normally associate this type of risk with workers who come into contact with and, in this specific case breathe in, high concentrations of ethylene oxide.

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00:22:42.480 --> 00:22:52.650

Short term inhalation exposure of workers to high levels of ethylene oxide has resulted in serious physical effects.

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00:22:54.510 --> 00:23:06.810

For you, living in the Community near the BCP Ingredients and Taminco facilities EPA feels this situation or type of risk is not likely or probable.

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00:23:10.380 --> 00:23:23.070

The long term risks are potential risks that may develop over years of exposure, such as breathing in lower concentrations of ethylene oxide over longer periods of time.

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00:23:24.360 --> 00:23:26.940

You may know this as chronic risk.

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00:23:28.320 --> 00:23:40.080

Long term effects from breathing high concentrations of ethylene oxide from multiple years can - but do not always - include cancer,

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00:23:41.100 --> 00:23:49.770

irritation of the eyes skin and respiratory passages, and effects to the nervous system, such as headache or memory loss.

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00:23:53.670 --> 00:24:11.160

We, the scientists at EPA have determined that a long term that is a lifetime, or about 70 years exposure to ethylene oxide increases the estimated risk of possibly developing certain cancers.

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00:24:12.360 --> 00:24:14.940

These cancers include lymphoma,

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00:24:16.110 --> 00:24:20.910

Myeloma, and potentially breast cancer in women.

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00:24:27.270 --> 00:24:34.860

Let me start with an explanation about what the potential increased cancer risk means.

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00:24:36.390 --> 00:24:53.400

EPA discusses increased cancer risk as a comparison of the number of people at risk of developing cancer for every 1 million cases. You may hear it as a potential risk of 10 in a million or 100 in a million.

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00:24:54.510 --> 00:25:00.720

This risk is in addition to the chances of developing cancer for other reasons.

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00:25:02.580 --> 00:25:14.040

This slide shows the emissions for ethylene oxide for 2014 and 2018 and the associated risk estimates for each facility.

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00:25:16.350 --> 00:25:44.970

Using the 2014 emissions inventory information in EPA's national air toxic assessment model, we estimated the potential increased cancer risk in the St Gabriel area from ethylene oxide emitted from BCP Ingredients to be 2500 cases in 1 million and from Taminco, 1300 cases in 1 million.

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00:25:46.410 --> 00:26:06.390

We at the EPA consider excess cancer risks that are estimated to be above 100 in 1 million as not sufficiently protective of human health and in need of further evaluation to address this concern.

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00:26:09.300 --> 00:26:09.930

Using the

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00:26:11.310 --> 00:26:25.440

emission inventory information from 2018, EPA has found that the potential cancer risk from ethylene oxide from BCP Ingredients decreased to 10 in 1 million.

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00:26:26.490 --> 00:26:41.010

This decrease is approximately 99% reduction in the emissions inventory, going from over 5000 pounds per year of ethylene oxide to less than 50 pounds per year.

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00:26:44.220 --> 00:26:54.240

Taminco has had similar success in reducing its risk from ethylene oxide emissions by decreasing the risk to 30 in one million.

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00:26:55.530 --> 00:27:12.030

It has reduced its ethylene oxide emissions inventory by 92%, going from an emissions inventory of over 2200 pounds per year of ethylene oxide to approximately 160 pounds per year.

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00:27:18.300 --> 00:27:40.020

EPA uses actual annual emissions for a specific year to develop the estimated lifetime risk because the amount of annual emissions changes.

Based on the facilities' use of ethylene oxide, the associated risk continues to change.

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00:27:47.670 --> 00:28:02.670

And this slide also shows the emissions for ethylene oxide for 2014 and 2018 and the associated risk estimates have decreased over 90% at each facility.

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00:28:10.980 --> 00:28:22.050

For human health concerns in developing EPA risk numbers for breathing ethylene oxide, we choose to be protective and conservative.

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00:28:24.030 --> 00:28:43.380

We base the increased estimated risk of possibly contracting and developing cancer on someone breathing air with ethylene oxide in it at the same concentration every day for 24 hours a day for 70 years.

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00:28:44.520 --> 00:28:51.090

Now that does not mean that it will take 70 years to develop cancer, it could be less or more time.

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00:28:54.180 --> 00:29:04.350

We do not expect a one time or short term exposure of low amounts of ethylene oxide to cause immediate harm to a person's health.

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00:29:05.730 --> 00:29:27.390

We found that a long term exposure - again, this is a lifetime or 70 year exposure - to concentrations of ethylene oxide increases the risk of certain blood cancers, including the non-Hodgkin lymphoma, myeloma and lymphocytic leukemia.

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00:29:28.620 --> 00:29:38.610

Studies also conclude that long term exposure to ethylene oxide may increase the risk of breast cancer.

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00:29:46.650 --> 00:29:53.910

The EPA used the human exposure model to perform the risk assessments for sources emitting air toxics to the air.

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00:29:54.660 --> 00:30:15.090

The model only addresses inhalation exposure and is designed to predict estimated risk associated with chemicals emitted into the air. That is, the air toxics released into the air that move beyond the facilities property boundary and remain in the facility of the facility.

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00:30:16.410 --> 00:30:31.020

In this case we use the emission and facility information from the BCP Ingredients and Taminco facilities and ran the model to predict the estimated risk from each facility.

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00:30:32.760 --> 00:30:43.470

The results of the human exposure model provide estimates of potential cancer risk and non- cancer hazards for the risks evaluated in the model.

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00:30:44.370 --> 00:31:02.370

The actual health of an individual and one's likelihood of developing cancer may be affected by other factors than breathing air toxics Examples of this include how long a person has lived in an area,

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00:31:04.230 --> 00:31:17.550

what their regular routines normally are, and exposures to other chemicals through other means, such as dermal contact or ingestion.

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00:31:19.770 --> 00:31:28.290

More information can be found at EPA's website for risk assessment and modeling.

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00:31:37.650 --> 00:31:42.180

The map we have shows the location of Taminco and BCP.

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00:31:45.420 --> 00:31:51.630

These facilities are located near the eastern bend of the Mississippi river in St Gabriel Louisiana.

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00:31:52.770 --> 00:31:56.700

The facilities are located on adjacent land parcels.

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00:31:58.050 --> 00:32:11.040

On the map the BCP Ingredients facility is indicated by the green box to the right on the map, while Taminco is indicated by the blue box to the left on the map.

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00:32:24.570 --> 00:32:46.200

BCP. I'll start with BCP this evening. BCP Ingredients uses ethylene oxide in its production process to make additives for animal feed products. When EPA began updating information from 2014 to 2020, we initiated discussions with LDEQ and BCP.

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00:32:47.820 --> 00:32:47.970

In.

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00:32:49.530 --> 00:32:57.600

LDEQ asked BCP for updates on emission controls for ethylene oxide, since 2014.

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00:32:58.830 --> 00:33:06.390

The EPA national air toxic assessment estimate was based on annual emission data from 2014.

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00:33:07.470 --> 00:33:15.120

When EPA obtained the 2019 annual routine report EtO was reported -

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00:33:16.290 --> 00:33:30.420

to reported emissions that BCP Ingredients showed a decrease of 96% from 2014 to 2019; we had a decrease of 96%.

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00:33:32.700 --> 00:33:49.620

In March of 2021, EPA and LDEQ held a conference call with BCP to discuss the facility efforts to reduce the ethylene oxide emissions and obtain additional technical information.

166

00:33:53.910 --> 00:34:04.110

You may ask how changes at BCP Ingredients occurred for the reported ethylene oxide emissions.

167

00:34:06.240 --> 00:34:06.930

Prior to 2018,

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00:34:09.390 --> 00:34:25.050

BCP used estimated values to calculate emissions. The methods previously used overestimated ethylene oxide emissions as it was a conservative calculation and not from actual monitoring.

169

00:34:29.280 --> 00:34:35.640

A leak detection and repair program was voluntarily implemented by the BCP Ingredients

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00:34:37.470 --> 00:34:39.540

at all its domestic facilities.

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00:34:40.590 --> 00:34:57.750

The leak detection and repair program has used an outside agency to test the components in the plant, and collects, analyzes, and reports actual measurements and data instead of using previous estimates.

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00:35:01.410 --> 00:35:06.000

BCP Ingredients started the leak detection and repair Program

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00:35:07.140 --> 00:35:13.410

once per year, but now conducts the program two times each year since 2019.

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00:35:15.540 --> 00:35:16.950

They test quarterly

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00:35:18.120 --> 00:35:26.730

at 218 different ethylene oxide components, meaning valves and flanges and pumps

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00:35:28.440 --> 00:35:33.630

to approve data collection and further reduce ethylene oxide emissions.

177

00:35:36.240 --> 00:36:01.770

An upgraded ethylene oxide gas scrubber was installed in 2020 to further reduce ethylene oxide emissions at CP. This system is used to capture emissions from venting and depressurizing ethylene oxide products from the rail car unloading arms and sending those gases to the scrubber

178

00:36:03.360 --> 00:36:06.780

after the lines are purged with nitrogen.

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00:36:14.250 --> 00:36:33.450

As shown on the chart, BCP Ingredients has been able to reduce its emissions since 2014 by about 99%. Reductions are associated with improvements to BCP facility and the implementation of leak detection and repair Program.

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00:36:35.130 --> 00:36:41.550

BCP Ingredients has shown a significant decrease in ethylene outside emissions since 2014.

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00:36:48.840 --> 00:36:49.920

For Taminco

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00:36:51.060 --> 00:36:54.990
to make all uses ethylene oxide in its production of

183
00:36:56.280 --> 00:37:03.630
the ethoxylate products. These chemicals are often used in the
manufacture of surfactant or soaps.

184
00:37:04.770 --> 00:37:13.620
As EPA began updating information from 2014 to 2020, we initiated
discussions with LDEQ and Taminco.

185
00:37:14.850 --> 00:37:23.040
In 2019 LDEQ obtained updates on controls of ethylene oxide emissions
since 2014.

186
00:37:24.900 --> 00:37:40.200
In March of 2021. EPA and LDEQ held a conference call with Taminco to
discuss additional facility efforts to reduce reported ethylene oxide
emissions and obtain additional technical information.

187
00:37:45.540 --> 00:37:46.260
Taminco

188
00:37:49.020 --> 00:37:53.760
How do changes in reported ethylene oxide emissions occurred at Taminco?

189
00:37:55.740 --> 00:38:04.770
In this case, changes are a result of refinements to the engineering
estimates of the ethylene oxide emissions from process units.

190
00:38:05.370 --> 00:38:12.750
The reduction in the reported ethylene oxide emission estimates from the
scrubber are due to two refinements.

191
00:38:13.350 --> 00:38:39.900
The volume of ethylene oxide sent to the scrubber from line purges was
over-estimated by a factor of almost 2.5 and the efficiency of the
scrubber which was assumed to be 98% was tested and found to be 99.99%
efficient.

192
00:38:41.850 --> 00:38:50.190
Both of these activities cause the ethylene oxide emission inventory to
be reduced.

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00:38:53.790 --> 00:39:06.900

At the St Gabriel site. Taminco refined their fugitive emission estimates, also utilizing recommended settings in the site's leak detection and repair software.

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00:39:07.950 --> 00:39:17.580

The calculation methodology uses current year readings, as well as the most recent historical reading to develop the full year estimate.

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00:39:19.710 --> 00:39:23.700

The majority of reductions in reported ethylene oxide of missions

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00:39:24.960 --> 00:39:29.550

were from emissions from the ethylene oxide scrubber.

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00:39:34.650 --> 00:39:41.790

As shown on the chart, Taminco has been able to reduce its emissions since 2014 by about 92%.

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00:39:42.840 --> 00:39:56.130

I do point out that Taminco's emissions were probably not really as high as reported in 2014, as they normally estimated their emissions and those were the changes that were recently made.

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00:39:57.240 --> 00:40:12.960

Taminco evaluated its procedures for calculating emissions, refining those calculations. To more appropriately forecast emissions primarily, Taminco reassessed the scrubber and made refinements based off of more accurate information.

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00:40:17.790 --> 00:40:29.220

In 2021 Taminco expects to increase its ethylene oxide once a new production line - the choline hydroxide line - starts operation

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00:40:30.660 --> 00:40:33.510

by approximately 70 pounds per year.

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00:40:34.920 --> 00:40:48.240

Even with the above anticipated 2021 emissions increase, EPA believes the estimate at an individual risk will remain below 100 in 1 million.

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00:40:52.500 --> 00:41:04.590

Both BCP and Taminco have worked to successfully improve ethylene oxide emissions from their facilities through modifications and corrections of emissions reporting.

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00:41:05.430 --> 00:41:17.970

And this effort has resulted in a reduced potential cancer risk based on emissions for both facilities to less than 100 cases in 1 million.

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00:41:19.830 --> 00:41:35.490

I remind you that EPA estimated potential risks is very conservative. it assumes a continuous 24 hours per day inhalation exposure to ethylene oxide for a lifetime of 70 years.

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00:41:37.170 --> 00:41:45.870

Again, our modeling does not mean that you will get cancer from the ethylene oxide after 70 years, only that the risk is present.

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00:41:48.030 --> 00:42:05.850

I want to mention once again that since 2014, the ethylene oxide emissions from both BCP and Taminco have been reduced .EPA appreciates the facilities efforts to voluntary control and reduce ethylene oxide emissions.

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00:42:07.110 --> 00:42:18.060

We will continue to work with both facilities to monitor the annual emissions, and we encourage them to continue to look for reduction activities.

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00:42:20.250 --> 00:42:43.560

On an annual basis, you can check out the emissions inventories and toxic risk inventories from BCP, Taminco and other facilities of interest. And EPA is continuing to review and revise our regulations that affect and impact ethylene oxide emissions.

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00:42:47.640 --> 00:42:54.240

We have provided a web link, for your convenience to look up additional information on ethylene oxide.

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00:42:55.290 --> 00:43:09.750

The EPA ethylene oxide webpage is found at [www dot EPA dot gov slash ethylene dash oxide](http://www.epa.gov/ethylene-oxide).

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00:43:11.070 --> 00:43:18.750

We also provide the link to our ethylene oxide 101 webinar that we presented in May of this year.

213

00:43:19.770 --> 00:43:35.850

This web link is found@www.epa.gov forward slash la forward slash air dash issues dash Louisiana.

214

00:43:40.650 --> 00:44:02.340

EPA has provided additional resources for information about air toxics and regulations. For air toxics, some of these topics include the list of the air toxics pollutants, an overview of EPA risk and technology program, and the plain English guide to the Clean Air act.

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00:44:03.630 --> 00:44:08.190

Thank you, I appreciate your time this afternoon. Back to you, Debora.

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00:44:11.190 --> 00:44:14.250

Debora Browning: Thank you Fran for your ethylene oxide presentation.

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00:44:15.720 --> 00:44:22.590

Debora Browning: up, I would like to introduce our next presenter Todd Viso, BCP Ingredients plant manager.

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00:44:23.100 --> 00:44:37.680

Debora Browning: We look forward to hearing more from BCP Ingredients on their activities, since 2014 to reduce or control ethylene oxide emissions from their facility, their ongoing efforts, and any future plans that can share with us.

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00:44:42.300 --> 00:44:44.460

Tod Viso: Debora, thanks, everyone thanks for the introduction.

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00:44:45.840 --> 00:44:46.860

Tod Viso: Can everyone hear me.

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00:44:53.310 --> 00:44:54.240

Debora Browning: I can hear you.

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00:44:54.630 --> 00:45:05.400

Tod Viso: Okay, thanks to confirm it. Thanks for the introduction, my name is Todd Viso; have been with BCP Ingredients, as the plant manager for going on four years.

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00:45:06.030 --> 00:45:13.650

Tod Viso: I graduated from LSU in chemical engineering and been working in Louisiana chemical industry for 25 years.

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00:45:14.220 --> 00:45:24.390

Tod Viso: Just a little background on myself. I was born and raised in Louisiana. I've been here for 47 years; I grew up in Donaldsonville Louisiana where my parents still live today.

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00:45:24.930 --> 00:45:35.430

Tod Viso: My dad was born in Donaldsonville and my mother was born in Belle Rose, Louisiana. I currently live in Geismar, which is about five miles from the plant,

226

00:45:35.970 --> 00:45:54.180

Tod Viso: with my family, which very convenient to get to work. And my wife and i've been married for 19 years, so we do have two sons that go to school area, their ages 15 and 12. So just a little background before I get into my presentation.

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00:45:55.470 --> 00:45:59.220

Tod Viso: In thanks for your time today trying to pull up the presentation.

228

00:46:17.430 --> 00:46:20.970

Tod Viso: Okay, it should be up there; let me know if you can see it ever if everyone can see.

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00:46:23.520 --> 00:46:24.420

Debora Browning: We can see it Todd.

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00:46:24.780 --> 00:46:25.680

Tod Viso: Okay appreciate it.

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00:46:26.940 --> 00:46:30.600

Tod Viso: Balchem is a parent company of BCP Ingredients.

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00:46:32.250 --> 00:46:40.380

Tod Viso: To kind of go over our local information about the information about the company, as well as our local information at the facility.

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00:46:44.190 --> 00:46:56.700

Tod Viso: Balchem was founded in 1967, headquarters in new Hampton New York. We have about 1400 global employees and 21 manufacturing sites and five technology centers.

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00:46:57.060 --> 00:47:05.340

Tod Viso: We have three main business segments and markets that we we sell into, and most of them are on nutrition and health for human.

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00:47:05.970 --> 00:47:22.020

Tod Viso: Animal animal nutrition and specialty products. But as part of what Fran had talked about earlier, the specialty products that we do contribute to is in the company is a medical device sterilization. Our facility here in St Gabriel.

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00:47:23.100 --> 00:47:33.030

Tod Viso: sells and contributes into the animal nutrition and health, which is the middle one. In the slide, you see there for dairy poultry and swine and companion.

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00:47:33.840 --> 00:47:47.370

Tod Viso: Animal and aquaculture - that's what we make here in St Gabriel. Which I'll have a little further on in a little bit. We also have an annual sustainability report that we constantly work on to improve our.

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00:47:48.540 --> 00:48:04.140

Tod Viso: Basically, Community and environmental, along with other reductions and ways or ways in wastewater types of improvements in our facilities across the company and we also contribute to an employee volunteering and corporate giving.

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00:48:05.520 --> 00:48:24.660

Tod Viso: In 2020 we donated emergency response van to our local volunteer fire department which included some equipment with it as well, so that they can do some training and exercises with it were, for their employees so and we work with them as they need help with.

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00:48:27.180 --> 00:48:34.440

Tod Viso: For all St Gabriel plan was built in 1997, Balchem actually purchased our facility here in 2006.

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00:48:36.090 --> 00:48:54.810

Tod Viso: We have also in joint venture that we formed with Domenico next door to us that also in the presentation today that you hear in 2016. Our facility has 17 employees and you can see our site overview picture below.

242

00:48:57.480 --> 00:49:11.280

Tod Viso: At our facility in St Gabriel, as I mentioned, we do producing going into the Animal Nutrition and Health markets. We make choline chloride is basically like a vitamin B type complex that we produce to go into these nutrition.

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00:49:12.990 --> 00:49:24.810

Tod Viso: We use the ethylene oxide as a raw material here to produce the choline fluoride. It's obviously important to control not waste ethylene oxide. We store ethylene oxide in a controlled closed loop system.

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00:49:26.280 --> 00:49:35.400

Tod Viso: As I mentioned, is essential nutrient for not only animals and also for humans, goes into the choline chloride actually goes into

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00:49:36.210 --> 00:49:51.270

Tod Viso: baby formula and pre natal as a support for the human body. And this is just a picture of one of the items that we ship our product to to get us for dairy cow and nutrition.

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00:49:54.120 --> 00:50:04.620

Tod Viso: As far as the historical emissions reporting goes, as Fran discussed earlier, prior to 2018 we used estimated values to calculate these emissions.

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00:50:06.000 --> 00:50:10.740

Tod Viso: These emissions were basically the same number of connectors that she mentioned.

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00:50:11.700 --> 00:50:23.910

Tod Viso: What it does is takes the factor from the synthetic organic chemical manufacturing industry other wise and on the SOCOMI emission factors which dated back to 1994. So this method was

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00:50:24.360 --> 00:50:36.360

Tod Viso: very overestimated of emissions, and it was very conservative calculation, and it was not from actual monitor data. So basically those factors multiply by those connectors is what

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00:50:37.170 --> 00:50:51.060

Tod Viso: got our previous emissions. But even with that said, we've always at BCP Ingredients and St Gabriel maintained our emissions below the EPA permit levels and historically been in compliance with no violation.

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00:50:53.580 --> 00:51:05.370

Tod Viso: Of the progress that Fran and talked about on the emissions reporting was mainly from our leak detection and repair program how we took on voluntarily after our discussions as as fran had mentioned with.

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00:51:05.850 --> 00:51:21.660

Tod Viso: With the EPA and DEQ. We did this actually for all of our facilities in the United States that that had EO. And so what we did is, we had an outside agency come in and set them up to monitor each component in the plant.

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00:51:22.920 --> 00:51:27.210

Tod Viso: So what they do is collect analyze a report these measurements.

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00:51:28.770 --> 00:51:45.330

Tod Viso: In versus the previous estimates that we discussed. So we started this program with measurements at one time per year. Since it's on a voluntary basis, we started working through the system, and then we expanded to two times per year in 2019 and currently we're doing it quarterly.

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00:51:46.380 --> 00:51:50.760

Tod Viso: Monitoring it four times per year I mentioned a little bit on the slide before.

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00:51:51.360 --> 00:52:00.870

Tod Viso: We have 218 ethylene oxide components, which is basically any valves flanges or pumps that we use in the facility and we check these quarterly.

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00:52:01.500 --> 00:52:12.510

Tod Viso: This the reason we went to four was this was part of our effort each year after year to continually improve and further reduce our emissions. So you can see 2017 shows our

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00:52:13.380 --> 00:52:25.920

Tod Viso: original estimated emissions, and then 2018 through 2020 is based off of the monitoring data from the outside, third party agency that is from actual monitoring collection.

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00:52:28.320 --> 00:52:36.960

Tod Viso: Other continuous improvements we've done is we upgraded an ethylene oxide gas scrubber put it in service in the end of January of 2020.

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00:52:37.770 --> 00:52:48.840

Tod Viso: This was to continuously improve and further manage any emissions from our loading process of our facility through our system; is working well and it validates our low levels of emissions.

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00:52:50.040 --> 00:52:59.040

Tod Viso: Looking forward, we will continue to evaluate the process and determine best methods to improve operations, you know maintain our success with.

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00:53:00.270 --> 00:53:09.960

Tod Viso: Without process improvements and comments from the EPA's technical review which Frances went over today. Well for our facility, which was

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00:53:10.680 --> 00:53:25.590

Tod Viso: basically, future actions plan the 2018 estimated chance for risk due to emissions from BCP Ingredients as well below the EPA guideline of 100 in 1 million and no further investigation or actions recommended at this time.

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00:53:27.510 --> 00:53:36.120

Tod Viso: That's it for my presentation, and this is just contact information for myself, as well as Mr Jeff Quarters, which is our corporate communications director.

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00:53:37.350 --> 00:53:38.670

Tod Viso: Turn it back over to you Debora.

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00:53:40.140 --> 00:53:40.920

Debora Browning: Thank you for

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00:53:41.010 --> 00:53:43.200

Tod Viso: your time today; appreciate it.

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00:53:45.990 --> 00:53:46.740

Debora Browning: Thank you Todd.

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00:53:47.250 --> 00:53:47.850

You're welcome.

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00:53:49.620 --> 00:53:52.770

Debora Browning: Next up, I would like to introduce our presenter.

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00:53:53.880 --> 00:54:06.960

Debora Browning: Tim Harris with Taminco; he is a site manager. Again, we look forward to hearing more from Taminco on their activity, since 2014 to reduce or control ethylene oxide emissions from their facility,

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00:54:08.430 --> 00:54:13.380

Debora Browning: their ongoing efforts, and any future plans that they can share with us. Tim.

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00:54:15.780 --> 00:54:21.390

Thank you Debora. Thank you all for the opportunity to tell to make a story and good evening, everyone.

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00:54:22.110 --> 00:54:30.270

Before I begin I'd like to tell you a little bit about myself. My name is Tim Harris, and I am the site manager Taminco's St. Gabriel Louisiana operation.

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00:54:30.990 --> 00:54:39.060

I've been in this role for over nine years. I'm originally from Lafayette, my mom is from New Orleans, and my dad is from Baton Rouge, so this is home for me.

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00:54:39.780 --> 00:54:50.430

I live about seven and a half miles from this plant. I've raised my children here, so I take very seriously the thought that we might be increasing the cancer risk for my family, friends and neighbors.

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00:54:50.880 --> 00:55:01.680

We've looked at this very carefully and I can assure you that we are not, in other words our emissions never presented the risk shown in EPA slide 13 ever.

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00:55:02.490 --> 00:55:16.440

That number reflects an overestimation which I'll discuss in a moment that when corrected was actually a full order of magnitude lower and, like the 2018 number well under the 100 in 1 million threshold EPA describes.

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00:55:19.920 --> 00:55:29.520

let's start with some basic facts and figures. Taminco is a wholly owned subsidiary of Eastman chemical company, which is a fortune 500 specialty materials company.

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00:55:30.510 --> 00:55:43.590

Since 2012 we have embarked on a journey to transform from a diversified chemical company to a specialty materials company, and today we manufacture and market advanced materials and specialty additives globally.

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00:55:44.640 --> 00:55:59.940

We operate four business segments: advanced materials, additives and functional products, chemical intermediates, and fibers. Eastman employees about 14,500 people around the world and we serve customers in more than 100 countries.

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00:56:02.040 --> 00:56:16.950

The San Gabriel location was acquired by Eastman. Its 2014 purchase of Taminco, we have over 150 employees and resident contractors who work here with a payroll of over \$14.8 million.

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00:56:18.000 --> 00:56:26.580

Eastman has invested over \$100 million in capital improvements, since 2016, which is a strong indicator of our commitment to the Community.

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00:56:27.600 --> 00:56:44.640

Last year we paid over 4.1 million in state taxes and about 73 million in purchasing activity in Louisiana alone, such as for raw materials supplies and services. All of this economic activity accounts for another 800 to 1000 jobs in the area.

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00:56:46.080 --> 00:56:55.170

We produce about two dozen different products here that are used in a wide variety of applications such as ensuring clean water and the integrity of the food supply:

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00:56:55.830 --> 00:57:06.840

pollution reduction that is products that help reduce sulfur and greenhouse gas emissions; other applications include personal care products such as so shampoo, body wash, detergents;

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00:57:07.500 --> 00:57:17.160

textiles; some pharmaceuticals; solvents for plastics, coatings and other applications; and especially valuable in South Louisiana insect repellent.

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00:57:19.530 --> 00:57:26.490

We are committed to be good neighbors and a partner with our Community, to help grow our economy, educate our people and promote well being.

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00:57:27.540 --> 00:57:38.010

We are active and founding members of two important local organizations, the East Iberville Community advisory panel and the East Iberville industry neighbor companies, or EI Inc.

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00:57:39.090 --> 00:57:49.260

The Community advisory panel is the oldest continually operating panel in the country and, as a forum for industry in the Community to discuss any issues or concerns.

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00:57:50.250 --> 00:58:00.090

EI Inc is a charitable group that assists our local schools to senior Center and other local causes. For example, we recently participated in flood relief activities.

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00:58:01.200 --> 00:58:06.630

We've also partnered with the eastern Iberville Parish school board and area schools to improve its stem curriculum.

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00:58:07.680 --> 00:58:20.700

We work through River Parishes Community College to offer a free introduction to process technology course for all interested parties in the area. We offer scholarships for those that wish to continue to pursue a process technology degree.

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00:58:22.050 --> 00:58:27.510

We actively support the College of engineering scouting and the Mary Bergen's Cancer Center.

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00:58:29.250 --> 00:58:37.410

The Eastman foundation donated brand new Cardio and strength training equipment, valued at about \$150,000 to the St Gabriel Community Center.

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00:58:39.030 --> 00:58:43.260

And earlier this year we donated over 20,000 to the St Gabriel food bank.

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00:58:44.310 --> 00:58:57.060

These initiatives are great examples of community and industry working together. We are committed to being good neighbors and partnering with our Community, to help grow our economy, educate our people and promote well being.

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00:58:59.730 --> 00:59:06.210

It would be impossible for you to live your life without daily interacting with the molecules we make here, using EO.

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00:59:07.170 --> 00:59:20.580

We don't make EO here, but we use it as ingredients of these applications were listed before. And they include ensuring the integrity of our food supply, primarily corn and soybeans, and the quality of our drinking water.

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00:59:21.480 --> 00:59:31.050

As you can see here a great deal of the US population is dependent on the molecules made in St Gabriel using ethylene oxide for their drinking water and the Food they eat.

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00:59:32.130 --> 00:59:42.600

Another example we make three different molecules that are used to manufacturer or soda came some other examples are novocaine, fabric softener, hairspray and animal nutrition.

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00:59:43.230 --> 00:59:50.520

These are just some of the many ways the molecules made in St Gabriel are used in downstream applications that you may use every day.

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00:59:51.990 --> 01:00:00.690

It's also important to mention here that there are natural and environmental sources of EO that far exceed industrial contributions to ambient levels.

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01:00:01.710 --> 01:00:12.120

Some of those have listed here, such as plants and vegetation, vehicle exhaust, natural gas combustion. It's even created by natural processes and the human body and respiration.

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01:00:14.790 --> 01:00:26.940

The LDEQ has issued to us a permit to operate our facility and that permit has EO emission limits. We are in compliance with that permit and we report our emissions to EPA and the LDEQ.

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01:00:28.110 --> 01:00:40.110

We have historically been very conservative in our emission calculations not wanting to risk under reporting. This is the common industry approach, because it is better to overestimate emissions than underestimate them.

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01:00:41.880 --> 01:00:49.140

Think about how you use seasoning when you're cooking: most of the time a shake or two of Tony's, or maybe even three or four is fine.

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01:00:49.680 --> 01:00:55.530

But when my mother in law from Indiana comes to visit, I needed to be quite a bit more careful and precise.

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01:00:56.160 --> 01:01:01.800

And that's what we did, once we understood there was a need to be more precise with our emission calculations.

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01:01:02.760 --> 01:01:13.590

After EPA issued the NATA in 2018, we took a hard look at our emissions and identified ways to refine our emission estimates, with an emphasis on precision, instead of conservatism.

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01:01:14.250 --> 01:01:23.190

We then reported the refined emissions to both agencies. There were three refinements we conducted: a Stack tests to measure how well the scrubber controlled emissions.

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01:01:23.910 --> 01:01:38.370

We found some double counting in our volume calculations. And finally we updated other emission estimates to ensure that we utilize all available monitoring data; and where it is unavailable, we use the most accurate emission estimation factors.

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01:01:39.420 --> 01:01:56.070

All of this resulted in a significant reduction in our reported EO emissions for all years. Based on these more precise measurements, Taminco ensures EO is well below the native screening threshold and always has been, and the EPA agrees.

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01:01:56.490 --> 01:01:57.180

Debora Browning: Mr Harris.

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01:01:58.320 --> 01:02:00.600

Based on these revised emission estimates,

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01:02:00.840 --> 01:02:03.540

the next NATA should not indicate

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01:02:03.810 --> 01:02:05.130

Debora Browning: That are totally...

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01:02:05.220 --> 01:02:12.000

Debora Browning: Yes, ma'am um? Can I get you to slow down just a little bit in your speaking so our interpreters can keep up with you, please?

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01:02:12.390 --> 01:02:13.890

Debora Browning: Certainly, thank you.

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01:02:17.520 --> 01:02:30.480

Most importantly, the EO and emissions from our St Gabriel facility do not currently and have not historically posed the risk suggested by the 2018 data.

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01:02:31.770 --> 01:02:40.440

In fact, the EPA remodeled using our revised emissions and concluded, and I quote: the

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01:02:41.910 --> 01:02:52.350

estimated cancer risk due to emissions from Taminco is well below the EPA guideline of 100 in 1 million or one in 10,000.

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01:02:54.240 --> 01:02:59.550

No further investigation or action is recommended at this time, unquote.

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01:03:01.650 --> 01:03:09.900

Every day I work in very close proximity to EO and I live less than seven and a half miles from our facility.

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01:03:11.250 --> 01:03:21.690

I am confident that our St Gabriel facilities EO emissions are not a risk to me, my family, our employees, or the Community around us.

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01:03:23.610 --> 01:03:37.200

If you have any questions for me or my team, you may email me at info at Taminco dot com or put your question in the chat and EPA will forward it to us. Thank you, Debora and Fran for the opportunity to tell our story.

327

01:03:39.330 --> 01:03:41.970

Debora Browning: Thank you, Tim. We appreciate you presenting today.

328

01:03:46.500 --> 01:04:00.870

Debora Browning: Next we'd like to hear from our Community. We'd like to introduce two presenters: Mr Grace and Mr Williams. We look forward to hearing from each one of these men on their Community concerns, but then ethylene oxide emissions.

329

01:04:24.540 --> 01:04:25.170

reginaldgrace: Hello.

330

01:04:26.310 --> 01:04:27.930

Debora Browning: Hello, Mr grace I hear you.

331

01:04:28.590 --> 01:04:32.580

reginaldgrace: Okay. I'm gonna be very brief, Mr Williams.

332

01:04:34.560 --> 01:04:45.480

reginaldgrace: I'm going to - he's going to come after me, I guess, but anyway I'm wanting to say a few things in regards to what I've heard already. Ms. Fran spoke about the

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01:04:48.750 --> 01:04:51.210

reginaldgrace: root causes and rooted, root effects of

334

01:04:53.070 --> 01:05:12.600

reginaldgrace: ethylene oxide. But my name is Reginald Grace. I am a resident of St Gabriel all my life. I've been here, with the exception of going away to college and I came back here. I raised my family; my wife and I have three children. They are all grown. We have two grandchildren.

335

01:05:13.710 --> 01:05:14.160

reginaldgrace: And we've.

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01:05:15.450 --> 01:05:18.150

reginaldgrace: raised a pretty good family here in St Gabriel.

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01:05:19.710 --> 01:05:29.550

reginaldgrace: However we have had our share of problems here over the - over the past years. I don't know, will - you all aware of the

338

01:05:31.410 --> 01:05:50.040

reginaldgrace: of the miscarriage situation we had here back in 80s and Oprah Winfrey came down, and that was several other mysterious and undocumented deaths in this Community. Ethylene oxide is a dangerous chemical as Ms. Fran said. Said we -

339

01:05:52.650 --> 01:05:54.600

reginaldgrace: A lot of people in this Community have

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01:05:55.620 --> 01:06:01.020

reginaldgrace: asthma and respiratory ailments and we are concerned about that as well.

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01:06:07.800 --> 01:06:09.060

reginaldgrace: We also have

342

01:06:10.410 --> 01:06:19.710

reginaldgrace: listed I live, I live about a mile and a half from both of these facilities. I live on how we 74 going to get the guys my area.

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01:06:22.140 --> 01:06:28.680

reginaldgrace: We have two schools here as well. We know one mentioned about the children. The children

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01:06:30.450 --> 01:06:49.260

reginaldgrace: immune systems are not as strong as I was. Some of them - we have a lot of people down here that are overweight, high blood pressure and diabetes. All these underlying conditions. So we are very, very concerned about the release in the release of

345

01:06:50.820 --> 01:07:05.040

reginaldgrace: ethylene oxide as well as other chemicals into the air. Me, myself - I'm a jogger; I ride my bike; I do gardening and I'm constantly outside.

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01:07:07.140 --> 01:07:09.120

reginaldgrace: And I don't know what is

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01:07:10.170 --> 01:07:18.360

reginaldgrace: any effect this has had on my body. but I hope and pray that I'll be around for many, many more years so.

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01:07:19.740 --> 01:07:25.860

reginaldgrace: This is long term exposure - homes, the brain and nervous system okay.

349

01:07:26.910 --> 01:07:32.010

reginaldgrace: My wife, has had some - some health issues over the years and

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01:07:33.390 --> 01:07:34.350

reginaldgrace: she's the

351

01:07:35.610 --> 01:07:51.600

reginaldgrace: recuperating pretty - pretty much right now. But there have been others in my family and in this community who have constantly have chronic illnesses. As I said before, diabetes, high blood pressure, asthma, things of that nature.

352

01:07:52.800 --> 01:07:53.190

reginaldgrace: And

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01:07:56.130 --> 01:08:04.500

reginaldgrace: in addition to the two schools, we have two state prisons that are located here as well. So all of these

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01:08:05.910 --> 01:08:06.390

reginaldgrace: value -

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01:08:08.910 --> 01:08:16.020

reginaldgrace: items will definitely go into play when you're talking about these two facilities.

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01:08:17.610 --> 01:08:18.240

reginaldgrace: We have

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01:08:21.810 --> 01:08:32.910

reginaldgrace: a lot of people who work in these chemical facilities and the blue collar workers they're not educated, so they don't they don't say a whole lot.

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01:08:33.600 --> 01:08:50.490

reginaldgrace: Because they're afraid to say something, because of losing - fear of losing their jobs. And we have living, I chose to go to - to school and to be an educator. And I have been an educator for a number of years; and

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01:08:51.780 --> 01:08:53.760

reginaldgrace: so I really don't

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01:08:55.260 --> 01:09:09.660

reginaldgrace: have to depend on the chemical industry for - to make a living. But I do have neighbors and friends and relatives who do so I am very, very much concerned about.

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01:09:11.370 --> 01:09:21.960

reginaldgrace: about ethylene oxide as well as in all the other chemicals that we have been released into the air. But we're talking about ethylene oxide tonight. So I'm saying that

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01:09:24.000 --> 01:09:25.200

reginaldgrace: Given all of these

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01:09:28.440 --> 01:09:52.680

reginaldgrace: variables that Mrs Fran talked about - Miss Fran talked about, you know we're very, very concerned about releasing of ethylene oxide ... okay, i's below the emission standards. Okay that's good, that's good. That's fine and dandy, but we still don't know what effect that this stuff has have on people who are ...

364

01:09:53.940 --> 01:10:08.520

reginaldgrace: with underlying conditions. As I said before, it really has an impact on these people and we don't know you, know your self-report. But what I would suggest, I will suggest,

365

01:10:09.750 --> 01:10:23.550

reginaldgrace: given the fact that LDEQ has not worked with us. The gentleman spoke about the resources that they provided to the schools and to the Community, that's good.

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01:10:24.060 --> 01:10:33.210

reginaldgrace: But we need to educate these people, our people about what is being done at these plants to curb some of these

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01:10:34.170 --> 01:10:43.830

reginaldgrace: emissions you know. He says, well below the reported, the average whatever, but we need somebody to come and have

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01:10:44.460 --> 01:10:56.790

reginaldgrace: meetings in the Community to explain to the folks what is taking place. Because a lot of people, including myself, we don't know about all of these things that you all are doing.

369

01:10:57.330 --> 01:11:10.500

reginaldgrace: And I do know that the Mississippi River is a drawing factor for these plants. You know, is right on the river. We're located between Baton Rouge and Gonzales.

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01:11:10.980 --> 01:11:23.250

reginaldgrace: We have 13 chemical plants within this jurisdiction of the city of San Gabriel and Gonzalez - 13 chemical plants, better known as cancer alley.

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01:11:24.030 --> 01:11:40.560

reginaldgrace: So we would appreciate if you all would -I know the pandemic is going on right now - but if you all after the pandemic, you all would come and visit with us and just share with us what is being done to curb

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01:11:41.880 --> 01:11:51.420

reginaldgrace: some of these issues and do some positive interaction with - with the residents of this Community. LDEQ

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01:11:52.500 --> 01:12:02.910

reginaldgrace: has not been a good friend of ours at all. They have not worked with us; they have manipulated stuff; they have not been up front with us. I'm gonna say that.

374

01:12:03.390 --> 01:12:27.720

reginaldgrace: I'm gonna say that I would like to meet EPA and they come down and meet with me, with us as well. Because very, very imperative - important that you come down and meet with us. And, and so we could ask them our questions out to you all, because LDEQ has not been good partners with us.

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01:12:29.010 --> 01:12:40.410

reginaldgrace: We had a situation, a few months ago, where they really, really did us a dirty trick. So I'm not - I'm not going to get involved in that. I'm not going to

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01:12:40.920 --> 01:12:52.170

reginaldgrace: elaborate on that anymore. But I'm just saying that we need more communication, we need more interaction with you guys and hopefully that

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01:12:53.580 --> 01:13:10.980

reginaldgrace: will be able to settle some of these differences and ask them these questions that we would have - we have pertaining to ethylene oxide and all the other chemicals. But tonight will tell my ethylene oxide so we want to address those concerns with you. Oh, thank you.

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01:13:13.200 --> 01:13:15.000

reginaldgrace: Mr Williams, yeah, cool.

379

01:13:16.230 --> 01:13:31.680

Debora Browning: Thank you, Mister Grace. And I want to first say thank you for expressing your concerns about the health issues and whether it's related to ethylene oxide. We really appreciate you speaking to us tonight and what education needs to be done on ethylene oxide, so thank you.

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01:13:32.160 --> 01:13:33.360

Debora Browning: I'd like to hear from

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01:13:33.360 --> 01:13:35.580

Debora Browning: Mr Williams. So, Mr Williams?

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01:13:40.500 --> 01:13:48.960

Tyrone Williams: Oh, thank you for this opportunity for allowing me to participate in this discussion, I appreciate it very much.

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01:13:49.890 --> 01:14:06.090

Tyrone Williams: Have a little bit different take than Mr Grace has. His is very personal and I think his comments are especially germane. My comments - my comments tonight are more - are more broad than just ethylene oxide and I

384

01:14:07.380 --> 01:14:21.090

Tyrone Williams: request your indulgence to listen to what I think. I will tell you this: that I have chronic lymphocytic leukemia and I've had it since 1999.

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01:14:21.750 --> 01:14:32.640

Tyrone Williams: I can't say my disease is related to pollution because I have been exposed to chemicals in other occupations that I had as young man.

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01:14:33.360 --> 01:14:49.980

Tyrone Williams: Ah, this is what I'd like to point out. Firstly, I have 13 points that I'd like to make. Of course, I'm going to read them, so they might - may not be as spontaneous as I'd like to be. Number one, as published in the

387

01:14:51.570 --> 01:15:08.190

Tyrone Williams: Advocate by Pro Publica, I quote: the Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality needs to do a better job of identifying industrial polluters that don't properly report emissions violations.

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01:15:08.730 --> 01:15:20.850

Tyrone Williams: And it should enforce those violations more aggressively, according to the new management audit by the Louisiana Legislators Auditor's office.

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01:15:22.590 --> 01:15:34.530

Tyrone Williams: Two: LDEQ does not respond to public complaints, messages, and inquiries are taken with a promise that a case officer will return the call; this does not happen.

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01:15:35.370 --> 01:15:52.710

Tyrone Williams: Responses to complaints are often delayed several days; and by that time, emissions issues are resolved before LDEQ investigates. LDEQ allows industrial self-reporting.

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01:15:53.790 --> 01:16:17.010

Tyrone Williams: Three: I'm requesting that the EPA temporarily administer LDEQ until standards are improved or, if that is not possible, then I suggest that EPA sponsor legislation to take environmental responsibility away from the States and federally administer.

392

01:16:18.390 --> 01:16:33.420

Tyrone Williams: Environment - Four: Environmental rules and regulations for breathing clean air is a basic human right. The government and industry have no right to bargain our clean air rights away.

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01:16:34.050 --> 01:16:45.810

Tyrone Williams: Industries need to be monetarily incentivized to reduce emissions to reach a goal of zero emissions. I know zero emissions are probably not accomplished -

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01:16:46.320 --> 01:16:58.530

Tyrone Williams: accomplished or doable, but it should be a goal. Victim - victimization of minority communities must be stopped. Accepting cancer deaths per unit of product

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01:16:59.220 --> 01:17:17.490

Tyrone Williams: is not acceptable, and in contrary to the Constitution and the Bill of Rights. Industry does not have the right to cause human cancer and the government should not grant that authority to industry. Five:

396

01:17:18.450 --> 01:17:42.510

Tyrone Williams: Tax emissions for all industry at a high level with taxes reduced as emissions are reduced, similar to the efforts to reduce

CO2 emissions. Six: No tax exemptions for improvements or new industry construction. Seven: 24 by 7 monitoring for all industry.

397

01:17:43.620 --> 01:17:59.790

Tyrone Williams: Eight: Report emissions in pounds and tons, not just percentages. Nine: hold all industries responsible for proof that their emissions are not causing increased death rates, instead of victim's family

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01:18:00.450 --> 01:18:13.410

Tyrone Williams: having to prove they died as a result of hazardous chemical exposure. Ten: Eliminate any possible - any possibility to any industry can sell their company forward

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01:18:14.310 --> 01:18:25.140

Tyrone Williams: to avoid - to a new llc to avoid environmental clean-up responsibilities and other liabilities. And Thirteen: Compensate citizens within

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01:18:25.680 --> 01:18:50.430

Tyrone Williams: chemical corridors and are helped them to look - really, relocate. And now I'll finish with this comment I think we're talking about all the specifics in the data. The baseline is clean air, with no pollution. So when you allow emissions, you are allowed - you are, in effect, killing people.

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01:18:51.750 --> 01:19:06.990

Tyrone Williams: And setting the standards are controversial. So I want to recommend one or, finally, that EPA be much more aggressive and trying to

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01:19:08.760 --> 01:19:17.850

Tyrone Williams: reduce emissions. No American should be living in an environment that is causing them to die. Thank you.

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01:19:25.860 --> 01:19:43.470

Debora Browning: Thank you, Mr Williams. And we appreciate your concerns that are a little bit more broad than ethylene oxide. We're particularly on improving communications within the Community, we hear you and we'll work with our environmental justice office to make some recommendations.

404

01:19:44.670 --> 01:19:45.120

Tyrone Williams: Thank you.

405

01:19:55.890 --> 01:20:00.300

Debora Browning: At this time we're going to turn to wrap the Q and A session.

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01:20:04.590 --> 01:20:09.510

Debora Browning: Your comments and questions are very important to us, and we have had -

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01:20:10.320 --> 01:20:18.270

Debora Browning: we've added some time to hear from the Community. And we appreciate the two gentlemen, that are within the Community, that actually spoke tonight.

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01:20:18.660 --> 01:20:24.510

Debora Browning: As mentioned at the beginning of the meeting, you can post your question in the chat box located in the right side of your screen.

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01:20:24.870 --> 01:20:39.360

Debora Browning: You may need to initiate the chat box option by clicking the bottom of your bottom button at the bottom of your screen. Please know that we will have some limited time this evening, but we do want to address as many questions and comments as possible.

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01:20:41.190 --> 01:20:47.010

Debora Browning: As a reminder, this meeting is focused on hearing from the citizens in the St Gabriel area and the BCP

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01:20:47.550 --> 01:21:02.490

Debora Browning: Ingredients and Taminco facilities. Any questions related to industry permits, in the enforcement or legal actions or about other areas or facilities will not be addressed during this Community meeting. You may send these questions

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01:21:02.880 --> 01:21:18.180

Debora Browning: and or any other ethylene oxide related questions and comments to the EPA region six email box at R6 ethylene oxide@epa.gov. This link will again be posted in the chat box shortly.

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01:21:19.290 --> 01:21:26.010

Debora Browning: EPA will list of questions and answers on the EPA region six website listed on the side.

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01:21:26.730 --> 01:21:35.670

Debora Browning: For in the chat box these web links were included in the announcement and will be forwarded to the States afterwards for distribution. My colleague

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01:21:36.210 --> 01:21:48.990

Debora Browning: Janetta Coats will assist me with Q and A session. I will check with Janetta periodically for a hand raise check and see if any dial in participants have any comments. For those dialing in on the phone, please mute.

416

01:21:50.010 --> 01:22:04.740

Debora Browning: Please, you can unmute your phone by pressing star six. We recognize - when you are recognized, you will be asked to unmute your line by simply pressing star six again, please identify yourself prior to asking your question.

417

01:22:06.090 --> 01:22:07.680

Debora Browning: I noticed that we have -

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01:22:10.440 --> 01:22:17.400

Debora Browning: Ww had a hand raised and I certainly like to start with the person that had their hand raise first. And

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01:22:19.530 --> 01:22:25.080

Debora Browning: if that's possible, I believe his name was Brian. Brian, if you'd like to unmute your phone?

420

01:22:40.080 --> 01:22:44.130

Debora Browning: Okay we'll go ahead and start with our questions that came in from the chat box.

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01:22:47.580 --> 01:22:50.460

Debora Browning: Fran, are you ready for our questions tonight?

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01:22:51.570 --> 01:22:52.560

Oh sure.

423

01:22:54.180 --> 01:22:56.940

I love Q and A's; they're always fun.

424

01:22:57.510 --> 01:23:14.880

Debora Browning: Okay, well, the first one came in very early on, shortly after we started the presentation and it doesn't really have a name

that's associated with it. So the question is, what is the definition of near with regard to near the facilities?

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01:23:16.650 --> 01:23:21.900

Oh, thank you for the question. We, we do get this question.

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01:23:23.220 --> 01:23:29.940

Often, with - when we're working with modeling and determining risk

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01:23:31.800 --> 01:23:34.050

evaluation and assessment,

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01:23:35.220 --> 01:23:39.210

when we put the models together, the models look at

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01:23:40.470 --> 01:23:50.370

a lot of different parameters. One of them is meteorology; one of them will be the what we considered to be the life of the chemical, how long

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01:23:51.450 --> 01:23:56.760

the chemical will remain active when it's in the environment.

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01:23:58.110 --> 01:24:02.430

So we look at different things when we run the models.

432

01:24:03.540 --> 01:24:22.230

We run a 50 kilometer radius because that's how it works out with modeling. That's about 30 miles. That is not what we consider near but that's the extent of our model. We look at that, and then

433

01:24:23.430 --> 01:24:39.540

from the model, we look at for risk. We look at the highest census tract or the census tract that has the highest risk in it, And 'near' ends up being,

434

01:24:40.530 --> 01:24:56.100

probably from a risk perspective, along those lines - in the one to one and a half mile radius. Maybe it may go to two. It may be closer to one but about a mile to a mile and a half

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01:24:57.810 --> 01:25:02.730

is where we find - typically find the highest risk.

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01:25:04.080 --> 01:25:15.810

It will depend on the type of chemical. With ethylene oxide - that is considered to be a volatile chemical - so it doesn't travel quite as far . For

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01:25:16.890 --> 01:25:19.560

that, that would be what we would define as near.

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01:25:23.130 --> 01:25:24.360

Debora Browning: Right. Thank you Fran.

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01:25:25.680 --> 01:25:34.440

Debora Browning: We have a lot of questions that have come in so we'll try to get to as many as possible, I did want to address Mr Williams real quick.

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01:25:34.890 --> 01:25:48.990

Debora Browning: Mr Williams, if you can provide a copy of your comments to EPA, you can send those to the EPA mailbox at R6 ethylene oxide at EPA dot gov; we would appreciate that. Thank you.

441

01:25:50.580 --> 01:25:52.740

Debora Browning: Fran, our next question comes from

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01:25:53.970 --> 01:26:14.250

Debora Browning: Gonzalez Rodriguez and he'd like to know - it's a two part question - and he's with Earth Justice. He would like to know if - this is - bcp currently subject to the chemical manufacturing area source NESHAP standards, and if no, why not?

443

01:26:15.450 --> 01:26:19.560

Um, let me start with the first part.

444

01:26:21.120 --> 01:26:32.580

To my knowledge BCP is not subject to that particular regulation and I don't know why not. I

445

01:26:33.630 --> 01:26:42.690

will have to have that researched and we'll have to get an answer. We will post an answer online .I don't have that information in front of me. I'm sorry.

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01:26:46.920 --> 01:26:47.760

Debora Browning: Thank you, Fran.

447

01:26:48.210 --> 01:26:48.930

Debora Browning: Sure.

448

01:26:50.580 --> 01:27:04.890

Debora Browning: The next question. It came comes from Scott Eustis; he is with the Healthy Gulf Community, Science Director. He mentioned when you were talking about ethylene oxide emissions per year around slide 11.

449

01:27:06.030 --> 01:27:16.800

Debora Browning: Scott commented 2019 is higher I don't know if we need more definition more explanation from him on his comment or if he would be able to answer that question.

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01:27:17.190 --> 01:27:22.500

Um, I can, it is likely that the emission estimates

451

01:27:23.970 --> 01:27:40.290

could have been higher in 2019. And if that's what the graph shows, then those are the numbers that we actually received from the emission inventories that are submitted by the company each year to the States and EPA.

452

01:27:42.570 --> 01:27:55.050

So what that shows is the variability in the emission inventory and it depends on what processes the facilities have each year, and then, if they have any plant upsets.

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01:27:56.280 --> 01:28:13.500

So the emission inventory is not constant, it does fluctuate some, based on process and production for each year. So it is possible that the number did increase in 2019 and then decreased again in 2020.

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01:28:17.280 --> 01:28:22.680

Debora Browning: This next question is from Russell Whitehead, and it's a question. But then,

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01:28:23.790 --> 01:28:34.350

Debora Browning: Scott Eustis with the Healthy Gulf Committee -with Health Gulf Community - the science director, responded. So I'm going to read the question first and then I'm going to read

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01:28:34.710 --> 01:28:48.150

Debora Browning: Scott's comments to his questions, and if you'd like to add anything after that. So Russell's question is, does this cancer risk show up in Louisiana Tumor Registry? It appears that the actual cancers in industrial -

457

01:28:48.630 --> 01:28:57.930

Debora Browning: industrial quarters are lower than state average. Mr Eustis mentioned general cancer

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01:28:59.010 --> 01:29:10.020

Debora Browning: incidences is related to NATA cancer risk in Louisiana, according to the Louisiana Tumor Registry data, especially in areas like St Gabriel.

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01:29:11.940 --> 01:29:13.950

Debora Browning: Fran, you have anything to add to that?

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01:29:14.520 --> 01:29:19.080

Sure um, let me just add that um.

461

01:29:20.640 --> 01:29:21.270

When.

462

01:29:22.650 --> 01:29:32.940

When we put the national air toxics assessment together that is based on a model. The Louisiana tumor registry

463

01:29:34.800 --> 01:29:42.360

is based on information gathered from - from people, so it is

464

01:29:44.130 --> 01:29:45.030

a measured -

465

01:29:47.550 --> 01:30:00.510

it is measured information. So there are surveys done by the Louisiana Tumor Registry to collect information, whether it's epidemiological information or

466

01:30:01.500 --> 01:30:13.680

casualty information. So there's a difference in the type of information we're looking at, and that is a fine distinction. But we are -

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01:30:14.220 --> 01:30:32.220

we're predicting based on a model, they are looking at information collected from different sources of what has occurred. So there's a little bit different viewpoint of the information, so the information will be slightly different.

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01:30:35.220 --> 01:30:36.570

But that's a great question.

469

01:30:37.440 --> 01:30:37.950

So.

470

01:30:39.090 --> 01:30:39.990

Debora Browning: Go ahead I'm sorry.

471

01:30:40.200 --> 01:30:43.590

And, and I appreciate the comment from Mr Eustis also.

472

01:30:45.600 --> 01:30:52.980

Debora Browning: We have been getting some really great questions. We have another one; it's from Gonzalio Rodriguez. Yes, it's

473

01:30:53.760 --> 01:31:06.900

Debora Browning: three questions. They're all related to risk. And then Mr Eustis with the Healthy Gulf and he actually responded. So I'm going to do the same with this question in response, Fran, and then let you respond

474

01:31:08.130 --> 01:31:13.680

Debora Browning: appropriately. So the first part from Mr Rodriguez says: why did EPA compare 2014 and 2018?

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01:31:17.700 --> 01:31:28.950

Debora Browning: How does 2018 inventory compared to 2019 and 2020? and then, what does EPA expect the individual risk to be in 2021 for Taminco.

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01:31:30.090 --> 01:31:38.250

Debora Browning: Mr Eustis responded that only the risk was present before. So if you are more than 10 years old, the risks have been there.

477

01:31:43.530 --> 01:31:46.320

I'm not sure I understand that last part um.

478

01:31:47.670 --> 01:31:49.260

Let me start with the

479

01:31:52.020 --> 01:31:52.950
comparison.

480

01:31:55.290 --> 01:31:57.810
In 2014 we

481

01:31:59.700 --> 01:32:03.060
when we prepared the national air toxics assessment,

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01:32:04.140 --> 01:32:20.070
we used the 2014 emission inventory, which was the most complete data set
when we were looking at preparing the risk evaluation and risk assessment
for the nation. So

483

01:32:21.090 --> 01:32:32.580
at that time, that was the most current complete set of data that we
could use to evaluate, analyze, and compare across the nation to
determine

484

01:32:33.750 --> 01:32:35.760
risk from air toxics.

485

01:32:39.180 --> 01:32:49.020
When the results of that assessment were made available, and it showed
different areas that had higher risk,

486

01:32:50.670 --> 01:33:08.190
EPA wanted to go back and look at what kind of risks was more current. So
we ran the numbers again in 2018, er - using data again, that was the
most complete set that we had

487

01:33:09.480 --> 01:33:11.640
to be able to do a comparison

488

01:33:14.760 --> 01:33:22.530
on a broader range than just one - one location. Because when we look at
the risk, we're looking at - at a national scale. umm

489

01:33:23.730 --> 01:33:30.090
This - the next question dealt with how 2018 compared to 2019 and 2020.

490

01:33:32.640 --> 01:33:54.210

There was some fluctuation, - for I believe it was the BCP, no the Taminco facility - with the emissions, and we do expect, according to what Taminco's told us that they may have a slight uptick in their emission inventory. Again, but we don't feel that the emissions

491

01:33:55.380 --> 01:34:02.940

are such that it will increase the risk to greater than 100 in one million; but they are adding a new

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01:34:04.980 --> 01:34:15.510

production line that could potentially increase their ethylene oxide emissions. And BCP - they appeared to be

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01:34:17.760 --> 01:34:23.010

similar each year. They had a significant decrease between 2014 and

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01:34:24.300 --> 01:34:37.830

2018 and it seems to be holding relatively steady in 2019 and 2020. I'm not sure how to project the risk for 2021 because we don't have the information, so I can't do that.

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01:34:38.370 --> 01:34:45.930

Deborah, I'm sorry on the last question or comment. I'm not sure. Could you repeat that for me? I believe it was from Mr Eustis.

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01:34:48.030 --> 01:34:48.780

Debora Browning: Yes.

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01:34:53.250 --> 01:34:53.820

Debora Browning: He -

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01:34:54.870 --> 01:35:01.890

Debora Browning: He responded that only the risk was present before So if you are more than 10 years old, the risk have been there.

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01:35:06.480 --> 01:35:07.230

Before so.

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01:35:10.950 --> 01:35:12.000

Debora Browning: I don't know. Maybe Mr Eustis

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01:35:12.330 --> 01:35:13.860
Debora Browning: would like to explain.

502
01:35:14.520 --> 01:35:15.000
Thank you.

503
01:35:15.360 --> 01:35:32.700
Scott Eustis: You know. Hey, this is Scott Eustis. This is just that you know the risks have existed since the plants - the plants have been in place since the 70s, the previous plants. other plants that affect St Gabriel that we haven't discussed have been in place since the 60s so

504
01:35:33.750 --> 01:35:35.490
Oh sure - sure so it's...

505
01:35:35.640 --> 01:35:43.860
Scott Eustis: A lifetime thing. It's a long term thing so. Since 1967, does the EPA - have any risks you know the anyway.

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01:35:44.400 --> 01:35:47.940
We have not looked at longer term

507
01:35:49.530 --> 01:35:50.550
risk

508
01:35:52.530 --> 01:35:54.360
than that. The

509
01:35:56.580 --> 01:36:03.480
inhalation unit risk estimate factor which goes into the integrated risk information system, the IRIS system

510
01:36:04.890 --> 01:36:06.150
that

511
01:36:07.650 --> 01:36:27.720
we reevaluated and determined that there was a higher risk of developing cancer, based on increased information that we had that showed a higher correlation for developing cancer and so that change occurred in.

512
01:36:29.190 --> 01:36:41.820
So that's where we more or less start the data evaluation from and why the 2014 national air toxic assessment showed up -

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01:36:42.840 --> 01:36:46.890

showed us having all this risk. I hope that answers your question.

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01:36:51.600 --> 01:36:51.930

If.

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01:36:53.820 --> 01:36:56.370

Debora Browning: Mr Eustis, there was a comment that came in.

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01:36:57.390 --> 01:37:03.960

Debora Browning: We understand your with Healthy Gulf as a community advocate, but someone was wondering wanting to know where you live.

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01:37:06.630 --> 01:37:07.770

Scott Eustis: That's a great question.

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01:37:08.970 --> 01:37:17.550

Scott Eustis: Yeah our organization works across the five northern Gulf states, and New Orleans born and raised.

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01:37:19.380 --> 01:37:26.220

Debora Browning: Okay, great. Thank you. I'm fine. wW'll go on to our next question from Mr Robert Kidder.

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01:37:27.240 --> 01:37:43.260

Debora Browning: I'm pretty sure that Louisiana cancer studies show lower actual cancers in our industrial corridor than the State average, so why do people say ethylene oxide or EtO is so much more carcinogenic than everyone thinks?

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01:37:44.730 --> 01:37:58.320

Oh, we thank you and that's very good question. When we talk about the toxicity or the carcinogenicity of a chemical, it's based on the chemical. We're not

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01:38:00.000 --> 01:38:06.690

looking especially at a region, we're looking at information associated.

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01:38:08.040 --> 01:38:12.780

with that particular chemical, in this case ethylene oxide as an air toxic.

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01:38:13.980 --> 01:38:18.480

EPA goes through a very rigorous

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01:38:20.670 --> 01:38:25.860

research and evaluation of available

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01:38:28.230 --> 01:38:30.840

Toxicological, epidemiological,

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01:38:32.700 --> 01:38:49.350

morbidity information and takes all of that, puts it through the studies that we have - that we have defined procedures for that. And then it goes through a peer review process

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01:38:50.880 --> 01:39:17.160

for determination of the risk itself. So with this, EPA had gone back and obtained occupational health and safety information, so that showed higher correlation with cancer, especially the blood cancers and then there's a very strong correlation with breast cancer in women.

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01:39:19.980 --> 01:39:21.240

That addresses the question.

530

01:39:24.960 --> 01:39:34.620

Debora Browning: And we have several more questions, and I think we'll be able to get to them before our time ends. So this next one is actually multiple questions and I'm going to give them to you in

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01:39:35.880 --> 01:39:42.540

Debora Browning: two parts, and this is again from Mr Hinder. The first two part question is:

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01:39:43.710 --> 01:39:59.700

Debora Browning: Why is it, why is EPA ethylene oxide cancer risk threshold many times less here in East Iberville than at various spots in the country, and what are the everyday levels in places, without heavy industry?

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01:40:02.040 --> 01:40:07.440

Well okay um, let me start with the second question first.

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01:40:09.090 --> 01:40:11.910

EPA has been looking at

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01:40:13.560 --> 01:40:19.650

what we consider background concentrations of ethylene oxide and we're finding

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01:40:21.120 --> 01:40:27.870

concentrations in the 0.2 to 0.4 micrograms per meter cubed range, which is

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01:40:29.430 --> 01:40:48.270

higher than we had anticipated. And so we are trying to determine if those values are real or if they're artifacts of our sampling or analytical procedures. And we're going through some research on that um.

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01:40:49.530 --> 01:41:09.150

Those monitors are across the nation in urban and rural areas that are not associated with a particular industry, though there may be some other influences near those monitors that we don't know about yet and so we're looking at that also.

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01:41:12.360 --> 01:41:15.210

The ethylene oxide cancer risk threshold -

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01:41:19.140 --> 01:41:24.540

I'm not sure I understand the question because the risk

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01:41:26.070 --> 01:41:29.550

threshold is going to be the same

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01:41:30.660 --> 01:41:39.330

Regardless of where you're at because it's - it's just an - it's a number. It is associated with -

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01:41:42.120 --> 01:41:51.540

it's a calculated number that we feel is representative of the amount of risk

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01:41:53.970 --> 01:42:05.820

to an individual to develop cancer, based on certain concentrations at constant levels. Again we look at a very conservative estimate for

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01:42:06.930 --> 01:42:19.500

breathing the same concentration every day 24 hours a day for 70 years. So I'm not sure I understand where the comparison is that you're looking for. I'm sorry.

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01:42:21.330 --> 01:42:32.760

Debora Browning: That's perfect, Fran. Maybe this next question might be able to give an answer that might be able to help with the first one. So this next set of questions - again as a two part question.

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01:42:33.870 --> 01:42:46.770

Debora Browning: The first one is I read that a study by the TCEQ excuse me, Texas Department of Environmental Quality came up with the risk threshold more than 2000 times higher than EPA estimates.

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01:42:47.160 --> 01:42:58.080

Debora Browning: Do you plan to revise your numbers and is EPA reconsidering the ethylene oxide IRIS value in rulemaking for the Clean Air Act?

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01:43:01.980 --> 01:43:06.870

EPA stands by behind them ethylene oxide IRIS number.

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01:43:08.220 --> 01:43:12.780

We don't plan to revise the number anytime soon.

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01:43:15.240 --> 01:43:22.050

Whether in the rulemaking process or not, um one of the things with

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01:43:24.870 --> 01:43:40.800

the IRIS number, it is - it has gone through a rigorous review. We've had two peer reviews on the number and we do feel that it is based in science - good science and so we stand by the number.

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01:43:46.500 --> 01:43:53.490

Debora Browning: Thanks Fran. It was really difficult to answer. That has multiple questions at one time. And this next question - I'm not sure if it's

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01:43:54.180 --> 01:43:58.740

Debora Browning: related or not, but I'll let you make the determination. It comes from Scott Eustis.

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01:43:59.190 --> 01:44:18.990

Debora Browning: He would like to know, there are seven major facilities that affect people living in St Gabriel. Based on the LDEQ permitted information and given the success of these facilities, will seven permits to emit ethylene oxide also be lowered by 96% to ensure levels stayed lower?

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01:44:30.780 --> 01:44:44.070

I'm not sure I understand the question and I don't know enough about permitting to be able to address a permit question um.

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01:44:45.570 --> 01:44:46.230

So

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01:44:46.590 --> 01:44:57.060

I have to take this one- yeah I'm going to have to take this back to our experts and we'll get you a written response to this one okay.

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01:44:57.270 --> 01:45:12.960

Debora Browning: And we did announce earlier on that we weren't going to be able to answer any permit related questions, so we will make sure that it's posted on the website and Mr. Eustis can look at that website for his response there.

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01:45:16.920 --> 01:45:34.710

Debora Browning: Our next question comes from Mr. Beryl Billiot .If EtO is so much more carcinogenic than previously thought, why does the Louisiana tumor registry show lower actual cancers in the industrial - industrial corridor than the State average.

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01:45:35.670 --> 01:45:46.950

That's a wonderful question and I'm going to have to turn that question over to Louisiana Department of Health to help me get you an answer. So we'll have to post this answer online.

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01:45:48.510 --> 01:45:48.960

You know,

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01:45:50.190 --> 01:46:01.410

I'm not an expert on Louisiana Tumor Registry and so i'll just have to talk with them and get you an answer on that. Sorry I can't answer that one tonight.

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01:46:05.640 --> 01:46:16.680

Deborah Browning: I'd like to check in with Janetta at this time, Fran, to simply have any check hand raises or any other dial in participants or questions that she may see from her side, Janetta?

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01:46:17.580 --> 01:46:28.140

Janetta Coats: On checking hand raises, Deborah, we have one from Tokesha Collins Wright. So Tokesha, if you can unmute your phone

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01:46:29.340 --> 01:46:31.830

Janetta Coats: and ask your question, we would appreciate it.

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01:46:33.270 --> 01:46:34.590

Tokesha Collins Wright: Okay, can you all hear me?

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01:46:36.600 --> 01:46:37.080

Janetta Coats: Yes.

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01:46:37.830 --> 01:46:45.810

Tokesha Collins Wright: Okay, great my name is Tokesha Collins Wright. I'm the Vice President of Environmental Affairs for the Louisiana Chemical Association for LCA.

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01:46:46.980 --> 01:46:55.800

Tokesha Collins Wright: LCA is a nonprofit Louisiana corporation composed of 66 Members with over 100 chemical manufacturing plant sites in Louisiana.

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01:46:57.150 --> 01:47:01.410

Deborah Browning: Excuse Tokesha. Excuse me. Yes, can you speak a little bit slower far?

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01:47:01.620 --> 01:47:04.740

Tokesha Collins Wright: Before I share, can I forgot you haven't years I'm sorry.

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01:47:06.480 --> 01:47:18.900

Tokesha Collins Wright: No problem. LCA members are committed to excellence and safety, health and environmental performance and - and being good environmental stewards. Since the late, the late 1980s,

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01:47:19.350 --> 01:47:27.540

Tokesha Collins Wright: the Louisiana chemical industry has invested significantly and made great progress in reducing emissions from its facilities by 75%.

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01:47:28.440 --> 01:47:32.910

Tokesha Collins Wright: This meeting tonight is focused specifically on ethylene oxide or EO.

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01:47:33.600 --> 01:47:42.600

Tokesha Collins Wright: Since EPA revised its EO IRIS risk value in 2016 and used that value in the last NATA released in August 2018,

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01:47:42.990 --> 01:47:47.760

Tokesha Collins Wright: EO emitters have steadily decreased their emissions, based on control technology

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01:47:48.210 --> 01:47:56.430

Tokesha Collins Wright: and/or reevaluation of their actual emissions. And we have every reason to believe that as new control technologies discovered and implemented,

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01:47:56.850 --> 01:48:15.210

Tokesha Collins Wright: EO emissions will be reduced even further now. As noted by EPA earlier tonight, EPA modeling of estimated risk is quote unquote very conservative and this is also evidenced by the fact that monitoring conducted by EPA back in 2018 and 2019

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01:48:15.570 --> 01:48:15.990

shows

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01:48:17.100 --> 01:48:17.520

Tokesha Collins Wright: yeah...

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01:48:17.700 --> 01:48:20.520

Debora Browning: Going too fast? Yes, can you play slugger.

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01:48:22.230 --> 01:48:35.220

Tokesha Collins Wright: That's fine. This is also evidenced by the fact that monitoring conducted by EPA in 2018 and 2019 shares background numbers for EO

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01:48:35.730 --> 01:48:41.730

Tokesha Collins Wright: that are several magnitude higher than the 2016 iris risk value for EO.

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01:48:42.330 --> 01:48:51.870

Tokesha Collins Wright: So that means that EO is present in the air at levels above EPA's risk value, even if there's no industry from which EO could be emitted.

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01:48:52.260 --> 01:49:01.980

Tokesha Collins Wright: So this raises serious questions as to how realistic the risk value can be. And we also note that TCEQ has set forth its own risk value,

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01:49:02.340 --> 01:49:10.710

Tokesha Collins Wright: which as we've talked about before, it's several magnitude higher than EPA's IRIS risk value. So TCEQ's risk value was published in 2020

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01:49:11.100 --> 01:49:23.400

Tokesha Collins Wright: and benefits from additional information analysis and data that EPA just and not have back in 2016 when it's number was finalized. And, and EPA has recently recognized this.

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01:49:24.180 --> 01:49:33.090

Tokesha Collins Wright: Is. On June 17, EPA agreed to reconsider the MON rule on two key issues due to some...

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01:49:33.540 --> 01:49:43.620

Tokesha Collins Wright: first, due to concerns about the risk value that the rule relied on, and also because agency did not consider the TCEQ risk value as an alternative.

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01:49:44.130 --> 01:49:48.990

Tokesha Collins Wright: So you know we welcome Community outreach and having open dialogue with the local community.

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01:49:49.470 --> 01:49:56.640

Tokesha Collins Wright: We just want to make sure that the outreach is based on the best science. The members of the community present here tonight

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01:49:57.000 --> 01:50:11.850

Tokesha Collins Wright: deserve to be fully informed about the fact that EPA's in the process of reconsidering the use of the IRIS value in an ongoing rulemaking and we at LCA welcome this reconsideration and encourage EPA to seriously consider adopting TCEQ's risk value.

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01:50:12.930 --> 01:50:13.530

Tokesha Collins Wright: Thank y'all.

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01:50:15.120 --> 01:50:27.840

Janetta Coats: Thank you Tokesha in looking at the other numbers. And telephone and hands - there are no additional hand raises so if I'm missing any with someone, please advise.

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01:50:28.170 --> 01:50:40.290

Janetta Coats: In addition to Deborah, I do not see any hand raises with the dial in numbers, so I will turn the MIC back over to you for our comments section.

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01:50:42.750 --> 01:50:56.370

Debora Browning: Janetta, we appreciate your help. Fran we have two more questions. We have about six minutes left in our time. However, we want to be sure we get a response to these two questions, so if we go a little bit over the time,

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01:50:57.060 --> 01:51:04.140

Debora Browning: we will. I just wanted to let that be known to our audience. So the next question comes from Collette C.

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01:51:05.130 --> 01:51:12.270

Debora Browning: She said: Fran, you talked about the EPA EO cancer risks as being conservative. Is it possible

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01:51:12.840 --> 01:51:32.970

Debora Browning: that the threshold being three orders of magnitude or 1000 times lower than the background, is too conservative? Are we limiting ourselves and industry too far, and how does this compare to the risks that scientists and medical professionals have when working with other hazardous chemicals?

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01:51:36.390 --> 01:51:42.510

But thank you. The - there's a lot of questions in there. So let me see if I can address each one of them.

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01:51:44.250 --> 01:51:45.570

First.

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01:51:47.010 --> 01:51:48.030

Is the -

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01:51:49.350 --> 01:52:00.120

that - is the order of magnitude for our risk number too conservative?
EPA does not feel that it is too conservative; it is the number that
exists.

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01:52:01.410 --> 01:52:06.570

It is lower than background we are researching.

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01:52:08.820 --> 01:52:21.570

Why the background number is that much higher and how that will impact on
someone else and - and impact humans in general, we are looking at that.

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01:52:24.510 --> 01:52:30.450

We based the risk number which is conservative, and we do recognize that.

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01:52:31.560 --> 01:52:33.840

We want it to be protective

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01:52:35.160 --> 01:52:48.150

of everyone, whether it is a child who's growing or you know, a young
adult or, or an adult who's, who's out exercising outside.

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01:52:49.200 --> 01:52:58.830

You know our grandparents - we want to be very protective of them. So our
risk numbers are that, are developed to be that.

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01:52:59.970 --> 01:53:04.050

So you know, I don't think it is too conservative.

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01:53:05.550 --> 01:53:08.790

It is a risk number, it is not an -

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01:53:10.590 --> 01:53:20.400

it's not an action level, it is the risk number. And we have to deal with
risks each day we go out in the world.

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01:53:21.540 --> 01:53:41.640

You know you get out of bed and step on the - step on the child's toy and
twist your ankle. There's always a risk of that. If you have kids and you
have pets so there's, we have to think about what the risk is. So are we
limiting ourselves in industry too far?

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01:53:44.010 --> 01:53:54.120

I don't know the answer to that question. Um, that plays into the risk; but from, from the risk viewpoint, probably not.

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01:53:55.680 --> 01:54:07.650

Again, this is to be protective of everyone; and for each of us, our risk level is different, but our response to different factors is different.

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01:54:08.790 --> 01:54:15.540

Our bodies react differently than those of our neighbors. It's how it works with it.

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01:54:16.560 --> 01:54:28.050

And then your final question dealt with the risk for professionals that are working around ethylene oxide and other hazardous chemicals much more often.

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01:54:30.600 --> 01:54:48.360

Those people, those workers are governed under different rules that are governed normally by the Occupational Safety and Health Act and the OSHA administration, and there are rules and regulations about.

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01:54:49.500 --> 01:54:50.730

Not only

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01:54:53.790 --> 01:54:54.540

how much

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01:54:55.650 --> 01:55:04.260

concentrations can be in the air, but what protective equipment is required, and what your exposure limits are. So there are different things

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01:55:05.760 --> 01:55:06.330

that

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01:55:07.440 --> 01:55:17.550

people who work in the industry and work around ethylene oxide, day in and day out they're working around it. They have different rules that govern.

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01:55:18.000 --> 01:55:26.640

So when we look at that risk compared to just the risk of you walking in your neighborhood and breathing the ambient air,

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01:55:27.420 --> 01:55:36.690

the risk that we figure for the ambient air is going to be lower because we're assuming you're going to be there. You're going to be in your neighborhood much more often.

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01:55:37.890 --> 01:55:43.350

And, and for a lifetime. So it is a very conservative number and that's why we come up with it.

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01:55:44.700 --> 01:55:45.150

Debora.

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01:55:48.060 --> 01:56:08.130

Debora Browning: Thanks, Fran. Last question comes from Jesse. If the EtO industry experts and scientists disagree with the methodology to accurately reflect EO hazards in the IRIS report, then why would there be several scientists adamantly opposed to the IRIS report information?

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01:56:12.240 --> 01:56:18.420

Okay, I think, I understand your question and I may have to, to back up a bit. But,

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01:56:22.980 --> 01:56:25.410

if I understand what you're asking,

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01:56:27.270 --> 01:56:30.030

well now, let me just do it a little bit differently, sorry.

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01:56:33.330 --> 01:56:48.900

There is a disagreement in the methodology for evaluating the risk between EPA and TCEQ. We disagree with their methodology that they used. We feel that they

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01:56:50.550 --> 01:56:52.290

did not use

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01:56:56.790 --> 01:57:00.660

information with respect to

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01:57:03.390 --> 01:57:04.170

all the

637

01:57:05.910 --> 01:57:25.500

cancers that they should have used. We feel they excluded some, some information when they were developing their risk. So we disagree with that and we disagree with the model that they used and it deals with

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01:57:29.280 --> 01:57:34.410

some statistical information and statistical methodology for

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01:57:36.150 --> 01:57:50.580

determine, determine, determining what's called the best fit of the data. So it's how what kind of variability you allow in your data, and so we just have a difference of opinion of the type

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01:57:54.090 --> 01:57:57.300

of methodology used.

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01:58:00.150 --> 01:58:11.400

Debora Browning: Thank you, Fran. Fran, I actually owe Mr Toffler an apology because his question was overlooked. He sent it in earlier. We had so many other questions that somehow I

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01:58:11.970 --> 01:58:23.340

Debora Browning: didn't catch this particular question. So this is our last question to you, Fran, and it is: what is the difference between state and federal environmental jurisdictions oh?

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01:58:24.480 --> 01:58:26.340

Great question um.

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01:58:27.930 --> 01:58:32.460

So, um, federal environmental jurisdictions

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01:58:33.780 --> 01:58:37.710

are defined in our code of federal regulations.

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01:58:40.320 --> 01:58:42.900

EPA has

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01:58:44.460 --> 01:58:56.880

Chapter 40 of the code of federal regulations. Governs our activities and we, we also have laws for

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01:58:58.200 --> 01:59:05.370

what I do. It's the Clean Air Act. That is the law that we work with. And so,

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01:59:06.660 --> 01:59:12.570

Congress wrote the law and then EPA put together the regulations that

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01:59:14.130 --> 01:59:28.710

work toward complying with law and interpreting the law. No, interpreting is the wrong word, I apologize. I can't interpret. We can, we can develop regulations that work towards

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01:59:29.940 --> 01:59:33.390

meeting the requirements of Congress. So,

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01:59:34.650 --> 01:59:48.930

we write a rule and then that is what the States must meet. The states can be more conservative and be more strict than EPA, but they cannot be less strict.

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01:59:50.430 --> 02:00:03.870

For regulations that are delegated to the state if, for some reason, a regulation is not passed down or delegated to a state and the state is required

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02:00:04.440 --> 02:00:24.240

To meet the federal standards., as I said, but sometimes there are some - some rules that the States are not delegated. Then those are still maintained by EPA, and then we have jurisdiction on that. So that's the basic differences. That

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02:00:25.410 --> 02:00:37.680

EPA has the primary responsibility for ensuring the rules, but we delegate those rules down to a state level often

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02:00:39.810 --> 02:00:40.560

for

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02:00:41.970 --> 02:00:45.720

adjudication and, and then also for

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02:00:47.340 --> 02:00:49.860

regulation and enforcement and compliance.

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02:00:51.120 --> 02:00:53.190
Hope that address your question, and

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02:00:54.840 --> 02:00:55.770
Thank you very much.

661
02:00:58.410 --> 02:01:03.600
Debora Browning: Thank you, Fran. You have done a wonderful job on responding to all of these great questions.

662
02:01:04.590 --> 02:01:10.950
Debora Browning: And at this time, EPA would like to thank our participants for attending the meeting on ethylene oxide

663
02:01:11.340 --> 02:01:27.480
Debora Browning: near the BCP Ingredients and Taminco facilities in St Gabriel Louisiana. And I want to remind you to submit additional questions on ethylene oxide, to the EPA region six email box:R6ethylene oxide@epa.gov.

664
02:01:28.290 --> 02:01:37.140
Debora Browning: EPA will provide a response to your email, so be sure to include your contact information with your question or comment. These links

665
02:01:37.920 --> 02:01:50.400
Debora Browning: have been posted in the chat box, as well as the websites for ethylene oxide. And a posting of the recording will be posted to the EPA website.

666
02:01:50.790 --> 02:01:55.770
Debora Browning: It will probably take about a week and a half for the postings to be loaded to our website.

667
02:01:56.520 --> 02:02:05.370
Debora Browning: So just letting you know up front that if you would check back the week of the 23rd, the posting - recording for tonight should be posted by then.

668
02:02:06.090 --> 02:02:25.140
Debora Browning: Also, in addition, I would like to remind you to submit any additional questions to Taminco facility at info at Taminco info.com. Taminco representatives will provide a response to your email, so be sure to include contact information with your questions and comments as well.

669

02:02:27.000 --> 02:02:32.490

Debora Browning: And then, lastly, if you're unable to submit comments, written comments, you may contact

670

02:02:33.870 --> 02:02:49.260

Debora Browning: Gloria Vaughn at with EPA. She's the associate director for environmental justice at 214-665-7535 and I have posted her contact information in the chat box.

671

02:02:50.520 --> 02:02:51.630

Debora Browning: Next slide please.

672

02:02:55.440 --> 02:02:59.760

Debora Browning: This concludes our meeting tonight and this event has been reported.

673

02:03:02.640 --> 02:03:10.950

Debora Browning: We will post these recordings, as I mentioned earlier, various thing, along with the Q and A's to the EPA region six websites.

674

02:03:11.700 --> 02:03:18.300

Debora Browning: Written transcriptions for this recording in English and Spanish will also be posted to the website as well.

675

02:03:19.260 --> 02:03:30.630

Debora Browning: EPA, I would like to thank our interpreters for their services, this evening. And lastly, and most importantly, EPA would like to thank you for participating in this meeting. Thank you and good night.

676

02:03:32.340 --> 02:03:32.880

Janetta Coats: Thank you.