

**MINUTES
KPPC/EJP2
WEST COUNTY COMMUNITY TASK FORCE
MEETING**

Tuesday, June 20, 2000

The KPPC/EJP2 West County Community Task Force Meeting was held at 6:00 p.m. at the Louisville Urban League, 1535 West Broadway, Louisville, Kentucky.

ATTENDEES/MEMBERS PRESENT:

Ms. Arnita Gadson, KPPC, WCCTF
Mr. Cam Metcalf, KPPC
Mr. Jonathan Miller, DuPont Dow
Mr. Jon Trout
Mr. Bobby Hickey
Ms. Laura Hackett, Russell
Ms. Mayme Whaley, Frankfort
Mr. Bill Wetter, Jefferson County Health & Environment
Mr. Robert Hackett, Russell
Mr. Wade Helm, KY Conservation Committee
Ms. Karen Cairns, U of L
Ms. Evelyn Glass
Ms. Annie Friend
Mr. Art Chang, APCD
Ms. Elizabeth Elliott
Ms. Patricia Germany
Dr. Melinda Rowe
Mr. Tom Herman, Zeon Chemicals
Ms. Melissa Dickson
Ms. Daphne Wilson, APCD
Mr. Russ Barnett, KIESD
Ms. Penny Williams, KPPC

Arnita Gadson called the meeting to order at 6:00 p.m.

Any corrections to previous task force meeting minutes should be e-mailed to Penny at plwill01@gwise.louisville.edu.

EPA PRESENTATION – David Roberts of EPA Georgia Tech. Research Institute gave a presentation on air testing. He expressed how fortunate they were to have an opportunity to test the Laser Wind Sensor equipment in an industrial setting. This is actually the beginning of a new type of monitoring that's combining instrumentation to determine how much of a particular

chemical is in the air. APCD sponsored a tour of the Laser Wind Sensor project at DuPont Dow Elastomers on Thursday, June 22, 2000 from 4:00pm to 6:00pm. A 12-passenger van was made available to transport anyone interested in observing this experimental process on-site. Jack Wood, one of the presenters, is one of the developers of the laser wind sensor.

Another instrument has just been developed to measure how air moves across a facility, and what chemicals are transported. A third component is an advanced computer model that once steady state has been achieved, it figures out how much material is coming from the plant, where it is going, and the level of concentration. The instrument measuring the chemical concentration was actually created by the Army. Aberdeen Proving Ground employees Chris and Sandy discussed a very impressive instrument called a "Fourier Infrared Spectrometer (FTIR)" which allows measurements to be obtained as air moves past it, and at the same time, communicate what is actually in the air.

At present there is an instrument called an "Anemometer" which can be seen at the airport measuring wind speed. This instrument can get caught in headwinds and not give exact results, nor a good representation of results as to how the air is moving over a large area. With the (LWS), a laser beam measures the average wind flow over a path 100 yards long while the wind constantly moves across the beam instead of trying to measure in one place where it might be caught in a headwind. This is the first time it has been tested in conjunction with Chris's instrument, the (FTIR). Sam from Bangkok, Thailand is an expert in modeling this phenomenon. He is a graduate student in Civil Engineering at Georgia Tech, and is currently working on a computer model that will take all of this data and tell us exactly how the chemicals move across the land, and how strong the emittents are. This is a prototype run, and we're learning things that we need to do, things that we've done right, and done wrong. It is a really great opportunity, and we hope to be able to continue developing this technology.

Question from task force: "When can the Task Force receive results?"

Answer: "90 days for preliminary results".

Question from task force: "What are you looking for in the air?"

Answer: "Looking for sulfur hexafluoride, chloroprene, butadiene, toluene, acrylonitrile, ammonia, dichloromethane, chlorodifluoromethane. We are also in the process of conducting "real time" monitoring so one can always go back and find other items."

Question from task force: "Are you set up along downwind boundaries?"

Answer: "Chickasaw Park, Old City Landfill, Cane Run Elementary School, Union Carbide Tailings, Youngland Historic Home, Farnsley Park and wherever else the wind takes them."

Question from task force: "What other areas have you monitored?"

Answer: "Corp of Engineers; Memphis, Tennessee; University of Kentucky; Washington, DC's Spring Valley, and the EPA in Ogden, Utah. As for the Laser Wind Sensor it is a brand new prototype, and this is its first time in the field."

KPPC PRESENTATION – Cam Metcalf of the Kentucky Pollution Prevention Center gave a presentation on the beginning of the WCCTF, and EJP2 programs. “I wanted to start at the end thinking about what we’ve done, and the end is that on June 1st we moved into The Nia Center. ‘Nia’, one of the seven principles of Kwaanza meaning “Purpose” I think describes this group very well. We have put work plans together from the very beginning, and I want to start with Bill, Judy and Melinda recognizing them for their efforts in helping us to have a purpose in identifying what our issues were in the summer of 1996. What a wonderful opportunity for people to come out, and be vocal as well as begin to prioritize the concerns. What I like about this group is that I haven’t heard the emotional rhetoric that you sometimes hear, and it’s because we have a purpose. We know what we’re going.

We’re now moving down that road for hard evidence, the data collection, for the basis of a risk assessment that’s next up on our agenda. From the beginning of the project KPPC, and UofL, with the help of letters of support from five industries, received funding from EPA to establish an environmental information center in the west Louisville area”. This was to house information on their permits, and what their discharges are. So from the very beginning the cohesiveness of this group with the neighborhood association, and with industry saying “We will support this” we moved ahead with the \$308,000 received to focus on this issue.

Air quality and monitoring issues floated to the top of the concerns along with complaints of yellow and black particulates on houses, cars, etc. What are we breathing? We got Senator Neal and State Representative Hatcher to come on board to in helping us receive \$300,000 from the state to buy state of the art lab equipment located at the university. It rejuvenated all of us. I want to thank the local governments that are involved in all of this, again our health department, APCD, etc. for joining in and then again the community representatives, to continue to work with what we think is important.

Two years ago when the information center was located at City View Park, we had Senator Neal, Representative Hatcher, and Mayor Abramson there thanking them for support. I remember getting up and saying thank you for the money, but we’re going to be back because gathering the data is not the end of this. We need a risk assessment to find out where it is.

Again, with Arnita’s influence, the state awarded us another \$300,000 for the next two years beginning July 1st. Because of our ‘purpose’, we will have received over \$908,000 in two more years. In six years, we will have focused \$1 million in effort with a purpose to help us understand what is in our neighborhoods. What’s in this mix of air that we’re beginning to look at in real time? I don’t know how to tell you all how happy I am that this is happening and that we’re keeping a cohesive group together.

Please come see the Nia Center office where we will be conducting our taskforce meetings beginning next month. It is an impressive, incubation type atmosphere where you see companies emerging, sharing and other commonalities. I think that our being placed in this environment will only help our purpose even more.

The WCCTF website will be using ColdFusion (from a query you plug in the location, time frame and one of 78 chemicals listed) it will pull together a summary and a virtual page. We have a map with the locations of all the samplers. You use it by putting your hand on it, click, and up comes a picture of the site. Then you type in what you're looking for and up comes the information you requested including pie charts, graphs, etc. You will also be able to link to the NIOSH or OSHA sites that tell of the risks of these chemicals.

Russ Barnett will be meeting with the environmental writer for the Courier Journal. The reporter, may be interviewing some of the WCCTF members. He has accompanied Art Chang taking pictures of our sampling sites. Our plans are when the article talking about our project is released, it would coincide with the day the web page goes on-line. Russ will speak with him about when we want to come on line. Our goal is to be up by the end of the month for everyone's use. We want it to be user friendly. We do not want you to say when you use it, you didn't understand the chemical, or you didn't know the definition, etc. If for example, see "PEL" you would put your hand over it and see "Permissible Exposure Limit" and what that means. We want it to be user friendly and for you to take the data and think about it and how it impacts our lives in west Louisville. We are moving ahead so the next time you see Senator Neal or Representative Bather, thank them for their support.

Question from task force: "How many monitors are there?"

Answer: "There are eight monitors set up as the WCCTF monitors. They are located in Otter Creek Park; UofL Shelby Campus (downwind) and six monitors are located in West Louisville neighborhoods. Sampling began in October 1999.

Question from task force: "Where are the monitors located?"

Answer: "Louisville Firearms Training Center - Algonquin Parkway, Duvalle Education Center - 3500 Bohne Avenue, Ralph Ave./Campground Road - 4211 Campground Road, Old Lake Dreamland Fire Department - 4603 Campground Road, Farnsley Middle School - 3400 Lees Lane, New Lake Dreamland Fire Department - 4603 Cane Run Road, Chickasaw Park - Algonquin Parkway, Shawnee High School - 4018 Market Street, St. Stephens Baptist Church - 1008 South 15th Street, Cane Run Elementary - 3951 Cane Run Road."

Question from task force: "What are you picking up from the monitors?"

Answer: "What we've done basically was a quality assurance that we had to do to make sure that our instruments were calibrated and this has taken extra time. We also sent the canisters to Frankfort and EPA in Georgia to make sure that they were measuring within 30% (plus or minus). We have data from last October through May. Now that we know that our equipment is calibrated and in sync with everyone else's we're ready to put that data up on the website. I will tell you that Russ Barnett has taken the data, put it into Excel and is putting together a presentation for Senator Neal telling him where we are right now. Our goal is to be in real-time every 12 days that we sample and get the information posted ASAP. If we see things that are a risk we don't want to jump to conclusions. All we want to do is talk about the previous

month's results, actually bring it out here, say this is what we saw, the acceptable levels, what the chemical does and what is the source of the chemical. Is it industry? Is it a mobile source? The positive results about EPA putting up six additional sites is that it's looking at metals, semi-volatiles and particulate matter, so that we can better correlate the overall view. We are pleased with the results and it will be put on the web."

Question from task force: "Did we ever get the software?"

Answer: "Yes. KPPC purchased "Cold Fusion" software that goes out onto the web into databases and does searches. "Access" had too many limitations. We wanted to be able to search any query that anyone request and get that data to them ASAP. We sent a representative for training, in turn, the representative taught the students assisting with the project."

APCD PRESENTATION – Daphne Wilson, Air Pollution Prevention Coordinator at the Air Pollution Control District, gave a presentation on what APCD is doing in regard to environmental justice, and pollution prevention. The APCD is becoming more actively involved in incorporating environmental justice and pollution prevention into its rulemaking, enforcement and other activities in relation to permitting. They conduct training for their engineers in environmental justice and how it relates to environmental permitting activities. They are also becoming more vocal in the community, and to industries in expressing the importance of pollution prevention, and trying to encourage others to have a pollution prevention mindset. They are developing a web page to add to their web site where general information about pollution prevention may be obtained. Their pollution prevention strategy would also be on the web site. A newsletter is being developed to give more information out to the public and industry to help figure out better ways to incorporate pollution prevention and environmental justice in their planning stages.

Question from task force: "How does APCD's environmental justice efforts relate to the WCCTF?"

Answer: "Insuring that there is no disproportionate brunt on any certain area and more involvement in the planning stages of most companies before they move into a community."

Question from task force: "Do you still troubleshoot?"

Answer: "Compliance unit handles all calls (six in all) in all regions of the county 24/7."

Question from task force: "Do they inform the person who filed a complaint of their findings?"

Answer: "I don't know, but I can check into that and have someone contact you."

Question from task force: "Is APCD in any way connected to MSD?"

Answer: "They are separate, but they do work in conjunction with each other on various projects."