COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

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IN RE: LOWER CHICHESTER

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BEFORE: VIRGINIA CAIN, Moderator

Pat Patterson, Regional Director

HEARING: Tuesday, December 4, 2018

7:07 p.m.

LOCATION: Lower Chichester Township

1410 Market Street

P.O. Box 1255

Linwood, PA 19061

WITNESSES: Nancy Harkins, Eve Miari, Bill Adams,

Coryn Wolk

Reporter: Sean Egbert

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PROCEEDINGS

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MS. CAIN: Good evening, everyone. My name is Virginia Cain. I am the Southeast Community Relations Coordinator for the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection and the moderator for this evening's hearing.

Thank you all for coming, and with that, I will turn it, briefly over to Pat Patterson, our Regional Director, for a few opening remarks.

Mr. PATTERSON: Thanks, Virginia. And I just wanted to thank the community here. Joe Possenti and Mark Possenti, representing Lower Chichester Township, and of course, the entire Board of Commissioners. And Rocco Gaspari, Jr., who suffered a family tragedy this week. And they're attending to those family responsibilities today, as are so many folks from Lower Chichester.

Rocco Gaspari, Sr., is obviously, a legend in this part of the county and everywhere.

And our best wishes go out to him and his family.

Also joining us here this evening is a representative from Senator Tom Killian's office.

That's John McNichol, a field representative for Senator Killian. And I don't see any other Lower

Chichester officials in the room yet. So again, we thank them for their hospitality. And I'll turn it back to Virginia.

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MS. CAIN: Thanks, Pat.

Like I said, Pat Patterson, Regional
Director based in our Norristown office. I am
Virginia Cain, Community Relations Coordinator.
From our air quality program we have Janine
Tulloch-Reid and Jane Guo. They are the ones that
helped sign you in this evening.

And also seated next to us we have our stenographer Sean, who is here tonight to help transcribe all the comments for the record.

The purpose of the hearing this evening is to receive public comment on the draft air quality plan approval that DEP is intending to issue to Adelphia Gateway, LLC, where a compressor station to be located in Lower Chichester Township.

Air quality plan approvals are intended to address air pollution sources and applicable control devices.

After a thorough and complete review of an application, DEP's air quality program generates a draft plan approval that would contain specific conditions, including monitoring and

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recordkeeping, that would ensure that the construction and operation are conducted in compliance with applicable rules and regulations.
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That draft plan approval is what we are currently receiving comments on. After the comment period ends, which is December 14th, DEP will consider all comments, whether received here tonight spoken or submitted in writing to the Department.

weight and consideration, and DEP will incorporate them as applicable into the final plan approval.

The application, the draft plan approval, the technical review memo and additional information on submitting comments has been posted on DEP's Adelphia project webpage. And it's been up there for several weeks now. If you haven't looked at it, I encourage you to do so. And that can be found by the visiting www.DEP.PA.GOV/southeast.

As we move towards this comment, a few ground rules and reminders that this is a public hearing. We'll proceed as follows. I will call those who have indicated they wish to provide comments for the record in the order that you have registered.

When it is your turn, please come to this microphone. Clearly state your name and address, spell any words that may be less common, such as last names, or words that you might use in your comments and then begin.

You will have three minutes to provide your remarks. We ask that organizations designate one speaker to provide testimony on its behalf, and you may not relinquish your time to others.

During this hearing DEP will not be responding to questions or comments. Instead, all comments received this evening or submitted to the Department before the 14th will be submitted - I'm sorry, will be responded to in a comment response document that will also be publicly available to each commenter, as well as posted on the website.

We ask that there be no interruptions to give everyone an equal opportunity to speak.

This includes loud disruptions, such as applause or booing. These disruptions limit the time of others.

And as a final reminder, the testimony received tonight or any written comments already submitted or that may come in until December 14th all carry equal weight and will be considered according - equally during the final consideration.

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So with that, we will begin receiving
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    comments.
               First, I think I saw Nancy come in.
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    First we have Nancy Harkins.
                   MS. HARKINS: I'm Nancy Harkins.
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    live at 1521 Woodland Road, West Chester,
6
    Pennsylvania. I appreciate the opportunity to
    comment on this permit.
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                   My husband and I live Westtown in
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    Chester County, and we are very alarmed by the
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    declining air quality in our region and the impacts
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    on community health beyond the boundaries of Marcus
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    Hook, Lower Chichester and even the Commonwealth of
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    Pennsylvania.
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                   Compressor stations are permanent
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    facilities that pollute the air 24 hours a day, as
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    long as gas is flowing through pipelines.
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    Day-to-day emissions from compressor stations are
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    subject to highly episodic variations due to
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    pressure changes and maintenance-related deliberate
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    releases and can create periods of potentially
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    extreme exposures.
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                   The scientific community is only
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    beginning to understand the adverse impacts of shell
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    gas development on human health and the environment,
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but already numerous hazards and risks have been

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I'd like to address three points. The
first is that there is overwhelming scientific
evidence of the harm from fracking. The concerned
health professionals of New York and the physicians
for social responsibility developed a compendium of
such evidence, which I'm referencing.

The compendium outlines several studies that have documented a sharp increase in atmospheric ethane. This trend reverses the previous decades-long decline. If this rate continues, U.S. ethane levels are expected to hit 1970s levels in about three years.

Ethane is a potent precursor to ground level ozone. Emission from compressor station contribute to ozone creation and include several carcinogens, including benzene and formaldehyde.

To permit additional industrial methane emitting operations will have serious consequences for citizens far beyond the compressor station and would be reckless.

Second, as bad as the harmful effects are, they have not been accurately measured and tracked. For example, in 2016, the EPA acknowledged that it had dramatically underestimated

1 | health-damaging air pollutants from such operations.

2 Emissions from compressor stations,

3 | typically, include carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides,

4 benzene, formaldehyde and xylene, but levels of

5 | these smog-forming compounds are seldom measured

6 directly.

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Finally, the public has the right to know the basic facts surrounding the operation of a compressor station, including the number and volume of pollutants, and their known or suspected health effects. But beyond this basic information, the public also has the right to expect the opportunity to review a scientifically sound study of the potential health impacts of a compressor station before it is built.

It is the DEP's mission to protect our air, water and land from pollution in order to provide for the health and safety of all of its citizens. I urge the DEP to fulfill its mission to protect our community and deny this permit.

Thank you.

MS. CAIN: Thank you, Nancy.

Next we have Eve Miari.

Nancy, are these the same?

MS. HARKINS: Yes.

MS. CAIN: You can begin.

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MS. MIARI: Good evening. My name is

Eve Miari, I'm here tonight on behalf of the Clean

Air Council. The Council is a non-profit

environmental organization that has been working to

protect everyone's right to breathe clean air for

over 50 years.

The Clean Air Council has 37,000 member activists, including many members here in Delaware County. The Council wishes to address air quality concerns associated with Adelphia's permit application, 230025 for the Marcus Hook compressor station in Lower Chichester Township.

Compressor stations generate emissions of volatile organic compounds, nitrogen oxide, hazardous air pollutants, carbon monoxide and methane. These emissions are produced through a combination of combustion leaks and venting. NOx and VOCs form ground-level ozone, a main constituent of smog and can lead to coughing, chest pain and throat irritation, worsening respiratory conditions, such as bronchitis, emphysema and asthma.

NOx also contributes to the formation of fine particulate matter, which has been linked to increase heart attacks, aggravated asthma, decreased

lung function and for those already suffering from heart and lung disease, premature death.

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Such impacts have been documented in residents living up to two miles from compressor stations.

Lower Chichester Township is just one square mile, so this means the compressor station could potentially impact all 3,500 residents of the township. Approximately 36 percent of households have children under 18 and the township is also among the several schools.

Lower Chichester abuts Chester

Township, an Environmental Justice area, while the compressor station itself would not be in Chester, the prevailing winds would bring any emissions directly into Chester.

DEP's Office of Environment Justice works to ensure that Pennsylvanians most at risk for pollution and other environmental impacts have a voice in the decision-making process. It is not clear what, if any, efforts that OHA has made to ensure the residents of Chester have been made aware of this proposal, or it had opportunity to comment on the proposal and potential impact to public health.

Adelphia could mitigate some of the risk to residents of Lower Chichester and neighboring townships by installing an electric compressor station instead of a gas-powered one.

There are many benefits associated with the electric alternative, including reducing combustion emissions, improving local air quality, reducing potential for methane leaks and curbing greenhouse gas emissions, and reducing overall emissions as the grid incorporates more renewable energy.

Given the urgency of addressing climate change concerns highlighted by the recent Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change Report and the Fourth National Climate Assessment, all efforts should be made to reduce methane emissions associated with gas-powered compressors. The facility could do more to incorporate natural gas STAR emission reduction recommendations.

Finally, fenceline monitoring for HAPs and VOCs should be considered as a measure to protect public health and detect leaks in a more timely manner. Pipeline integrity inspections should take place more frequently than every five to seven years.

In addition, a system must be put in
place for advance notification of blowdowns to
neighbors, schools and other sensitive populations,
so that residents can know to stay indoors and close
their windows.

Clean Air Council urges DEP to deny
the application in its current state and until these

Thank you.

issues are addressed.

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MS. CAIN: Thank you.

And next we have Bill Adams.

MR. ADAMS: Good evening.

My name is Bill Adams. I live at 613 Georgetown Road, Wallingford, Delaware County. My statement tonight is from a safety perspective. I would hope that MJR, Adelphia Gateway's intention will be to employ trained building trades construction workers who have served state registered apprenticeship programs and are regularly safety-certified for their construction project on the compressor station in Lower Chichester.

I currently represent electrical workers from IBEW 654 that hope to be employed on this project.

That concludes my statement. Thank

1 you.

MS. CAIN: Thanks, Bill.

Next Ken Kynett?

4 MR. KYNETT: Yeah, I apologize. I

5 | think I signed in on the wrong form.

MS. CAIN: Oh, no worries.

7 MR. KYNETT: I was only signing for

B attendance.

9 MS. CAIN: I just did that at a PUC

10 | hearing the other day, so no worries.

11 Coryn Wolk, Wolk (changes

12 | pronunciation).

MS. WOLK: Hi. I do plan to submit a

14 | longer statement, but - so while I'm here, I figured

15 I'd give the basic verbal statement about some of

16 the emissions from the compressor station.

17 And to start off, Delaware County got

18 | an F for air quality this year from the American

19 | Lung Association, as did all of the counties around

20 | Philadelphia and Philadelphia County.

21 And looking at the emissions limits

22 | from one of the more recent documents for the

23 compressor station, the combined total emissions

24 | for - potential for the facility, for VOCs is 23.49,

25 and the limit is 25, so that's 94 percent of the

1 maximum one can emit before having to have much
2 strict regulation.

And this is partly based off Adelphia Gateway, or its owner company's own estimate. And without having - it says that Adelphia's contacting the manufacturer to verify this emission calculation.

So DEP is going off an estimate by the company that's applying for this permit that, obviously, would not want to have to go through Title 5 permit applications and having a hearing without even having final information from the company, which seems extremely premature given that VOCs are a major pollutant, and that even with their estimate, they're very close to the limit.

My other concern is that in that same document, and this is the draft plan approval, it says that the greenhouse gas emission potential is 34,000 tons per year, and that's the equivalent of 7,391 cars, roughly, by EPA's average greenhouse gas emissions for one vehicle.

So to put that in context - or to compare that to things that we're all familiar with, that's a massive amount of pollution, a massive amount of greenhouse gases. Already even in

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Delaware County as a whole has incredibly bad air
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    quality, but Marcus Hook, especially, as anyone can
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    see, a concentration of industry. And this is not
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    only going to be an industrial area, but it's also
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    directly across the street from a fairly
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    concentrated residential neighborhood, that's
    already overburdened.
                   In addition to the particulate matter,
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    and those emissions that result from this facility,
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    VOC especially, many of them are known to be
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    carcinogenic. So the already overburdened
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    population that's in very close proximity to this -
    this is a real threat to them.
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                   So going off estimates from the
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    company in the overburdened area is a very premature
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    way to proceed, especially when it seems like,
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    judging by the attendance here, many people don't
    know about this addition to the industrial activity
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    in their neighborhood.
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                   Thank you.
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                   MS. CAIN:
                               Thank you.
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                   I don't normally do this, but is there
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    anyone else that wants to provide a comment?
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                   Let the record reflect no one raised
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    their hand.
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1 This will conclude the public hearing. 2 It is 7:24 p.m. As a reminder, the public comment 3 period will close on December 14th. If you wish to 4 submit comments between now and then, please feel 5 free to use the resources in the window ledge. 6 was the quarter sheet paper. 7 Again, anything that you were to 8 submit in writing, if you talk to any neighbors that you want to encourage them to submit, their comments 10 are going to be considered equally to those that 11 were received tonight. So please encourage anyone 12 to still submit comments. 13 Thank you for being here, have a safe 14 trip home, and goodnight. * * * * * * * 15 16 HEARING CONCLUDED AT 7:24 P.M. 17 18 19 2.0 2.1 22 2.3 2.4 25

CERTIFICATE

I hereby certify that the foregoing proceedings, hearing held before Virginia Cain, Moderator, was reported by me on 12-04-18 and that I, Sean Egbert, read this transcript, and that I attest that this transcript is a true and accurate record of the proceeding.

Dated the 17th day of December, 2018

Sean Egbert,

Court Reporter