


a Texas Air
Control Board
publication

12124 Park 35 Circle
Austin, Texas 78753
(512)908-1000

NO. 2-1991, SUMMER

T ▼ A ▼ C ▼ B

BULLETIN



STAFF BEGINS REVIEW OF DATA FROM PRIVATE NETWORKS



printed on recycled paper

The TACB data analysis staff has begun a review of ambient monitoring data collected by the Houston Regional Monitoring Corporation (HRMC) and has made some preliminary assessments.

"The data seems to be reasonable and, most important, there appears to be no indication of any significant short-term health risks," said Jim Gise, director of the Data Analysis Division.

"However, these are very preliminary assessments and our staff has a lot more data to look at before we make any firm conclusions," he added.

The HRMC is one of three private monitoring networks in the state and is the first with sufficient data to allow any significant analysis. The data was collected from

eight monitors in the Houston area during 1990. The monitoring sites are located in industrial areas where high emissions could be expected. Radian Corporation, an engineering and consulting firm, provided the monitoring and data collection for the HRMC.

Ambient data for over 140 contaminants are being collected by the monitoring sites, and many are considered toxic if present in sufficiently high concentrations. However, 43 contaminants did not show up in any of the samples taken in 1990.

The staff will continue review of the data and will compare results among sites and conduct a comparison of 24-hour high values and annual means with any health effects screening levels which may be of concern. The

review of the data will continue through the end of the year.

Board members were pleased that the private networks were sharing the monitoring data with the agency, which will aid in informing the public of air quality issues, especially in the heavily industrialized Houston-Baytown area.

"We see this as a beginning of enhancing the data analysis effort in the agency. We want to be in a position to accurately evaluate the data and provide the results to the public. These private networks are required to follow guidelines that we develop, and eventually we hope to conduct routine, comprehensive audits on the networks," said Doyle Pendleton, deputy director for Monitoring. ♦

IN THIS ISSUE:

REGION SPOTLIGHT
page 2

TUNNEL STUDIES
page 10

RESEARCH OBJECTIVES
page 14

AGREED ENFORCEMENT ORDERS
issued in April through June
page 3

REGULATIONS UNDER REVISION
page 11

91-228
OCT 02 1991

Region Spotlight

Editors note: Each quarter the Bulletin will spotlight one of the TACB regional offices. Vic Fair, director of TACB Region 10 recently briefed the board on activities in that region.

REGION 10 TACKLES THREE DIFFICULT AIR POLLUTION PROBLEMS

Thirteen men and women are responsible for the activities of TACB Region 10, which consists of 16 counties covering 12,800 square miles in southeast Texas, with a population of approximately 800,000. The regional staff spends a majority of their time dealing with three areas - odors, air toxics, and ozone.

The majority of the region's population and over 60 percent of the air pollution sources we regulate are located in the two southern most counties - Jefferson and Orange.

"In those two counties, which include Beaumont, Port Arthur, and Orange, there are four of the largest petroleum refineries in the country and nearly 40 other petroleum and petrochemical facilities," said Vic Fair, regional director.

The region office is located in Beaumont, and Mr. Fair says this makes it possible to better serve the majority of citizens and puts them in a closer location to the

major air pollution sources.

North of the two counties is the densest pine and hardwood forest lands in the state, with 18 major wood products plants, including three large papermills and several plywood and waferboard mills. In the Nacogdoches-Lufkin area there are poultry operations and gray iron foundries. The region also includes agribusiness in the Crockett area and diversified light industry in Huntsville.

"Last year we responded to 750 citizen complaints of air pollution. Each year the number of complaints grows even as air pollution is reduced," added Mr. Fair.

"Ten years ago people called us because odors were offensive. Today they call us to find out if the odors are dangerous to their families' health. Because the air quality problem does not end at 5 p.m. each day, our investigators responded to more than 200 of these complaints at night or on weekends," he said.

Southeast Texas also has the dubious distinction of having more than one third of the significant air toxics sources in the state. Last year the region activated an Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Urban Air Toxics

Monitor at a high school in Port Neches. The region has also worked with the monitoring program's mobile laboratory to conduct several studies in the Port Neches area and recently completed enforcement action with the two largest petrochemical companies in the same community. These actions reduced area butadiene emissions by more than 90 percent.

"Our staff continues to target air toxics sources for in-depth inspections while the agency's proposed air toxics initiative will greatly enhance our efforts to deal effectively with those sources that most concern the public in southeast Texas.

The southeast Texas area also has an ozone concern. The Jefferson-Orange and Hardin County area has been classified as serious for ozone nonattainment by the EPA. The area is unique in that automobile emissions contribute less than 12 percent as a source of volatile

organic compounds (VOC) that lead to ozone.

The majority of area VOC emissions come from the petroleum and petrochemical industry, and Mr. Fair explained that they face citizens looking at the sources from different perspectives.

"Many jobs were lost in southeast Texas in the mid 1980's when refineries and petrochemical plants cutback production and most of the jobs have not returned even as the plants return to full capacity and undergo expansion. This causes many elected officials to be concerned for any increased regulatory action the agency may take with regard to the area. Yet at the same time, area citizens continue to express to us their fears about the numerous organic chemicals released into the air of the region each day," said Mr. Fair.

"We focus on three very difficult air pollution problems every day, but with continued guidance and support we intend to provide clean, healthful air to the people who live and work in southeast Texas." ♦

AGREED ENFORCEMENT ORDERS

April

ISSUED
April
THROUGH
June

The Texas Air Control Board (TACB) has issued the following agreed enforcement orders.

ADVANCE CHROME CONNECTION, a chrome plating facility at 2920 North Main, Fort Worth, Tarrant County, violating Board Rule 116.1 and Sections 382.051(a) and 382.085(b) of the Texas Clean Air Act (the Act) by constructing and operating the facility without a permit or without qualifying for a standard exemption, \$500. Subsequent to the notice of violation, the company submitted an application for a permit.

AMERICAN MOLDS, Inc., a fiberglass mold manufacturing facility at 900 West Kirby, Wylie, Collin County, violating Board Rules 116.1, 116.4, and 116.5; Sections 382.051(a) and 382.085(b) of the Act; and Agreed Board Order No. 87-05(a) by

constructing and operating a fiberglass resin spray booth and a grinding and plaster work spray booth without a permit or without qualifying for a standard exemption, by failing to comply with special provisions of its TACB permit which limit resin usage and require the maintaining of a record of hours of operation and material usage, and by failing to duct a fiberglass resin spray booth to an exhaust stack as represented in its permit application, \$4,000. Subsequent to the notice of violation, the company submitted an application for an amendment to its TACB permit.

AMOCO CHEMICAL Co., a chemical plant at 2800 FM 519 East, Texas City, Galveston County, violating Board Rule 101.20(2) by failing to operate the Polybutene/Resin 18/Utilities Unit flare while venting an emission, \$2,700.

ASTRO REDI-Mix CONCRETE, Inc., a concrete batching plant near the intersection of CR 93 and FM 518 in Pearland, Fort Bend County, violating Board Rules 116.4 and 116.5 by failing to control dust emissions from plant roads as required by a special condition of its TACB

permit exemption and by failing to use the batch drop watering control device as represented in its application for an exemption, \$1,500.

ATOCHEM NORTH AMERICAN, Inc., a mercaptans manufacturing plant at 2052 Gulf States Road, Beaumont, Jefferson County, violating Board Rules 101.4, 101.6, and 101.7 and Sections 382.085(a) and (b) of the Act by discharging excessive air contaminants, by failing to notify the TACB as soon as possible of a major upset condition, and by failing to notify the TACB at least 10 days prior to planned maintenance (which caused an excessive emission), \$16,000.

BAKER HUGHES TUBULAR SERVICES, a pipe cleaning and coating plant at 12100 West Little York, Houston, Harris County, violating Board Rule 116.1 and Sections 382.051(a) and 382.085(b) of the Act by constructing and operating an abrasive cleaning station, a prime coating oven, a conveyerized oven, and a top coating facility without a permit or without qualifying for a standard exemption, \$5,250. Subsequent to the notice of violation, the company submitted two

applications for permits.

CORCOTE INDUSTRIES, Inc., an oil well pump service plant at 4701 Seminole Drive, Midland, Midland County, violating Board Rules 116.1 and 101.4 and Sections 382.051(a) and 382.085(b) of the Act by constructing and operating a spray metallizing operation without a permit or without qualifying for a standard exemption and by discharging excessive emissions from the spray metallizing operation and the sandblasting operation, \$6,425. Subsequent to the notice of violation, the company applied for and was issued a permit.

DEBRUCE GRAIN, Inc., a grain receiving, handling, and storage plant at the intersection of Hwy. 287 and FM 281 in Etter, Moore County, violating Board Rule 116.1 and Sections 382.051(a) and 382.085(b) of the Act by constructing and operating a MDR deluxe grain dryer without a permit or without qualifying for a standard exemption, \$850. Subsequent to the notice of violation, the company submitted an application for a permit.

DECATUR LIVESTOCK MARKET, a commercial livestock auction

(continued on page 4)

from page 3

AGREED ENFORCEMENT ORDERS

sales operation on Hwy. 51, 2.8 miles north of Decatur, Wise County, violating Board Rule 116.1 and Sections 382.051(a) and 382.085(b) of the Act by constructing and operating the livestock auction sales without a permit or without qualifying for a standard exemption. Subsequent to the notice of violation, the company submitted an application for a permit. No monetary penalty except that a penalty of \$50 per day could be assessed for each day information requested by the TACB to complete its review of the application is late.

THE DOW CHEMICAL CO., a chemical manufacturing plant on Hwy. 288 in Freeport, Brazoria County, violating Board Rule 101.20(1) and Section 382.035(b) of the Act by failing to comply with monitoring requirements of a New Source Performance Standard at its Trichloroethylene Unit, \$19,500.

DRILLING MUD DISPOSAL, INC., a drilling mud disposal facility at 1905 Canyon Street, Odessa, Ector County, violating Board Rule 101.4 and Sections 382.085(a) and (b) of the Act by discharging excessive air contaminants, \$16,200.

GRANDPA DON'S CARS, a motor vehicle sales operation at 3001 Spencer, Pasadena, Harris

County, violating Board Rules 114.1(c)(1) and (2) and Section 382.085(b) of the Act by offering for sale five vehicles which were not equipped with the emission control systems or devices with which they were originally equipped. One vehicle did not have an air filter, a thermostatic air cleaner in the cleaner system, an air pump for the air injection system, a three way catalyst from the exhaust system, and did not have lines to the carburetor or from the evaporative canister. The second vehicle did not have a heat riser hose from the thermostatic air cleaner. Another vehicle did not have a fresh air duct from the thermostatic air cleaner. The fourth vehicle did not have a heat riser. The fifth vehicle did not have an oxidation catalyst, a modified dual exhaust system, a fuel restrictor, and a heat riser hose. \$500.

ESTATE OF W. E. HOLIMAN, owner of property at 9350 Fairbanks, Houston, Harris County, violating Board Rules 101.4 and 111.101 and Sections 4.01(a) and (b) [redesignated as Sections 382.085(a) and (b)] of the Act by causing or allowing outdoor burning of tires and discharging excessive air contaminants, \$7,500.

INCA METAL PRODUCTS CORP.,

a metal shelving and rack manufacturing plant at 501 East Purnell, Lewisville, Denton County, violating Board Rules 101.4 and 116.5 and Sections 382.085(a) and (b) of the Act by discharging excessive volatile organic compounds (VOC) from two electrostatic paint lines and by exceeding the tonnage of VOC emissions authorized in its TACB permit, \$63,250.

J & J INSULATION AND ACOUSTICS, INC., an asbestos removal business at 800 Cantwell, Corpus Christi, Nueces County, violating Board Rule 101.20(2) and Section 382.085(b) of the Act by failing to provide the TACB with information as part of the notification required for the company's asbestos removal operations, \$1,000.

JAMES JOHNSON, owner of property at 9350 Fairbanks, Houston, Harris County, violating Board Rules 101.4 and 111.101 and Sections 4.01(a) and (b) [redesignated as Sections 382.085(a) and (b)] of the Act by causing or allowing outdoor burning of tires and discharging excessive air contaminants, \$7,500.

LONZA-BAYPORT, a chemical plant at 9700 Bayport, Pasadena, Harris County, violating Board Rules 115.332(4) and

101.20(1) and Section 382.085(b) of the Act by operating a synthetic organic chemical, polymer, or resin manufacturing process with valves that were not sealed with a second valve, blind flange, plug, or cap and by failing to monitor the Arylides B Train on a monthly basis, \$10,500.

MAY ADVERTISING CORP. OF TEXAS, a silk screen printing facility at 400 West Vickery, Fort Worth, Tarrant County, violating Board Rule 116.1 and Sections 382.051(a) and 382.085(b) of the Act by constructing and operating a Thieme silk screen printing press without a permit or without qualifying for a standard exemption, \$750. Subsequent to the notice of violation, the company applied for and was issued a permit.

MERICHEM CO., a chemical manufacturing facility at 1914 Haden Road, Houston, Harris County, violating Board Rule 115.112(a)(1) and Section 382.085(b) of the Act by storing VOCs with a vapor pressure greater than 1.5 psia in 11 tanks which were not equipped with the required control technology, \$332,000.

MONTGOMERY TANK LINES, a tank truck cleaning facility at 418 S. Gulf Blvd., Freeport, Brazoria County, violating Board Rule 116.1 and Sections 382.051(a)

and 382.085(b) of the Act by constructing and operating the facility without a permit or without qualifying for a standard exemption, \$500.

PALLET RECYCLE OF TEXAS, INC., a wooden pallet recycling facility on Hwy. 74, southwest of Jacksonville, Cherokee County, violating Board Rule 111.101 and Section 382.085(b) of the Act by causing, suffering, allowing, or permitting outdoor burning of wood waste from its facility, \$2,000.

REPUBLIC INDUSTRIES, INC., a wood cabinet coating plant at 1400 Warren Drive, Marshall, Harrison County, violating Board Rule 116.1 and Sections 382.051(a) and 382.085(b) of the Act by constructing and operating the plant without a permit or without qualifying for a standard exemption, \$20,700. Subsequent to the notice of violation, the company submitted an application for a permit.

SANDEN INTERNATIONAL (U.S.A.), INC., an automobile air conditioning compressor manufacturing plant at 601 South Sanden Blvd., Wylie, Collin County, violating Board Rule 116.1 and Sections 382.051(a) and 382.085(b) of the Act by constructing and operating the plant without a permit or without qualifying for a standard

exemption, \$5,675. Subsequent to the notice of violation, the company submitted an application for a permit.

LEE SOLDER, INC., a solder reclamation facility at 300 Tunnell Street, Seagoville, Dallas County, violating Board Rule 116.1 and Sections 382.051(a) and 382.085(b) of the Act by constructing and operating the facility without a permit or without qualifying for a standard exemption, \$500. Subsequent to the notice of violation, the company submitted an application for a permit.

TEX TIN CORP., a copper smelter at the intersection of Hwys. 146 and 519 in Texas City, Galveston County, violating Board Rule 101.5 and Sections 382.085(a) and (b) of the Act by causing, suffering, allowing, or permitting excessive air contaminants, \$5,850.

TJ'S THRIFT-TEE SUPERMARKET, a supermarket at 8120 White Settlement Road, Fort Worth, Tarrant County, violating Board Rules 116.1 and 101.4 and Sections 382.051(a) and 382.085(b) of the Act by operating a commercial incinerator without a permit or without qualifying for a standard exemption and by discharging excessive air contaminants, \$4,250.

ZEIGI'S TIRE SERVICE, a used tire service at 6410 West 26th Street, Odessa, Ector County, violating Board Rules 101.4 and 111.101 and Sections 382.085(a) and (b) of the Act by emitting excessive air contaminants and by causing, suffering, allowing, or permitting unauthorized outdoor burning of tires, \$1,000.

May

BEN GAY, INC., LESSOR; MORGAN COUNTY FEEDERS D/B/A AGRI-TECH FEEDERS, LESSEE, a cattle feed lot and feed mill located on FM 3306 approximately two miles north of Hwy. 180 in Gaines County, violating Board Rule 116.1 and Sections 382.051(a) and 382.085(b) of the Act by operating the facility without a permit or without qualifying for a standard exemption, \$800. Subsequent to the notice of violation, the company applied for and was issued a permit.

AMERICAN RETREADING SPECIALISTS, INC., a truck tire retreading facility at 5900 Hemphill Road, Fort Worth, Tarrant County, violating Board Rule 116.1 and Sections 382.051(a) and 382.085(b) of the Act by constructing and operat-

ing a buffing unit and an adhesive booth without a permit or without qualifying for a standard exemption, \$500. Subsequent to the notice of violation, the company submitted an application for a permit.

ARCO OIL AND GAS COMPANY, a Division of Atlantic Richfield, a natural gas processing plant located off Camp Switch Road one mile south of the intersection of Hwys. 80 and 42, White Oak, Gregg County, violating Board Rule 116.1 and Sections 382.051(a) and 382.085(b) of the Act by constructing and operating three compressor engines without a permit or without qualifying for a standard exemption, \$55,350. Subsequent to the notice of violation, the company applied for and was issued a permit.

BLT SPECIALTY RESINS, a chemical plant at 1503 Haden Road, Houston, Harris County, violating Board Rule 115.112 and Section 382.085(b) of the Act by storing methanol in a storage tank which was not equipped with the appropriate emissions equipment, \$8,775.

BAYOU COGENERATION PLANT, a cogeneration facility at 11777 Bay Area Blvd., Pasadena, Harris County, violating Board Rule 101.20(1) and Section

(continued)

from page 5

AGREED ENFORCEMENT ORDERS

382.085(b) of the Act by failing to monitor sulfur content and nitrogen content of the fuel being fired in the turbine on a daily basis or in accordance with an approved schedule, \$5,000.

BLUDWORTH BOND SHIPYARD, INC., a shipyard at 8114 Hockley, Houston, Harris County, violating Board Rule 116.1 and Sections 382.051(a) and 382.085(b) of the Act by constructing and operating a sandblasting facility without a permit or without qualifying for a standard exemption, \$500.

CELINA READY-MIX INC., a ready-mix concrete plant at 700 S. McCree, Gruver, Hansford County, violating Board Rule 116.1 and Sections 382.051(a) and 382.085(b) of the Act by constructing and operating the plant without a permit or without qualifying for a standard exemption, \$1,000. Subsequent to the notice of violation, the company applied for a permit.

DPC INDUSTRIES COMPANY, a chlorine and sulfur dioxide transfer and bleach manufacturing facility at 4275 Beach Street, Fort Worth, Tarrant County, violating Board Rule 116.1 and Sections 382.051(a) and 382.085(b) of the Act by constructing and operating the facility without a permit or without qualifying for a standard exemption, \$600. Subsequent to

the notice of violation, the company applied for and was issued a permit.

THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY, a chemical plant on Hwy. 288, Freeport, Brazoria County, violating Board Rules 101.20(1) and (2), 115.125(2), and 116.4 and Agreed Board Order 89-09(h) by failing to monitor the presence of flame in the flare servicing Ethylene Dichloride/ North Process Area, by failing to monitor five sampling connecting systems equipped with closed-vent systems on the Aromatics and Dienes units, by failing to provide timely written notification before commencing with change to the Ethylbenzene A Unit and by failing to monitor the Ethylbenzene Unit as required, by failing to repair within 15 days three valves in the Ethylbenzene A Unit found to be leaking, and by failing to monitor the Ethylene Diamines System during the second and third quarters of 1989 and the Ethylene Dichloride System during the third quarter of 1989, \$16,200.

EL DORADO CHEMICAL COMPANY, a bulk fertilizer storage and handling facility at the intersection of Temple and Delphine Streets, Terrell, Kaufman County, violating Board Rule 116.1 and Sections 382.051(a) and 382.085(b) of the

Act by constructing and operating a bulk fertilizer unit without a permit or without qualifying for a standard exemption, \$750. Subsequent to the notice of violation, the company applied for and was issued a permit.

FROST FUELS CORP., a fuel storage and dispensing facility at 1675 S. Brumlow, Southlake, Tarrant County, violating Board Rules 115.212(a)(1) and 116.1 and Sections 382.051(a) and 382.085(b) of the Act by operating the facility without a permit or without qualifying for a standard exemption and by failing to install required emission controls at the facility, \$5,800. Subsequent to the notice of violation, the company submitted an application for a permit.

GATX TERMINALS CORPORATION, a terminal at 530 N. Witter, Pasadena, Harris County, violating Board Rules 115.112(a)(1) and 115.112(a)(2)(F) and Section 382.085(b) of the Act by placing, storing, or holding volatile organic compounds (VOC) in three stationary storage tanks which were not equipped with the required emission controls and by placing, storing, or holding VOC in five stationary storage tanks which were equipped with shoe mounted secondary seals rather than the required rim

mounted secondary seals, \$34,600.

HANDGARDS, INC., a flexographic printing press plant at 901 Hawkins Blvd., El Paso, El Paso County, violating Board Rule 116.1 and Sections 382.051(a) and 382.085(b) of the Act by constructing the plant without a permit or without qualifying for a standard exemption. Subsequent to the notice of violation, the company submitted an application for a permit. No monetary penalty except that a penalty of \$50 per day could be assessed if information requested by the TACB to complete its review of the application is late and a penalty of \$1,150 could be assessed if it is determined after the review that substantial additional controls are necessary.

W.W. HENRY COMPANY, an adhesive manufacturing plant at 1101 Avenue G East, Arlington, Tarrant County, violating Board Rule 116.1 and Sections 382.051(a) and 382.085(b) of the Act by constructing and operating the plant without a permit or without qualifying for a standard exemption. Subsequent to the notice of violation, the company submitted an application for a permit. No monetary penalty except that a penalty of \$50 per

day could be assessed if information requested by the TACB to complete its review of the application is late and a penalty of \$2,235 could be assessed if it is determined after the review that substantial additional controls are necessary.

HYDRA RIG, INC., an oilfield equipment manufacturing plant at High Hill Road, Schulenburg, Fayette County, violating Board Rule 116.1 and Sections 382.051(a) and 382.085(b) of the Act by constructing and operating a sandblasting facility and engaging in spray painting activities without a permit or without qualifying for a standard exemption, \$500. Subsequent to the notice of violation, the company qualified for a standard exemption for the sandblasting operation.

INTERNATIONAL PAINT (USA) COMPANY, a paint manufacturing plant at 6001 Antoine Street, Houston, Harris County, violating Board Rule 116.1 and Sections 3.27(a) and 4.01(b) [redesignated as Sections 382.051(a) and 382.085(b)] of the Act by modifying the plant without a permit or without qualifying for a standard exemption, \$1,750. Subsequent to the notice of violation, the company applied for and was

issued a permit.

INTERNATIONAL PAPER COMPANY, an oriented strand board plant at Loop 224 and University Drive near FM 1275, Nacogdoches, Nacogdoches County, violating Board Rules 101.24, 111.111(a)(1)(B), 116.1, 116.4, and 116.5 and Sections 382.062(a)(2) and 382.085(b) of the Act by failing to pay the required annual inspection fee by October 1989; by causing, suffering, allowing, or permitting visible emissions from the wafer dryer stationary flue to exceed an opacity of 20 percent over a five-minute period; by failing to submit an operating permit application within 60 days of start-up of the plant; by failing to conduct required sampling within the specified timeframe and failing to submit a report of the results within 30 days of the sampling; by increasing its annual production of oriented strand board without an amendment to its TACB permit; by increasing its annual hours of operation above 6800 hours per year without an amendment to its TACB permit; by exceeding the allowable emission rates of volatile organic compounds specified in its TACB permit; by increasing its discharge of particulate matter emissions without an amendment to its

TACB permit; by failing to take immediate corrective action as required by a special provision of its TACB permit; and by failing to apply for and obtain a permit demonstrating compliance with prevention of significant deterioration rules following the discovery that emission increases associated with the plant's construction and operation caused emissions to exceed the level triggering applicability of these rules; \$350,000.

JOHNS & HAUSMANN DESIGN COMPANY, a wood cabinet manufacturing plant at 925 West Russell Place, San Antonio, Bexar County, violating Board Rule 116.1 and Sections 382.051(a) and 382.085(b) of the Act by constructing and operating the plant without a permit or without qualifying for a standard exemption. No monetary penalty. Subsequent to the notice of violation, the company qualified for a standard exemption.

MALLINCKRODT MEDICAL, INC., an interventional products plant at 1111 South Velasco, Angleton, Brazoria County, violating Board Rule 116.1 and Sections 382.051(a) and 382.085(b) of the Act by constructing and operating a sterilization unit without a permit or without qualifying for a

standard exemption, \$4,965. Subsequent to the notice of violation, the company applied for and was issued a permit.

MODERN TIRE SERVICE, a truck tire retreading plant at 610 Mockingbird Lane, Dallas, Dallas County, violating Board Rule 116.1 and Sections 382.051(a) and 382.085(b) of the Act by constructing and operating the plant without a permit or without qualifying for a standard exemption. Subsequent to the notice of violation, the company applied for a permit. No monetary penalty except that a penalty of \$50 per day could be assessed if information requested by the TACB to complete its review of the application is late and a penalty of \$1,144 could be assessed if it is determined after the review that substantial additional controls are necessary.

PHILLIPS 66 COMPANY, operator of a railcar maintenance center about 1/2 mile south of Hwy. 287 in Elkhart, Anderson County, violating Board Rule 116.1 and Sections 382.051(a) and 382.085(b) of the Act by constructing a railcar paint booth without a permit or without qualifying for a standard exemption, \$3,300. Subsequent to the notice of violation, the

(continued)

from page 7

AGREED ENFORCEMENT ORDERS

company applied for and was issued an amendment to its permit.

POOLE CHEMICAL COMPANY, Inc., a portable pipe reactor process liquid fertilizer blending facility at 1301 S. Treadway, Abilene, Taylor County, violating Board Rule 116.1 and Section 382.051(a) and 382.085(b) of the Act by relocating and operating the facility without first obtaining written site approval from the Executive Director as required by their standard exemption, \$1,200.

PREMIER LUMBER PRODUCTS, Inc., a wood pallet manufacturing plant 1/2 mile south of Business 83 on Taylor Road, McAllen, Hidalgo County, violating Board Rule 116.1 and Sections 382.051(a) and 382.085(b) of the Act by constructing the facility without a permit or without qualifying for a standard exemption, \$700. Subsequent to the notice of violation, the company submitted an application for a permit.

RALPH'S AUTO SALES, a motor vehicle sales operation at 4101 Mansfield Highway, Fort Worth, Tarrant County, violating Board Rules 114.1(b), 114.1(c)(1), 114.1(c)(2), and 114.1(c)(3) and Section 382.085(b) of the Act by offering for sale five vehicles which were not equipped with the emission control systems or

devices with which they were originally equipped and by failing to post required notice concerning requirements of 114.1(c). One vehicle did not have an air injection system, exhaust gas recirculation system, and evaporative fuel injection system, and the thermostatic air cleaner and catalytic converter had been disconnected. Another vehicle had no fill pipe restrictor and the exhaust gas recirculator, thermostatic air cleaner, and positive crankcase ventilator had been disconnected. The third vehicle had no thermostatic air cleaner and the positive crankcase had been disconnected. The fourth vehicle had a disconnected thermostatic air cleaner and positive crankcase ventilator; and the fifth vehicle had a disconnected air injection system. The company also failed to have posted the required notices, \$500.

RELIABLE COATINGS, Inc., a coatings manufacturing plant at 13108 Euless Street, Fort Worth, Tarrant County, violating Board Rule 116.1 and Sections 382.051(a) and 382.085(b) of the Act by constructing and operating 15 storage tanks, 16 batch tanks, and 5 sandmills without a permit or without qualifying for a standard exemption, \$2,500.

SHELL OIL CHEMICAL COMPANY, a refinery/chemical plant on Hwy. 225, Deer Park, Harris County, violating Board Rules 101.20(1) and (2), 115.271 (2), 115.272(a)(1) and (2), 115.324(1)(A) and (2)(B), 115.332(2), 115.334 (1)(B), and 116.4; Section 382.085(b) of the Act; and Agreed Board Orders 88-08(y) and 90-06(p) by failing to repair three valves in the Utilities South area and four valves in the Cat Cracking and Gas Recovery area within 15 days following discovery that they were leaking; by failing to monitor six pumps at the Hydrodesulfurization Unit (HDU) during 1989; by failing to monitor 85 valves at the FUT-120 boiler and 166 valves at the FUT-130 boiler during the first quarter of 1990; by failing to monitor 96 valves at the FUT-130 boiler during the second quarter of 1990; by failing to repair 348 valves in VOC service within 15 days after discovery that they were leaking at the Lube Logistics, Light Olefins-3, de-Asphalting, Methyl Ethyl Keytone (MEK), LHT-1, Lube B MEK, de-Oil Filter, Lube refrigeration & recovery, High Viscosity Index Unit, and Dock-2 areas; by failing to document that six pumps in the Dock-2 area were repaired/removed from service within 15

days after discovery of a leak; by late monitoring of elevated valves in the E Department and Resins Unit; by late monitoring of compressor and pump seals, pressure relief and pipeline valves in E and G Departments; by failing to perform required monitoring at six pumps at Dock-2 for all of 1989 and the first and second quarters of 1990; by failing to equip two sampling connection systems in the Solvent Hydrotreater Unit (SHU) and five systems at the Mineral Spirit Intermediate (MSI) area with the required closed purge or closed vent system; by failing to monitor valves on the CCU during the period prior to 1990; by failing to complete required repairs of two valves within 15 days of discovery of leaks; by failing to monitor nine pumps in the Hydrotreater area of Olefins-3 unit during December 1989; by failing to conduct follow-up monitoring on three valves in the Dispatching Tank Farm area; and by failing to correctly monitor valves in the closed vent system in the Olefins flare area; \$19,000.

SOUTHWESTERN RACK COMPANY, an electroplated racks and fixtures manufacturing plant at 1400 Royal Parkway, Euless, Tarrant County, violating Board Rule 116.1 and Sections 382.051(a) and 382.085(b) of the

Act by constructing and operating a preheat oven, a burnoff oven, and an abrasive cleaning booth without a permit or without qualifying for a standard exemption, \$500. Subsequent to the notice of violation, the company qualified for standard exemptions.

TOMBALL FORD, INC., a motor vehicle sales operation at 28310 FM 249, Tomball, Harris County, violating Board Rule 114.1(c) and Section 382.085(b) of the Act by offering for sale six motor vehicles which were not equipped with the emission control systems or devices with which the motor vehicles were originally equipped. The first vehicle was missing the three-way catalytic converter and heat riser hose to the thermostatic air cleaner. The second and third vehicles had inoperative thermostatic air cleaners. The fourth and fifth vehicles were missing the heat riser hoses on the thermostatic air cleaners. The sixth vehicle was missing the heat riser on the thermostatic air cleaner, had a disconnected breather hose assembly on the thermostatic air cleaner, and the positive crankcase ventilation system had several hoses disconnected to the evaporative emission system canister, \$1,000.

UNITED STATES NAVY, operator of the Corpus Christi Naval Air Station, Corpus Christi, Nueces County, violating Board Rule 101.20(2) and Section 382.085(b) of the Act by failing to provide the Board information specified in the rules as required with respect to asbestos removal operations, \$2,000.

VARN PRODUCTS COMPANY, INC., a solvent blending facility at 14000 Westfair East Drive, Houston, Harris County, violating Board Rule 116.4 and Section 382.085(b) of the Act by using solvents not authorized by the company's permit and using solvents in excess of permitted amounts, \$3,000.

W.R. GRACE AND COMPANY, a petrochemical manufacturing plant at 739 Battleground, Deer Park, Harris County, violating Board Rule 101.20(1) and Section 382.085(b) of the Act by failing to properly monitor valves in VOC service, \$4,000.

WORTH EXHAUST CENTER, a motor vehicle inspection operation at 6100 E. Rosedale, Fort Worth, Tarrant County, violating Board Rule 114.3(b) and Section 382.085(b) of the Act by issuing or allowing the issuance of a vehicle inspection certification without completely and properly performing all air pollution emission control

requirements of the annual vehicle safety inspection, \$1,000.



ALAMO FOAM, INC., an expanded polystyrene products plant at 5300 Brewster Street, Suite 6, San Antonio, Bexar County, violating Board Rule 116.1 and Sections 382.051(a) and 382.085(b) of the Act by constructing and operating the plant without a permit or without qualifying for a standard exemption. No monetary penalty. Subsequent to the notice of violation, the company submitted an application for a permit.

ARROW INDUSTRIES, INC., a flexographic printing plant at 3401 Gardenbrook Dr., Farmers Branch, Dallas County, violating Board Rules 116.4 and 116.5 and Section 382.085(b) of the Act by exceeding the allowable emission rate of VOC and by exceeding the VOC input rate represented in its applications for TACB permits, \$213,300.

CHALLENGE DOOR COMPANY, a door manufacturing plant at 902 Hwy. 19, Sulphur Springs, Hopkins County, violating Board Rule 116.1 and Sections 382.051(a) and 382.085(b) of the Act by constructing and operating

a metal, foam-insulated door manufacturing facility without a permit or without qualifying for a standard exemption, \$3,175.

CHEMICAL DISTRIBUTORS, INC., a chemical distribution plant at 6001 Doniphan, El Paso, El Paso County, violating Board Rule 116.1 and Sections 3.27(a) and 4.01(b) [redesignated as Sections 382.051(a) and 382.085(b)] of the Act by constructing and operating the plant without a permit or without qualifying for a standard exemption, \$500. Subsequent to the notice of violation, the company submitted an application for a permit.

CUSTOM SHUTTERS, INC., a wooden shutter manufacturing plant on Hwy. 11 west of Como in Hopkins County, violating Board Rule 116.1 and Sections 382.051(a) and 382.085(b) of the Act by constructing and operating a woodworking shop without a permit or without qualifying for a standard exemption. No monetary penalty. Subsequent to the notice of violation, the company met the conditions for qualifying for a standard exemption.

HARRIS INDUSTRIES, INC., an iron foundry approximately 1/4 mile east of Fisher Road on Bill Harris Road, Longview, Gregg

(continued)

AGREED ENFORCEMENT ORDERS

County, violating Board Rule 116.1 and Sections 382.051(a) and 382.085(b) of the Act by constructing and operating a 2,000 pound induction furnace without a permit or without qualifying for a standard exemption and by failing to obtain a continuance of an existing permit for the operation of a sand handling and storage system, \$2,000. Subsequent to the notice of violation, the company submitted an application for an amendment to its TACB permit to include the induction furnace along with the sand handling and storage system.

LABBCO, Inc., a household cleaning products packaging plant at 2903 DuPree Circle, Houston, Harris County, violating Board Rule 116.1 and Sections 382.051(a) and 382.085(b) of the Act by constructing and operating a bleach manufacturing unit without a permit or without qualifying for a standard exemption. Subsequent to the notice of violation, the company submitted an application for a permit. No monetary penalty except that a penalty of \$50 per day could be assessed for each day information requested by the TACB to complete its review of the application is late, and a penalty of \$1,000 could be assessed if it is determined after

the review that substantial additional controls are necessary.

LAMBDA ELECTRONICS, Inc., an electronics components facility at 3801 Military Hwy., McAllen, Hidalgo County, violating Board Rule 116.1 and Sections 382.051(a) and 382.085(b) of the Act by constructing and operating the facility without a permit or without qualifying for a standard exemption, \$1,050. Subsequent to the notice of violation, the company submitted an application for a permit.

J. B. SANDLIN REAL ESTATE, a real estate development firm at 5137 Davis Blvd., North Richland Hills, Tarrant County, violating Board Rule 114.1(a) and Section 382.085(b) of the Act by operating a motor vehicle which was not equipped with the following emission control systems or devices: no exhaust gas recirculation system, no air injection system, no evaporative emission system, inoperative positive crankcase ventilation system, and inoperative thermostatic air cleaner system, \$500.

SUN WORLD PRINTING, a printing plant at 202 Reynolds Road, League City, Galveston County, violating Board Rules 116.1 and 101.4, Sections 382.051(a) and 382.085(b) of the

Act, and Agreed Board Order No. 86-64 by constructing and operating two Harris heat set printing presses with VOC flash off ovens, both vented through a modified catalytic incinerator, without a permit or without qualifying for a standard exemption, \$33,000.

THOMAS STEEL DRUMS, Inc., a drum reclamation plant at 2517 Northeast 35th Street, Fort

Worth, Tarrant County, violating Board Rules 115.421(9)(A)(i) and (ii) and Section 382.085(b) of the Act by causing, suffering, allowing, or permitting excessive VOC emissions from the surface coating processes for the interior protective coating for the steel drums and from the exterior surface coating processes, \$5,400. ♦

TUNNEL STUDIES SHOW VEHICLE EMISSIONS MAY BE UNDERESTIMATED

Vehicle emission calculation techniques appear to have placed too low a value on motor vehicle emissions of hydrocarbons or volatile organic compounds (VOCs), which could mean hydrocarbon emission inventories in urban areas may be significantly underestimated. Both VOCs and nitrogen oxides are necessary to form ozone.

"Over the coming months, we will be developing new State Implementation Plans (SIPs) to meet the ozone standard, and correcting this underestimation

could have significant implications for future control strategies for Texas," said Lane Hartsock, director, Planning and Development Program.

The Research Division recently reviewed ozone studies conducted by other states and agencies as part of its 1991 research objectives. The staff reviewed results from the Van Nuys, California Tunnel experiment conducted in 1987, as well as more recent studies, for actual emissions from

(continued on page 13)

REGULATIONS UNDER REVISION

These articles are summaries of recent regulation development activities since May 1991. For additional copies of TACB regulations, address correspondence to TACB Regulations Development.

REGULATIONS ADOPTED

REGULATION V

At its May 10 meeting, the board adopted revisions to Regulation V, Control of Air Pollution from Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC).

The revised rules will satisfy a general requirement for reasonably available control technology corrections to existing rules. The revisions are also part of a nationwide program termed "leveling the playing field," which is aimed at national regulation consistency.

The leveling of the playing field will eventually extend applicability of the regulation to all areas of the state that are nonattainment for ozone.

New and revised definitions have been added to the regulation. Also, additional recordkeeping requirements, lowered exemption limits, and

new clarifications have been added and corrections to federal test method references have been made. These sections address VOC producing processes such as degreasing, surface coating, graphic arts, use of cutback asphalt, and pharmaceutical manufacturing.

"States had until May 15, 1991 to submit these corrections. We believe these revisions will help correct the deficiencies identified by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). It was very important that we met this deadline because it is one of the sanctionable deadlines of the Federal Clean Air Act (FCAA)," said Lane Hartsock, director for planning and development.

The staff conducted four public hearings on the proposals in Beaumont, El Paso, Houston, and Arlington. The adoption of the changes represented the first of many to TACB regulations that the staff will develop to bring the state into compliance with the FCAA.

REGULATION I

At its May 10 meeting, the

board also adopted revisions to Regulation I, which address the burning of hazardous waste as fuel commercially in facilities such as boilers, industrial furnaces, and cement kilns.

The rules were developed in part due to growing concerns by the public that certain facilities were taking advantage of regulatory loopholes to burn hazardous substances. Previously, these facilities which burn hazardous waste as fuel were not covered by federal regulations with regard to permitting. Recently, however, the EPA adopted permitting rules for boilers and industrial furnaces (BIF).

The staff developed rules they believe would be more stringent than the BIF rules. The amendments establish emission and operational requirements for commercial combustion facilities which burn hazardous waste as fuels. Additional amendments were added to address testing, monitoring, and operational requirements for those facilities.

The TACB rules do not exempt facilities from various requirements and they provide shorter compliance schedules and greater monitoring requirements.

"The Securing a Future Environment (SAFE) organiza-

tion in New Braunfels was especially supportive of new rules being adopted. They met with the staff on several occasions as well as attended the Regulation Development Committee and Board meetings. This was an excellent example of how communities can and should work with us in developing rules and regulations to protect the air resources in the state. We are encouraged by this type of public interest," said Bill Campbell, deputy executive director.

The staff received support for the rules from Governor Ann Richards, as well as the Region VI office of the EPA and State Senator Judith Zaffirini.

REGULATION HEARINGS STATUS

PERMIT FEES

At its June 7 meeting, the Regulation Development Committee approved public hearings on proposed changes to rule language concerning permit fees.

The proposed changes will accomplish two goals. The first will add language to require separate and distinct fees for all facilities that must comply with the Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) of Air Quality regulations promulgated by the

(continued on page 12)

REGULATIONS UNDER REVISION

EPA. The fees are needed to support the greater level of staff resources to review and act on PSD permit applications.

The second change will increase the current permit fee rate for sources not required to comply with the PSD regulations.

The staff anticipates increases in fee revenues to the state with the changes. There will be a minimum increase in the fee for non-PSD permits of \$150 and a maximum increase of \$25,000. This proposal assumes approval of an increase in the upper fee limit to \$75,000 by the Texas Legislature. The maximum fee currently allowed by the Texas Clean Air Act (TCAA) is \$50,000.

The proposed fee for PSD permits would range from \$1,500 to \$75,000, based on a rate of 0.5 percent of the capital costs of the project. Previously, PSD permits would have been charged the standard permit fee.

A public hearing on the proposal is scheduled for July 30 at 2 p.m. at the central office auditorium, 12124 Park 35 Circle.

Prior to scheduling the public hearing, the staff conducted a public workshop to draft the language for the changes.

EMISSIONS FEES

At its June 7 meeting, the Regulation Development

Committee approved public hearings on proposed new rule language concerning emissions fees. The changes were developed through workshops held earlier this year to give those affected by the changes a chance to have early input.

The proposed new section is being proposed in response to the requirements of Title V of the FCAA. The new section specifies the basis for applicability.

"We are proposing retaining the prohibition on 'double dipping', that is to say, not allowing both an inspection fee and emissions fee to be charged to a facility, but to collect the larger of the two fees," said Lane Hartsock.

Also under applicability, the staff is specifying that fee assessment be based on regulated pollutants rather than air contaminants. The section that deals with payment focuses on the information to be provided to the agency and does not change substantially. Under basis for fees, the fee is set at \$25 per ton, but as the preamble states, it may be lowered before adoption, depending on the action of the legislature.

Allowable or actual emissions may be used to determine fees. Carbon monoxide is retained in the proposal as an assessed

pollutant since the EPA reason for exclusion was not based on a technical argument. Also, "regulated pollutants" is defined as all sources in the FCAA and those subject to TACB rules, permits, board orders, or court orders. Upset and maintenance emissions are excluded from fee assessment.

Fees will be due on December 1.

A public hearing is scheduled for July 31 at 2 p.m. at the central office auditorium, 12124 Park 35 Circle.

REGULATION V

Although the board adopted revisions to Regulation V in response to the FCAA May 15 deadline, the EPA requested additional changes.

At its June 7 meeting, the Regulation Development Committee approved proceeding to public hearing on some cleanup items and a new initiative in Regulation V.

"We are proposing a vent gas recordkeeping requirement and adding a reference to facilitate consistency in maintaining temperature, maintenance, and testing records. Also under water separation recordkeeping requirements, we are adding a requirement to continuously monitor the exhaust gas

temperature downstream of a direct-flame incinerator," explained Lane Hartsock.

Brazoria and Galveston counties will fall under the Stage I inspection rules, which require annual gasoline tank truck inspections.

New initiatives proposed in the regulation include adding Surface Coating and Graphic Arts processes requirements relating to capture efficiency testing. This would involve the use of EPA procedures or protocols for measuring capture efficiency in compliance determinations. The EPA has established a deadline of September 30 for submittal for the revisions. A public hearing was scheduled for July 22 at 2 p.m. in the central office auditorium.

GENERAL RULES

REGULATION I

At its June 7 meeting, the Regulation Development Committee also approved the staff proceeding to hearing with changes to Regulation I.

The changes are to the incineration rules and were developed in response to a petition from the Texas Chemical Council.

In the section concerning Single-Dual, and Multiple

Chamber Incineration, the proposal adds a clarification that requirements of the section do not apply to hazardous waste incinerators and also clarifies the definition of boilers, because the new section is intended to apply to municipal and industrial boilers. The changes will also allow incinerators to operate at less than four percent by volume oxygen concentrations if compliance with carbon monoxide and total hydrocarbon limits can be continuously demonstrated.

The monitoring and recordkeeping requirements will change to allow compliance with carbon monoxide and total hydrocarbon requirements to be demonstrated using a rolling hourly average. And, the General Rules will change to revise the definitions so that they will be consistent with Regulation I changes.

A hearing date had not been scheduled at press time.

REGULATION II

The Regulation Development Committee approved the staff proceeding to hearing with changes to Regulation II concerning allowable emissions from solid fossil fuel fired boilers.

The proposed changes were developed in response to a

request from the Lone Star Chapter of the Sierra Club last September that the agency require the adoption of proven technology to control sulfur dioxide emissions from solid fossil fuel-fired steam generators.

The changes will replace the current requirement that new proven technology be applied when available with a requirement to use existing New Source Performance Standards (NSPS).

"The proposal would add a requirement that those solid fossil fuel-fired steam generators which have a heat input of 1500 million Btu/hour or more and for which sulfur dioxide control was not originally required, now reduce sulfur dioxide emission with proven technology to the levels required by the EPA regulations under NSPS," explained Cyril Durrenberger, director of Control Strategy.

The changes will affect four grandfathered boilers which are operated for electrical generation.

As of press time, no hearing date had been set.



TUNNEL STUDIES

from page 10

vehicles in routine use. Tunnel experiments essentially give researchers the ability to quantify vehicle emissions by measuring the change in pollutant concentrations in the air within an enclosed area (a vehicle traffic tunnel).

Dr. Tom Porter, Research Division, reported that studies show that vehicle VOC emissions are about four times as high as previously estimated. Likewise, carbon monoxide emissions have been underestimated by roughly a factor of three.

"Vehicles that have been tampered with or are poorly maintained (super emitters) account for a large part of the problem, and appear to have been underrepresented in dynamometer tests, which currently provide the data for model predictions," noted Dick Karp, leader for the ozone modeling group.

"Although some of the underestimation will be corrected in the future releases of mobile emission models

(e.g., Mobile 4.1 and Mobile 5.0), there are still problems associated with the spatial and temporal vehicle mix constituting mobile emissions. For example, heavy duty diesel vehicles (HDDV) would not normally be allocated to all roadway types (e.g., local collectors), and they probably are not a constant fraction of the vehicle mix during all times of the day."

"Remote-sensing measurements used in some roadside studies suggest that the relatively few number of super emitters are responsible for a disproportionate amount of the carbon monoxide emitted from the motor vehicle population," stated Russ Baier, chief, Mobile Source Section."

Some super emitters are only a few years old. The new, more stringent tail pipe emission standards imposed by the 1990 amendments to the Federal Clean Air Act will be phased in starting with the 1994 model cars.

(continued on page 14)

RESEARCH DRAFTS OBJECTIVES FOR 1992

The Research staff recently published a draft of its Research Objectives for 1992. The draft has been mailed out to interested parties for public comment. In August a final proposal will be presented to the Monitoring and Research Committee for approval.

"The purpose of developing research objectives is to provide greater knowledge and understanding about the complex scientific issues we deal with so informed policy decisions can be made," said Walter Bradley, director of Research and Special Services.

The staff proposes major research initiatives in four areas. They are proposing continued field work in El Paso and toxic air pollution particulate matter. Also, further measurement of acidic aerosols and air toxics in Houston is proposed using the annual denuder sampling equipment. This will be a follow up to work being conducted this summer at the University of Texas School of Public Health.

"We will also continue review of the state-of-the-art science

pertinent to ozone control issues in Texas, a project started last year. And, we will study a measurement of the effectiveness of control measures to reduce odor from dairy farms. This problem has been brought to staff attention and seems to be increasing in severity especially in Erath County, which has more than 250 dairy farms," added Mr. Bradley.

The staff has requested \$100,000 in special research funds for fiscal year 1992. If the legislature appropriates an additional \$200,000 that is requested for epidemiological work, additional plans will be developed. This funding would be used to study acute effects, respiratory effects, etc. as part of the proposed toxics program.

Other areas proposed for limited continuing effort during the upcoming fiscal year include development of an automated system to provide the agency's mobile laboratory with meteorological data that can be

used to identify the location of sources contributing to air pollution problems. Application of this system will allow cost-effective, unattended monitoring in response to citizen complaints of intermittent pollution problems.

Also, the staff will work to enhance its ability to use trajectory analysis to help identify source areas contributing to certain air pollution problems and will keep abreast of developments in acid deposition and global warming. ♦

from page 13 TUNNEL STUDIES

Although the Van Nuys and other similar tunnel experiments are helpful in our research, additional studies are needed. There have been no studies which adequately address the question of possible acceleration of deterioration of emission control systems in hot or in hot and humid climates like those experienced in Texas.

An estimate provided by the Southwest Research Institute indicates that a tunnel study for Texas, designed to measure regulated emissions of carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxide, hydrocarbons, and particulates, would cost approximately \$500,000 and take approximately one year to complete. ♦

The TACB Bulletin is published by the Texas Air Control Board, 12124 Park 35 Circle, Austin, Texas 78753. Subscription is free, upon request.

Dick Whittington ■

Chairman

Steve Spaw ■

Executive Director

Bill Campbell ■

Deputy Executive Director

Stephen Davis ✍

Editor

Mark Steinfeldt ✍

Graphics Designer

Gwen Sharpe ✍

Editorial Assistant

Address inquiries and requests to be placed on the mailing list to Public Information Section, TACB. ●

ADDITIONAL MONITORING PLANNED FOR WEST DALLAS AREA

Texas Air Control Board (TACB) and Texas Water Commission (TWC) staff recently met with City of Dallas officials to develop a comprehensive strategy to address concerns regarding possible lead contamination in the West Dallas area around the old RSR Corporation lead smelter site.

Elements of the strategy

include additional permanent air quality monitoring to provide more coverage than the existing monitors in the area.

"Additionally, we will work with the City of Dallas to conduct short-term monitoring around identified slag deposits," said Melvin Lewis, TACB Region 8 director.

The City of Dallas will

continue their program of screening for lead in blood of current and former residents of the West Dallas area. "Blood lead measurements are the best indicators of possible exposure to lead in the environment," said Marcia Willhite, TACB toxicologist.

The City of Dallas will assist the TWC in conducting additional soil sampling in the area to determine contamination levels of soil and water. The TWC district staff is investigating the slag pile deposits and collected samples at five locations in July.

They are evaluating for inclusion in the Superfund program a former lead smelting operation and battery wrecking operation location.

The additional air monitoring and soil sampling is important in the priority rating system used by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the state for making such decisions. ♦

STAFF ATTEND AWMA ANNUAL MEETING

Six TACB staff members participated in the 84th annual meeting and exhibition of the Air and Waste Management Association (AWMA) in Vancouver, British Columbia on June 16-21.

Five technical staff members presented papers during the meeting. The participants and

their paper titles and co-authors include: Dr. Jim Price, "Permitting Under Title V of the 1990 Amendments - Will it be Workable? A Permitting Agency Perspective," cowritten with Denise Simmons, Karen Olson, Sam Crowther, and Lawrence Pewitt; Marcia Willhite, "Lead Contamination of a Residential

Area from Dry Abrasive Blasting Paint Removal of a Water Tower," cowritten with JoAnn Wiersema; Stuart Dattner, "Urban Visibility in Texas: East Meets West," and Fabian Kalapach, "Automated Control of Multiple Ambient Samplers to Achieve Synchronized Control and Data Logging," cowritten with Stuart Dattner.

The results from two studies, focusing on different aspects of the ozone problem and initiated in the Data Analysis Division, were presented at the meeting. The studies were collaborative

efforts with the University of Texas at Austin and began in 1985 when Dr. Hap Hemphill developed a joint working relationship with the school.

Also attending the meeting was Dr. Dick Flannery who is the incoming chairman of the Southwest Section of AWMA.

The AWMA meeting included 1,005 technical papers, making it by far the largest air pollution and waste management technical meeting the association has held. More than 5,000 persons participated in the meeting and exhibition. ♦

***If you wish to continue to receive the TACB Bulletin,
please complete this form and mail it to:
Public Information, 12124 Park 35 Circle, Austin, Texas 78753.**

NAME

ORGANIZATION

OFFICE ADDRESS

CITY

STATE

ZIP

***Second Notice - If you responded to the first notice, there's no need to respond again.**

a Texas Air
Control Board
publication






12124 Park 35 Circle
Austin, Texas 78753
(512)908-1000

T A C B
BULLETIN
NO. 2-1991, SUMMER



BULK RATE
U.S. POSTAGE PAID
AUSTIN, TEXAS
PERMIT NO. 990

In This Issue

-  **STAFF REVIEW OF PRIVATE NETWORKS**
-  **REGION SPOTLIGHT**
-  **AGREED ENFORCEMENT ORDERS**
-  **REGULATION REVISIONS**
-  **TUNNEL STUDIES**