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NEW JERSEY CLEAN AIR COUNCIL
1982 PUBLIC HEARING REPORT
TO THE COMMISSIONER
NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

WHAT SHOULD NEW JERSEY DO ABOUT TOXIC AIR POLLUTANTS?



On October 18, 1982, the New Jersey Clean Air Council held its fourteenth annual public hearing. The subject of the hearing was "What Should New Jersey Do About Toxic Air Pollutants?" The following report and recommendations reflect the testimony from the hearing and from discussions at Clean Air Council meetings.

The Clean Air Council believes that the presence of toxic air pollutants in New Jersey may pose a problem to the health and welfare of its citizens. In order to insure that the proper measures are being considered, the Council recommends the following:

1. The State should continue and expand its programs to characterize, monitor, and control emissions of toxic air pollutants.

During the past five to six years the NJDEP has initiated a number of programs to characterize, monitor, and control emissions of toxic air pollutants. This includes the Office of Cancer and Toxic substances Research's (OCTSR) toxic air pollution program and the Bureau of Air Pollution Control's (BAPC) enforcement of New Jersey Administrative Code, Title 7, Chapter 27, Subchapters 16 and 17. NJDEP presently is in the process of developing air pollution regulations for combusting waste oils and resource recovery facilities. Also, OCTSR, BAPC, and USEPA-Region II have worked together on assessing the potential impacts of trace metals on northeastern New Jersey. These efforts by NJDEP represent pioneering programs never before initiated by USEPA or other environmental agencies.

The Clean Air Council recommends that these programs continue and be expanded. Specifically, NJDEP monitoring efforts should include more than the eleven toxic air pollutants as listed in Subchapter 17. Other volatile chemicals which can be routinely monitored by the same method should be considered for inclusion on this list, such as methylene chloride, acrylonitrile, formaldehyde, ethylene oxide, toluene di-isocyanate, and other selected aromatic hydrocarbons. In addition, particulate matter emissions that have been found to be carcinogenic in animals such as polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, should also be considered for regulation.

2. The State should develop acceptable air quality standards for toxic air pollutants.

A major goal for New Jersey is the development of a program on toxic air pollutants which defines the health risks associated with levels of individual toxic air pollutants in the state and establishes methodology to determine acceptable ambient air quality standards of emission standards for these pollutants. While

problems have hurt the ability of the Bureau of Air Pollution Control to establish new standards for toxic air pollutants and to initiate additional monitoring. The Clean Air Council strongly recommends that these programs be funded.

5. The State should incorporate local and county air pollution control agencies in its toxic air pollution program.

County and local environmental agencies are a potential important link in improving air quality related to toxic air pollutants and a review of their present and potential role is warranted. In addition, local environmental agencies need the appropriate training to respond responsibly and effectively to emergency situations related to toxic air pollutants.

Testimony submitted to the Clean Air Council indicated that passage of the Right-to-Know legislation will provide workers and citizens with information about a wide range of toxic pollutants within and outside of the workplace and can help the State in its efforts to control toxic air pollutants. The Clean Air Council has not taken a position on the Right-to-Know legislation at this time.

The New Jersey Clean Air Council offers this report and these recommendations for consideration and use by the Department of Environmental Protection to continue and improve its toxic air pollution program in New Jersey and thereby benefit the health and welfare of all the citizens of this State.



State of New Jersey
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
DIVISION OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
JOHN FITCH PLAZA, CN027, TRENTON, N.J. 08625

March 10, 1983

Honorable Robert E. Hughey
Commissioner
Department of Environmental
Protection
CN402
Trenton, NJ 08625

Dear Commissioner Hughey:

The New Jersey Clean Air Council is pleased to forward its report on the 1982 public hearing held pursuant to Title 26:2C-3.3(h) which states that the Council shall:

"Hold public hearings at least once a year in regard to existing air pollution control statutes, codes, rules and regulations and upon the state of the art and technical capabilities and limitations in air pollution control and report its recommendations thereon to the Commissioner."

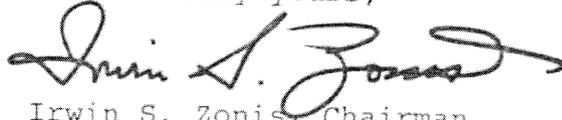
The topic of this year's public hearing was "What Should New Jersey Do About Toxic Air Pollutants?" The hearing was held on October 18, 1982 at the Lewis Herrmann Labor Education Center Auditorium, Rutgers University, New Brunswick.

A transcript of the testimony presented at the hearing, and a summary of the issues and arguments presented there, are available for public inspection at the offices of the Bureau of Air Pollution Control, Labor and Industry Building, John Fitch Plaza, Trenton. The Council extends thanks to the personnel of the Bureau for their assistance in making the necessary preparations for the hearing, and to Dr. Ronald Harkov of the Office of Cancer and Toxic Substances Research for preparing the summary.

Honorable Robert E. Hughey
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We trust that you will find our recommendations useful to the Department in improving the toxic air pollution program which will benefit the citizens of the State.

Respectfully yours,



Irwin S. Zonis, Chairman
New Jersey Clean Air Council



Linda R. Busch, Chairman
Public Hearing Committee

cc: Paul H. Arbesman
George J. Tyler
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