BEFORE THE ENVIRONMENTAL APPEALS BOARD

U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY WASHINGTON, D.C.

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ORAL ARGUMENT

> Tuesday, April 14, 2020

Video Teleconference

The above-entitled matter came on for hearing, pursuant to notice, at 10:30 a.m.

BEFORE:

THE HONORABLE AARON P. AVILA

Environmental Appeals Judge

THE HONORABLE KATHIE A. STEIN

Environmental Appeals Judge

APPEARANCES:

On Behalf of the Petitioner:

ELIZABETH HUBERTZ, ESQ.

of: Interdisciplinary Environmental Clinic Washington University School of Law One Brookings Drive St. Louis, MO 63130 ejhubertz@wustl.edu

On Behalf of Veolia ES Technical Solutions, LLC:

> JOSEPH KELLMEYER, ESQ. of: Thomas Coburn, LLP One US Bank Plaza 505 N 7th Street St. Louis, MO 63101 jkellmeyer@thomascoburn.com

On Behalf of the Environmental Protection Agency, Region 5:

CATHERINE GARYPIE, ESQ.

of: Environmental Protection Agency Office of Regional Counsel Region 5 77 West Jackson Boulevard Mail Code C-14J Chicago, IL 60604-3507 garypie.catherine@epa.gov

and

JOHN T. KRALLMAN, ESQ. of: Environmental Protection Agency Office of General Counsel 1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW Mail Code 2344A Washington, DC 20460 krallman.john@epa.gov ALSO PRESENT:

EURIKA DURR, Clerk of the Board

CATHERINE MALININ DUNN, Senior Counsel for the

Board

NOHA HAGGAG, Counsel for the Board

DAVID KLARICH, Veolia ES Technical Solutions, LLC

DENNIS WARCHOL, Veolia ES Technical Solutions,

LLC

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1	P-R-O-C-E-E-D-I-N-G-S
2	10:30 a.m.
3	MS. DURR: The Environmental Appeals
4	Board of the United States Environmental
5	Protection Agency is now in session for oral
6	argument in re Veolia ES Technical Solutions,
7	LLC, Permit Number V-IL-1716300103-2014-10, CAA
8	Appeal Number 19-01. The Honorable Judges Aaron
9	Avila and Kathie Stein presiding. No recording
10	devices allowed.
11	JUDGE AVILA: Good morning, everyone.
12	This is Judge Avila. Judge Stein, are you able
13	to turn your audio and video on?
14	(No audible response.)
15	JUDGE AVILA: Well, let's do the roll
16	call. Firstly, let's make sure I've got everyone
17	else on the phone. Hopefully Judge Stein's video
18	and audio will start working here shortly. So
19	for Petitioner we have Ms. Hubertz? If you could
20	
21	MR. HUBERTZ: I forgot I was muted.
22	JUDGE AVILA: Yeah, if the counsel who
-	

1	are going to be arguing, if you could unmute your
2	phone and turn your video on just for this
3	portion, so we can make sure it's working
4	properly, that'd be great. For EPA Region 5, we
5	have Mr. Krallman?
6	MR. KRALLMAN: Yes, Office of General
7	Counsel.
8	JUDGE AVILA: Yes, and Ms. Garypie
9	also?
10	MS. GARYPIE: Yes.
11	JUDGE AVILA: Mr. David Ogulei?
12	MR. OGULEI: Yes.
13	JUDGE AVILA: Mr. Spangler?
14	MR. SPANGLER: Yes.
15	JUDGE AVILA: And for Veolia, arguing
16	counsel is Mr. Kellmeyer?
17	MR. KELLMEYER: Yes.
18	JUDGE AVILA: And you also have Mr.
19	Warchol?
20	MR. WARCHOL: Warchol.
21	JUDGE AVILA: Warchol, sorry.
22	MR. WARCHOL: Yes.

JUDGE AVILA: And Mr. Klarich?
MR. KLARICH: Yes.
JUDGE AVILA: And we also have a court
reporter, Mr. Cordes? Are you there?
MR. WOJACK: It's Sam Wojack.
JUDGE AVILA: Oh, Sam Wojack, I'm
sorry. I don't know what happened to my
anyway. And for the Board, we have Ms. Durr, the
Clerk of the Board. Are you still there?
MS. DURR: I am.
JUDGE AVILA: We have counsel for the
Board, Ms. Haggag?
MS. HAGGAG: I'm here.
JUDGE AVILA: And Senior Counsel for
the Board, Ms. Malinin Dunn?
MS. MALININ DUNN: Yes, I'm here.
JUDGE AVILA: Okay. Judge Stein oh,
we also have Ms. Costello and Mr. Michael Hardy
from EPA to help with any technical problems we
may have.
Judge Stein, have you been able to get
your video and audio to work?

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1	JUDGE STEIN: Yes, I had to re-log in.
2	Can you see me now?
3	JUDGE AVILA: I can't see you. Now,
4	there we go.
5	JUDGE STEIN: Yeah, I'm sorry. My
6	computer camera blocks half of the image, so I'll
7	do my best, but I do appear to be back in now.
8	JUDGE AVILA: Well, thank you,
9	everyone. This is the first time the
10	Environmental Appeals Board is conducting an oral
11	argument by Skype, and so on behalf of the Board,
12	I'd like to thank everyone for working with the
13	Board to make this happen, given the current
14	circumstances. We anticipate this will go
15	smoothly. We've had one little hiccup, but if we
16	encounter any technical difficulties, please bear
17	with us. Like I said, we have technical folks on
18	the line, at least for the beginning here, to
19	make sure things go smoothly.
20	With that, I'd like to just reiterate
21	the Environmental Appeals Board is hearing an
22	oral argument today on a petition for review of a

 Clean Air Act Title V permit that EPA Region 5
 issued to Veolia Technical Solutions, LLC.
 Petitioner is the American Bottom Conservancy.
 Today's argument will proceed as outlined in the Board's March 30th order.

We'll hear first from the Petitioner, 6 7 then EPA Region 5, then Veolia. Finally, if the 8 Petitioner wants to reserve time for rebuttal --9 and you can reserve up to 10 minutes -- we'll hear from Petitioner on rebuttal. On behalf of 10 11 the Board, I'd like to express our thanks very 12 much for the time and effort that you've expended in connection with briefing on this petition, and 13 14 for preparing it for and participating in this oral argument, as well as the logistics leading 15 16 up to this oral argument.

Oral argument is an important opportunity for you to explain your contentions and the important issues in this case to the Board. It is also an opportunity for the judges to explore with you the contours of your arguments and the issues in this case. You

should assume that we have read the briefs and other submissions, and therefore are likely to ask questions that will assist us in our deliberations.

5 You should not assume that the judges have made up their minds about any of the issues 6 in this case, but instead, we are using this as 7 an opportunity to listen, to help us understand 8 9 your position, and to probe the legal and record support on which the Region based its permit 10 11 decision. As the clerk mentioned, there is no 12 recording of any kind allowed. We do have a 13 court reporter transcribing the oral argument, 14 and the transcript of the argument will be posted to the docket in this matter. 15

We'll now proceed with the oral argument. If you're not presenting an oral argument at the time, if you could turn off your video and mute your microphone, that'd be appreciated so that we only have arguing counsel up, and Judge Stein and myself. Also, we don't have a timer that everyone can see, so the Clerk

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1	of the Board will inform you when you have five
2	minutes remaining in your allotted time.
3	So with that, let's proceed with the
4	oral argument and counsel for the Petitioner.
5	MS. HUBERTZ: Good morning, Your
6	Honors. I am Elizabeth Hubertz, and I represent
7	American Bottom Conservancy. In our petition, we
8	argue that Region 5's 2019 permit decision, the
9	Title V permit, the decision to eliminate multi-
10	metals monitoring and to weaken the feed stream
11	analysis provisions was arbitrary and capricious.
12	This did not happen in a vacuum. This
13	happened against the background of the 2017
14	version of the permit, which was the result
15	itself of approximately four years of fact-
16	finding, testing and other aspects, things that
17	went into the administrative record.
18	JUDGE AVILA: On that, can I ask a
19	threshold question of our standard of review
20	here? You made an argument based on Fox, and I'm
21	just not sure why we should follow anything other
22	than the typical clearly erroneous standard

1	that's set forth in the governing regulation.
2	Our clearly erroneous standard also encompasses a
3	considered judgment element. So why shouldn't we
4	just apply that?
5	MS. HUBERTZ: I'm not sure it will make
6	that much of a difference. What I called the Fox
7	Doctrine starts in State Farm, which has the same
8	sort of considered judgment and clearly erroneous
9	rulings for arbitrary and capricious. Really,
10	the Fox line of cases stands for the idea that
11	when you're reviewing a change in position as
12	opposed to an initial position, the reasons for
13	the change have to make sense, as well.
14	JUDGE AVILA: I was looking at some of
15	our case law, and the General Electric case and
16	Pio Pico, and I guess in those circumstances, I
17	wasn't seeing, given the argument you're making
18	in this case, how you were invoking Fox seemed to
19	also square with that line of cases.
20	MS. HUBERTZ: Again, I think that it's
21	really just a determination that the current
22	permit is based on facts that are in the record,

and that there's a reason for finding the facts
 as they have now been found instead of as they
 were found two years ago.

JUDGE AVILA: Thank you.

5 JUDGE STEIN: This is Judge Stein. So 6 the final permit that was in effect before was 7 the 2018, was a 2008 permit, excuse me, and the 8 2017 permit was a final permit issued by the 9 Region, but it was challenged by Veolia on Therefore, there was never an 10 appeal. 11 opportunity that came to fruition for the Board 12 to adjudicate the parties' respective arguments 13 with respect to the 2017 permit.

14 So how, if at all, should that affect 15 how we now look in 2019, because the 2017 permit 16 was not a final permit, but the final permit that 17 preceded the current permit was in 2008?

MS. HUBERTZ: The way I understand it is that the regional permit is final for purposes of your review. So when it was appealed, that was a valid appeal and it was settled before it could be brought to fruition. So how does that

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affect the current? I think basically Veolia was 1 2 in my position last time, arguing that there was no factual basis for the decision. Now that the 3 4 opposite facts have been found, now I'm the one 5 arguing that there's no factual basis for its decision. I'm not exactly sure how that works 6 7 its way out with the fact that there was a 8 settlement, but that's my understanding. 9 JUDGE STEIN: I guess the only point I 10 was trying to make is that, as we look at the 11 totality of the record in this case, which obviously includes both things relating to the 12 2017 and the 2019 permit, I think the point I was 13 14 trying to make is that there was no final 15 determination by the Board with respect to the 16 permit, what you're referring to as the 2017 17 permit. 18 I think that's the only point that I 19 was trying to make, not that there were not facts 20 in the record with respect to the proposed permit 21 and a response to comments, but that that

22 adjudication had not taken place.

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1	MS. HUBERTZ: Okay, and that is
2	correct. It was settled before the Board could
3	adjudicate the matter. All right, so I've said
4	that there's not a factual basis in the record,
5	so let's look at the reasons that EPA Region 5
6	gave for its decision to eliminate the multi-
7	metals monitoring. The first reason it gives,
8	around page 8, I think, of the Statement of
9	Basis, is that they were really concerned all
10	along about mercury, and really that the SVM and
11	LVM was just a sideline.
12	Now that mercury has been resolved,
13	and that's something that ABC is not disputing,
14	they put controls on it for mercury, but not SVM
15	now that EPA's, if I understand their
16	position, it's now they've put those controls on,
17	we don't need to worry about SVM and LVM, and
18	saying that they were never really worried about
19	them before at all. I don't think that's an
20	accurate reading of the record. I think that EPA
21	was very clear before that it was concerned with
22	both SVM, LVM and mercury.

1	I think the facts also back up that
2	they were both a concern. For example, the NEIC
3	report, one on the chart of the extreme
4	discrepancies that formed the basis of its
5	findings, one was related to mercury, and the
6	rest were either totality of metals or cadmium or
7	chromium, which are LVM and SVM. So it's not
8	really true to say that there was nothing about
9	them in the record.
10	JUDGE STEIN: Can I ask you a different
11	question?
12	MS. HUBERTZ: Yes.
13	JUDGE STEIN: Given that there was one
14	exceedance and one near-exceedance of the low-
15	volatility and the semi-volatile metals in the
16	record back in 2006 and 2008, and so the
17	subsequent retests that were conducted. The
18	tests showed that those numbers were well below
19	the limit. What evidence is there that the
20	permit is not sufficiently protective.
21	I don't dispute that back in 2006 and
22	2008, there was one exceedance and one near-

exceedance, but we're now at least 10 years later with retests and subsequent tests. So can you describe for me now what evidence is there that the permit is not sufficiently protective with respect to semi-volatiles and low-volatility metals?

7 MS. HUBERTZ: Right. Back in 2017, EPA 8 faced the same questions, and pointed out that it 9 wasn't just the exceedances. It was the fact that there was no relationship between SVM levels 10 11 and feed rate and VL concentration levels in 12 relation to the standard. That was true even 13 after the retest. In 2006, they retested Unit 3, came back positive again. Rechecked them for LVM 14 in 2008. (Telephonic interference) 15

So in that case, I understand there's some dispute about exactly how similar the two are, but that supports the idea that we don't really understand how and how much what the relationship the feed rate is to the emission. I understand, too, that if they -- The EPA has now said, well, it's in a narrow band,

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1 but really the only time it was in that narrow 2 band on all of the units was the 2013 CPT, which is good, but it's one data point. 3 Yes? MR. WOJACK: I just had an audio glitch 4 5 and my audio has gone down. I need to determine 6 what's going wrong with that, unless there is an 7 audio recording of this being made right now by 8 someone else. 9 JUDGE AVILA: Well, there should not be, so we'll take a brief moment to try to fix 10 11 that? 12 MR. WOJACK: Yes. MS. HUBERTZ: How much time do I have 13 14 left? 15 JUDGE AVILA: Clerk of the Board, how 16 much time is left? 17 MS. DURR: She's got 20 minutes. I put 18 30 minutes on the clock because you didn't --19 MS. HUBERTZ: I reserve my 10 minutes 20 then. 21 MS. DURR: You're going to reserve it? 22 MS. HUBERTZ: Yes.

1	JUDGE STEIN: If the court reporter
2	can't hear, we shouldn't be having further
3	conversation right now, please.
4	JUDGE AVILA: Yes.
5	(Whereupon, the above-entitled matter
6	went off the record at 10:46 a.m. and resumed at
7	10:49 a.m.)
8	MS. HUBERTZ: Over the break while the
9	court reporter was out, I asked how much time I
10	have left. It seems I'm at 20 minutes, and I
11	would like to reserve 10 minutes for rebuttal.
12	MS. DURR: You have 10 minutes.
13	MS. HUBERTZ: Thank you.
14	JUDGE AVILA: Before we launch back
15	into things, I just wanted to clarify one thing.
16	I read your petition at Page 7. What multi-
17	metals monitoring are you saying should be in
18	place? Is it just for the SVM and LVM?
19	MS. HUBERTZ: Yes. I understand it
20	will also monitor mercury. I don't think you can
21	just select for SVM and LVM. It would be the
22	parametric monitoring that was in the 2017

1	permit, not for compliance, but as a check
2	against the feed rates from the CPT.
3	JUDGE AVILA: Is there any evidence in
4	the record that shows that this multi-metals
5	monitoring would be effective at Veolia's
6	facility and whether it's been used anywhere
7	else?
8	MS. HUBERTZ: There is. Veolia has
9	repeatedly raised those issues with EPA, and EPA
10	has responded with examples of other places where
11	it's been used successfully. Veolia has issues
12	with all of those, but I think the record does
13	support that this is a viable means of
14	monitoring.
15	JUDGE AVILA: Is there anywhere
16	specific in the record that supports?
17	MS. HUBERTZ: A lot of it is in the
18	2017 RTC. I can go back and give you specific
19	cites if that would help.
20	JUDGE AVILA: Yeah, that's fine.
21	Sorry, go ahead.
22	JUDGE STEIN: I wanted to go back to

the question you were answering when the court 1 2 reporter raised some concerns about the audio quality, because you were starting to talk about 3 But I don't know if you completely 4 the 2013 CPT. 5 finished your answer to my question, which was, given that there had been subsequent retests 6 7 which showed that emissions were well below the 8 limit, what evidence is there that the permit is 9 not sufficiently protective? Was there anything 10 else you had to say on that question? 11 MS. HUBERTZ: I was talking, and my 12 response was talking about the results of the 2008 CPT for LVM when both Units Two and Three 13 14 were outside of the narrow band at like 23 and 60-something percent. So that is not evidence of 15 16 an exceedance, but evidence that there is a lack 17 of understanding of the relationship between the

19 It was on this basis that EPA's 2017 20 permit rested, especially given the very large 21 discrepancies in SVM and LVM metals that its 22 former feed stream analysis program was allowing

feed rate and the emissions.

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2	JUDGE STEIN: But since then we've had
3	the 2013 CPT, and we have in the record, although
4	they weren't expressly relied on and I'll ask
5	the Region this the 2018 CPT test, and none of
6	those CPT tests seem to show anything similar to
7	what you were seeing in 2006 and 2008. So I'm
8	wondering what you have that you can point us to
9	in the record post-2006 and 2008 that shows that
10	the facilities, that the limits, that the permit
11	is not sufficiently protective.
12	MS. HUBERTZ: My example that I gave in
13	the brief, and I'll talk about it here is that
14	we've got four CPT tests. So we have 2006, 2008,
15	2013 and 2018, which isn't really part of the
16	EPA's deliberation. So there are exceedances and
17	near exceedances at one of the units in three out
18	of those four. There was a near exceedance of
19	mercury. They caught it in time. They were able
20	to do a third run that solved the problem.
21	There always seems to be a problem is
22	part of our I don't think that the emissions

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and their relationship between CPTs and feed 1 2 streams are well understood, and I think that there seems to be -- every time a measuring 3 device goes on the stack, there's some kind of 4 5 It's a one-off problem, and now we have problem. another one-off problem. I just don't think, and 6 7 this was EPA's former conclusion, that that's 8 protective when we don't know what's going on in 9 the day-to-day life. I mean, they prepare for these CPTs, everything is cleared in advance. 10 Α third party does it, and still have problems. 11 12 MS. DURR: Five minutes. 13 JUDGE STEIN: So can you talk about the 14 evidence in the record with respect to the arsenic spike in 2009 in the ambient air levels, 15 16 and what evidence is in the record that links 17 this facility to that spike? 18 MS. HUBERTZ: Yeah, the evidence in the record that EPA relied on in 2017 is a report, 19 20 and again, I don't think I have the numbers. 21 There were two separate documents that I confused 22 before, but one is the actual test that measured

That was a rotating or mobile ambient 1 the spike. 2 air monitor that was in several places in the greater St. Louis area. And then there was a 3 report based on this that used wind direction to 4 5 look at who might be responsible for the arsenic So that's what it rests on. 6 spike. 7 JUDGE AVILA: Now I had one last 8 question on the multi-metals monitoring. I know 9 you talked about the variability between the units, but I thought there was also some 10

11 suggestion that there was, because of variability 12 in the waste stream, there was concerns about 13 emissions. Am I right about that? Is that part 14 of your argument?

MS. HUBERTZ: Yes, it is, that Veolia 15 16 has a uniquely varied waste stream when compared 17 to its industry peers. One of the examples given 18 was Ross, another incinerator in Region 5, has 10 19 percent unique waste streams, whereas Veolia has 20 70 percent unique waste streams. That's part of 21 what I mean by day-to-day operations. Let me know exactly what you're putting in during a CPT, 22

1	and it still messes up a lot of the time. When
2	you don't know what's going in because you're not
3	doing the right amount of testing, you really
4	don't know whether or not you're in compliance.
5	JUDGE AVILA: But I guess my question
6	then is if the CPTs are supposed to be the
7	operating conditions that represent the extreme
8	range of normal, why would a variability in the
9	feed stream matter? Presumably the CPTs take
10	into account the extreme range. No one has said
11	the CPTs I haven't read anyone that argues
12	that CPTs were done incorrectly.
13	MS. HUBERTZ: I don't know that they
14	take into account the extreme range that the NEIC
15	found in 2012. These are things are like where
16	one waste stream analysis report or profile said
17	there was 1 mg/kg, and then another one said
18	there was 99,000 mg/kg. I don't know that that
19	level of extreme outlyingness is being tested. I
20	don't think anyone has said that it has.
21	JUDGE AVILA: I think we're probably
22	almost out of time, so let me give you a few

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minutes to talk about the feed stream analysis procedure, and in particular, I guess one thing I'm not clear on is what is the Conservancy arguing that the proper procedure should be, in your opinion?

MS. HUBERTZ: Not having suspect waste, 6 the non-suspect waste category. We're afraid 7 8 that that's just going to be a bin that things 9 get tossed into, and that was exactly the problem that resulted in the feed stream analysis in the 10 11 first place. Veolia had this dynamic suspect 12 list of waste loads that they thought had metal 13 in them, so they test those. Then a whole bunch 14 of other things that they thought didn't have metal in them, and as it turns out they did, at 15 16 least according to the NEIC report.

We're worried about that same problem happening. And I agree, it's great that they're testing more, even if it's not that much, but --JUDGE AVILA: So you agree that they're testing more than under the 2008 permit? MS. HUBERTZ: I think we have to agree

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1	to that.
2	JUDGE AVILA: Okay. The 2017 permit
3	decision still didn't require testing of all
4	waste, right?
5	MS. HUBERTZ: That's right, it did not.
6	JUDGE AVILA: So where does this fall
7	between, in the Conservancy's view, where does
8	this fall with respect to the 2019 permit, where
9	does that fall in the continuum of the 2008,
10	2017, and what you want or what you think is
11	appropriate?
12	MS. HUBERTZ: Okay, so in 2017 there
13	was both the feed stream analysis program,
14	enhancing stream analysis provisions, and the
14 15	enhancing stream analysis provisions, and the multi-metals monitoring, and those worked in
15	multi-metals monitoring, and those worked in
15 16	multi-metals monitoring, and those worked in tandem. So now you've removed the multi-metals
15 16 17	multi-metals monitoring, and those worked in tandem. So now you've removed the multi-metals monitoring. We're not worried about SVM and LVM
15 16 17 18	multi-metals monitoring, and those worked in tandem. So now you've removed the multi-metals monitoring. We're not worried about SVM and LVM anymore.
15 16 17 18 19	multi-metals monitoring, and those worked in tandem. So now you've removed the multi-metals monitoring. We're not worried about SVM and LVM anymore. MS. DURR: Time.
15 16 17 18 19 20	<pre>multi-metals monitoring, and those worked in tandem. So now you've removed the multi-metals monitoring. We're not worried about SVM and LVM anymore. MS. DURR: Time. JUDGE AVILA: Yes, you can answer.</pre>

1	really saying why they did that.
2	JUDGE STEIN: Can everyone else be on
3	mute, because there's background noise?
4	MS. HUBERTZ: Oh, I thought that was
5	the alarm.
6	JUDGE STEIN: Oh, maybe it is the
7	alarm.
8	MS. DURR: It was, I'm sorry.
9	JUDGE AVILA: Go ahead. You can
10	complete your answer.
11	MS. HUBERTZ: Where is it in between?
12	So I regard 2019 as being in between 2017 and
13	2008, not as good as the 2017 permit, which we
14	did not really have a lot to say about in our
15	comments, but not as bad as the 2008. Again, I
16	think that's a fact that I have to admit. They
17	are now testing and they have a better regime for
18	testing more things. Still don't like the
19	reliance on generator profiles just because it
20	seems that there are a number of errors based on
21	the NEIC investigation, but at least they're
22	going to be doing additional testing in both 2017

1	and 2019.
2	JUDGE AVILA: Judge Stein, did you have
3	any other questions? You may be on mute. We
4	can't hear you.
5	JUDGE STEIN: No, I'll save my further
6	questions for rebuttal.
7	JUDGE AVILA: Okay. Thank you very
8	much, Counsel. Clerk, how far over did we go?
9	Did we go like 10 minutes over the time?
10	MS. DURR: Yes.
11	JUDGE AVILA: So I would say is let's
12	give the Region an additional five minutes and
13	Veolia an additional five minutes to keep the
14	time even, so the Region will have 25 minutes and
15	Veolia will have 15 minutes.
16	MS. DURR: Okay.
17	JUDGE AVILA: With that, Mr. Krallman?
18	MR. KRALLMAN: Yes. Good morning, Your
19	Honors. It's John Krallman on behalf of Region
20	5, from the Office of General Counsel. I want to
21	start by, I think, re-framing what the question
22	the Board should be considering is, which is the

question of whether this Title V permit includes 1 2 sufficient monitoring, record-keeping and recording to assure compliance with the 3 underlying numerical emission limits. 4 5 As Judge Stein pointed out, this permitting action is actually replacing the 2008 6 7 permitting action. While the 2017 permitting 8 action may be relevant, I think comparisons 9 between 2017 and 2019 is not the question the 10 Board should be answering. Fox really doesn't apply in this circumstance here. I don't think 11 12 the Board should be applying that kind of standard, but even if it did, the Supreme Court 13 made clear in Fox that the standard for reversing 14 the decision isn't really different than the 15 16 standard for making a decision in the first

17 place.

You still have to fully explain the reason behind your decision, and that does include recognizing that it's a different decision, and in making that decision you're explaining that that's the decision you want to

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1	make. So I don't think it really provides a
2	different standard. The question here is looking
3	at the
4	JUDGE STEIN: Let me interrupt you for
5	a second.
6	MR. KRALLMAN: Yes, Your Honor.
7	JUDGE STEIN: But under the Board's
8	considered judgment standard and clear error
9	standard, you're not disputing, are you, that as
10	part of what we would look at, that the Board,
11	you know, would look at what occurred in 2017 and
12	look at what occurred in 2019, and expect the
13	Region or EPA to explain what might be perceived
14	as potential inconsistencies or contradictions?
15	You're not disputing that that's part of the
16	clear error considered judgment standard that the
17	Board has applied for years, are you?
18	MR. KRALLMAN: Not at all, Your Honor.
19	I think it's just a slightly different re-
20	framing, and the issue is not is the Region
21	removing the requirement for multi-metal
22	monitoring CEMs. But based on the record before

1 it, is it required to add it to this permit? So
2 it's not a question of comparing what changes the
3 Region made from 2017 to 2019, but looking at the
4 record as a whole, which does include the
5 analysis the Region did in 2017 and their
6 reevaluation of the evidence under the changed
7 circumstances in 2019.

JUDGE STEIN: Can you help me out here, 8 9 because as I was looking at the 2017 record, I was looking at a list of site-specific facts that 10 were relied on by the Region to add the multi-11 12 metals monitoring. As I understand it, in 2017, 13 the Region purported to exercise discretionary 14 authority under 63.1209(g)(2), or alternatively, the statutory mandate of 504(c) to add that 15 16 monitoring. But that type of monitoring, am I 17 correct, is not something that is standard as 18 part of a Title V permit? 19

19 MR. KRALLMAN: You're correct, Your 20 Honor. The process that the Region was putting 21 together in the 2017 permit would have been a 22 unique process that had not been done before,

either for hazardous waste incinerators or for 1 2 other sources that I'm aware of generally. The idea of trying to establish parametric monitoring 3 using a multi-metal CEMS would've been a first 4 5 time to do that. But the Region felt at the time that the underlying facts justified that, but the 6 7 underlying facts here have changed. JUDGE AVILA: Can you just step through 8 9 exactly what you think the material change in facts are? 10 11 MR. KRALLMAN: The main one is the 12 addition of the activated carbon injection to 13 control vapor phase mercury, which was previously uncontrolled from Units Two and Three. 14 Based on that, a fair reading, I think, of the 2017 15 16 permitting action was there was an overall great 17 concern about variability in emissions from 18 Veolia, concerns about variations in waste 19 The 2017 permit was looking back at the streams. 20 concerns from the 2008 permit, and so that for 21 the Region justified a more robust feed stream 22 analysis plan and the use of multi-metal

1 monitoring CEMS.

2	But if you look closely at the
3	concerns about that variation, there was concerns
4	generally about variation, but specifically
5	pointing to the variation in mercury, which fed
6	the same amount during CPTs, varied from 37
7	percent to 75 percent. The Region was concerned
8	that because of that variation, it was unclear
9	whether the operating parameter limits would
10	actually control below that level.
11	The Region also pointed to variations
12	in SVM and LVM to justify multi-metal CEMS. In
13	2019, with the addition of the activated carbon
14	injection to control vapor phase mercury, that
15	variation in mercury was less of a concern
16	because the Region expected that the emission
17	levels would be much lower. The Region then went
18	back and looked at the variation SVM and LVM and
19	found that those levels, while they did vary,
20	varied at a low band. So that variation really
21	wasn't of as much concern for making sure that
22	the permit assured compliance with the numerical

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emission limits.

2	JUDGE AVILA: When you say there was a
3	low band for the SVM and LVM variation, do you
4	mean there was you referenced 37 to 75 percent
5	for the mercury. Are you saying that the
6	differences were the variability wasn't as
7	great, or the emissions were so low, any
8	variability doesn't really matter?
9	MR. KRALLMAN: The latter, Your Honor.
10	The variability was maybe, probably, if you
11	looked at it overall, was comparable, but the
12	difference was that the SVM and LVM were varying
13	from something like two percent of the standard
14	to six percent of the standard, or four percent
15	of the standard to 11 percent of the standard.
16	So despite the fact that there were variations,
17	and it was double given the different units, that
18	variation didn't really impact whether or not
19	they were sharing compliance with the numerical
20	emission limits.
21	JUDGE AVILA: Can I just go back to
22	I think this was also part of Judge Stein's

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question and your answer -- I take it that under 1 2 the Administrator's decision in CITGO, the presumption is that any reporting requirements in 3 4 the regs are sufficient -- presumption may be too 5 strong a word, but we're beyond that step of the process and now this multi-metals monitoring 6 7 would be in the last step of CITGO, right? Am I correct about that? 8

9 MR. KRALLMAN: In this instance, it I think that in 2017, the way to read 10 would be. 11 that is the Region was using discretionary 12 authority within the regs, and alternatively was 13 getting to the second step of looking at whether 14 they needed to supplement monitoring under Title V and pointing to both of them. 15 In this 16 instance, we're just looking at the CITGO 17 evaluation and looking at that. One of the 18 several changes is, is there likelihood of a 19 violation? In this instance, because of low 20 band, the Region didn't feel that there was a likelihood of violations. 21

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The other big change is the addition

of control equipment, which pollution control 1 2 equipment is one of those things that you evaluate under CITGO, is whether there is control 3 equipment. Previously in 2017, there was no 4 5 control equipment for vapor phase mercury, and now there is. So these are significant changes 6 7 in the underlying record that justify the 8 decision not to supplement monitoring beyond what 9 the region is doing in the enhanced feed stream analysis plan, which is a significant step up 10 11 from the 2008 plan that this permitting action is actually replacing. 12 JUDGE AVILA: Is the feed stream 13 14 analysis, though, it's a significant step up from 2008, but how would you characterize it as 15 16 relating to what was contemplated in the 2017 17 permitting decision? 18 MR. KRALLMAN: It is different. Ι 19 don't think that it is a significant change from 20 the 2017 FAP. There was the addition of non-21 suspect waste to the idea, but it still requires

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testing of non-suspect waste on a regular basis.
These are waste streams that had -- it's intended to be -- it's very clear these shouldn't be containing metals, so it's things like expired pharmaceuticals or off-batch pharmaceuticals, and feed streams like that, but they still require testing of initial and testing every 12 months.

7 There were additions for some 8 exceptions from testing for things like worker 9 safety, where it just isn't safe to test, and for 10 things that are legally problematic to test, such as DEA drug disposals. Part of that is the 11 12 Region set up a reasonable process, adding to 13 those exceptions as new things come up, allowing 14 the Region 30 days to review it and to request more information. If the justification Veolia 15 16 provides for adding a new exception isn't 17 sufficiently justified, the Region can ask for 18 more information before Veolia can move forward 19 with that.

20 That balances both the desire under 21 RCRA to swiftly dispose of hazardous waste and 22 the concerns under the Clean Air Act of ensuring

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that we're providing adequate monitoring for 1 2 those things. So I think that that was a legitimate balancing that the Region did in that 3 4 instance as part of the modifications. JUDGE AVILA: So do you think the feed 5 stream analysis procedures in the 2019 permit 6 7 addressed the problems that were identified in the NEIC 2012 report? 8 9 MR. KRALLMAN: I do believe that they 10 address many of those problems that were 11 identified in the 2013 NEIC report. It's 12 important to remember that that NEIC report was an evaluation of what Veolia was doing based on 13 14 the 2008 feed stream analysis plan, so some of the concerns there are alleviated by the enhanced 15 16 feed stream analysis plan. 17 The Petitioner hasn't really pointed 18 out where the provisions in this feed stream 19 analysis plan don't address those concerns. 20 They've just raised those concerns and said oh, 21 these are concerns, but they haven't said what 22 provisions of the 2019 feed stream analysis plan

1 don't go to address those concerns. There is a 2 requirement for much more robust testing of 3 suspect waste. There is a requirement to test 4 non-suspect waste on a regular basis, and to 5 adjust what the expected metal content of those 6 waste streams are.

7 I'd also point out that depending on 8 what the content is, even if they're testing 9 below the method detection limits, Veolia has to assume either half the detection limit or the 10 11 detection limit. So they're actually over-12 estimating in some instances the amount of metals that are being fed into their incinerators. 13 14 JUDGE AVILA: Can you just give me some sense of how, at a typical facility, how much 15 16 testing of the feed stream is done in your run of

17 the mill study? Because I always thought of RCRA 18 as a cradle to grave, the hazardous waste 19 manifest was what everyone went by.

20 MR. KRALLMAN: I honestly, Your Honor, 21 couldn't necessarily answer. I haven't compared 22 other permits to this permit, but I would agree

that the reliance on the generator profile is a 1 2 big part of RCRA and is part and parcel of a Congressional decision that generators are in the 3 best spot to be able to determine what is 4 5 actually in the waste that they're generating, and to require TSDs to reevaluate and retest 6 every single sample is simply, I think, 7 8 inconsistent with RCRA.

9 JUDGE AVILA: I've bounced around on 10 you, I apologize, but I wanted to get some 11 clarification on something in the Statement of Basis for the 2019 permit, which is Page 11 of 12 13 the Statement of Basis. It says even if large 14 spikes in SVM and LVM emissions were to occur, given the margin of compliance demonstrated by 15 16 the CPT, EPA agrees that the enhanced feed stream 17 analysis procedures in this draft permit, and 18 then this is the part I'd like some explanation 19 on, in conjunction with other monitoring 20 requirements specified in the draft permit will 21 be sufficient to assure compliance with the SVM and LVM emission limits. 22

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I was wondering what those other
 monitoring requirements specified in the draft
 permit are.

MR. KRALLMAN: Right, so the permit as 4 5 a whole sets up, so you start with the CPT, the Comprehensive Performance Test, which is run at 6 the extreme level of operations, so basically at 7 8 or near maximum capacity. Using that, you set 9 operating parameter limits, OPLs. Those are things like residency times, temperature, flow 10 11 rate, oxygen content. Those are the other 12 monitoring parameters that we're talking about, 13 is that you're not only monitoring the amount of 14 metals that are being fed into the incinerator, 15 but you're monitoring the operating parameters of 16 that incinerator to essentially assure robust and 17 complete combustion and good operating levels. 18 So it's not only are you monitoring the input, 19 but you're monitoring the operating parameters. 20 It's similar to say, monitoring the 21 sulphur content in fuel oil, but also monitoring temperature and combustion practices. 22 So that's

the dual approach that the Region was describing 1 2 there, is not only are you doing better at monitoring what's going in, but you're also 3 monitoring how the unit is operating. 4 5 JUDGE AVILA: I take it that the idea 6 is that if the unit is operating as intended, 7 then given the CPTs -- if you're monitoring the way the unit is operating as required by the 8 9 permit, given the CPTs, if all those monitoring things stay within the permit limits, then the 10 assumption is everything's okay. 11 12 MR. KRALLMAN: Yes. I think that's 13 very comparable, while it's a more complicated 14 process, it's very comparable to say, stack tests or a coal fired power plant. Part of that is 15 16 you're also requiring certain operating 17 parameters within the permit for that facility so 18 you know that it's still in good operation. Ι 19 will add, though, that for this permit and these 20 operating parameters, there is actually automatic 21 shutoffs, where under certain circumstances if 22 you're not meeting those OPLs, the permit

actually requires the facility to shut down the 1 2 operation. So it's even more robust than most other types of industries or facilities, I would 3 4 say. 5 JUDGE STEIN: I have a number of questions, primarily relating to the multi-metals 6 7 monitoring. Judge Avila, were you finished with 8 that line of questioning? 9 JUDGE AVILA: Yes, go ahead, sorry. JUDGE STEIN: So mine are a little bit 10 across the board, but in looking at the other 11 12 site-specific facts that supported in 2017 the Region's determination of a need for multi-metals 13 14 monitoring, one of the things they referred to was a 2009 arsenic spike that occurred a few 15 16 miles away from the facility. I was wondering if 17 you could walk me through how the Region or the 18 Agency is now looking at that issue. 19 I see it briefly addressed on Page 22 20 of your brief, referring to the response to 21 comments at Note 43. But I'm wondering if you can speak to that question, because I think that 22

response to comments suggests that the commenter 1 2 suggested that this was anomalous. I think if you go to the comment, I don't think that's what 3 was suggested by the commenter. So if you could 4 5 speak to the Agency's view of that arsenic spike and what role it now plays, if any, in the 6 7 determination. But it was clearly something 8 heavily relied on, or at least relied on in the 9 site-specific facts for that monitoring. MR. KRALLMAN: Right. So that spike in 10 11 that study was part of the totality of the 12 circumstances the Region felt, you know, along 13 with everything else, justified the requirement 14 to use multi-metal CEMS as a parametric monitoring device in the 2017 permit. Looking at 15 16 it now, I would say that it's part of the 17 totality of that permitting action, but it's circumstantial evidence that the Region was 18 19 In this instance, because of the low relying on. 20 levels that the Region is looking at now and the 21 less concern about mercury, while it's still, I 22 think, circumstantial evidence, it's not

sufficient to justify requiring the facility to
 spend millions of dollars on additional
 monitoring equipment.

JUDGE STEIN: That's arsenic spike, not a mercury spike, so how does the Agency today, or in the permitting record for this action, is it being considered anomalous? What's the basis for that?

MS. DURR: Five minutes.

10 MR. KRALLMAN: I would say that yes, the Agency is, at this point, the Region at this 11 12 point is looking at that spike and comparing that spike in arsenic to the several CPTs that have 13 14 been done at highest operation with the highest concentration of metals being fed in, seems that 15 16 that was likely anomalous given the more robust 17 competing evidence against that in this 18 permitting record.

JUDGE STEIN: So let me ask you about that evidence, because the 2018 CPT results are in the record. The Region stated they didn't rely on them in making their decision. Can the

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Board, since they are in the record, take notice of them as at least evidence that confirms the Region's decision? How should we be looking at that 2018 data? I'm a little confused by exactly what you said in your briefs.

MR. KRALLMAN: My understanding from 6 7 the permitting decision as it relates to that 8 2018 data is, while the Region had received the 9 results of that report, they had not accepted the results at the time they were making the 10 permitting decision. I would need to check to 11 12 see whether the Region has now accepted those 13 results. If they have, in that case, I would 14 suggest that I think the Board could probably take notice of that because it was placed in the 15 16 record.

JUDGE AVILA: How could it be in the record if the Region hasn't accepted the results? MR. KRALLMAN: Because they had gotten the numbers. I don't think the Region relied on -- as the Region said, I don't think they relied on the results of the CPT to justify, but pointed

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1	it to this is additional we've made our
2	justification, this is additional evidence that
3	we're aware of that supports us, but we're not
4	relying on it.
5	JUDGE AVILA: But aren't there
6	provisions in the 2019 permit that are based on
7	the result that require Veolia to do things based
8	on the results of that 2018 CPT?
9	MR. KRALLMAN: No. The Region, in
10	issuing the permit, indicated that, I think, once
11	it accepted the results of that CPT, you know,
12	after analyzing it, it would need to reopen the
13	permit to adjust the operating parameter limits
14	based on the results of that 2018 CPT. So the
15	operating parameter limits that are in the permit
16	are not based on that 2018 CPT. They're based, I
17	believe, on the 2013 CPT.
18	JUDGE AVILA: Right, fair enough. I
19	thought there was something that required I'll
20	see if I can find it, but I thought there was
21	something that required Veolia to do something
22	based on the result of that test.

1	MR. KRALLMAN: Yes, I think they were
2	required to submit a permit modification based on
3	the results of that test. The permit said do
4	your CPT, and then you need to submit a permit
5	application to adjust the permit terms to be in
6	line with the results of that CPT. But I don't
7	think there was anything else beyond that in the
8	permit that was based on the 2018 CPT.
9	JUDGE STEIN: What, if any, is the
10	relevance of the state-issued RCRA permit to this
11	Title V permit?
12	MR. KRALLMAN: So there's overlap. The
13	RCRA permit includes a waste analysis plan, which
14	is very similar to the feed stream analysis plan.
15	There is also adjustments, I believe, to the RCRA
16	permit to account for the addition of the
17	activated carbon injection systems, but other
18	than that, they really are different programs.
19	There is some balancing that goes on
20	in trying to balance the desire to assure
21	compliance under the Clean Air Act with the
22	desire under RCRA to swiftly dispose of hazardous

waste, and also the tension of do we test 1 2 everything, or do we rely on generator information. So there's a little bit of 3 relevance, but I don't think it is directly 4 5 impactful on the Title V permit. JUDGE STEIN: So --6 JUDGE AVILA: Go ahead. 7 8 JUDGE STEIN: I'd like to continue. We 9 can go over and make other adjustments. If the RCRA permit were to be modified to include 10 11 emissions limits for metals, would that have any 12 effect on the Title V permit, and would the Title 13 V permit need to be reopened as a result? 14 MR. KRALLMAN: No, Your Honor, I don't The requirements of a RCRA permit 15 believe so. 16 are not under our regulations considered 17 applicable requirements. The Title V permit only 18 includes requirements under the Clean Air Act, so 19 it would be an independent requirement for the 20 facility. They'd have to meet both standards. 21 I'm not quite sure what would happen if they conflicted out somehow, although I don't expect 22

that that would be the case. It would more 1 2 likely be one of them would be more stringent than the other, and so by de facto, the facility 3 4 would have to meet the more stringent limit. 5 JUDGE STEIN: One final question on this line of questioning about the intersection 6 7 between the RCRA and the air process. Among the 8 site-specific facts that were cited in the 2017 9 permit was a risk assessment. I think -- related -- and I think it was cited related to mercury 10 11 emissions, and that was cited on Page 24, I 12 believe, of the response to comments. Ι 13 understand by a reference on your website that 14 that risk assessment may have been updated. Does that update have any bearing on this Title V 15 16 permit? 17 MR. KRALLMAN: I don't believe it does, 18 Your Honor. The reason we cited that in 2017 was 19 essentially justification for why the Region was 20 very concerned about mercury emissions and the 21 variability, and why it was important to take a 22 hard look at it. In this case, they looked at

the mercury emissions, and because of the 1 2 addition of activated carbon injection and controls, determined that that is of less 3 So you don't necessarily even need to 4 concern. get to the other factors to be considered. 5 If you look under CITGO, you have 6 7 likelihood of violation, the type of control 8 equipment included, but that's obviously a non-9 exhaustive list. In looking at those first couple of factors in 2017, the Region said oh, we 10 11 Looking at other factors, have concerns here. 12 like the risk assessment or the fact that this is 13 in an environmental justice community, those 14 really push us over the edge to a certain extent. Here, because of the addition of 15 16 controls and less likelihood of a violation, 17 those additional concerns really don't rise to a 18 level to push the Region over the edge to add 19 additional monitoring beyond the monitoring that 20 they're adding in the feed stream analysis plan 21 that updates and is much more robust than the 22 2008 feed stream analysis plan.

1	JUDGE STEIN: Thank you. Judge Avila,
2	do you have anything else?
3	JUDGE AVILA: I had one other question
4	that I asked Petitioner's counsel. There's
5	multiple variabilities that we've been
6	discussing. One of the things in the 2017 permit
7	decision was variability within the feed stream
8	itself. I said well, it's the comprehensive
9	performance test that's supposed to be the
10	extreme range of normal conditions. Would that
11	take into account the variability in the feed
12	stream? I was wondering if you could enlighten
13	me on that.
14	MR. KRALLMAN: It does to a certain
15	extent, because the CPT sets the maximum amount
16	of metals that can be fed in. Given the fact
17	that that is demonstrated in their brief Veolia
18	is not nearly loading as much as that maximum
19	level on a regular basis, any variation
20	therefore, would be likely such that if there's
21	variation in the metals contents, because they're
22	at a much lower level than they're doing during

the CPT, that variation would be unlikely to lead to a violation.

In addition, they're doing more robust 3 4 testing, and so more likely to catch that 5 variation in metals amounts, and having to readjust and account for tests where they're 6 7 showing high levels. They have to then start 8 including that in what they consider to be the 9 metals amounts from that waste stream. I'd also point out that I think one of the Petitioner's 10 11 arguments is the variation in the metals contents 12 in the waste streams means that there's likely to 13 be a variation of metals in the non-suspect waste 14 streams.

I just don't think that that 15 16 correlates at all, and just want to point out 17 that. The non-suspect waste streams are waste 18 streams that you just wouldn't generally expect 19 metals to be present at all, whereas the suspect 20 waste streams are waste streams where you do 21 expect and are likely to have, or have tested positive for metals. Those are much different 22

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things, in my mind.

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2	JUDGE AVILA: Thank you, Counsel.
3	Judge Stein, do you have anything else?
4	JUDGE STEIN: Yeah, I have one final
5	question. I mean, we've talked about the fact
6	that this is an environmental justice community.
7	That was at least partly in play in some of the
8	decisions that were made in 2017. In 2017, the
9	tests that the Agency now characterizes as
10	anomalous were known and relied on, and the
11	retests that the Agency is now relying on had
12	also taken place.
13	Why the difference in 2019, and you
14	may think you've already answered this, but I
15	want to hear it again or I want to be clear. In
16	2017, much of what you are now saying about the
17	low volatility metals, the semi-volatile metals,
18	that information was known in 2017, and yet the
19	Agency went with a different approach, and in
20	fact, had rejected the kind of monitoring that
21	the Agency eventually accepted. So what's
22	different if all of this was known all along?

1	MR. KRALLMAN: I think it's really,
2	Your Honor, a question of the totality of the
3	circumstances. Looking at the changes that have
4	been made both to update the feed stream analysis
5	plan, because in 2017 they were comparing 2008
6	and we're still doing that in 2019, is comparing
7	what the feed stream analysis plan was in 2008 to
8	what it is in this 2019 permit.
9	In addition, there's the addition of
10	the activated carbon injection controls. So the
11	Region, in looking at the totality of the
12	circumstances, there was a lot of concern about
13	variation in 2017. That variation is still
14	there. We're not denying that there's still
15	variation in some of the waste stream metal
16	content, some of the emissions. The difference
17	is that in 2017, that variation in mercury was
18	significant and could've impacted compliance with
19	the numerical limits.
20	Because the requirement for the Clean
21	Air Act is to assure compliance with the emission
22	limits, the Region felt along with all of the

other factors that additional monitoring was 1 2 necessary. In 2019, because of the addition of the controls, that variation in mercury, while it 3 4 may still be there, is of less concern. The 5 concern about sharing compliance with the emission limits is not as significant after the 6 addition of the more robust feed stream analysis 7 8 That's why, even though some of the facts plan. 9 are the same, the conclusions that the Region is reaching are different because of the change in 10 the totality of the circumstances. 11 12 JUDGE STEIN: Thank you. 13 MR. KRALLMAN: Thank you. 14 JUDGE AVILA: Thank you, Counsel. 15 JUDGE STEIN: I have no further 16 questions of Mr. Krallman. 17 JUDGE AVILA: I don't either. Clerk, 18 how far did we go over on the time there? 19 MS. DURR: Ten minutes. 20 JUDGE AVILA: Okay, let's add that to 21 the rebuttal time for Petitioner. We'll turn now 22 to Mr. Kellmeyer for Veolia.

MS. DURR: Additional 10 minutes to the
Petitioner.
MR. KELLMEYER: Good morning. My name
is Joe Kellmeyer, and I represent Veolia ES
Technical Solutions.
JUDGE AVILA: Just to be clear, Mr.
Kellmeyer, you have 15 minutes.
MR. KELLMEYER: All right, thank you.
Veolia provides safe disposal of hazardous waste
created by others. Its client base includes
EPCA, various surplus sites, and public and
private entities, including Washington
University, where Plaintiff's counsel is located.
Veolia is also an essential business serving
COVID-19 labs.
ABC's 2019 permit appeal fails because
EPA provided a strong factual basis for the
permit. The current appeal began with the
strength of Veolia's appeal of the 2017 permit,
which forced settlement negotiations between EPA
and Veolia. In those settlement negotiations,
Veolia agreed to install carbon injection,

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something that EPA admits that it could not require of Veolia. Both EPA and ABC agree carbon injection effectively resolved any mercury emissions, and mercury is not a part of this appeal.

Without mercury, LVM and SVM alone do 6 not support the multi-metals CEMS. ABC relies 7 8 primarily on the NEIC report for its 2019 permit 9 The report is eight years old. appeal. At the time of its issuance, Veolia fully addressed its 10 11 findings. No enforcement or other type of 12 actions were ever taken based on that report. ABC states NEIC is the most recent data. 13 That's 14 not true. Since the NEIC report came out, Veolia 15 has conducted CPTs in 2013 and 2018. Both CPTs 16 showed overall improvement and large margins of 17 safety with regard to metals.

Veolia has also performed thousands of
tests on waste and revised hundreds, if not
thousands, of waste profiles.

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 JUDGE AVILA: Can I interrupt you real

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 quick?

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1	MR. KELLMEYER: Go ahead.
2	JUDGE AVILA: What's your view on the
3	standard of review here? Do you take the same
4	view as the Region expressed earlier today?
5	MR. KELLMEYER: I certainly do. Yeah.
6	I think if you end up using Fox in this matter
7	that you're going to end up really quashing
8	internal Agency discussions and attempts to
9	settle decisions before the Board. Fox is really
10	designed to be used by courts after two final
11	Agency actions appear to conflict, and that's not
12	the situation here at all. There's never been a
13	final Agency action here, and in order to
14	encourage settlements and discussions internally
15	within the Board, I'm sorry, within EPA, as well
16	as externally with opposing counsel, you have to
17	allow a free flow of information.
18	If EPA is constantly worried about
19	well, if I take a position, I'm going to have to
20	meet this heightened standard before a final
21	decision is made, essentially you're causing the
22	final decision of the Agency to be moved down

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1 into the area where you're supposed to have 2 robust discussion in order to arrive at a conclusion. So I agree with the EPA's position 3 4 with regard to what the appropriate level of 5 standard of review should be. JUDGE STEIN: But you don't disagree, 6 7 do you, Mr. Kellmeyer, that the standard the 8 Board should apply is the clear error or 9 considered judgment standard that it has applied 10 for many, many years in the resolution of permit 11 appeals? 12 MR. KELLMEYER: I do not disagree with 13 that. I agree. I agree with that. 14 JUDGE STEIN: And while I have the 15 floor, I have a question that I asked Region 5, which relates to the 2018 CPT results. 16 I'm 17 wondering if you can add any light or anything 18 additional to what the Region said as to the role 19 or how the Board should view the 2018 results 20 that are in the record of this permit, if at all? 21 MR. KELLMEYER: The Board should review 22 it, and it should review it as informing the 2013

results that EPA relied upon. In other words, 1 2 they had the 2013 results which show a very large margin of safety with regard to LVMs and SVMs. 3 4 To the extent that the Board thinks to itself, 5 well, that's one of -- they can look at the 2018 results, even though EPA didn't necessarily rely 6 7 on them, but they can be informed and have 8 confidence that the 2013 results are accurate 9 with regard to the large margins of safety. You can see it in our response on Page 10 11 two, when you look at the drafts, there's huge 12 margins for safety with regard to LVMs and SVMs. 13 Once you exclude mercury, which everybody, 14 including ABC, agrees has been excluded, the margins for safety are tremendous and they only 15 16 get better. The 2013 CPT actually is improved by the 2018 CPT. So even if EPA did not rely on the 17 18 2018 CPT, you can certainly have absolute trust 19 in the 2013 results because they did even better 20 in 2018. 21 JUDGE STEIN: Now the Region said they

weren't sure whether or not that data had been

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accepted by the Region. Are you in a position to
 clarify that?

MR. KELLMEYER: I'm not, but if you 3 4 give me a moment, because Dennis and Dave are on, 5 and they both would know with certainty whether 6 it's been accepted by the EPA. Would it be okay 7 if they mention -- Dave and Dennis? 8 MR. WARCHOL: We don't know if the data 9 has been accepted, but as required by the Clean Air Act, we had to submit a notification of 10 11 compliance, which we did in January of 2019. 12 That notification of compliance included all the 13 results and the operating conditions that we 14 operated at that we had to immediately program 15 into our computer systems and start complying 16 with. 17 So we are complying with the OPL, the 18 Operating Permit Limits, that were demonstrated 19 during the 2018 testing today. COURT REPORTER: This is the court 20 Can you please identify yourself? 21 reporter.

MR. WARCHOL: Yes, sir. My name is

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Dennis Warchol. I'm the Environmental Health & 1 2 Safety Manager at Veolia. 3 COURT REPORTER: Thank you. JUDGE AVILA: Thank you. 4 MR. KELLMEYER: So ABC makes much out 5 of the isolated, and in my mind, minor issues in 6 7 the 2006 and 2008 CPTs. I want to point out that at all times, at that time in 2006 and 2008, 8 9 Veolia fully satisfied all of EPA's concerns. Further, I want to point out ABC cannot simply 10 11 ignore the margins for safety found in the 2013 12 CPT, as verified again in the 2018 CPT. You 13 know, the FAP that Veolia operates under is more 14 stringent and protective than the 2008 permit. Veolia has three inducted plasma units 15 16 and four mercury analyzers to find metals in 17 waste. Its incinerators operate with minimum 18 incineration temperatures, maximum flue gas flow rates, and this is all in the current permit, 19 20 maximum hazardous waste feed rate, maximum 21 incineration pressures, and the baghouse and bag 22 leak detection systems ensure metal capture.

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1	The new waste profiles, to the extent
2	they did them for new waste coming in, are
3	characterized through sampling and analysis.
4	They are using approved sources of information,
5	like generator knowledge, FPSs, technical
6	information and reference docs.
7	JUDGE AVILA: Can I just stop you right
8	there?
9	MR. KELLMEYER: Sure.
10	JUDGE AVILA: As I understand the 2019
11	permit, the feed stream analysis procedures state
12	that a feed stream will be classified as suspect
13	if its "profile" contains a hazardous waste code.
14	I didn't see exactly where profile is defined, so
15	what makes up the profile of a feed stream?
16	MR. KELLMEYER: I can give you general
17	information, and Dennis and Dave can probably
18	give you absolute specifics because they deal
19	with this every day. Essentially, we get a waste
20	profile in and we're not only, I mean, the law
21	allows us under RCRA to rely upon the waste
22	profile that we receive from the generator of the

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waste. I mean, at the end of the day, who knows the waste better than the generator, and the law recognizes that fact and allows us to rely upon that fact with regards to the waste that we receive.

So that's the waste profile. 6 Once we 7 receive the waste profile, we still verify the 8 accuracy of the waste by every two years we 9 certify and sample and analyze the waste that the 10 generators give to us. At least every two years, we not only get the profile and we're legally 11 12 allowed to rely on that profile, but we also make 13 sure that the profile is accurate by every two 14 years we recertify it and we sample and analyze it. If you would permit me, I can ask Dave and 15 16 Dennis to confirm what I just said. 17 JUDGE AVILA: That's fine if they want 18 to confirm it. 19 MR. KELLMEYER: Dave and Dennis, can

21 MR. WARCHOL: I think we can confirm 22 that. The only thing that I think we can add is

you speak more on the waste profile?

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the generator completes the profile before the 1 2 waste ever is accepted to come to the facility. We don't rely on just the hazardous waste code. 3 If it's RCRA code D-009, which means it has 4 5 mercury in it, obviously it's suspect. But we also look at the process generating the waste, we 6 7 look at where the waste came from, and if we 8 suspect that there might be metals in the waste, 9 regardless of the waste code, then it becomes suspect and then requires the increased analysis. 10 11 But we do agree with how you characterized that, 12 Joe. 13 JUDGE AVILA: And who is speaking 14 please, for the court reporter? MR. WARCHOL: Yes, this again was 15 16 Dennis Warchol. 17 JUDGE AVILA: Thank you. 18 MR. KELLMEYER: And people talk about 19 the FAP, this is a very conservative FAP, a 20 ridiculously conservative FAP in that even when a 21 waste code shows no levels are present, i.e., no metals are expected and we test it, we find no 22

1	metals, we still count half the detection limit
2	as if we found metals. So even for absolutely
3	clean waste materials, we're taking a hit for
4	half the detection limit.
5	If a waste code shows that levels are
6	present, but our analyticals when we sample it
7	don't show metal, we nevertheless take the full
8	hit for the detection limit. Again, if the waste
9	code says there's metals, we sample and analyze
10	it. If we find no metals, nevertheless, we count
11	it as if there is metals up to the detection
12	limit.
13	Historically, if you look at our
14	historical operation, we've always only had a
15	fraction of the metals that we're permitted.
16	Earlier, you had discussed these multi-metal
17	CEMS, and I have to say something about this
18	multi-metal CEMS. First, the multi-metal CEMS,
19	ABC acts as if it answers all the questions. Oh,
20	why don't we have multi-metal CEMS?
21	First, it's non-Method 29 compliant,
22	and Method 29 is the method used to determine

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1	metal emissions from stationary sources by the
2	EPA. This multi-metal CEMS doesn't comply with
3	it. Secondly, you know, there's five metals at
4	issue at here in the LVM and SVM. One of those
5	metals, everybody including the folks who produce
6	the multi-metal CEMS, agree can't be measured by
7	it, not beryllium.
8	So out of the five metals, you're
9	talking about four metals. I have no idea what
10	they, you know, they talk about multi-metal CEMS
11	as being this golden child. Well, it can only
12	measure four out of the five metals. It doesn't
13	take a representative sample. Yeah, they'll
14	record that it connects to the incinerator, it
15	clogs with material. Only one manufacturer sells
16	this product, and they don't sell the umbilical
17	cord because they know that there's issues with
18	it.
19	JUDGE AVILA: I'm sorry. You said one
20	entity produces this thing?
21	MR. KELLMEYER: Only one. It's called
22	Cooper Environmental Service, and if you look,

they're the same folks who claim that they found 1 2 something in 2009 in East St. Louis. I'll get to that in a second. 3 JUDGE AVILA: I think you're almost out 4 of time, so --5 MR. KELLMEYER: This one entity sells 6 this piece of equipment. It's never worked as a 7 8 commercial hazardous waste incinerator with the 9 variety of waste that a commercial hazardous waste incinerator will see. 10 Finally, with 11 regards to the piece of equipment that found the 12 2009 arsenic, it was located about a mile or more 13 away from the facility in a highly-industrialized 14 area, next to a burn pile where they were recovering copper. Where Veolia is located, 15 16 there's a lead smelter. Dead Creek Superfund 17 site located there. 18 If you look at the materials, and 19 please, I invite you to, it's a marketing 20 material for the guy who makes the piece of 21 equipment. It's a hypothetical. He never found

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-- he hypothesized that we were the source, but

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1 he never proved it and he never even found that. 2 He even says in the marketing equipment that it's a hypothetical. 3 4 JUDGE AVILA: Is that what the Region 5 relied on in 2017, that --MR. KELLMEYER: That was among the 6 7 things the Region relied on, and that's why they 8 settled the case. That's what I talk about, when 9 I talk about the strength of the 2017 permit, the reason we brought the Agency to a settlement is 10 11 because we were going to win the 2017 permit appeal, and they knew it. They got something out 12 13 of there that they wouldn't have been able to 14 get, and that's carbon injection. By their own admission, they knew they 15 16 weren't going to get carbon injection. They 17 couldn't get it. We ended up settling and 18 agreeing to it. They got something that they in 19 their wildest dreams would not have been able to 20 get. 21 JUDGE AVILA: Clerk, has the time expired? 22

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1	MS. DURR: Yes, it has.
2	JUDGE STEIN: Did you have any closing
3	remarks, Mr. Kellmeyer, that you wanted to make?
4	JUDGE AVILA: Yeah.
5	MR. KELLMEYER: No, I think I've
6	covered everything. If you guys don't have any
7	questions for me. All I do is get excited about
8	this. I've been living it for about 11 years, so
9	it's probably best that I shut up.
10	JUDGE STEIN: Let me just assure all of
11	the parties that the Board very carefully reviews
12	everything that you've submitted, and that we've
13	read all the briefs. We've closely examined the
14	record, and we really do appreciate everybody
15	being here today. But both we and our very
16	talented and able staff, even if we haven't asked
17	a particular question today, you should rest
18	assured that we have reviewed all of your
19	submissions.
20	We understand this has been going on
21	for a while, and we're just happy that we're able
22	to conduct the argument today so we can move

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forward to make a decision. 1 2 JUDGE AVILA: Thank you, Judge Stein. Petitioner's counsel has time for rebuttal, so --3 4 MS. HUBERTZ: All right, let me turn my 5 video on here. MS. DURR: Is that 10 minutes? 6 MS. HUBERTZ: Yes. 7 I wanted to address 8 some of the things. I'd first like to talk about 9 the --10 JUDGE STEIN: One second. I thought 11 that you had more than 10 minutes. 12 JUDGE AVILA: Yeah, you can use up to 13 20 minutes if you want it. You don't have to use 14 it all. I just want to make the time equal with what we went over with other parties. Don't feel 15 16 compelled to use it, but it's available to you. 17 MS. HUBERTZ: Okay, and if you have 18 questions, I'll be happy to answer them. But I 19 do want to address the conditions that led to the 20 2017 and also to the 2019 feed stream analysis 21 plan. Veolia made the same arguments that it's 22 making now. Well, we should be able to rely on
generators, we do all this testing, and our 1 2 profiles are based on our experience. The 2017 permit found that lacking, as did the NEIC 3 report, because for whatever reason, metals were 4 5 getting through and not being detected. Things that shouldn't have had metals 6 7 in them should, and did have metals in them, 8 metals were being under-reported. So whatever 9 feed stream analysis plan we end up with, it has to address those issues. I think that Veolia has 10 11 claimed many times that it's completely changed 12 its ways and now it's doing everything exactly 13 the way it's supposed to. But that's really not 14 in the record, and that's really not the problem that it's -- they've made it sound that that 15 16 problem no longer exists. 17 So we want to make sure that it's not

18 going to happen again, and that's the reason for 19 the feed stream analysis plan. As far as the 20 NEIC report, kind of a related point, yes, it is 21 a number of years old. EPA has no trouble 22 relying on it being that old. I personally would

have expected before they changed their mind they 1 2 would have checked to see what was going on now, but they didn't do that, so the NEIC report is 3 the best statement of Veolia's waste management 4 practices and feed stream analysis procedures. 5 I also want to talk a little bit again 6 7 about the dual nature of the two prongs the EPA 8 had in 2017. The maximum feed stream rates are 9 only reliable if the CPTs are reliable. If there's variability or some kind of non-10 11 linear thing, then the CPTs won't be -- then the 12 maximum feed rate limits won't be accurate. Then 13 the problem that -- and also at the same time, if 14 the waste profiles entered into the computer are not accurate, then the maximum feed rate won't be 15 16 accurate, so that Veolia thinks it's feeding one 17 unit, and it's really feeding 30 units, their 18 calculations will show they're in compliance with 19 the maximum feed rate, but they'll be wrong. 20 That's how I understand it, and that's 21 what I believe EPA was saying in 2017. The fact 22 that Veolia has, and I don't think EPA relied on

1	this in its written materials, the fact that
2	Veolia says oh, we only feed a fraction of what
3	we're allowed to feed, that shows they know
4	exactly how much they're feeding. Otherwise,
5	they're relying on a standard that was generated
6	in perhaps an insufficient way. That's why I
7	think both provisions need to be in there,
8	verification of how the incinerators burn and
9	also of what's actually going into the
10	incinerator in the first place.
11	JUDGE AVILA: That gets me back to, I
12	mean, are you basically arguing that every
13	shipment that goes to this facility needs to be
14	tested? I'm having a hard time figuring out
15	besides that and what's required in the 2018
16	permit, what does the Conservancy think is
17	appropriate here?
18	MS. HUBERTZ: Well, I think that there
19	are some loads that apparently really do need to
20	be tested every time. That was NEIC's finding.
21	It's something Veolia says that they're doing.
22	They're not required to do it by the permit, and

I would rather see it be required by the permit. That's because of the way they've labeled their profiles. They have a profile called organic debris that they think contains metals, but it apparently contains a different amount of metals every time, so it needs to be tested a lot.

7 When we talk about things like expired 8 pharmaceuticals and cosmetics, there are 9 exemptions written into the permit for those. So there's a list of a lot of the things that are 10 11 too dangerous to test. Those aren't the non-12 suspect waste. Those are exempt waste, and they 13 don't have to be tested. There were exemptions 14 before in 2012. NEIC found that there was something of an abuse of exemptions, but 15 16 whatever.

17 The exemptions are there now, and 18 we're not saying that they should be testing 19 expired pharmaceuticals or things that they're 20 going to harm the worker doing the testing. But 21 at the same time -- now I forgot where I was 22 going with this. It's not in my notes, either.

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1 Let me come back to it if I remember it. I just 2 lost my train of thought with where I was going. JUDGE AVILA: I interrupted you, so I 3 4 apologize. MS. HUBERTZ: No, that's okay. 5 I want 6 to address another thing that Mr. Kellmeyer brought up, that the appeal that Veolia filed in 7 8 2017 was what brought EPA to its knees and made 9 them beg or whatever. The appeal was 100 percent expected by I think everybody in the case. 10 Τ 11 think the appeal brought up all of the same 12 things that Veolia had been bringing up for the 13 last 10 years, at least. I don't think that 14 there was anything new about the appeal that suddenly caused a change of heart in EPA. 15 16 EPA might have rushed to get it out in 17 the last days of the administration. They 18 apparently felt confident enough to do that, so I'm not sure that the fact that an appeal was 19 20 filed is a change of circumstance that supports 21 what EPA --22 JUDGE AVILA: Let me just ask one

In the 2017 permitting decision, there's 1 thing. 2 some inconsistencies even in the Statement of Basis itself, right? At one point, at Page 40 of 3 the Statement of Basis, it says entitled feed 4 5 rate OPLs included in Veolia's permit, and it says that EPA has reviewed of Veolia's CPT test 6 report and Veolia's notice of compliance and 7 8 determined that there is sufficient information 9 to enable EPA to establish OPLs for mercury, SVM 10 and LVM that satisfy the requirements of the Act 11 and the HWC MACT.

12 But then on Page 57 of the Statement 13 of Basis, they say, as further discussed below, 14 the record for EPA's proposed action on Veolia's Title V permit renewal application supports the 15 16 conclusion that monitoring already performed does 17 not provide sufficient data for EPA to determine 18 if the metals feed rate OPLs are stringent 19 enough.

20 How do we reconcile that seemingly 21 contradictory statement even in the 2017 permit 22 decision?

1	MS. HUBERTZ: I honestly took the first
2	statement, that we can create OPLs, to be a typo
3	because there are so many other places in the
4	Statement of Basis and in the overall response to
5	comments, that EPA says the opposite of that, as
6	it did on Page 57, as you pointed out, rather
7	than on Page 40. But honestly, I don't know.
8	That's just my guess.
9	JUDGE AVILA: Okay, thank you.
10	MS. HUBERTZ: Any further questions?
11	I'll go back to I'll just finish up quickly
12	here. I did want to make it clear that if there
13	is some other way of verifying the maximum feed
14	rates that doesn't involve the multi-metals
15	monitor, ABC would be happy to have that required
16	in the permit, too. It's not just that we love
17	this particular multi-metals monitor. It's just
18	that we want to make sure that we know what's
19	being burned and what's coming out the stack. I
20	don't think that EPA justified that in its 2019
21	decision. Thank you.
22	JUDGE AVILA: Judge Stein, do you have

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any other questions?

2	JUDGE STEIN: No, I don't. The
3	argument has been very illuminating and very
4	helpful, and I think at this point all of my
5	questions have been answered.
6	JUDGE AVILA: I want to say thank you
7	to everyone involved for working with the Board
8	to make this happen. I know we had a couple of
9	little hiccups along the way, but for myself, and
10	I think I'm speaking for Judge Stein, as well,
11	this was very helpful and we appreciate all of
12	your submissions and work on this case and
13	appreciate your participation in this argument,
14	and all the prep that went into it, both to give
15	very helpful presentations, as well as from the
16	technical perspective.
17	So, with that, I appreciate the
18	argument, and we're adjourned.
19	(Whereupon, the above-entitled matter
20	went off the record at 12:03 p.m.)
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Before: US EPA/EAB

Date: 04-14-20

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