

# **Wheelabrator/WIN Waste Hudson Falls**

## **April 16, 2025 Public Information Meeting Transcription**

### **WIN Waste:**

Well, thank you guys very much for coming again. As I said, I'm Mary urban.

I'm the senior director of communications and community for win waste, so I come from our headquarters in New Hampshire, but I also live in Baltimore, which is where we have one of our plants and I've worked for Wheelabrator for about 7 years now.

What we're going to do is kind of go through presentation, talk about, you know, a lot about plant, about our safety, about our environmental compliance, about our stewardship and things like that.

We'll present.

All of us in different parts, and then we're all kind of here to answer questions.

So if there are specific questions about the company, I'll take those. If it's about the plant, it might be Matt or Adele.

Bob is our environmental manager, as he said, for the last 34 years.

So he can talk about our permits.

Our air permits, our emissions, our, you know, solid waste permits, everything else.

And then, Dave, as I mentioned or you mentioned is our Director of Air Quality. So behind the Hudson Falls team, we have another you know sort of environmental team and safety team. You know operations team that all work out of the Portsmouth, NH office and so.

We're also supporting, you know, the local Hudson Falls team with answering questions.

Just so you guys know.

So we talked about this a little bit.

So we are win waste.

So Wheelabrator only owned waste to energy facilities, but about four years ago we combined with some hauling sites and some landfills.

And so now we sort of have kind of every step of the waste process.

So everything from collections to materials recycling facilities, so MRFs or where we do recycling, we have a rail which is you know like a lower carbon intensive transport.

We have our waste to energy facilities and then we have landfills out in Ohio and Georgia.

All of which have new renewable natural gas technology and so a lot of the what we do is sort of try to invest in every step of the path and then also make sure that we're owning each step so that we can ensure that we're doing it sustainably, reliably, and that our, you know, our people are safe and our communities are safe as well.

One note for those who you know kind of follow sort of more environmental industry news, so we just received the five star designation at GRESB. So GRESB is for the worldwide leader in environmental social governance and performance.

So it's pretty important for us to have these sort of metrics, make sure that we're meeting what we can and then have these meetings sort of talk through. So you guys understand where we're trying to come from as well. If you look locally, so we convert about 150,000 tons of waste a year.

So that's 400 tons a day that's converted into renewable energy, which powers about 6000

homes and businesses.

That is sort of the equivalent of avoiding 124,000 barrels of oil. So instead of using fossil fuels, you're using waste to make that renewable energy.

We also in the back end, we're gonna take questions at the end.

On the back end of the process, which Adele walk through and that walk through will be recover almost 2000 tons of recycled metals.

So when you think about waste to energy, as you know, sort of the solution around after recycling after organics after reducing or using the EPA still prefers that you use pull the energy out, pull the natural resources out like we do with the waste energy facilities and then obviously that will start the rail trips inland to landfills.

We also are, you know, a huge sort of portion of the tax payments of \$600,000 in tax payments and then 35, you know, full time local employees, which a lot of which are here today.

Sure. So as part of the community, we've been engaged in several, we've supported all of these different causes lately.

Marathon Dance, which you know, everybody's familiar with the marathon dance cause every year, some local sporting events.

You know youth soccer, youth baseball, Make a wish.

And then the Marin Derby Park donations as well as part of the Anne Arundel Regional Chamber of Commerce.

And Adele is gonna talk about the process.

Good evening.

So process here what we see is from start to finish of a waste to energy facility.

This is nearly exactly what we have at the Hudson Falls location, so we received refuse on this is what we call our tipping floor. That's where our tipping floor operator will begin the mixing process to make as much of A mixture as we can.

We then have a crane operator who should set this up in this area.

His role is to again mix/fluff that trash as best he can and get it ready to enter the boiler. You go into the boiler here and then we start our combustion process.

We come down to feed shoot and now we're on the grates.

The grates are reciprocating grates that move the waste Msw down the grates.

And as it's turning and heating up, it's starting to gasify and we burn that gas and all the hydrocarbons that aren't involved or included in that that garbage. Again, we're trying to make a homogenous of a mixture as possible.

So we have sustained steam flow.

As it's going up, so this is our boiler now.

Boiler is where we take water and we turn it into steam.

So these water walls, they take the heat from the fire and they begin to generate steam, which then we will superheat and send to our turbine, which is where we make power. We typically make around 9 megawatts at the Hudson Falls location.

And those hot gases go through the boiler.

They begin to enter our emissions Control Devices or equipment. Rather, we have our scrubber SDA spray dryer absorber and our precipitator.

So these two are critical to the emissions control at the Hudson Falls location, they remove

particulate matter that's in the flue gas.

Once it's out of the precipitator, that's our ID fan. It's that blue fan.

And then then it's scrubbed and cleaned.

Let's go get more into the emission controls and what our permanent levels are versus our actual outputs.

Because I think it's important to talk through. So that'll come next.

Do you want to go?

Sure. So a little bit about the safety at our site. We have been a part of OSHA's VPP Star program for quite a long time.

Basically, we've invited OSHA in to come and inspect and verify that all of our programs, policies and procedures are in line with the properly burned OSHA standards.

We've been given the star, which is awarded to less than 1% of all work sites across the country that are programs, policies, procedures are above the standard. Our employees safety is the most important thing that we do.

We feel that our employees need to go home in the same or better condition than they came to work in the morning, right?

Happier employees make for a better workplace, but we've been a part of the program for 28 years.

That renews every three to five years when they come to visit us.

So OSHA, so part of our standard. It's a WIN Waste standard to do physicals.

So all our employees go through annual physicals, and any new hire gets a pre employment physical.

So we have a baseline, but it's to ensure the safety and health of the programs and policies we have in place and how we operate the facility.

Yeah, it's important. I think to note that like a lot of our employees have been there for 10/20/30 years and so we have longevity there.

We have a lot of great workers that we're very proud of that lived in the community and also worked there for a long time.

So we're all available to speak to whatever questions you have.

This will be a little bit hard to see, but so essentially like why you need waste energy, right?

And so New York, even though they're gonna like, quadruple and five times the amount of organics and recycling production, you're still gonna have 18,000,000 tons of waste to get rid of.

So the alternatives to, you know, waste to energy is really land filling.

Those are kind of two options when you look at large scale and disposal. Yes, we reduce, but we still have 18,000,000 tons of waste to get rid of.

So people are making more waste, even though we're trying to reduce.

And so, you know, we'll get into the EPA preferred method, but it becomes important because you wonder why we need these facilities. And at the same time, the landfills are closing. So the when you don't have local and state and sort of reliable energy sources and also waste management sources and you're going to export, that becomes financially costly and it's still mostly done by long haul truck, which is not particularly great for the environment.

So the Dec just confirmed and the EPA that this is part of the solid waste management

hierarchy.

So this is the best thing that you can do with waste.

When you have it so again, reduce reuse. Recycle is very important.

There's a lot of communities that we work with where we partner with nonprofits to educate around recycling, to support organics, to pilot compost for individuals, do a lot of different programs. But you're still going to have a lot of waste left. And so that's why waste to energy is still preferred over landfill.

So we're taking the waste that comes in and reducing that by about 90%.

So you have about 10% volume when you're done, so it reduces the amount that has to go to a landfill.

You're also reducing the truck traffic.

The sort of reliable resource and near the waste is why these plant are built.

Also, you don't have fossil fuels, so instead of using oil, gas, coal, you're using the waste that's already created.

And then there's resource recovery.

So like I said, about 1500 tons or 1700 tons of metals.

So when you think about things that can't be broken down or can't, you know, be used again, and you throw that in the trash, waste to energy is a really good way to pull out the energy and then also recycle it on the back end.

Every time waste we take, we actually reduce the greenhouse gas by one ton.

So the point of that is because you have to do something with the waste.

You can't just, you know, assume that it won't go somewhere. And when you look at where it would have to go, you look at the truck traffic and the reality of it, waste to energy is still the preferred method.

Again, when you look at landfills.

So landfills and the methane that it produces are 85 times warmer than the carbon dioxide we produce.

So you know, we do produce carbon dioxide.

That's gonna happen with any combustion process, but it's not as polluting or warm to the planet as methane.

And so that's the avoidance and that's super important when you think about why.

So Dave is our director of air quality and I think he's gonna talk about our emissions controls and constant emissions monitoring and all the things, and then they'll be able to answer questions too.

Hello. Good evening everyone.

So this slide is dedicated to kind of illustrating the multiple layers of environmental compliance that are designed to protect our workers that work at the facility as well as the community surrounding the facility. So as we work from the bottom of the stack to the top, those are kind of the priorities in the most protective layers.

So first and foremost, some of the technology that the Hudson Falls facility has configured. It is designed to meet the EPA's maximum control technologies.

So the equipment there meets or exceeds the standards set by EPA.

And delegated to New York DEC for those maximum control technology standards.

We also perform routine maintenance and scheduled maintenance at the facility, so we're

always looking to continually optimize our equipment to be as efficient as possible from an operation standpoint.

But also from an emission performance standpoint and the next few slides, we'll kind of get into that a little bit on a more granular level.

Personnel and oversight.

So it does start with that personnel and they're there 24 hours a day, seven days a week, 365 days a year and they are very skilled and talented in what they do and they're also licensed by the ASME as part of their qualification requirements. So they they do get a lot of training that focuses on emission controls as well as emission monitoring and performance of the facility.

Continuous monitoring.

So we have a set of continuous monitors that we have installed at the facility on each boiler we monitor a variety of different parameters there, and we have those audited by a third party contractor on a quarterly basis. And we also perform a relevant accuracy audit on an annual basis by that third party as well.

Those reports or audit reports are sent to the DEC for their review and any questions or discrepancies they'll quickly reach out.

But we haven't had that happen.

Our systems perform well.

We're here today talking about the title V Air permit as part of a renewal process.

Once every five years, the facility is required to submit a renewal application to DEC and as part of that review process, and we're reaching the public engagement portion of it.

Recording and review, so we submit numerous reports to DEC for their review and oversight of our operation. We submit quarterly reports, semi annual reports and annual reports, and there's multiple reports that have to meet that frequency and meet certain deadlines. And again, those are submitted to DEC for review.

Lastly we have stack testing. So on an annual basis, we have a third party contractor that comes in to the facility and sets up their stack testing equipment where a sample is actually extracted from the stack and then sent off to measure for multiple different parameters that apply to the municipal waste combustion process in those reports.

Are submitted to the DEC for their approval and also DEC is on site during that to provide observations and oversight and make sure that things are being conducted in accordance with the reference methods associated with those test parameters.

So this slide just kind of reaffirms what we've talked about.

The boiler gas is treated in multiple ways.

We have a carbon injection system that's designed to control mercury and cadmium and lead from the combustion process, and we also have a lime injection to remove HCL and SO<sub>2</sub>. And that was the emission controls that Matt had mentioned earlier.

In addition to that, we have electrostatic precipitator or ESP.

You may hear referred to as and that is designed to remove the particulates from the combustion process.

And again we have skilled talented operators on site 24/7 and they're monitoring various parameters on a continuous basis including those emission parameters.

So the next series of slides we are going to do a little bit of a deep dive into the emissions

that that we are required to monitor and are regulated by DEC and EPA.

So first, this carbon monoxide. Carbon monoxide is a criteria pollutant.

It is monitored on a continuous basis at the facility and is measured in parts per million.

We control the Co or carbon monoxide within the combustion process.

Satisfy utilizing what EPA referred to refers to as good combustion practices.

So we continuously monitor Co and the permitted level of or parts per million from EPA and DEC that are incorporated into our proposed permit is 100 ppm.

Looking at 2013 and 2014 average to try to give some perspective.

So we're not looking at one year.

Our average Co concentration is 26.7 and even more recently in 2023 we're at 25, so that shows that even though the permanent level is 100 ppm or parts per million, we're operating at a 75% lower level than that permitted requirement and you'll see that theme throughout.

The next parameter is dioxin. Dioxins measured in nanograms. The EPA and DEC permit allowance is 35 nanograms.

In 2013 and 2014, which is an average of our annual stack tests for those two years, we were at 21.3.

But more importantly, you'll see in 2023 that we've improved and that's something that we're really trying to illustrate to this group and to everyone that we're always looking for those opportunities to continuously improve.

We're looking to make enhancements to our emission control systems and what this demonstrates is that you know, the most recent test result that we have is 1.7, which is 95% below the primary levels.

Particulates.

The EPA and DEC permit allowance for particulates are measured in micrograms, and the limit is 25. The 2013 and 2014 stack test average for those two years is 7.9, and more recently it's 4.3.

Again, just trying to illustrate that continuous improvement in optimization of our system to try to lower emissions year over year.

Cadmium is measured in micrograms.

In New York, DEC permit allowance is 35, 2013/2014 stack test average was 15 and more recently the 2023 stack test average was a 7.1, again showing that 80% below the permit levels.

Lead again is measured in micrograms. The EPA, New York DEC limit and what is proposed in the Title 5 permits that we're discussing today is 400 micrograms, and the stack test in 2013/2014 was a 151 and more recently in 2023 at 84% below the permit levels at a 65.8.

Mercury is micrograms. In this case, you'll notice the graph has an additional bar. EPA has a higher limit than what New York DEC is requiring.

So the EPA permit limit is 50 micrograms and the New York DEC opted to lower that and be more stringent than EPA with a 28 limit. So that is also what's proposed in this permit. So the 2013, 2014 stack test average was 12.4. More recently 74% lower at 7.2.

With that, I'll turn it over to Bob.

He's going to talk about the waste types and origins.

So we are permitted to process multiple types of waste. All of these materials have to be non-hazardous.

So almost 90% of the material that we receive on an annual basis, in some cases it bounces right around 80/90% and the average is around 90% is MSW that is collected 90% of it is collected within 50 miles of the Facility.

Biosolids come from one location in our area. That's the Glens Falls.

They approached us to see if there was something we could do for them and DEC identified that we would be allowed to take their biosolids out of that approximately 5 to 6% a year of our annual waste that we burn is biosolids industrial waste. Again, a very small percentage of material we have.

Industrial waste is not what most people consider to be. It is not hazardous material that is produced at an industrial facility.

It's the paper towels that are used. It's the garbage on the on the floor.

It's not, you know, heavy duty industrial material.

Pharmaceutical waste.

Pharmaceutical waste our definition of DEC's definition of pharmaceutical waste is pharmaceutical drugs that are nonhazardous and the products in their production.

It is not used needles.

It is not used anything from a clinic or a hospital or anything of that nature.

Tires. We receive tires mostly from the immediate area from Albany all the way up to Essex County.

Out of that, the amount that we receive on an annual basis bounces right around the .4 point, 5.6% roughly about 5 to 600 tons a year.

International waste is an odd one.

We don't get a lot of that. Most of the material that we receive from that comes from the National Guard base, the Air National Guard base in Schenectady and what that is is material that comes from across the border.

So if they fly over to Canada and do some drills up there, the stuff when they come back, all of that material has to be put in the bin in case so there's no cross contamination, potentially bringing something from Canada they shouldn't.

As far as microorganisms, things like that.

And that's where that material comes from. That adds up to 141,000 tons a year that we have.

A vast majority of our waste does come from locally sourced areas.

We pick it up if you look at what's been published in the 2023 data for 2023 report that was issued to DEC.

You'll notice that 70% of the waste comes within 50 mile radius of the facility.

Now, considering that Washington County stretches all the way down to just east of Clifflin Park, so a little over 100 miles.

And then the last 9% comes from a little farther over some of this stuff we received from out West, we received some from Vermont, and a very small amount from Massachusetts.

DEC is charged to issue Title 5 permits.

To fill that mandate, DEC has to identify everything and submit the laws, and both EPA and New York State Code regulations.

For that they are identified to protect the human health by keeping the states air quality as high as possible.

The title 5 permits allow DEC to monitor the activity of operators at these sites and to ensure we are in compliance with both regulations.

Title 5 permits are required to have renewal application filed at least once every five years and it has to be filed 6 months prior to the permits termination date.

We submitted last May our permanent application a little over six months ahead of time.

Title 5 permit takes a fairly long time to process, especially with the new process with the environmental justice, this will be the first time I've been told that region 5 has done a Major Title 5 permit for the environmental justice section.

We're looking at where the air actually goes, where those emissions out of our stack, which direction travels and what it hits when it hits the ground.

They had a look at our emission control systems.

They verify that they are operating properly. They verify that we're in compliance with DEC and the New York State regulations to verify that our staff has the correct training and required training for the departments of both the EPA, the federal standards and the New York State standards.

We constantly monitor our furnace temperatures.

Record our downtimes. Any uptimes and any malfunction events that we may have, and then any mediations or any malfunction events that we do have have to be reported in 48 hours to the DEC and then we have 10 working days after that they have to have a complete explanation of, correction to what the issue was, what the investigation found and then executive actions for short term and long term.

We talked about the new Title 5 permit.

There's only one modification right now that they're on that and that is to modify the NOx permit limits.

Currently, New York State and the EPA have the same limit in our in the Hudson Falls permit of 205 parts per million per unit, A 24 hour block average. New York State has proposed that new permit limits that we will have.

It will be 185 parts per million on a block average on a daily basis, but we also have to meet an annual average of 165. So we may be able to discharge 185 on a single day, but over the course of 365 days, our facility average has to be down around 165 most of the time. We're gonna have to run half or below that 165 in order to meet that number.

Again, we talked a little about this earlier.

We did contract the company that came through and did a conductor air quality analysis for us.

They did check the impacts of our greenhouse gas pollutants.

Bob, if you don't mind, I'm just gonna clarify this.

Bob, just a few minutes ago was mentioning that air dispersion modeling.

So as part of that application that was submitted, it included that model and that's a sophisticated model that utilizes US EPA's air mod software that looks at meteorological data.

It looks at the surrounding ambient air monitoring results that are managed by DEC and it is designed to evaluate the effect that the current levels from the facility have on the air shed and the communities that are around the facility.

So I think that that's not typically done for all Title 5 permit renewals.



In this case we updated that model and it and provided that as part of our application package for DEC to approve it and to evaluate.

So we took the air quality analysis that was applied, reviewed by the DEC.

They asked us to update it last year for the current meter relaunch.

Probed it with any change slightly to figure out exactly what that was going to do and when they were done doing everything, we averaged out only 1.2% of what guidelines were.

After all this is done, we will take a copy of this meeting, notes, comments and post that on our website review along with all the data already posted on that website.

So we're just gonna take questions now.

**Attendee:**

Well, I want to speak up here so I can see all my friends from falls. All the good people from Hudson Falls, from Glens Falls and Fort Edward who are here for us because you're five stars.

Yourselves are not a star on River Street where I live.

I washed my car at the car wash yesterday. OK? And I did this on purpose to bring this to your meeting. And then I went out this morning and I wiped my car off. And this is what is I have on my car, on my car from your facility.

That's disgusting.

That's on my plants.

It's in my yard.

It's all over everything. The screens in my house.

OK.

I breathe this with my grandson in my yard.

I don't care what your numbers are saying.

I'm not a numbers girl, but I am this kind of a girl right here.

This is my mailbox, but this is like a month. OK I do clean my mailbox because honestly I have a nice relationship with my mailman OK.

Can answer people who need food.

You are dirty.

I'm not sure if I'm able. Is there a time limit for anything?

**WIN Waste:**

No.

**Attendee:**

She can't be here. She is on vacation right now, but she lives very, very close to your facility as I do as well. And you guys are just awful. Just awful. This is what she wanted me to read. It's a little lengthy.

I grew up here, although I can't be present for this public information meeting.

I Rosemary Madonna strongly felt my dear friend could relay my personal thoughts on living a stone's throw from this horrendous, horrific operation. My family's home is built in 54 and it was where I lived in my younger years.

In 2019, I moved back to my homestead.

Our neighborhood used to be nice.

Close knit, clean. We enjoyed many outdoor activities with our family and friends.

That certainly doesn't and cannot happen any longer. For many, including myself, at my pool.

Come to my pool. Mary Urban, sit with me and you can smell the rot and garbage coming into my yard.

I am a person who loves to be working out in my yard vegetable and flower gardens, etc.

I cringe most of the time to go out now as I pretty much can guarantee an unpleasant odor.

When inside my home, I can't open our windows to let some fresh air in because that is not possible. Living under that trash incinerator. I never have to set an alarm clock because I can count on the reverse beeping to sound bright and early at 6:00 AM.

Often they're a loud crashing noises and extremely alarming jet hovering noises that happen and have been happening for a long time.

This jet hovering sound is now occurring more and more.

I'm almost done. Since 2019, there have been multiple fires at Wheelabrator.

June 10th was most incredibly scary that I have witnessed starting at 1:30 and lasting to about 4:30, I called 911, was awaiting the fire department to pass by.

I only saw the Police Department. I had to wear two masks while videoing.

All of this has the toxicity spilling out of that building was so overwhelming and gagging.

I never saw a fire truck on River Street at all, so I drove down to see if I might have missed something.

Nope, there was nothing.

If you guys have your own systems, whatever you have, we'll get into that in a village board meeting, wherever you guys are.

I know you're here because we don't know what you have. You don't have the conventional fire trucks.

You have internal things.

So she drove down there and not nobody was there.

I proceeded to go up to the Hudson Falls Fire Department where I was told by the Fire Chief that they are not allowed to go on Wheelabrator's private property.

Later on, I learned that Wheelabrator supposedly had their own fire department.

A few questions with this issue are who regulates inspections and inspects the capacity of their fire department?

I lived close enough that if steam built up enough, and it does.

And you guys should have baggers and you don't.

What's gonna happen to my house?

What's gonna happen to my grandson if I'm out in the yard and you guys decide to blow up my neighborhood?

Like, come on. I don't want to blow up in my neighborhood with my grandson, OK?

You guys are not good.

A few questions with this. Ensure regular inspections of the capacity of the fire department.

Other requirements where they would have to call for backup if they couldn't handle what was going on, like what happened in Florida.

Her mother recently passed from cancer who lived at our homestead. I know it was likely that was due to living under this toxic eyesore.

My sister, who has lived in surrounding community, has had breast cancer chemotherapy, radiation, leukemia.

I can guarantee everyone died from cancer. Warren County, New York, 2019, had the highest cancer rates, beating New York City.

Wheelabrator has long been the largest source of air pollution of any industrial facility in Washington and Warren counties.

Do we the people, DEC, EPA and other officials just close a blind eye to this polluting facility?

And it is bad, you guys.

I love all you guys here because not all of you live on River Street, but I do and I can see that place right up my living room window.

I see everything.

I hear everything too.

Hear it all.

The noise is definite. OK.

So no, not I and many others that are here to take action with this very serious situation we have on our hands.

It is very apparent.

Wheelabrator is outdated and you are and has lived too far past the life expectancy.

And an ill repair with many, many malfunctions occurring. It is time to get serious hold them responsible for all their violations, complaints and malfunctions.

And you guys are loud.

You're polluting us.

You're killing us with all your toxins. I don't care about your numbers.

It's not happening.

Because I have proof this is disgusting. OK, you guys need to not get your title 5 permit at all.

You just should not have it and it needs to be shut down.

### **WIN Waste:**

Try to address some of that. So I mean our regulating bodies are the EPA and DEC.

So I understand the opinion, but we work in a regulatory body, so we have to meet well below those permit levels which are protective of public health.

So the work that we can do is to stay well below those permit levels, which is what we sort of showed here in terms of the smoke event.

So we are an industrial source. We've been here for 35 years.

There's a technical nature to our project and our work and there is going to be malfunctions, but the work that we can do immediately after is to mitigate it, to report it to the DEC, which we just received a letter that said we did not exceed our Title 5 permits. We didn't.

And then also to sort of make sure that we have a pretty robust repair and maintenance program.

So we spent millions of dollars with local vendors and things like that to do the work at the

plant to make sure it's operating well.

So the walls? Yes, they've been there for a long time.

But the but the equipment and the technology within it are always getting sort of repaired, maintained, updated.

So our Emission Control Systems are better than they've ever been.

**Attendee:**

I know that you have to make an appointment to burn what's cleanest, and they test that.

**WIN Waste:**

So are you asking about stack testing?

The DEC comes in spontaneously.

So they don't announce when they're coming, but they're talking about stack test data that happens annually.

The DEC does go inside. It's also a third party. There's no way for us to only burn clean trash. We burn what we take in.

So I understand what you're trying to say, but it's just impossible.

I just wanna remind you that our employees are here right here, but we live and work near our plants.

I live and work near a different plant.

We care about employees very much. Our employees take yearly physicals that do a blood test.

Heart lungs like everything to make sure that they are safe.

So if they're working in this material every day, they're at the plant every day and they live in the community.

Their safety is super important to us and then the safety of others too.

So if they're in the plant and they're in there working, and then people were further away.

You would assume that as well, that they're safe, and that's what the permit levels do.

So that's what it's not. We don't ask them to come at certain times. The DEC and EPA can look at that data all the time since 24/7 and then they also come unannounced very often.

Can we talk about the smoke event? We do want to answer questions and I want people to understand the words.

Yes, there were two smoke event last year here.

No fire. No fire, there's no flames.

**Attendee:**

It looked like it.

**WIN Waste:**

It did look like it.

So think of this. If you have a wood stove and you close the flue on that wood. What happens?

Smoke exits through areas of the stove instead of going through the flue correct?

That's exactly what happened in this case. The scrubber where we spray lime into it.

One of the chains that holds a ring up that scrapes the side of it pulls the ash off the side of it.

The chain broke the steel ring that weighs about 8 1/2 tons.

It's suspended from three chains, so if one breaks, obviously it's gonna fall down.

It fell.

It hit the side of the scrubber and it hit that steel wall.

It knocked all the ash that had accumulated off that wall.

It fell and plugged.

Those chains are expected externally every three months, once every three months. During outages, the system shut down when we have a system shut down, we send people inside new internal inspections on those chains.

That chain has broken twice in 34 years.

So that's what happened.

So the November outage, we have an inner loop for our fan circuit system. The fan that draws the air out of the boiler to keep it from feeling positive and then smoke the chirp circuit gives an over pressurization make out water inside of it. The fans offline now I've got no draft, nothing pulling that material out of it.

So it's smoked out through the blower.

How we fix both of those issues is we've increased the frequency that we're doing inspections on the chains we're doing actually in this outage, we're going to be scaffolding the inside of the reactor so they can go in and do a hand over hand inspection on all of these chains and review them and look at them and as far as are the chain certified, they're certified when we install them.

**Attendee:**

I can't explain it. Every night it's. Where's it coming from?

Why does it smell like \*\*\*\*? Like your facility. I wanted to ask you though, like fungus smoke was released. So there's little too little too late.

It was already in the environment.

Our children go to the kindergarten center right up on the hill.

There's no excuse for it. No excuse.

You gotta drive with your windows up.

**WIN Waste:**

Right, it's a technical industrial plant.

We want to operate well. The only thing we can do is to then mitigate that, report it, and then also invest in improving it. And that's what we've been doing.

**Attendee:**

I'd like to quote the author up in Sinclair when he said it was difficult to get a person to understand something when his salary depends on him not understanding it. Not expecting to win anybody over from you guys.

But this is our opportunity to make a comment.

So my question is.

We're having this meeting tonight because the DEC is asking you to reduce your emissions by 20%. It seems that you wish to reduce what is your sulfur. Sulfur oxide, is that right? Also, the DEC would like you to reduce those emissions by 20%. Your company wishes to comply.

That implies that it is profitable for you to operate under those constraints if it is profitable for you to operate under those constraints, why were those emissions not reduced before the DEC mandated?

And what other technologies are available for you to reduce the harm that is being done to our community that you're choosing not to implement for the sake of profitability?

**WIN Waste:**

I think you know genuinely if you'd like an answer.

So again, we're operating below those levels as you can see from the graph. We're operating well below where we can and where the infrastructure allows us to. We're operating below those limits that are set for public health.

They're set for the most vulnerable populations, they're set at the EPA level, which some might say is not low enough. Then the DEC is more protective.

So yes, we have to run the business. We have to make sure that we provide value to the customer so that we have a disposal site. We work really hard to do it safely and reliably and we make the upgrades that we can.

Another topic of workplace safety and you know, just making sure the employees are safe.

**Attendee:**

I know from firsthand experience the best way to ensure continued safety is making sure the employees are unionized.

Is there a union for this company?

**WIN Waste:**

Some of our facilities are unionized. But it's their choice.

I believe we're not utilizing that in Hudson Falls, but in certain locations we are.

I mean you can debate whether people want unions or not, but they get the choice to do that and they have not chose that.

**WIN Waste:**

Hello, my name is Tracy Fraser. I'm with the Clean Air Action Network and I first want to start with a few comments and then I want to talk about your NOx reduction.

So first you have stated that it's renewable energy in New York State.

Incineration is a waste to energy, as you prefer to call it, is not considered renewable energy and I would ask you to not say that because that is not the consideration of New York.

Number two.

Washington County is in the middle of finishing the public comment period on its local solid waste management plan.

There were many a number of comments and I did a Freedom of Information request and got the comments and there are numerous comments by residents in Washington County speaking about how they brought their recyclables to the privatized transfer station.

They paid for them. They cost the same amount I believe as getting rid of your garbage and those recyclables were put in the garbage and the mayor of the village of Greenwich, we had a long conversation.

I called and we were going to talk the next day.

She called me pretty quickly afterwards after my call and told me the village of Greenwich collects garbage and they also collect recyclables.

They previously collected source separate recyclables, so they had compartments in a truck and a trailer where they put newspaper, where they put corrugated cardboard, where they put plastic, etc, and they would bring them to the transfer stations when they belong to the county and then when they belong to a smaller private company out of Rutland, Casella. And so they could just go from the collection in Greenwich and drive like 5 miles to the transfer station.

With Waste Connections, which also bought ACE Carting and Paddy waste. So some people think those those companies run the transfer station.

Their recyclables are often put in the garbage.

The mayor was very concerned.

So and we have other reports.

Of waste, haulers collecting recyclables and bringing them to the transfer station.

We all, many of us know that.

The village. But excuse me, the town of Fort Edward previously did that.

Right now the value of recyclables is high, but there were some years where the value was very low. When China refused to take any more contaminated recyclables from the US.

So there's been a lot of recyclables going to the transfer station.

I mean going to Wheelabrator and I think that's a very serious problem.

OK, I want to move on to a couple other comments and then I'll get to NOx.

I want to say clarify that continuous monitoring at Wheelabrator is done for three criteria pollutants.

Nitrogen oxides, sulfur dioxide and carbon monoxide and then for opacity, oxygen and temperature.

The hazardous air flows are not continuously monitored and those include things like lead, mercury, cadmium, particulate matter, dioxins and PFAS, which are not even monitored at all under the permit now.

Continuous emissions monitoring is done as the standard in many countries in Europe, and they find dioxins are much or have much higher levels when they're continuously monitoring, then went from the once a year air test.

The levels are extrapolated from once a year air test, even though that air test that stack test event is not necessarily representative of all the materials that are burned like tires for example.

And when there's a smoke event, fire, explosion, whatever. What have you, there is no emissions monitoring and those events it was even said here the emissions are not going through pollution control devices. And so how much higher is that pollution?

Then what is happening at the stack test and so these numbers do not have great credibility because they're done under perfect circumstances. It's kind of like you announce that we're going to have a speed check. People are gonna drive at the speed limit.

They're not gonna drive higher.

We all know that, OK, so I'm gonna go.

I'm gonna talk about a little bit about NOx.

Gonna get my glasses so I can see better.

Item 5 is a title in the Clean Air Act and Title 5 permitting is required for large sources of air pollution. This facility, by the way, is the largest source of pollution in Warren and Washington counties combined.

Wheelabrator Hudson Falls says it under a new air permit. They would install the air pollution control device reduces emissions.

The nitrogen oxides. The pollutant that triggers asthma attacks. They claim they could potentially reduce the amount mentioned by 20%.

And the New York DEC's limits on NOx emissions that are lower than the federal standards of the EPA, a few reasons that these statements are misleading because the first heating established in 2006.

**Attendee:**

I do not believe that you have done the calculations correctly and your new NOx reduction is not adequate.

**WIN Waste:**

I understand referencing the large source of pollution; however that's only comparing industrial sources which are not prevalent.

So, when you look at both areas, Traffic emissions can be five times more than our emissions and you're talking about putting long haul tractor trailers moving through the streets.

CEMS: So the CEMS question, or the continuous submission monitoring question.

We do continuously monitor CO, SO2, NOx and O2 for correction, 24/7.

But in addition to that, we also monitor various process requirements and process parameters. These process parameters include steam flow and fiber filter. Inlet temperature. Those as in combustion temperature of the flue gas lowering the furnace. Those parameters are what are considered good combustion practices. If we meet the limits that are established in the proposed permanent, those limits come from the EPA Good combustion practices guidelines.

That were developed as surrogate monitoring parameters to ensure that good combustion is occurring.

When there is a malfunction or deviation, we have to report within 48 hours and then we have to show them, you know, a ton of details around what happened, what it meant, what it did. And I know the concern, I believe the concern we want to answer that.

And so although it happens once or twice in decades, it's still important that it happened.

As a part of that malfunction reporting, it's an established template that is part of the proposed permit and is part of DEC regulations that requires us to submit a comprehensive report that includes the root cause of what caused the event to occur, the corrective action that was taken by the facility at the time and the preventative measures, so that report gets



put together based upon the facts.

Due to investigation by the Hudson Falls team presented to New York.

For their evaluation of the smoke event, Mary mentioned earlier, we did receive that confirmation from New York Dec recently that No title V permit conditions were exceeded or violations were identified as part of the root Cause analysis reports.

**Attendee:**

One thing we can couple of simple observations of mine is that one thing I've heard is that you've got to raise temperatures in order to be a complete combustion with a higher raise and the more nitrous oxides you put out.

So it was commended that facilities old there are new facilities around the country, palm, Palm Beach to probably doing everything we can to keep them happy.

We've also got money coming out of the ears that are from Florida.

I'm surprised anybody, including control down there.

Said I don't want for a lot of reasons, but in anyways.

There's thing called trust through verification and for at least seven or eight years of them, probably calling out cry that has hearing and asking for.

That oppose this stuff on the web, where we can see the reports. You've got a community of teachers and scientists up here.

There's a lot of highly educated people out there.

Are very interested in this and they can actually probably send you some decent advice. You don't have to read it. Politicians don't.

You could, but you've got to help a lot of people here that are retired scientists and engineers. And I've always found that by reaching out to people that I've met through my community, I've gotten way further ahead. I could have gotten in life, my business excelled because I.

Talked to friends at bars.

People you know, they're brilliant, but you're not talking to them.

I would love to see you put that data for continuous monitoring online.

You're gonna fail, but you're also gonna succeed.

But then it would be less suspicion about what you're doing this time.

**WIN Waste:**

So get emissions out there. Understood. Yeah. Come for a tour. Have more conversations. Have more meetings.

**Attendee:**

Like, that's not why. It's just public telephone, right?

You don't know. And I I I just go through the area and the whole area is very Gray down there. The way it is right about the emissions I live up at Crandall Park.

We've got the highway not too far from us.

And everything in the world going by rebuilding my street right now, we don't have grime like

that in our homes and in our cars. We do get dust.

We don't anything like that.

It's unique to your area.

I know there's better equipment. One of my customers used to Southeastern Mechanical services.

They used coverage for plants in Florida.

You don't have that equipment up here.

**WIN Waste:**

The investment for Florida plant takes like \$1 billion and so.

I'm just saying what we can do is operate well below the permanent levels that we have, right? And we do that.

And so that's what we'll achieve through and mitigate some of the other things.

**Attendee:**

I would love to see better testing. I'd love to see more monitoring up there and willingness to take public advice.

I'm looking at the comments section like A blog.

**WIN Waste:**

Yeah, we can do that.

You can Scrabble like other groups too, but at least you see what people are saying.

Thank you.

You know and I have to read something from Tom Ellis, who is part of Clean Air Action Network losing Albany and doing this for him.

This is my English tan ollers. I live in Albany before traction center here, owned by the state government operator from 8/19/82 and 1994 on the 100 meters from the City Capitol building.

Tom Ellis worked for several years on a formal collision that quickly forced closure.

Early in 1994, after malfunction, code had nearly fallen, snow with black soot.

Just what he was talking about, family's grieving, and this is the reason why we've never bought a house in Hudson Falls. Is that so?

It's no good for the property values in Hudson Falls and the whole burial village would be really cool, but it's not because it's highly polluted.

And so are the farms.

So during the years prior to closure, I often wonder.

By the state health, Environmental Conservation Department's department about the sender's obvious series environmental health problems.

Here many people, including children, poison lead and other toxins.

This traces can't read for PFAS.

We have met a few times, walked along the streets near the Wheelabrator incinerator and knocked on our doors, met with residents, and saw the Belgian stack.

I see from my house where I live.

I suppose if we were quoted in August 20/25/2020, by 2024 Allentown Junior saying the

signatures up to date and modern signatures like Wheelabrator have no adverse impact on environmental or human health, even among the most at risk groups.

Let's see, you will agree to approve this assertion about to see the monitoring.

How can Wheelabrator knows when no negative health hacks that impacts harm to all nearby residents?

Almost done. I would like will to provide the evidence that our savings true or probably retracted that is not accurate to residents.

Let's see the governor file through their off stated comment to protect children's safety and immediately order DPC commissioner to shut down and fully close business centers.

Sorry about your jobs.

They get eliminated.

There's no other thing to do.

You should also prioritize, prioritize, do toxic. Buying our economy and employed workers to truly safe solutions managing the fundamentals.

That's the under her statement.

I'm glad you came.

I wish you weren't here.

Start out your jobs.

But this thing is not good for a region. We can live without the tax revenues. Thank you.

Hello.

Laverne Fiosal, which is the polite word for sewage lodging for years and years and years, and for, I think, 7 heavy metals and nothing else.

EPA is finally admitted that too much lunch is full of D files.

But does that make it?

They will not they they conveniently exclude it from the list of hazardous waste.

But we all know the P5R is hazardous. They.

So is it morally right?

Like just because the EPA says that just because the lead in author we all know is a caterp waste.

You know what?

We know what hazardous waste.

So does that make it morally right?

### **WIN Waste:**

Well, we can speak to people to the extent that anyone knows about Pfas, right?

So it's all developing. So our company is providing data and information just like a lot of companies to give the EPA so they can start to make those regulations.

It's sort of an undeveloped research area, but we're actively we're, we've worked with academic associations we work with EPA, we work with DEC.

So we are working with them to provide that information.

So if there are regulations, we'll meet them.

### **Attendee:**

I mean, you can look on the EPA's website, they have conveniently excluded Pfas for their

list of hazardous waste.

Because they don't know what to do with it, so that they it's convenient for them to just exclude it.

**WIN Waste:**

Well, they're taking, they're taking information, they're doing research, but actually waste to energy is one of the only solution potentials because the levels that you combust can totally degrade pfas.

**Attendee:**

I mean, you know.

Burning them is just wrong.

Yeah, they need studies.

Studies of the serotype.

It's aerosol, right?

**WIN Waste:**

Because you guys didn't want that plant in Moreau, we need to take the biosolids from Glenns falls. Thank you.

Yeah. So I'll speak to the temperature in terms of it relates to.

The title 5 permits and I can also speak to the combustion temperatures. They're typical in a solid waste combustor, so the permit condition in the proposed department is that we maintain a temperature of 1500° at the last point above our over fire air system. However measuring 1500° on a continuous basis presents challenges (based on the heat impact on the tools).

So what New York, Dec has done is they've allowed for surrogate monitoring, which then is a little bit higher above that position in the furnace. It's a little bit cooler due to that heat transfer from the combustion process into our boiler.

And now it's so we have a permit condition that we must maintain 1100° much higher in the furnace than the furnace exit gas temperature than that provides that assurance that we're at 1500° at that point of old fire air. As far as combustion temper.

We'll call it at great level. If you remember back to Matt's diagram.

That temperature is 2000 to 2300° is typical.

But again, monitoring that on a continuous basis requires sophisticated equipment.

So that's why we worked with Dec and and have relied on EPA's documents to do Good combustion procedures to assure that we're at that range of our temperatures.

So that's that's how that's the kind of in short, that's the temperature profile of the the furnace.

**WIN Waste:**

I don't want to be rude, but you have a long line of people have been waiting and we should. We should allow them time as well.

Why don't you create a?

Kind of. This was run incredibly thoroughly with no like expectations of how the public comment was going to happen.

**WIN Waste:**

So we had a virtual meeting where we were told that we cut off people too early, so we're trying to balance there.

**Attendee:**

Please information my my question is a little more Monday and I guess you've got a boiler section.

Do you sit below?

Is that a possibility?

For the nearby particular fallout.

For that overwhelmed me like Justin Precipitators ability to remove.

**WIN Waste:**

So the system is designed to process more particulate than The system generates with our systems active.

**Attendee:**

OK.

Well, I just understand if the particles submitted by incinerator don't collect as easily, you know electrostatic precipitators say something like cement dust, which is very inclined to be collected by an ESP. There. There are some.

Be more highly charged.

**WIN Waste:**

A particle that is the easier it is for an electrostatic precipitate to collect it. You're absolutely correct. There are some. Articles mostly. So if the dust things of that nature that aren't well collected but they're not hazardous.

As as we discussed you know, we continuously monitor for opacity and we do not have umm exceedances associated with with well the bigger stuff that fall out close by doesn't have much opacity.

**Attendee:**

Smoked. And then anyway, what I've come to understand is people living close by have real now loader concerns.

I wonder if your permit has any conditions related to property line bothers.

**WIN Waste:**

We have reduced and the loads. is a. Like I said, it's Falls where we take it from.

We have reduced the shipments, we're working with them to explore opportunities to see

where we can reduce some of that odor.

So we do have the doors closed systems. We understand that the trucks aren't you know that's a problem. So we're working with them to try to figure out what we can do. We've heard it. We're trying to see what we can do to improve.

So there might be some future permissions that did the trucks come in dump inside the facility and fans to help the facility to try and keep odors from pointing out the doors closed and air on the tipping floor.

The the air on the tipping floor is being drawn into the combustion of the negative draft. I mean to the materials for combustion is deposited.

Doors are set so that the door is closed as long as nothing's in the doorway. The doors will close after 30 seconds.

So they don't have multiple doors open at the same time.

So we have a company coming in on a weekly basis for vector control. If they look in such traps and Get different types of poison road to experience them so that we don't.

I'm not gonna say we don't have rodents because as soon as we kill them all off, more come in.

Let me let me just speak to the gentleman in the back about trailers waiting.

Those trailers are ash trailers and they're empty.

Those guys haul our ash out of out of the residuals from the boiler ash generated and that's hauled off site.

Those truck sets, those trucks have nothing in it, Sir.

**Attendee:**

I live right next door to this place. I'm sick.

All the time I get bit by rats every time I go. I'm not safe at all and this is not funny.

I'm starting my language, but I live right next door to this chemical stuff.

I have asthma and I can't even afford my medicine.

My doctor's asking why am I wheezing like this?

I said I don't know.

Then I find out there's rats and coming in out of my apartment.

One of my friends had to move out.

She was homeless, too.

I can't afford to move.

I have no money.

Hardly at all.

I can't even afford to live where I'm at right now.

I'm just barely surviving.

My mother died of cancer from this crap.

I don't want to die either. That's why they put Wheelabrator where they did.

Yeah, that's why it's where it is.

I lost a lot of family from cancer from. I don't want to die.

I'm so young.

I'm only 57 years old.

I have asthma so bad from that smell coming into my apartment. I have a cat.

I take care of.  
I don't even know if my cat's got it either.  
I can't afford to.  
I can't. Even my landlord won't do nothing.  
Where I'm living, it's a druggie house. I have to deal with that too. On top of this chemical crap.  
Something needs to stop.  
I can't have family back home or worried about me. 'cause. I'm sick all the time.  
I can't afford to keep going to the doctor.  
'Cause my insurance won't pay for half of my medicine. Somebody needs to stop this today.  
Thank you.

**Attendee:**

Good evening. My name's Ben Marie Moss.  
I'm a resident in Tallahassee.  
Through my career and my life, I have attended and involved with numerous public meetings, public hearings to set up.  
I want to go on record saying this is incredibly important.  
I know it's being recorded and I want that on record.  
This is one of the worst public meetings I have ever attended. Having said that.  
There was a glaring omission on your PowerPoint.  
What is the process for Members of this community to submit written comments?  
Written questions what is that time frame and what is the time frame for those to be answered? Thank you.

**WIN Waste:**

Are you talking about the DEC for the Title V permit?

**Attendee:**

No, I'm talking about follow up written comments all the time.

**WIN Waste:**

We had a meeting on last summer.  
We posted the meeting and then we post all the comments and questions so.

**Attendee:**

That's not what I asked.  
People are gonna leave because they don't want to stay here.  
They don't know how long it's gonna take?  
Can they write a question down?  
Can they leave it for you?  
Are you gonna answer them back?

**WIN Waste:**

So we have on the previous side, there's a there's a website that has all the public five or the Title 5 documents.

And it's also has emails there we have a phone number we can provide any information you'd like, but can you put it back to Matt?

We'll document all of it.

We'll take all your questions.

We'll continue to answer the questions.

**Attendee:**

Good evening. My name is Therese Phillips and I reside at 24 E Rd. Fort Edward.

I'm here to express my concerns and comments regarding this Title V Air permit renewal and modification for wing waste, and we all know as we operator in Hudson Fall City market, this permit application has prompted Dec to mandate this PPP for our community.

In that it lies within a DAC environmental justice mapping zone.

That's very important to all the people who live there. That means that we've all lost numerous family members, friends, coworkers, students in this region.

This the man hiding behind you.

There is nothing here.

To even almost smile about much less chuckle about anything that's going on in this region.

I've scanned more people than you would Care now.

This incinerator has been operating for 30 plus years.

It's been stated that the life of such a facility is usually within 20 to 30 years.

So I would say this community has been riding it out thinking that the end of the life of this would be in our time.

I don't where have you built another one? Somewhere else. If DEC thinks this works, that's great.

Take the job with it, just like GE did.

Just like multiple industries that have been here and left us polluted.

When just we're just ending this, this community is done.

That's all.

We're just done.

So we born the airy missions, odor insight of this for long enough, most recent incidents.

Could reflect that it simply has lived its lifespan.

Every steam valve release air a lithium battery fire that we hear on a clogged ash vapor or fire, releases uncontrolled emissions over our region.

But you're not able to monitor during those incidents. That's when the fallen on our heads.

The added shutdown in startups each time these happen contribute to these increased releases.

My concerns are that I am requesting an annual facility operating report from 2024 that I haven't been able to find, and maybe you can just lead me to that, but I have access to is from 22 and 23 if we saw one from.

24 It would show the recent occurrences that have happened in this past year.

When I look at these under Section 7 of fire and safety incidents, it's blank.



There's just nothing listed under Section 9 inspection.

It says it's not required by the permit and it states under that question that a copy of an annual facility inspection report conducted in stamped by professional engineer license to practice in New York State.

So you're saying it's not required?

I don't know. Maybe what we got through a foil was not true of your operating report, but we need a true and honest operating report.

Under section 10, it has both.

That's left blank.

It states that you should be providing goals and objectives to be attained in the next calendar year in any major repairs or innovations proposed.

So what you guys are talking about, we've looked at your report and can't find it.

Under section 12, there's no box checked for that question, and it's simply a yes or no question under section 13.

Problems that you've had, there's no boxes checked.

Yes or no.

So have you had problems or not problems, or are you just not answering these sections on this operating report and changes at the facility NOVAKS is checked? Yes or no? Is the simple question.

And under permits, novaks is checked.

Yes or no. I really need to see the report from 2024. Your operating report to speak, then to the DC once that's review.

and someone already mentioned Pfas, but I think that that Pfas release has to be taken into consideration before this renewal is given.

Sewer sludge is being processed on site.

New restraints and considerations of these contaminants have to be factored into this.

This we've all lived through PCBs.

People here have lived through PCB pollution.

Nobody understood how harmful they were.

People didn't understand how harmful Pfas can be.

How can we simply move forward and ignore that part of your air permit? When I look at energy recovery from Clinton County, why would you be importing ash here from Shrewsbury?

Massachusetts can't? No, they're importing.

And I'm overwhelmed. Where this waste come from is coming from when I look at your numbers. It's not the big numbers that overwhelm me.

It's the small numbers like why would small amounts be coming from Casella in Auburn, Mass.

Only 15,000 tons.

Why would small amounts be coming from Hampton County, in Hampshire County with 1000 tons?

They have places to process it out there.

Is that because it's too contaminated?

Oh, but it's too hot.

I mean, I lived through PC PS.

They talked about hot loads in Canada. Clean harbors Ontario.

They operate 50 waste management facilities to provide a wide range of recycling, incineration, landfill and treatment operations.

That's in their literature.

Why would they bring 78.26 tons?

All the way to Hudson falls from Ontario, Canada is that simple because answer.

Is it because something is not allowed to go through theirs?

**WIN Waste:**

I mean the nature of the waste industry, You're gonna want to bring the waste to the closest place.

That's, yeah, but you can't. However, if it has to be taken somewhere to have emission controls.

Yeah, it doesn't matter what comes in the emissions output or what you're regulated by. So no matter what comes in, we're not gonna meet our permit.

**Attendee:**

The answer is yes.

It's too cost for the other facilities.

Lamdon County facility is the only government license hazardous waste management complex in interior, with the state-of-the-art treatment and Disposal Center for waste generators the best of Great Lakes region.

Why can't they handle their own waste?

Why would they send us 78.2?

Sounds like really nasty stuff.

Sorry, that's going over our head.

S solution and for that to Canada, advertise that they securely manage sensitive waste.

So why would they send us 27.75 tons from Quebec?

Because we don't matter.

That's right, yeah.

What's what? What else is my grandchildren required to considerate?

They had the option of taking it to us or program number was.

Less profitable or more profitable than it would be for each program tonight.

These are reasons why I really prefer this Wheelabrator shutdown.

I'm sorry. My grandchildren window. Yeah, I see.

Please can we ask that we have a yeah we can.

Thank you for listening.

I have stuff from Ohio and yeah, and a remediation project that happened over Myra High School.

In 10 tons came here.

Why? Why would 10 tons come here from a former Sperry Remington site region, Adec reclamation?

We did reclamation in Fort Edward.

It's day.

Just saying, I thank you for listening to my comments and concerns.

I'm sure that we'll keep in touch and I will be a familiar face to you as I've been to many and I am always oh.

**Attendee:**

My name is Amanda Durkee.

I live in the village of Fort Edward and I am very much about process and procedure.

So a little bit of this is going to piggyback on what Mr. Vermilage said.

I have not attended a lot of these meetings.

This is the first public information meeting that I've ever attended, but I'm on a fast track learning about public participation.

Plan CP29 and everything involved with those.

So my first question is, have you had to do these public participation meetings before for your error permit?

**WIN Waste:**

We did a public information meeting virtually.

In the last summer, yes.

For this current permit that you're getting reuse when you they get renewed every five years.

Yes, so has a virtual meeting like that. Is that always part of the process?

Have you had you do an in person meeting like this before?

**WIN Waste:**

The clcp it only came into effect about two 2-3 years ago. I think somewhere in that time frame. OK, we're actually one of the first in region 5.

To do this process. Yeah. Tell people what a clcp many people might not, but can we keep going?

Well, it was done in New York, but added a disadvantaged communities and then that was sort of the Co Pollutant analysis.

And then also these public participation plans.

So there's the we're going above the requirement, but we did have the virtual meeting.

We will take this comment if we do it again, but the virtual meeting last time we were told that we didn't give people enough time to speak or ask questions.

Now we're saying we're giving too much time.

So we will balance this.

But it is something that we're trying to do.

**Attendee:**

Just clarify this process now.

Is because it's a DAC and EJ region.

It's not done in the in any in any particular disadvantaged community.

I'll come back to, I don't know, the question. I've heard that this meeting is getting recorded.

Yeah. Is that just an audio recording?

**WIN Waste:**

No, it's it's video and audio, OK.

So the virtual is also posted and then that will be posted.

I'm assuming that the win rates Hudson fall site correct, correct, OK, but it's in that document that's there or you know how?

Flyer to sign out for this meeting and what the radius and or what if there was a radius for that.

**WIN Waste:**

Yeah, it's it's almost 500 homes businesses and then I'll show.

Yes. And was that a WIN Waste choice for half mile radius?

**WIN Waste:**

And that was the DEC determined.

**Attendee:**

Just for the record, I feel that that is.

Not sufficient.

How long ago were the Flyers for this meeting sent out?

**WIN Waste:**

So we have two weeks notice around.

OK.

I'm almost done here.

Pull down the number at all. Weird.

Give me just a second here.

**WIN Waste:**

Then we also posted on the the village website and then we also post in the paper, OK and.

Within that small half mile radius that was posted, do any of you have not have readings?

You don't have to answer.

It's a personal question.

Moving on.

This is my last statement that I have that I have to say. I'm not a scientist, I'm not a researcher.

I'm not an engineer.

I don't play any of those things on TV.

I am a school psychologist and special education department.

We are operating a business for 30 plus years that has now become a disadvantaged community and considered an environmental justice community.

Do we ever stop to think why?

You are operating well below permitted levels and you have five star ratings from all of these

great things because you're operating below the level.

But just stop and think. Do we think that in some way, shape or form this business has contributed to the DAC in the EJ?

I say to my students when we know better, we do better.

What has been occurring is not OK.

It has created what we live in today, which is the DAC in an era, and this is one of those.

Thank you.

**Attendee:**

OK, let me show and I represent some of the Nat moreo people that bought an almost exact facility and I'm not going to mention the name of that facility, but.

They even would have better and more up to date equipment than you people do.

Also, I'm concerned 5 star.

That doesn't mean the monitoring of people.

The skin was human biosolids that you're burning, correct?

You don't monitor PFAS, you don't monitor, monitor the cancer causing.

Elements mercury, lead Pfas. No. No. So OK, they have a 5 star rating, but not what's making everyone sick in Hudson Falls.

And I never got involved in anything kind of a shy person.

I'm a retired school teacher, but I grew up in Hudson Falls and I resent and I.

That moral was helped by Hudson Falls people and Martin. Different people wrote letters, you know.

Moratorium was written by Bill Nicholas.

So everyone was very supportive of Matt Murrell helping.

Moreau, get rid of this toxic incinerator that was going to burn.

Human sewage.

And this is what they're doing now.

That's why you smell it so bad.

It's because they can call it by itself.

But it's really humans. Just crank. That's what you smell, so.

I grew up here and that's why I'm so adamant this never should have been built. Yeah.

I was back there like Todd was a strong Republican person and knew all the supervisors, and I'm not gonna go backwards because it was a long time ago.

But it never should have been built.

And it got screwed.

All these promises were made all these big things. You know, the Hudson Falls was all this was going to create a lot of money for Hudson Falls and it was stayed. And you know all these promises, promises, promises.

It cost us involved people, a lot of money initially, so you know.

And what do you get?

You get a benefit from these people.

The highest cancer rates in the country.

I moved out of Hudson falls.

I grew up here.

I loved it.

It was not listed as a disadvantage community when I grew up.

It was beautiful.

Now we still have a family home and why? To sell your home.

Point it's on the disadvantage list of community. Try to sell your home when it's the top home facility in the country that are the worst polluters.

That's all I'm saying. I support you.

But we had the environmental and group on our side.

Tracy helped us.

A great deal with can we had more.

Chemical engineers.

Environmental engineers from across the country, we.

Got the DEC to deny their permits.

That said, something do it again.

Yep, thank you for your for your help, yeah.

**Attendee:**

I'm Hudson falls.

Just a few for you guys.

I mean, I've been to a lot of village board meetings the past six months.

I just started getting into this fight.

I mean the Members on the villages and town boards that want you guys gone.

So I don't you guys don't.

I would love to know though how much you've donated to our local municipalities.

First off.

Absolutely. I mean, I get some bribes. That's what I call.

But I mean, how much I prefer you not to do an agent nothing because you're not here.

I don't know 25,000.

Was that donated?

Is that not the only donation?

But I'll get you that information, OK?

Another question for you.

Why don't you guys use 10 year old data for your so didn't use 10 year old

**WIN Waste:**

We have 10 year old data and then recent data and the point was to show that we made a lot of investment over the 10 years. So that were our emission Controls

Are actually working better than they ever have.

**Attendee:**

All right, so I can debate a lot of that.

And you guys think of one ton of waste coming from Canada that's already been disputed by like what, 70 tons?

I'm not sure what I'm so in your facility operating report from 2023.

You brought in a 27 tons of solid waste from conveta and then 78 tons from clean hardware to Ontario.

Is in Q100 tons of waste from Canada that you're bringing in, but in a report you only just showed us that even one think our report was 2024.

**WIN Waste:**

But we'll get that answer for you in September 2023.

It's I'm sorry if there's a confusion there.

So the waste that comes from Canada is not considered.

We don't classify it in our scale system as international.

Waste the international waste is the waste coming from the Air National Guard that Bob talked about.

That's what's classified as international, based on the permit that we have. That's what I understand.

Several other agencies identify international wastes as any waste that comes in via transportation mode airplanes, trains.

Ships

Trucked internationally.

It's the stuff that you had when you were on that flight or on that train or whatever.

OK, that's what.

That's what international waste is classified as. All right, so.

It's a weird name, but.

Attendee:

Turns out I got two more questions for you guys.

As long as we guys are the answered.

But once with the gas, the Sergeant has the next facility.

The gas discharge or something 'cause a bubbler guys facility inside the building underneath the river that bubbles coming from it.

So what's up with that?

**WIN Waste:**

So New York State has, when they issued our SPDES permits.

That stands for state pollution discharge elimination system.

We have a once through pooling water system.

We're using Water to condense steam that's leftover from the electrical generation process.

Condense it back into water so we can use that water back in the borders.

The water bottler that you see is once every 12 hours, I think I have to double check once every 12 hours. We blow air through the intake screens to keep them from plugging.

There's nothing going on in there. Nothing's being discharged into the river

**Attendee:**

Lastly, this is.

I mean, this is probably operate to you.

Can you explain why no new facility?

Has been built like a trash incorporator but built since 1995.

That's excluding your West Palm Beach facility because that was a rebuild.

So there's a facility arc there. I mean, it sounds like this is the dying industry, so why not look for like other evidence of incoming new things with their trash rather than incinerate?

**WIN Waste:**

I think the issue is well, so we own Wheelabrator and we had we built Two plants in UK, right, which was just maybe seven or eight years ago.

Yeah. So in Europe, in Asia and Latin America, they build these things, right.

People are building plants and the US we tend to want to just sort of push it away.

So you wanna export it further and further and further away and not deal with it locally?

So that's the tendency, but we are working to compost and reduce and recycle.

But you saw these numbers that you're still projecting to make so much waste and So this has to go somewhere.

**Attendee:**

There's a good reason why we're not so.

I mean, that's just my statements, my questions. Thanks.

**Attendee:**

My name is Victoria Clark and I'm a resident of the town of Moreau.

I'm here this evening to support my neighbors in Hudson fall in their goal of shutting down the Wheelabrator trash incinerator. This type of incinerator has a shelf life of approximately 26 years, and wheel operator is now in its 33rd year.

It is a toxic mix of sewage and industrial sludge daily.

Including the forever chemical kfas poisoning the Arabic surrounding communities that currently suffer some of the highest cancer rates in our country, many of its neighbors have complained for several years that the stench and air quality is so poor that they are not even able to enjoy being out.

In their own backyards, during the warm summer months, this is an affront to these residents who pay property taxes.

Continuing to operate this facility is unnecessary as there is a nearby alternative disposal site for this trash the Green Ridge Landfill in Northumberland.

I respectfully request that the decision makers at New York State Dec put people before garbage and close this facility. Thank you.

**Attendee:**

My name is Ethan Polig.

I'm from Hartford, NY.

I'm heavily involved with port and in order to do volunteer work through the high school coaching baseball team, I've got some questions, probably for more of the play manager side of this.

I was just wondering what your KPIS are that you are like the top drivers of your facility.



**WIN Waste:**

So key performance indicators are different numbers.

Yes, so above all is safety environmental compliance.

And we do what we need to do every day to try to maintain to the highest level we can with all that stuff.

Take that very seriously. If you want to actually know numbers, KPIs for us would be steam flow, MW generation, refuse processed.

Metals recovery and then probably ash shipped.

So those five for us would be.

**Attendee:**

That's so, can you correlate those to environmental impact site and how?

**WIN Waste:**

Those correlate to keeping your environmental impact low, not necessarily because trash is not a homogeneous mixture, right?

So we will have trash that has a higher BPU content some days versus other days.

So you may be able to hit a 70,000 steam flow with good trash and hit that metrics.

And still have you know, in, in compliance emissions and then also have a day.

Where you're at 50,000 and still need your compliance.

So it's all dependent upon what is in the trash that drives those KPIs.

Sorry, but to your point, the KPIs, though our most important thing to save the environmental. So we have a whole team there, right.

Thing doesn't isn't every day, but we're connected.

The CEMS system.

The data that comes, if anything, were to happen where we start to go towards our permits, we shut down.

So we're shutting down.

We're not doing a good job.

So the KPI is directly relate because of the environmental compliance and states. So we're doing anything that's gearing towards a permit exceedance. We shut down. So if you're shutting down the plant, then we're not doing a good job.

**Attendee:**

So could you provide?

Me a list or maybe your top 3K PIS that correlate to like the environmental output of the facility. And are you using SPC process to monitor those KPIs?

SBC Statistical process control.

**WIN Waste:**

I just wanted to distinguish what he's saying versus what like we're doing in terms environment. If we are going near our permits, we would or if we have any problems, we have an EIR. If we get violations, if we get violations, that goes all the way to the top even before that.

The layers of protection around those compliance.

Yeah. So specifically for the environmental, the BIR rate, so that is a rate of our environmental performance over the hours that the facility operated, OK, our KPI is 0.

So we have a goal of 0 environmental incidents for every single offering hour that that facility is on.

We also have near misses, right?

So we have near miss before you get to the EIR. we have safety near Miss and then we have root cause. Then we go through the ground for that right. And as far as reporting we do report to Dec as the delegated authority for the Type 5 air program, all of our quarterly mission reports, semi annual mission reports, annual compliance certifications and those are all evaluated and reviewed by Dec.

To ensure that we are meeting compliance for every operating hour, which correlates to that KPI rate safety wait one second.

So we want to try to get at here in the root of my questioning is how is your environmental safety team working with your operations team to make sure that your operations team, which really hey, we're all in the business of making money.

So what is that line of communication between our environmental safety team and our operations team so that we know when there is a problem that's gonna negatively impact the environmental output? It's getting to your desk as soon as possible.

So we have a positive resolution quickly.

So I think that the easiest way to step up if that's getting into that the day-to-day operations.

But we have a reasonable inquiry process, so every day it starts with the shift personnel.

That developed their reasonable inquiry.

Report that evaluates the shift on all operating parameters, including environmental performance that will get signed by the ship supervisor and then rolled up all the way to app manager's desk.

And then there's additional layers there as well on a frequency for different personnel from a quarterly and from a monthly basis.

But yes, I think to answer your question, environmental compliance.

Is embedded into the day-to-day routine operations of that facility for every hour that operates.

**Attendee:**

Couple other questions about different parts of operations.

But I maybe can share some follow up.

Another question I'd have that I need kind of clarification about.

That was mentioned earlier was the NYS stack tested?

I kind of got two different answers from two different parts of the presentation, one saying that it was randomized and one saying that it was scheduled with a third party

For stack testing, a consultant group and I just want that clarify third party, the annual second by third party and DEC attends. The other inspections which we had like 12 last year from the DEC just on the title platform. Some are planned some are unannounced.

So it's not as though we schedule every. So there was two different questions being asked

and I was trying to answer them, but the staff testing is done by third party and is in DEC attends like a 3 1/2 day or four day process.

There are spontaneous checks pretty consistently from the DEC

**Attendee:**

so do we use this third party testing consulting organization for all of your facilities testings or is this a group that changes?

Do they have? Like how long is their contract with your organization?

And are we changing this third party consultant in and out or what's that process?

**WIN Waste:**

We evaluate our contractors on a regular basis at Hudson Falls. We do typically utilize A third party on a regular basis.

With performance is not there or there's concerns we have the ability to swap that out. But the stack test is the first phase of that is to submit a protocol.

That is reviewed by Dec and they approve the means and methods in which we're going to conduct that stack test and then, if necessary, there's a meeting held where all the questions are discussed.

Before the start of that of that test program.

So Dec is involved from the get go on every annual staff test on evolution and they receive the results of course.

They come out and observe their they observe the stack test contractor to ensure that they're testing in accordance with the protocol that they approve.

**Attendee:**

And then my final question, when we were talking about those smoke events previously and then we're talking about our average acceptable output per year, I think was like 165 with a Max day of 185.

Are those numbers correct?

**WIN Waste:**

Those are NOx numbers.

**Attendee:**

How does the smoke effects or do they factor into the Knox numbers? So like I have to assume that that has. A higher pollution output when you have an event like that.

That could be completely incorrect.

Now my industry. But is that factored into that Knox output number to work towards that overall yearly average?

And I want to like echo what another gentleman said posting that number so that we know that hey today this is the output we should have the team outside.

It's a really clean day.

Or a posting an annually annual trend number I think would be super impactful.

I know I umpire as well.

And umpires in the area when we had the fighters in Canada, I know way, way more negative output, but we were monitoring that number to see if we could play baseball games. So I think that that could bring a lot of value to the area, but yeah, I'd be interested in how they spoke events are factored in or if they're not factored into the outcome.

**WIN Waste:**

So the Knox numbers are just the stack emissions.

So that's a malfunction.

It's gonna be a different but the data the data we have to provide and that's what Bob will talk about to the DEC is how they infer or decide whether that's gonna have impact.

Those two different things.

So I was first to not being generated, then you take.

The O2 numbers during the event there was some O2 OP or some data being measured out at the stack, but at the outlet of the firm.

So that O2 number calculating steam flow and then back calculating through the numbers we have from the SAT test come up with a calculated system CI basically.

**Attendee:**

But you send that to the DEC?

E-mail was guesstimate from new from New Hampshire.

Yeah, the Dec.

So the Dec didn't talk to that number, but you did.

You did close over. What did you say?

Something in the in there we go.

**Attendee:**

Mary I heard your comment. I said, oh. Now, now I've got to go up and talk.

About 30 years ago, I was one of the many people that protested against this trash line, and my concern was where it's located.

It's right outside the village.

It's the worst possible. I mean, we got more in Washington County.

Two huge counties.

They've already talked about how large they are.

This is where they put it.

That was my concern.

So your comment was we would love to build another facility.

Yeah, and my, my, my.

Request for you is to shut this one down and find another location.

Yes, no, it was a modern plant. One of the this is a little plan, three years old.

Billion dollars. And and by the way, are we gonna be here in 30 more years?

I mean, when does it end?

Do you have a plan for shutting it down?

It's 30 years old. It's a 30 year reports.

**WIN Waste:**

There is a closure plan at the end of every recent annual report.

**Attendee:**

Does it have a date?

No, it has no date.

It's open-ended, so that's do you think we'll be here in 30 years?

We don't.

I mean, it's hard.

**WIN Waste:**

There's a lot of innovation with technology, so it's hard to know where we're gonna be in 30 years, all right? But To your point, and I'd be happy to share.

Yeah, the there are, there are facilities being looked at and explored to be built because of the trash problem and because the data in our emission levels and there's tons of decades of data and I'm happy to share it with you there.

That's third party Data's analysis. That's research.

There's residual risk studies for cancer.

There's ambient air quality monitors for asthma. There's all these impacts that these have been looked at.

And it's safe.

So we're going to disagree about that.

We live near implants too.

**Attendee:**

I just don't agree that they're not safe, and this is what we're trying to do every day.

All right, well, think about it.

**Attendee:**

Hi, my name is Sarah Bramling.

My family owns and operates Watkins Garden Center for my child. Six or seven generations who work there.

The burn plant is in the backyard of my the family's original garden center, right off of minor St. My great grandparents, my grandparents, my cousins were there.

Now I remember being Like 12 years old when it was built. And I had a 12 year old.

I knew what a bad idea Was and now I've moved to this area and I'll be 50 this year and now we're still discussing this.

That was one thing I want to say.

You are in charge of communications.

You probably should research best practices for running a public meeting because to not know how to do that. Regardless if you've never had to do it, you need to learn how to do that so that the one smoother you'll be less rushed will be less frustrated.

**WIN Waste:**

Would you like us to time on the comments.  
Is that what you're saying?

**Attendee:**

You think your time limit you could do.

You ask 3 questions.

You could do sure.

Are you guys gonna answer us and just come back? If every comment we make or you just have people make comments, have people write down their questions and you can read them that way you say time and you're like, don't always, you know, strenuous information, there's a whole.

Bunch of I'm sure you can figure out how to we do them in a lot of places.

**WIN Waste:**

I will say again, this was in response to the first meeting where we were told that we didn't give enough people enough time to voice their opinion

So again, we opted to give people time to voice their opinions to say, as long as you guys need and we will be here.

**Attendee:**

Then when we started then you should have said this is how we're running tonight. We're not gonna give you a time limit. You guys can.

Sure, 11:00 tonight so that there's expectations for people to hear. How long are we gonna stay here?

Like how long is it gonna go that makes people when they know what to expect?

It makes things so a lot.

Sure you said you gave two weeks notice for this meeting, right?

You realize this is our spring break?

You know for New York State.

This with ours were great.

How many families are not here?

Maybe because it's our spring break.

So what are you going to do to reach out to those families in the school districts to communicate what happened here and let them know that there's resource for them to submit comments or questions? And my question you said to send stuff to Matt.

At what date should we send those questions? By and when can we expect feedback from you on those questions?

What date?

**WIN Waste:**

I don't know if I'm exactly we're gonna take everything we've heard here.

We're gonna comment on it. We're gonna make sure that we have the information and then we want this to be more of a continuous conversation.

So for the permit, we are required to put the data in submitted to the DEC.

Post the meeting right and but this is kind of the start of a better conversation.  
There's a lot of questions here that we have where we think we have really good answers for more often.

So we will work for it quickly.

I don't have an exact date of when we can comment, but we try to comment, respond.

That's why we have the team here.

There's other people that are that would be better to answer some of the questions, but they will be responded to and if you do send them out our questions whenever we'd like, we will answer them, OK.

Attendee:

And you are it's it'll be a continuous like response questions or.

Are you gonna do one like bell swoop?

**WIN Waste:**

So I think we'll try to continue to continuing the conversation.

So I think what is the requires from the publish So we are we will do more than that and make sure that your questions are the more that you have, the more we will answer.

**Attendee:**

Are you gonna do something to reach out to all of the people that weren't here today to let them know?

**WIN Waste:**

There is a way that they can submit their questions and comments, so we sent the, I mean we have the website we sent the invite.

How would you like us to reach someone on vacation?

I don't know that I could.

I could send something so we posted in the village social.

Is that really hard for me to send someone that might be on vacation?

You know what I mean?

We have the website. I'd be happy to.

**Attendee:**

So was there something in what you said saying if you can't make a meeting, this is how you can submit questions or comments to us. We have a website that has that and send that to anybody.

So that's worth a year where you can be gone. But does it say that if you can talk to the meeting, you can submit questions or comments and we will answer them and put them up. You tell people that.

**WIN Waste:**

I'll be happy to add that yes.

We have the website, we have a number.

We have 3 emails, so if you've got the invite which we posted in the paper, we send to the

village, we put on social media and we mail it out. So we mail it to half a mile radius. The last time we did this in August of last year, we received over 75. Of the Billings that we set out back from the post office saying you're undeliverable because that address didn't exist, even though we took the address off the checks now.

**Attendee:**

I just want to know we haven't heard one positive comment from the crowd. So the house was packed and there were no fans.

I think that probably speaks a little bit about the reputation for the company and I would think that that might make those of you who work there think twice about your decision for work tomorrow.

I've heard that you may employ thirty five people.

Is that correct?

OK. And I've also heard a statistic that a recycling plant.

Employs 4 times more people, yes.

Just the just the same Preston to note. And then one question.

Medical waste.

I've heard two different stories there.

Do you have medical waste as far as processing it?

**WIN Waste:**

We do not accept medical waste.

Thank you.

**Attendee:**

My name is Mark Layton.

I reside at 5 N. Oak street. Within 1/2 mile of the plant.

I am against the decision any of your permits.

My preference would be that the trash plant gets closed down when you look at on Page Six.

You know your permissible emissions versus actual emissions.

None of these things are things we want in the air on our run.

I understand that you're focusing in on the nitrogen oxide at this point, which again is not something we want in our air.

We don't want to be breathing it.

We've been breathing it for over 30 years.

So the accumulates from that over 30 years.

Is much higher than what you think it's going to be annually.

So again, I'm against any of these permits being renewed. I think we've taken on enough of the emissions from this plant. You know, as a community, as a small village, we've taken on enough.

It's time for someone else to pick up and, you know, deal with this.

We we've done our part over and over again.

One of the things I'd really like to see I'd like to see independent air monitoring of your facility.



I'd like to see you.

Release more of your information that you already have.

Let's be specific about what your oxides would you be willing to release your daily reports for the last year? I'm not.

Site, would that be something you would be willing to do?

Public data.

**WIN Waste:**

So we've talked about how to release it to the public.

So you can get it, but I think we're, I mean we heard the the gentleman before.

We've talked about how we figure out how to make sure that that's posted and we understand transparency's needed.

**WIN Waste:**

We report operating characteristics.

We don't report what the actual numbers were on a daily basis.

**Attendee:**

How often do you report so that goes out?

There's not aliens and weekly, is it?

Monthly. What is it?

Six months. So it goes up, quarter goes down.

**WIN Waste:**

Quarterly 1/4 goes status report of how well the analyzers are running, whether they failed any calibrations.

So the most detailed information we have is a quarterly report

We're required to maintain hourly data for SO<sub>2</sub>, NO<sub>x</sub> and CO as well as those process parameters we certify.

On a quarterly basis, our emission performance based on the required reporting requirements in the permit that information.

So again, the certification can alleviate is it's pretty severe in the language of that certification that that we've conducted a reasonable inquiry of the admission data we have.

Done investigations to ensure that it's accurate to the best of our knowledge and ability under the under the.

Consequences of perjury or possible criminal.

Charges. So that's the certification language that EPA and CDC required for every single report that we submitted that with that being said, Dec does perform inspections where hourly data is made available to them and they can review that.

At their will I mean that that we have to maintain five years of valid data valid data for those parameters that I just mentioned.

**Attendee:**

So I, if I'm understanding correctly, there's a difference between your internal reports and

what's submitted to Dec.

That's really what we'd like to see.

More transparency. You will look at the cancer rate.

That's all you need to see.

I'd like to see that before permits are approved.

But so you also do have a Dec public meeting, right?

So they can go through and work. Then what? When they're coming in, how they're reviewing the data, what they're looking at and then what we have to report.

So sorry, when I hear you on transparency, we don't work on that, OK?

So is the DC also having a meeting like this?

Yeah, they will have a well, they can have meet. I sure they will in a meeting because of the response.

So yes, I haven't been scheduled. No, but it's just recently this first, right?

And then they work for the process and then they post and have a meeting.

Are you gonna send this letter in the mail?

**WIN Waste:**

I did wanna clarify again the current permit Title 5.

I believe it really is narrowly focused only on nitrogen oxides.

It's not addressing mercury, cadmium.

Oh, but still addressing those, but it's lowering the nox.

So the permit level would be about 20% level.

The new permit level would be about 20% lower than the Knox original permit level.

**Attendee:**

So if I'm understanding correctly what they're really looking at is how are you going to address lowering the nitrogen oxide levels?

They're not concerned about lowering mercury cadmium.

They're not concerned about these other lead.

**WIN Waste:**

I mean, they have the limits that they have.

We're well below those so longer with the limits. They're really not an issue.

Yeah, I think Mercury 95% below. And so that, yeah, the what they're addressing in this permit, they look at all our admissions, but they should be honest, are lowering the Knox.

**Attendee:**

The way I'm looking at it, I don't want any mercury out of your place.

In my lawn in my garage, you know, on my house.

House. But you're you mean 0 emissions is what I want to say.

You know what I mean?

And I'll tell you the other thing that seems that's a very obvious issue.

Uh, it's very disruptive.

It happened on January 1st.

Have you got it was March 8, the Thursday? I remember that noise level was just it sound like a jet engine.

For hours. You know what I mean.

And it's just extremely disruptive.

But then you know when you start to think about the things I don't see coming out of there, it's worse.

You know what I mean?

I mean it just it's. I don't see any of this stuff coming out and landing all over the village and that's what it's doing.

The other thing I wondered about is there been any testing on the ground nuts and bolts and they'll see how much mercury or lead was found in the ground.

As compared with an area 5 miles away 10 miles away.

To see what what we've already taken off.

From you I want more information before the DDC approves anything and right now it seems like a lot of us are in the dark.

We really don't have information there. I think would be very helpful.

I understood. That's what I'd like to see is a lot more testing.

I'd like to see independent monitor not allowing you guys to monitor yourselves. I'd like to see the Dec monitoring from across the street from on top of the village hall.

I'd like to see more monitor. I want to see more information and again the way I look at it, I don't have enough information to say I'm OK with the DC improving your principle. I'm not OK with.

**Attendee:**

Jessica Donnelly. I live in Hudson Falls, 19 Lincoln St.

I just want to thank everybody for showing up here tonight.

It just shows how much we all care about each other for multiple communities. We care about each other's health.

We care about what's involved.

We care about Moreau, everybody.

So this is such a strong turn out. I want to thank you all.

I have a lot that I would like to say to you.

Honestly, but I have to pick and choose.

So in December, a new law in New York State went into effect called the cumulative impacts law.

Are you aware of that?

You should be you should.

You should be aware of that. I'm going to tell you a little bit about our best interest in mind.

Yeah, you you might want to look that up.

I think what many of us are here speaking about tonight.

Is actually cumulative impact in our community and in this region.

Facilities such as when, I've lived in this region for 45 years.

I was very surrounded by my mother and strong women fighting tcd pollution.

Fighting a Superfund PCD dewatering facility that was actually cited.

Direct my phone.

A facility such as York that went some genius thought this would be a good a good idea for, for clearly one we were severely making an advantage of.

It was a real bad idea.

Was that about money?

Yeah, it's an embarrass.

Honestly it makes me very mad.

I have personally witnessed the impacts in terms of cancer.

In children in Hudson Falls, which is why I'm here.

There's nothing funny about that.

Discussion.

My daughter's best friend passed away at 14 from osteosarcoma.

While we cannot pin all of these cancer cases solely on wind waste, there's a lot of people dying of cancer here, especially children.

I don't know if you know that. Were you aware?

It's not good. It's not good.

So so my question is, where is the existing burden report that is required by the Dec as part of the cumulative impacts law?

**WIN Waste:**

Well, as I think that's a new facility. So I don't believe that that's applies now that that's for you. We'll check it out.

I mean, we're well familiar with all our permits.

We'll figure it out, but you didn't know about this cumulative maintenance.

I know what it's being for.

New facilities. So we'll we'll, I mean we have the analysis, which is an additional analysis.

We, I, I we will look into it immediately.

But I'm pretty sure that's for new facility.

**Attendee:**

Wow, the cancer.

That's what we want you to think about is the cancer in this region.

It's unacceptable and we're done.

We want you shut down.

Yep, we do not want you here.

What can we do though?

Yeah, has ever done.

I don't know.

Top it off. Yeah, go.

**Attendee:**

You can shut down meeting.

I just wanna say emotional.

I am too.

Ice been a victim of bullying in its community because of your facility and it has affected my

work.

It has become personal where I can't walk into a place.

To have a drink without being accosted by people from your facility. Please don't shut us down, Shannon.

We're great.

Come visit, do all these things.

It's not affecting my work and I think that.

Everyone here who knows? Who knows? I'm gonna cry.

My mom and I started the foundation.

Hands off the Hudson a long time ago and we have worked with all of these community members to help keep places like this out of this region.

And the amount of time that we invest in this, I can tell you're falling asleep. It's a lot.

It's astronomical to understand the man hours that go into having a room like this come together.

The hours we spent away from our children, away from our family, not for us, but for each other.

And so as I go through this list, I just want you to know that.

These people aren't here.

To to, like, undercut you or take your jobs. We one of the biggest things we talked about with the cement company was we don't want people's jobs to go away.

But when the alternative is children dying, we have to understand that there is a balance and that 30 fives jobs.

It sucks.

I understand that.

But when you look at this disadvantaged community and you look at what this trash plant has done to us over the last 30 years.

It's far outweighs that impact.

I'm going to go through some of my questions just to kind of clean up some things that a lot of people discussed, but I do want to reiterate that there were 80 houses rented in Myrtle Beach this week from residents in Hudson Falls.

Three of our board members.

First, can't be here 'cause. They're on vacation.

Our Superintendent of schools cannot be here because he's on vacation because they got two weeks notice and I know you keep saying that you're gonna get back to us and you're gonna get back to us. But I spoke with you in August and I asked you to send Me data.

Have I ever receive data from you?

No, no, no. I'm saying you sent this in August and you said I'm gonna send you the reports.

I'm gonna put it's all online.

Everything's gonna be online.

It wasn't online.

It never got put in.

I emailed the Holcomb guy.

Never got back to me, so you have to understand the level of trust in this community right now is negative because I went to that, that meeting with 24 people and at no time was.

Anyone upset about speaking for two minutes or being cut off? I know I spoke for 5 minutes. The fact that I'm gonna do here.

So. So there's a lot of mistruths happening and every time we hear one of those, it's just making it that much more difficult for us to believe anything you put on your screen, if that makes sense.

We're all looking at the screen being like, where did this come from?

Where did this come from?

Because we're waiting to be taken.

For granted, we're waiting to be duped.

We were involved these things in August.

I never got them.

The whole idea of renewable waste, I'm just going to touch on one more time.

This plant consumes 100 million cubic feet of natural gas per year.

Did you know that?

100 million cubic feet of natural gas.

40 is for space heaters.

Don't know, but the two stacks require that much energy to keep at a temperature of 1500°F.

Which, when you think about it, kind of makes sense.

Trashes are just burning on its own at that high of a temperature, so your input energy is 100 cubic feet of natural gas, which if you converted that into the grid, which actually be 30 million kilowatts of power.

Where you're you shut down. We now miraculously.

We have 30 million kilowatts of power.

Of of power, you generate 76,000 kilowatts, which is a .25% return.

So. So we're hearing renewable, we know.

We know that you're trying to make this look good for us because you want to keep your jobs, but a .25% return on energy is not going. That's not renewable.

That's the. That's just a silly statement and I'm gonna ask that you start removing that from your presentations because stating that over and over again.

It's it's a lot and I know it's your foundation, but a .25% return on energy is not renewable.

0 Cassidy Limo is 10% correct.

What was the consequences when you violated the opacity in 2023 for a 26% and 110% opacity breaking your limit?

What were the consequences for that?

2023 I'm the pamphlet.

It doesn't matter.

There were two incidences where you broke opacity limits and I was I talked to a woman at the Dec and she said that that was an immediate shutdown that you can't operate when you have breaks in opacity.

So did you have violations or did you self report those and not have violation?

### **WIN Waste:**

Sorry, so it was a two failure in December 15, 2023 and then it was a fly ash converter in October 13, 2020.

Those were self reported.  
The units were actually shut down.  
They shut themselves down immediately.

**Attendee:**

And so then on Section 7 for your annual report, it says, did you have any malfunctions?  
And it says no.  
Oh, that's in your report from 2023, which you guys disconnected both dots.  
Did you yourself?  
So those are not being reported.  
That was my point.  
If we had to boil bones to get bones, I mean we have to get that information.  
We had to foil to get these documents that were referring to, for they were not out there as public information.  
He didn't report it.  
They didn't report it right.  
Also, it's not in that that report and I just want to make I want.  
I want to just take that point when we move on to a mission testing. There was a ton of great.  
Points made about how the emissions the testings aren't accurate because when you're doing those testing.  
It literally says in your paperwork that during those tests you're burning 80% municipal waste and 20% sewage sludge. During those test burns.  
Is that correct?

**WIN Waste:**

That's no, it's impossible.  
We take five, 5% of our total tonnages is biosolids, OK, so 20%.

**Attendee:**

During your test burns it's 80%. Municipal weighs 20% sewage sludge, and those are the burns where you're generating this yearly data. And those are the burns that you're basing.  
All these new models off of that you got from CT mail.  
So you gave CT mail data from a 80% twenty burn.  
They made models with that data about mercury and dioxins and all that that stuff. But in that test burn that you submitted to CT mail, the burn was 80% municipal waste and 20% sewage sludge, which we all now know does not include industrial waste that would.  
Not include the tires.  
Right, no tires were in that.  
Can you answer?

**WIN Waste:**

Without knowing I don't know what report we have to, We have to look.  
I don't know what report you're talking about.

**Attendee:**

So it's not a state from your, it's an appendix A from the report that you sent in your application to the Dec.

So you sent your application CT mail submitted your application for you, and then the Dec requested that you send appendix of information.

That's where we got the information about how much energy you burn.

That's where we get the information about how much I don't like C4 like like I deflorant acid. Like it's stuff that you're not telling us that you're admitting.

So there is no hydrofluoric acid monitor.

There is nothing showing what's happening after these P pods are being burned and we're making a ton of CF4.

Those aren't in those, and that's just an appendix you guys sent in.

To the Dec afterwards.

To support the models that CT mail used to then help justify the permit.

My only point being is if we were taking data from a test burn that was only 8020, you missed all the toxins that were in the pharmaceutical waste that was in the industrial waste that was in the tires. That was in these other things, right, those aren.

Being represented.

And modeled accurately, it's not represented.

And these industrial devices industrial flourish, which how you described it.

That's what it says in your annual report. Industrial sludge.

**WIN Waste:**

We have to look at it. But I think, I mean we it's the way that your or I guess you're presenting it is that our annual staff testing is not accurate because we're saying that we don't have the Right Percentage or you can't see every single thing that we take.

But we have constant emission monitoring, so that's only additional.

Talking about chromium 6.

So those things are only being tested once a year. During that test burn for three days and I see you do the test burn for three days and in that it's only municipal waste and biosalch coming in because all those things are smaller percentages. And I think it.

Would be probably difficult to chop a tire in there and throw some pharmaceutical waste in and get an accurate burn.

But you just have to understand that if something in there had a really high level of mercury and it was burnt, that's not being taken into account in those models.

And so our concern is the homogeneous mixture that you're using to generate these datasets is not truly homogeneous because it's not a true representation of all the different types of waste that you take into the facility.

**WIN Waste:**

We don't have every data report and everything on top of mind, but we will get to.

**Attendee:**



OK. So and then my only last question is about your your noxious NOx limits?

Does that incorporate background noise?

So when you calculate that number of what works allowed to be exposed to.

Per year.

I think it's like 173, whatever that data point was, does that take into account background noise from other facilities like? I would think that we have a certain amount of no here and then you're allowed to produce a certain amount over that, so that.

You're not so that you can still maintain a threshold.

Would that make sense?

I'll answer it for you.

I'll answer for you.

You do, so you do take into account the background noise of nitrix oxide and the level that you use is from Buffalo.

So.

Yeah, so so the background, no emissions that you use to calculate what we should normally have here and then you are allowed to go above a certain amount.

Right. Because, like Fort Edward might have a higher amount of no because.

They have a paper plant.

We have a less one because we don't really.

So you needed to submit a background and you had to be from a weather station and you guys chose a weather station in Buffalo to calculate our background.

No, I just want to ask you if you could read me that because we don't have the same amount of and we have a lot more, I know because of you, right?

And so that should be taken into account.

#### **WIN Waste:**

So to answer the question as best I can, because there's a lot of information there.

And I think Mary did a good job summarizing.

She took some notes.

We're gonna review the reports that you have mentioned and we'll get back to you with those questions.

I was gonna get back to you on that, right?

Now.

It was an estimate and lastly, cumulative impacts of Knox are evaluated.

They're not evaluated by the facility, but we do report out our Knox emissions to the state.

The state utilizes that data in conjunction with ambient monitors that are established.

Throughout the state.

In strategic locations.

So that's where the cumulative effect of Knox is.

#### **Attendee:**

Regulated by Dec, where is the closest?

**WIN Waste:**

I can't speak to where that location is, but it may very well be Buffalo I I just don't know. But she does so that that's how that's that's how that is is that if there was a monitor closer that's that's what. Would have been used.

**Attendee:**

Good again, like I don't know the I don't the math of, you know, de ces, Knox and Knox. And I mean, I would just hope that you could get a better estimate for us than Buffalo 'cause. It just seems pretty far away to be estimating how much Knox were being exposed to on a daily basis versus Buffalo. So we need one here. All right. Thank you for your time. I look forward to getting your answers to these questions. It was fine and I would also like if you could speak to your employees and have them stop harassing people in public. That would be great. Thank you.

**Attendee:**

You'd like to just mention one thing that that's come up and that's continuous admissions monitoring. So I would like to propose you. You sound like you're willing to make your data more transparent, so I'd like to propose that you. Install continuous admissions monitoring for a number of hazardous air pollutants, and I'm wondering what your thoughts are on that.

**WIN Waste:**

We sometimes it would be continuous submission sampling because there's no such thing as continuous emissions monitoring for things like Pfas or, I believe dioxin.

**Attendee:**

But you could still get that equipment and start doing it and then put it on a website in real time. Yeah. So that people can see it. Would you consider doing that?

**WIN Waste:**

Absolutely everything you're asking, we're gonna give it a look.

**Attendee:**

So we will write a list of what we want and you can let us know within, you know, before any

kind of public comment period with that would be great.  
That so we will, we will submit something. Thank you.

**WIN Waste:**

Thank you, everybody. We appreciate you coming.

**Adele DeCrescenzo** stopped transcription

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