

A RESOLUTION of

The Democratic Party of Washington County

Regarding Intel's Toxic Air Emissions that Create Public Health Problems

Adopted January 28, 2015

WHEREAS, Intel's air emissions contain toxic and corrosive substances based on a September 2010 report filed with the Office of the State Fire Marshall that lists 154 hazardous chemicals as potential air emissions; and

WHEREAS, of those 154 hazardous chemicals listed in the Fire Marshalls report, 21 are listed as "corrosive materials" and one, lead, is listed as a chronic health hazard; and

WHEREAS, of the 54 listed "acute health hazards", some are listed as "proprietary organic" solvents which may include endocrine disrupters and cancer-causing agents; and

WHEREAS, 819,000 tons of greenhouse gases that Intel could release under the proposed permit is equal to 2,244 tons per day, 93.5 tons per hour, and more than 1.5 tons per minute which makes Intel the number five greenhouse gas polluter in Oregon after the following Electrical Power plants: Boardman Coyote Springs at 887,346 metric tons per year, Klamath Cogeneration Project at 891,786 tons per year, Hermiston Power Plant at 1,118,461 tons per year and Boardman at 2,510,391 tons per year; and

WHEREAS, Intel could, under the proposed permit, be allowed to release an entire year's amount of any permitted compound, no matter how toxic, in a day, or an hour, or as short a time as they wish; and

WHEREAS, Intel, on April 22, 2014, was fined \$143,000 for three major violations of DEQ Rules, but still allowed to continue building two massive manufacturing plants without a valid construction permit; and

WHEREAS, Intel would do the public a good by divulging the amount of previous fluoride emissions in Washington County since, contrary to Intel and DEQ statements, are toxic and damaging to people's health; and

WHEREAS, Intel should have applied for a tougher EPA permit requiring it to meet newly adopted Prevention of Significant Deterioration standards;

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, The Democratic Party of Washington County urges the State of Oregon:

1. To require Intel to use Best Available Abatement Technology to ensure the toxic chemical emissions by Intel do not threaten the health and or lives of residents and employees.
2. To require DEQ to live up to their mission statement for protecting the health and lives of local residents of the citizens of Washington County, surrounding communities and ultimately the entire population of the State of Oregon.

Submitted: Dale Feik, PCP, 10/29/2013 and resubmitted and approved by Resolution/Platform committee 8/12/2014, edited by Resolution and Platform Committee and then resubmitted to Gerritt Rosenthal 9/13/2014

References listed on next page.

<http://www.elgritonm.org/2012/05/16/should-intel-study-hydrogen-fluoride-releases/> **Should Intel Study**

Hydrogen Fluoride Releases? by Jeff Radford, May 16, 2012. Intel wants to know whether Corrales, New Mexico, residents are interested in knowing how its elevated releases, or “spikes,” of highly toxic hydrogen fluoride (HF) may affect them. A different answer might be obtained by asking whether villagers want Intel to study the health effects of its HF pollution.

http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/news/fullstory_141667.html **Air pollution a leading cause of cancer - U.N. agency** LONDON/GENEVA (Reuters) - The air we breathe is laced with cancer-causing substances and is being officially classified as carcinogenic to humans, the World Health Organization's cancer agency said on Thursday, 10/17/2013. The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) cited data indicating that in 2010, 223,000 deaths from lung cancer worldwide resulted from air pollution, and said there was also convincing evidence it increases the risk of bladder cancer.

<http://www.breastcancerfund.org/clear-science/radiation-chemicals-and-breast-cancer/> **Chemicals and Radiation Linked to Breast Cancer** article by the Breast Cancer Fund. Note the carcinogenic chemicals listed, in particular Organic Solvents. Intel's permit is asking for tons of it to be emitted.

<http://www.epa.gov/NSR/actions.html>

Final Revisions to the Implementation of the New Source Review Program for Condensable Particulate Matter

October 12, 2012 - This final clarifies that condensable particulate matter should be included as part of the emissions measurements for regulation of PM2.5 and PM10. Silica related.

<http://www.epa.gov/NSR/actions.html>

Proposed Step 3 for the GHG Tailoring Rule Continues to Focus Permitting on the Largest Emitters

February 24, 2012 - EPA is proposing to keep greenhouse gas permitting thresholds at current levels. These thresholds established under the GHG Tailoring Rule, define when permits under the New Source Review Prevention of Significant Deterioration and title V Operating Permit programs are required for new and existing industrial facilities. EPA also is proposing... [Proposed Rule \(PDF\)](#), [Fact Sheet \(PDF\)](#) development of presumptive Best Available Control Technologies (BACT) for sources of GHGs.

<http://www.epa.gov/epawaste/hazard/tsd/td/combust/> Maximum Achievable Control Technology - MACT

<http://pearl1.lanl.gov/external/c-cde/scf/pubs/images/la-12786.pdf>

CONCLUSION The Los Alamos Super Scrub™ machine is quite inexpensive to operate from an electrical as

well as a consumables standpoint. Figure 9 shows a dollar-per-kilowatt-hour number for measured electrical power usage at the main machine buss. As can be seen, the higher operating temperatures are more likely than higher pressures to cause higher operating costs. When adding up all the costs of operation, it is easily seen that the electrical costs would be small, compared to operating labor, maintenance, and repair.

<http://infohouse.p2ric.org/ref/01/00401.pdf> **Cleaning with Supercritical Carbon Dioxide** Los Alamos NATIONAL LABORATORY

<http://green.sba.gov/los-alamos-super-scrubtrademark-supercritical-carbon-dioxide-system-utilities-and-consumables-study> **The Los Alamos Super Scrub{trademark}: Supercritical carbon dioxide system utilities and consumables study** It is hoped that these results will prove of immediate benefit to those industries interested in but concerned about the cost of changing over to carbon dioxide cleaning on both small- and large-scale operations.

<http://pearl1.lanl.gov/external/c-cde/scf/pubs/images/la-ur-94-3136.pdf> **Precision Cleaning with Supercritical Carbon Dioxide for the Elimination of Organic Solvents and Reduction of Hazard**