COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY BOARD

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IN RE: Outdoor Wood-Fired Boilers

Public Hearing

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INDEPENDENT REGULATORY REVIEW COMMISSION

BEFORE:

MARK WEJKSZNER

Ron Davis

Roger Bells

HEARING:

Tuesday, December 1, 2009

1:00 p.m.

LOCATION:

DEP Northeast Regional Office

Susquehanna Conference Rooms A and B

2 Public Square

Wilkes-Barre, PA 18711

WITNESSES: Pam Fenderock, Edwin Kuniegel, Joe O'Hara, Chris Kuba, Dan Glezen, Dan Gerhart, Randy Roth,

Edward Freeman, Phil Jago, Paul Yedinak

Reporter: Eric Kravitz

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MR. WEJKSZNER:

I would like to welcome you to the 4 Environmental Quality Board's, EQB it shall be stated the rest of the way, public hearing on a proposed regulations regarding outdoor wood-fired boilers. Му name is Mark Wejkszner. I am the Department of Environmental Protection's Northeast Regional Air 10 Quality Program Manger; I will be representing the EQB at today's hearing. I officially call this hearing to 11 12 order at 1:00 p.m.

The purpose of this hearing is for the EQB to formally accept testimony on the proposed 14 15 l regulations concerning outdoor wood-fired boilers. Ιn addition to this hearing the EQB held a public hearing 16 l yesterday on proposed regulations in Harrisburg and will hold additional hearings this week on Wednesday, 18 19 December 2nd in Cranberry Township and Thursday, December 3rd in Williamsport.

The proposed rulemaking which was adopted by the EQB on September 15th, 2009 has requirements in 25 Pa. Code Chapter 123 for the operation of outdoor wood-fired boilers or OWBs which I'll referring to throughout this, also commonly referred to as outdoor

wood fire furnaces, outdoor wood burning appliances or outdoor hydronic heaters.

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Unlike indoor wood stoves that are regulated by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 5 no federal standards exist for OWBs. The majority of OWB models are not equipped with air pollution controls and therefore generate air pollution in greater quantities than indoor wood stoves even when they are operated according to manufacturer's The emissions are intensified if the specifications. OWB is improperly fired or used to burn waste. pollution generated from the OWBs not only affects human health, but is also a source of many odor and 14 nuisance complaints.

In lieu of federal standards, the EPA initiated a voluntary program that encourages manufacturers of OWBs to improve their quality to developing and distributing cleaner burning more efficient OWBs. Phase one of the program was in place from January 2007 to October 15th, 2008. It included EPA certification of OWB models that were demonstrated to be 70 percent cleaner burning than unqualified models by meeting a particulate matter emission standard of .6 pounds per million BTU heat input.

Phase Two of the program was recently

announced and includes EPA certification of OWBs that meet a particulate matter emission standard of .32 pounds per million BTU output. In comparison, the most pre --- most preprogram older model OWBs emit about two pounds of particulate matter per million 6 BTUs.

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The EQB's proposed rulemaking establishes provisions that prohibit a person, manufacturer, supplier or distributor from selling, offering for sale, distributing, installing, purchasing, leasing or receiving an OWB for use in Pennsylvania unless it is a Phase Two, OWB. This prohibition would not extend 13 to OWB's that are intended for shipment and use outside of this Commonwealth.

The proposed rulemaking also establishes setback requirements for Phase Two OWBs, stack height requirements for existing and new OWBs and restricts the types of fuel that can be used in OWBs. The additional particulate matter emission reductions that will occur as a result of this proposal found 21 reasonably necessary as part of this Commonwealth's effort to obtain and maintain in 1997 and 2006 health 23 based 24-hour national ambient air quality standard for fine particulates.

The health affects associated with

1 exposure to particulate matter includes aggravation of 2 respiratory and cardiovascular disease, lung disease, decreased lung function, asthma attacks and certain cardiovascular problems. Individuals particularly sensitive to particulate matter exposure include older adults, people with heart and lung disease, and children.

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The final form regulation, if adopted by the EQB, will be submitted to the EPA as a revision to the state implementation plan. On May 28th, 2009 the Department presented the draft proposed rule making to the air quality technical advisory committee who unanimously concurred with the Department's recommendation to seek EQB approval of the proposed rulemaking.

In order to give everyone an equal opportunity to comment on this proposal, I would like to establish the following ground rules. First, I would like to call upon the witnesses who have preregistered to testify at this hearing. hearing from these witnesses, I will provide any other interested party with the opportunity to testify as time allows.

Second, testimony is limited to ten minutes for each witness. Third, organizations are

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requested to designate one witness to present
testimony on its behalf. Fourth, each witness is
asked to submit three written copies of his or her
testimony to aid in transcribing the hearing.
hand me your copies prior to presenting your
testimony.
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Five, please state your name address and affiliation for the record prior to presenting your testimony. The EQB would appreciate your help by 10 spelling names and terms that may not be generally 11 familiar, so that the transcript can be as accurate as possible. And sixth, because the purpose of a hearing 13 is to receive comments on the proposal, EQB or DEP staff may question witnesses, however, the witnesses may not ask questions from --- to the EQB or DEP staff's.

In addition to or in place of oral testimony presented at today's hearing interested 18 19 persons may also submit written comments on the proposal, all comments must be received by the EQB on 20 I or before January 4th, 2010, comments should be 21 addressed to the Environmental Quality Board, P.O. Box 23 8477, Harrisburg, PA 17105-8477. Comments may also 24 be e-mailed to regcomments, that's

 $25 \mid R-E-G-C-O-M-M-E-N-T-S$, @state.pa.us.

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1 All comments received at this hearing, as well as written comments received by January 4, 2010, will be considered by the EQB and will be included in the comment response document prepared by the Department and reviewed by EQB prior to the EQB taking the final action on this regulation. Anyone interested in receiving a copy of the transcript of today's hearing may contact the EQB for further information. I would now like to call first witness, 10 and these will be the ones that are prerequitered. 11 MR. KUNIEGEL: 12 I've got a guestion, there was supposed 13 to be three people here to talk and the Board to talk 14 to. And the rules I have said 15 minutes, not 10 15 minutes you had. 16 MR. WEJKSZNER: 17 These are the rules I got. 18 MR. KUNIEGEL: 19 Well, it says right here in the rules that I read, it says 15 minutes. 20 21 MR. WEJKSZNER: 22 Well, if we have additional time we can 23 always ---

Well, where are the other two people?

MR. KUNIEGEL:

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1 MR. WEJKSZNER: Well ---. 2 3 MR. KUNIEGEL: 4 There's supposed to be a panel of three. 5 MR. WEJKSZNER: 6 Well, I have one person from Harrisburg, on a side note and ---. 8 MR. KUNIEGEL: 9 Pardon? 10 MR. WEJKSZNER: I have one person from Harrisburg here, 11 Ron Davis, and I have Roger Bells, our operations 12 13 chief from the region. But we are here to accept 14 testimony. Now the public hearings aren't really a 15 dialog. I mean, after the hearing is over we can 16 always discuss any issue you have.

MR. KUNIEGEL:

Well, I've spoke to both of them people on the phone. I mean, it says we have to have three 19 copies for three people that's why I'm questioning it. 20

MR. WEJKSZNER:

Right.

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MR. DAVIS:

The copies are one for the hearing 25 examiner, one for the Environmental Quality Board and one for the stenographer so that they can transcribe your comments correctly. It's not for three people, it's three different entities but not people that will be here.

MR. WEJKSZNER:

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And I'd like to introduce Pam Okav. Fenderock. You can come up to the podium.

MS. FENDEROCK:

Hi, my name is Pam Fenderock. northeastern Pennsylvania web and outreach coordinator for Penn Future, and I'm located in our Wilkes-Barre office right here on Public Square. I'm here to 13 testify on behalf of Penn Future in support of DEP's purposed regulation of outdoor wood-fired boilers and to urge the Department and the Environmental Quality Board to protect individuals in the wider community from pollution these boilers create. Outdoor wood boilers provide heat and hot water to nearby buildings, usually homes.

Scientific studies cited by the United 21 | States Environmental Protection Agency or EPA, report 22 potentially serious negative health problems from 23 breathing the smoke these boilers emit. EPA cites fine particle and toxic air pollution as the source of 24 these health affects and notes that fine particle

solution is linked to asthma, reduced lung function, heart problems and premature deaths in people with heart and lung disease.

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Throughout Pennsylvania neighbors
downwind of outdoor wood boilers, some of whom have
contacted Penn Future, are at risk of these health
problems, in addition to nuisances such as odors and
smoke. In extreme cases, neighbors stay indoors with
windows closed to escape the effects of nearby wood
boilers during the summer. These people generally get
little response from municipal authorities.

I was personally contacted earlier this year by a woman who lives in Avoca who told me about the black soot that covers her home inside and out from a neighbor's boiler. She wouldn't give me her name or contact information because of fear of retaliation by the owner of the boiler; people need DEP's help.

The wood boilers also have a harmful affect on wider air quality in Pennsylvania. Part or all of 21 Pennsylvania counties fail to meet EPA's 1997 standards for fine particles, with more protective federal standards still to come. According to a 2006 report by the Northeast States for Coordinated Air Use Management, average client

particulate emissions from one outdoor wood boiler were equivalent to emissions from 22 EPA certified wood stoves, 205 oil furnaces, up to 8,000 natural gas furnaces or four heavy duty diesel trucks.

With the challenges we face, DEP must look to wood boilers for emission reductions. The proposed rule includes a number of provisions that will help reduce emissions and protect neighbors. The proposal requires new units to meet EPA Phase Two requirements. This is a voluntary national program that reduces emissions by 90 percent in comparison to units not meeting EPA requirements.

The proposal requires new Phase Two units to be set back from property lines. The proposal requires all units to meet minimum stack heights. It also prohibits fuels other than clean wood and wood pellets made from clean wood, and it allows home heating oils, natural gas or propane as a starter supplemental fuel.

The preamble to the proposal seeks comments on whether a final rule should include a seasonal prohibition on operation of wood boilers between May 1 and September 30 of each year. Since this is a time when many neighbors have their windows open and the need for heating by wood boilers is

reduced, Penn Future supports such a provision. 2 We believe the proposed rule offers 3 flexibility. Subject to some conditions, the rule allows the continued use of older wood boilers. 5 rule includes a mechanism for department approval of 6 additional alternative fuels. This rule does not apply to units sold in Pennsylvania for shipment outside --- and use outside of Pennsylvania. support adoption of the wood boiler rule, but we note 10 that adoption of this rule will not end the challenges 11 regarding wood boilers. In these tough budget times, 12 DEP will need to develop an enforcement strategy that 13 leverages the resources of other agencies. We look forward to assisting DEP in the 14 15 effective implementation of this rule to protect 16 neighbors and to approve air quality for all Thank you for your time and 17 | Pennsylvanians. 18 consideration. 19 MR. WEJKSZNER: 20 Thank you. Second preregistered Edwin Kuniegel. 21 l 22 MR. KUNIEGEL: 23

Kuniegel (corrects pronunciation), yes.

MR. WEJKSZNER:

Kuniegel.

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MR. KUNIEGEL:

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My name is Edwin Kuniegel, 902 Line Road, Lake Ariel, Pennsylvania. I've got an outdoor wood furnace since 1991. I've had a couple different types. I've spoke to these two gentlemen on the phone, didn't get much response from either one on the phone, really.

You people are a little late with these proposals, I believe. You should have had some requirements with the old units, but you sure don't need to raise stack heights when there is no smoke and you sure don't need setbacks or seasonal requirements when you are proposing that the only units to be sold in Pennsylvania are the Phase Two units. The problems you are talking about have taken care of themselves with these new Phase Two units. The manufacturers are working as we talk right now even to make better units than the Phase Two that we have right now.

If you pass this 150 foot setback, the only people that's going to be able to buy these are farmers or people that have a great number of acres. You're taking away from the average person trying to save money and make ends meet with the economy the way it is. I am retired, and this is the only way I have to save money. I'm retired, I'm on a budget just like

you people.

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It is evident that DEP has seen these --has not seen these Phase Two units work because if it did you wouldn't be talking about the requirements that you are proposing. You cannot propose something by sitting behind a desk until you see it. haven't seen it, I don't know how you can propose something.

I have a Phase Two unit, the Wood Doctor HE-8000, and I'm asking you here today to come out to 11 my property and see how it works. After you see how it works, I'm sure you will change your mind and will drop your proposal, especially when manufacturers are working on even better units. You can direct your time to something else that might be needed. nothing with the old units that did need something, so why would you propose restrictions with the new units that don't need them? Somebody in this agency should have a little bit of common sense on this matter.

I gave you a copy here of a chart with the different hydronic heaters on it and I've got it 22 highlighted here on the second page, I believe. unit is on this list the number one unit of all of the stick wood units manufactured today. I believe since I got this chart, there might be one manufacturer that

has a higher or better standard than this.

I've also submitted a letter here from the company and I've got highlighted here in two places, EPA clean burning emissions testing for use in downtown populated areas. This already passed the test. They're putting these in residential areas, not in the city but out in the rural and residential areas. Also this Wood Doctor that I have says it's the only outdoor furnace company that their unit is certified for installation either indoors or outdoors. Now, you're talking about mainly you want indoors installed. This one is certified for both.

So, I don't know where you're coming up with some of your proposals, but I think they are a little bit outdated. You should have had something years ago. The Wood Doctor HE-8000 has surpassed the requirements set by the federal EPA. There is a chart here of Phase Two qualifying. Phase Two qualified as .32 emissions level, the Wood Doctor is .26, the model that I have. President Obama has given me a \$1,500 tax credit for purchasing this unit for conserving energy. DEP is going against the Federal Government. These units are just one product to take away dependence on oil, and you want to do away with it. You're taking away from the average person again.

There are plants right in the city that give off more smoke than any wood furnace, even the old ones, and you don't say anything about that because they're a business or they have a permit to This is all about money, is really what it use this. 6 breaks down to as far as I can see. You're not saying nothing about them, and they live in the city. in a rural area.

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I just spent \$15,000 putting this unit in with a lot of work besides the money. These two gentlemen are familiar with my problem. I have a neighbor that doesn't like to see smoke. I've been in court twice already with her. It's a little bit ridiculous, I think. These Phase Two units, if you're proposing that this is the only one that can be sold 16 in Pennsylvania, I think that that's a good idea. I can't see putting a restriction on something that we 18 don't need. The unit that I have, you don't even know it's running or burning. There is just a haze there that you see, that's it. There's no smoke. You might see a puff of smoke when it shuts off. It's mostly condensation.

The neighbor that I have has called these 24 people and complained many times, but you know what, they only tell you what they want to tell you.

don't tell you the whole story. She's over 300 feet 2 She doesn't even get any smoke from my furnace, away. 3 even the old unit. She doesn't tell you that she has Well, you get more smoke with a a fireplace she uses. 5 fireplace in the house than any other unit available. This is where she's getting her smoke from. 7 fireplace, but she don't tell you that.

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I've heated my house with this type of furnaces for 20 years. I've listened to this lady before tell about all the health hazards and this and 10 11 that. I haven't had any problems. My wife hasn't. My grandchildren hasn't had any problems. 121None of the people that come to my house have had problems. There's hundreds of people that use wood year after year after year and they have no problems. I don't understand how certain people have problems when they 16 don't ever live near the unit.

Last, I'd like to know why these meetings were scheduled on the first four days of deer season. It certainly seems like you don't want to hear from most of the furnace owners or you would have had a more appropriate time for people to come to these 22 23 hearings and say what they have to say. That's all I have to say.

MR. WEJKSZNER:

21 Thank you. Joe O'Hara. 1 2 MR. O'HARA: 3 Good afternoon, everybody. I thought this was going to be more of a dialog question and 5 answer. That's what I was told on the phone when I called the office, that I can pose a few questions. 6 7 Just because even ---. 8 MR. WEJKSZNER: 9 Well, you can pose questions. They'll be 10 added to a common response document. 11 MR. O'HARA: Not --- you don't ---? 12 13 MR. WEJKSZNER: 14 Not now, no. 15 MR. O'HARA: 16 How would we get a copy of that common 17 response letter? 18 MR. WEJKSZNER: 19 You can call the EQB. 20 MR. O'HARA: 21 Okay. It's at the Harrisburg address? 22 MR. WEJKSZNER: 23 Well, via transcript, and I guess we'll 24 be able to provide. Maybe ---. 25 MR. O'HARA:

I guess, you know, something I don't understand and maybe somebody can answer now is if you put the stack up another 8, 10, 12, 14, 16 feet, does that change the particulate matter that's coming out? Do we know that? Because we've just discussed particulate matter here and if it's 10 feet and we go to 22 feet, is the 12 feet going to change the particulate matter?

MR. DAVIS:

I would say it doesn't no.

MS. FENDEROCK:

No.

MR. O'HARA:

Okay. So that regulation right then and there just tells you you're not doing anything for anything. Now, if it's a problem of smoke and it's hanging down to the ground and stuff like that, you know, it does that on rainy days. I was in my little man cave today with my six hunting buddies that I had to come out of the woods with. Our chimney's height is 13 feet, our farm house right next to it is 27 feet, does anybody care about the 14 foot difference between the man cave and the farm house? There is a wood stove in the man cave. There's an oil burner in the farm house. The farm house is roughly 14 feet

higher, but there's no discussion on that. There's no regulation being on that. I just bought a wood stove from Tractor Supply, \$179. It's a straight shot of metal. There is just a little flue on it, there's no catalytic converter in it, there's nothing, it spews 100 percent of the time as --- what was your name, sir?

MR. KUNIEGEL:

Ed Kuniegel.

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MR. O'HARA:

11 As Ed had mentioned, our burners you 12 can't even tell they're burning 90 percent of the I think the worst part is putting damp wood in 13 time. them and nobody wants to put damp wood in them because 14 15 we live close them. Mine is 17 foot from my house. 16 My wife's a girly girl. She does not want to smell 17 She does not want to get her fingers dirty, smoke. 18 but the woman takes care of it because I'm out of town 19 all week. She likes it.

But this whole stack regulation, it blows
my mind because is it a sight line? Is it in
reference to the building? Is it my ground versus
your ground? What if your elevation is 200 foot
difference? Does that mean we're going up 200 feet?
You know, these are things that before we adopt some

of these rules, we want some of these answers because they're not truly defined here.

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You know, I don't want to say there's nothing the matter with the regulation because usually when I start a discussion or an argument I like to start with the premise of know nothing, you get That's how to win an argument. understand this lady's point. There are people with everything in life that neglect things. We have cars. We have cars that now have catalytic converters. don't make a 1960, 1970 Porsche have a catalytic converter. I mean, they're still selling additive leads for old tractors and cars so that your car will run a little better when you didn't have to have the unleaded gasoline.

I've had my furnace two years. it, you know. Ed's had a few, it sounds like. Looks 18 to me like there's some other people in this room that really enjoy them. I do see some problems with them. You know, I asked my manufacturer who happens to be Central Boiler, can you retro them? Can you put a 22 converter in them? You know, when I looked at it I 23 saw how it was built so --- and I don't understand why we can't put some baffles in the back and across the top so it will recirculate and reburn some of those

qases. I'm told mine is about 65, 68 percent efficient. It's probably a lot more efficient with great dry wood.

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format?

Everybody in here knows if you burn 365, 4 which I've done for over two years now, you get your money out of them quick. I heat my water from it. After I bought mine, four of my neighbors bought them. 500 foot, that's kind of a ridiculous number to be within your neighbor. 150 foot setback, people with 10 two acres would have an incredible problem unless they 111 had a perfectly symmetrical piece of property to be 12 able to locate it 150 foot. Thermopex tubing is, 13 what, \$9 to \$12 a foot, so you're asking people to spend --- what's that, \$1,300, \$1,400 in piping? 14 You know there's --- I'm sure everybody 16 in this room would like to work with everybody. 17 They're here because they like their units, but you 18 know I thought I'd be able to get some more questions. How will they get answers when I pose these in written 191

MR. WEJKSZNER:

They're being transcribed, and then our 23 personnel in Harrisburg will have a comment and 24 response document. Any question posed, they'll 25 respond.

MR. O'HARA:

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2 Are there any legislators in here? 3 legislative aides in here? So we have nobody here to represent us. So everybody talk to their 4 5 representative, tell them. You know, about two years 6 ago when these things --- when the oil spiked up and 7 everybody went and you know really bought these, 8 that's when you saw in the paper there was an article 9 every week for two or three months, you know, from 10 November to January, February in there discussing about people burning garbage, people burning tires. 11 don't even know you can burn a tire in one of these. 12 13 If you did you'd be a fool, they burn at a couple 14 thousand degrees. 15 But it's very important if you gentlemen

But it's very important if you gentlemen do any of this and help with the regulation and writing these rules --- I know that legislature does it, but they're leaning on you people to make good decisions and write good rules. But you've got to define this whole stack thing a little bit more, you've got to define these setbacks and think about it a little bit more. Most properties aren't that big, and if you're just trying to shut this manufacturer down, think about what I said about Tractor Supply today. Go down to Tractor Supply, you've got them

If you two gentlemen are here, 1 near Harrisburg. 2 there's one right now in Nanticoke. I'll give you a ride if you'd like. Open it up, a big sheet of metal, it goes right. There's no converter, there's nothing in them.

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So you're not trying to fix the particulate problem the way I see it. You're just trying to make it difficult for people to continue and maintain and own their units because stacks are expensive. You're going to have to guy-wire them, you're going to have to support them. It's an eyesore. I happen to have an orchard. I have 100 to 150 people that visit our place every weekend, and every now and then somebody will say what's that green thing in your yard? I'll say that's my boiler. heating water right now.

So, please if you do something, use your heads a little bit. Ed had talked about common sense. Ed doesn't want his neighbor complaining. He doesn't want to, you know, --- he doesn't want any hassle with his neighbor. He wants to get along. I don't want to smell my neighbor's sulfur burning the coal, you know. I told my one neighbor that when he was talking about something. And I said, well, what about the sulfur coming out of your chimney, and what are we doing

about that?

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MR. KUNIEGEL:

I mean, these new units really are great. There's no smoke, there's no smell.

MR. O'HARA:

That goes back to my Porsche statement.

MR. KUNIEGEL:

They're even making better units; they are in the process now. So I don't know why they're coming with all these regulations now.

MR. O'HARA:

I believe, Ed, it was a lot of complaints 13 about smoke and smell and, you know, probably someone, 14 oh, well, you're burning garbage. I don't know. 15 Unless you're burning some carcass or something like 16 that, I don't even know how you can smell it. You 17 know, what are these things burning 1,400, 1,800 degrees once they heat up and stuff? I was hoping we 19 could have a little more dialog. That's what I was 20 told so.

MR. WEJKSZNER:

Do you have any written statement?

MR. O'HARA:

24 I don't. I will be submitting stuff to the legislature and to yourselves.

After you spend so much money, \$10,000 it costs to buy it, to install it and then for the regulations to come along and all of a sudden if mine doesn't meet it, then I can't use it anymore. That's a lot of money to lose, and I don't want to lose money.

I just jotted down a couple notes last night and this is what I want to say. Back in 2005 is when I purchased mine. Mine's a Central Boiler. I doubt it meets Phase Two requirements. Like I said, I invested \$10,000 altogether with the purchase and the installation, plumber's cost, the cost it took to dig a trench, the expensive piping that you said that it takes to hook it up to your house.

My nearest neighbor is 1,200 feet away from my property. My property limit is probably close to 500 feet. I might not make that. I don't know. But I have never gotten a complaint. My stack height is probably about 12 feet high. My house is probably about maybe 40 feet away from the furnace. My wife is not a girly girl, but she doesn't seem to mind the wood furnace. She even hangs clothes out and doesn't complain about it.

I think, you know, these numbers that you came up with 125 feet for Phase Two and 500 feet for

anything that's not a Phase Two seem to be arbitrary. I mean, suppose that someone's property limit is maybe 400 feet, it doesn't meet it, but the nearest neighbor is a half a mile away. It's not really affecting anybody. So I think it would make more sense that if you did come up with some kind of requirements, that it may be left to the zoning, first of all. second of all, that you take into account the nearest neighbor maybe and not just go with property line because there is a difference there.

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I guess one of the other things I wanted to say is that when I burn mine --- I've also burnt 13 mine for the last two straight years, over the summertime and the only time I --- only reason I burn 15 it in the summertime is for hot water, just like this gentleman. One thing to keep in mind if you are considering these proposals, as far as having a seasonal requirement, they barely smoke at all in the summertime. I mean, the draft I bet you only opens up maybe two or three times and that's only for it to cycle the hot water. In the wintertime it burns a lot 22 more.

We like to be outside and swim and I like to play with my daughter and everything else, and I 25 mean there's barely any smoke that comes out of it in

the summertime. So I don't see a requirement for --
a reason for making a seasonable requirement because

like I said, I think it's not any problem in the

summertime, especially because it barely burns at all.

It just kind of smolders and then when the draft does

open up, it's only open for 10 or 15 minutes and then

it shuts down again for another two hours. So it's

less of a problem, if anything.

One of the other things I want to say is I know that around my own area, there's probably five furnaces that have been installed in the last two or three years and none of them would meet the requirements as far as the property set backs. And again, these people probably invested about the same amount of money as I did. All of a sudden these requirements come along, I mean, what are these people supposed to do with a wood furnace and everything they invested to install them?

And especially if nobody else is affected by it. I mean, if they're out in the middle of nowhere, there's no nearby houses, I mean, what's the use? As far as the stack height goes, I know that when it's not windy and the draft opens up, smoke goes straight in the air. If it were two feet higher than my house it would still end up in the same place.

When it's windy out, the smoke gets blown down if the stack were two feet higher than my residence, the 3 smoke would still end up down around the yard area. That's the way it is. That's part of the deal. with people that have fireplaces, indoor fireplaces, 5 6 it still ends up the same way.

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7 I think if DEP is proposing rulemaking here, they should also not look at indoor fireplaces 8 but why single outdoor wood furnace owners when 10 fireplaces emit smoke, too. Wood furnaces emit a fair amount of smoke early on, and then when the draft 11 12 shuts, there's barely any smoke that comes out for a 13 while. Fireplaces that are on the inside of houses burn constantly all the time. 14 Has it been proven that 15 greater amounts of smoke for a less amount of time are 16 worse than a continual stream of smoke of the same 17 consistency 24 hours? Again, I mean that's something 18 to think about, and especially the way the government 19 I mean, Governor Rendell cut DEP's budget by is now. 20 30 percent. Do you really have personnel to go out 21 and check these things now?

The reason I bought my wood furnace is to We all know how what happened with oil a save money. couple years ago with Iran right around the corner I mean, I'm sure that's ready to kick off now.

anytime now. And once conflict with Iran starts, everybody knows the oil prices are heading back up again. And I don't want to get to stuck, you know, paying three or four bucks a gallon in oil. bought my wood furnace, I went through 1,100 gallons of oil a year, which during bad times would cost 7 \$3,000, \$4,000. With this wood furnace, I pay \$600 for some wood. It's delivered by a truck, and that's 8 my whole bill.

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As far as opacity readings, I don't know 11 if that's being considered or not, but like I said even --- anybody who starts up a fireplace, indoor 12 13 fireplace, and gets it going, the first --- in the 14 beginning it smokes because that's the way it is. When fires start they --- before they get up to 15 temperature, they produce more smoke. So there's even 16 I'm sure fireplaces that wouldn't meet opacity limits 17 that you may be proposing for these outdoor wood 19 furnaces and they work the same way. They'll smoke, you know, for the first few minutes. 20 And then as the temperature increases in the furnace, the smoke goes 21 away and then the draft shuts. 22

As far as the --- I guess any kind of questions I have, I'd like you to just jot down this if you could, but as far as the proposals just ---

like this gentleman said, the 500 feet and the 125 feet away from property lines, I would be interested to see how those numbers came about. If they were just picked as a random number or --- I don't know what sense they make. And also as far as the two feet --- the chimney height being two feet above the nearest residence within that distance. Again, I think it's putting a cost on the wood burner owner, that really isn't going to solve any problems. smoke comes out of the stack, and it's two feet above 10 11 the nearest household, if it's windy, it's still going 12 to blow down just like it would if the stack wasn't that high. 13

Like I said, I think --- I mean, I know townships are going around now and they're proposing requirements for citing these wood furnaces. You know, I would agree that maybe in a very close community where you have houses within 25, 30 feet of each other, it might not make the best sense. Because someone, if they are smoking a lot when the draft first opens up, I mean, these people aren't necessarily next to these owners really getting a 23 benefit from it. But I mean people that are out away from residential areas, I mean, I think they're being penalized and really nobody is benefiting from it.

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As far as these EPA limits what this lady 2 talked about back here, I mean, government isn't the 3 answer for everything. I mean, there's this global warming debate that's out these days. I mean, there's information that hackers got in the computer in England that showed that the numbers were even falsified to show that the earth was warming when really it's been cooling since 1992 or 1998 or something like that. I mean, just because somebody says something or the tests show something like that, that doesn't mean that that's set in stone.

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People have been burning firewood for a long time to heat their homes and, you know, just keep their family warm. And I don't see any reason why we should stop that now. It doesn't make any sense. quess that's all I have to say. I hope you take that into consideration. And like I said, I hope these regs aren't just done and over with and this is just window dressing. I hope that you people take this into consideration as far as what I've said and what everybody else says here. Thank you.

MR. WEJKSZNER:

Thanks, Chris. That ends the four that were preregistered, and then we had two that registered today, Dan Glezen.

MR. GLEZEN:

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I just put these together real quick. didn't realize we had to ---.

MR. WEJKSZNER:

Okay, thank you. It just helps with the transcriber.

MR. GLEZEN:

8 Hi, my name is Dan Glezen. I live up in 9 Susquehanna County. I have a stove and I also am a 10 dealer for Taylor Stoves. So, I have a lot of interest in this also for my customers who I've sold 11 12 l these stoves to. First thing right off the bat which 13 has been noted a couple times, horrible time for these public meetings. I mean maybe we could have had them 14 Christmas Day or New Year's Day or something it would 15 16 have been easier to do that.

But one of the first things I really ---18 I'd like to address is what is the real problem here. I think a couple people said that. Is it pollution? 19 Because basically burning wood is --- it's the same 20 thing as wood rotting, only a little bit faster, okay. 21 22 | So rotting wood gives off most the same things. 23 Particulate matters are not defined in that? Are they the large pieces? The carbon dioxide, most of the 24 25 stuff that comes out of the chimney that wood is

burned in is biodegradable. Carbon dioxide is used by 2 all green plants in the world which produces oxygen 3 which we kind of need; okay.

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So I really was wondering where the Right off the bat, I really think the problem was. one thing that came to my mind was irritated 7 neighbors; okay. There's a few places that these stoves just don't belong, before I really got --before I knew what I was doing with selling the stoves, I had a customer buy one and it ended up being right next to the post office in the middle of town. 12 I was like oh, my gosh, and he really --- it was a poor situation. Now, since then he's moved it back about another 100 feet, put a long stack up and now everyone's happy in that area.

Now, that was done by just a few people and that one little cap. Now to put a blanket legislation on everything across the whole Commonwealth is totally unfair; okay? That is one simple little problem. The person who is going to burn their 200 pounds of baby diapers are going to still do that anyway. You don't have the force to enforce it. Who's going to enforce it; okay? think we really have to look down and see how we can do this, and I think the local area is going to be the best way to each situation. Like I said, some places these stoves just don't fit.

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The regulations, they're numerous and You have to retroactive everything. I mean, severe. you have to buy a Phase Two stove. Okay, I can see moving forward. In my situations, the stove company that I sell for is on the verge of getting their first Phase Two, so I'll be out of business of the stove business until they can get one that is legally documented as a Phase Two. That doesn't really affect It's a small part of my business.

But the other thing the stack requirements. I was coming here today, I saw an old 14 farm house. It was probably about 40 feet high with the chimney sticking out three or four feet above that, obviously goes down into like a wood burner and smoke came out of the chimney and came right down to the ground; okay? Some of the requirements like 500 feet from a house, if you --- if your stove sits down in a low spot and 498 feet away there's a neighbor's house that sits up 60 feet in the air above you are going to have to have a 200 foot chimney on that. spot in there it said it wasn't going to be too awful expensive, and that's to go to ten foot. Ten foot, I can understand that, but these --- all these lines,

these setback and everything, they're really unrealistic and unfair to all existing stove owners.

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One of the other things I really --- if you take all these people and say, what, 155,000 people have purchased these stoves I think you said in your documentation over the last ten years. Each one of those has to go back and do all these things. That's putting a lot of money and a lot of costs onto those people.

No burning in the summer. I don't personally burn mine in the summer, but I don't see why if you're in a local where you're not bothering anyone I don't see any problem with that. And a lot people that's there only hot water. Some people say, well, it's easy for someone who doesn't burn wood or lives in the middle of town and they have gas heat or some other form of heat, it's easy to say these outdoor wood stoves are horrible, they're polluting I think we've been getting some everything. misinformation because almost everything that comes out of those --- out of that chimney is biodegradable it is used by green plants of the Earth to turn into stuff that we need. And that's about the only thing that I have to say.

Also I just wanted to see here on the

front page of your website, I noticed that there was 1 --- I was reading down through Pennsylvania's energy 3 independence. Seems like it was kind of 4 counterproductive because it seems, if anything, we're 5 making it so we're not quite as independent.

MR. WEJKSZNER:

Thank you.

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MR. GLEZEN:

Thank you.

MR. WEJKSZNER:

Dan Gerhart. Thank you.

MR. GERHART:

Hi, I'm Dan Gerhart. I live over in the Wysox area in Bradford County. And I don't own a 15 stove or a outdoor wood-fired boiler, which is what 16 we're here to talk about. I am a professional engineer, and this regulation caught my eye. And I got to tell you I don't like it. I don't like it at all and I'll tell you why. First of all, I have no objection to we should be developing cleaner burning wood boilers, no question that's fine. Environment 22 needs to be saved, and we've got to do our part painful though it might be. But I do object to a bunch of the

provisions of the proposed regulation, and I have a

reason for that. I spent a lot of my professional engineering career designing industrial boiler plants, including wood-fired ones, pulp and paper companies, big ones, all over the country, mostly in the northwest and northeast, obviously, because that's where they are. I made a career out of doing stack design, combustion counts, evaluating ash contents of fuel, specifying air pollution control devices and all that stuff; okay. So I'm not totally ignorant, I 10 don't think.

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While there are certainly locations in the Commonwealth where we need some regulation, I am convinced we don't need a statewide regulation like this one. As I said, I live over in the Wysox area in Bradford County. Most of the properties in my area are 20 acres, 100 acres, 300 acres. This kind of regulation statewide makes no sense to me at all. understand we don't want these things on every city building lot in Wilkes-Barre or Harrisburg, and I understand why. And I don't think anybody --- well, I shouldn't say anybody but most people aren't putting them there.

But I think this needs to be local, it 24 needs to be handled by local zoning by the county, by the township by somebody that distinguishes between

we've got 60,000 people or 60,000-something people in Bradford County, as opposed to counties that have millions. There's a difference.

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I also got to question the numbers that are in the document about one and a half tons of particulate matter per year. Can't see where in the world that's coming from. Somebody needs to do the math on how much wood you need to burn to get a hundred --- excuse me, how much wood you need to burn to get a ton and a half of fly ash up a chimney. It's ridiculous.

Example, 10 cords is a lot of firewood for you guys that burn wood. Ten cords is a lot of firewood. Ten cords is about 40,000 pounds of fire wood, to be precise, depending on what kind of wood it is. Typical ash content is one percent. That's 400 17 pounds of ash. Typically 25 percent max goes up the stack. That's 100 pounds of ash, not a ton and a 19 half. And remember I started with 10 cords of wood which is probably more than most people burn, maybe not if you're running it year round.

People touched on it before, and I'll say it again, wood and associated wood product is a renewable resource. That's what we're getting pressure to do, guys, renewable resources. How the

1 hell come we're going back to oil and gas? It's just not sustainable, and I thought sustainable is what we were about? Some of these guys alluded to it. A lot of people burn wood for economic reasons. Can't say as I think that's a bad one. I just --- I cannot see forcing increased consumption of oil and gas. It's just counterproductive at this point.

Seasonable prohibition makes no sense to me either, I got to say. If the unit is designed to do what it's designed to do and it does it well, let it do it. You're not gaining anything by shutting it down in the summertime. I don't get it.

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Stack requirements, I got to say --- and again, I did this professionally for a living for a lot of years. They make no sense, none from an engineering viewpoint. I don't know who wrote the regulations, but you've got my name and address and phone number, have him call me. I'd be glad to come meet with him. There's just nothing to be gained by two foot above, meaningless, peaked at the highest roof within 500 feet. Come on, cut me a break. doesn't accomplish anything. Besides which if you live in an average two-story house like somebody put a number of 27 feet to the peak of the roof, call it a

30 foot stack height on top of what a six foot boiler and you've got 24 feet of chimney up there. 3 structurally unstable. You can't put 24 foot of freestanding chimney, especially eight or ten inch or 5 12 inch on top. You can't do it, that's impossible. It won't stay there.

There's just too many things in here that don't make any sense, and I can only believe they weren't thought through. Somebody else brought up the 10 retroactivity --- retroactive part. That doesn't make any sense to me either. I guess I said what I have to say. You guys can feel free to ignore my political venting in the introductory paragraph, but I hope you won't ignore the seven points I itemized.

MR. WEJKSZNER:

All right. That was the last one to Is there anyone else that would like to register. present any testimony? If anyone else please put your name address and phone number on here.

OFF RECORD DISCUSSION

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MR. ROTH:

My name is Randy Roth and I'm an owner operator of D&R Country Designs. I'm located in Palmerton, and I've been a Central Boiler dealer for over eight years. I can't decide if I can see with my glasses or without. Like many other outdoor woodfired boiler dealers, I went into business selling
these appliances because first I was an owner and
realized a great savings and potential and the desire
as an American to save energy and become energy
independent.

opposed to --- I am not opposed to reasonable regulations. I support reasonable regulations for all owners to use proper fuels and reasonable setbacks and chimney height requirements based upon the performance of the appliance using standard testing methods.

Other states have already passed regulations for outdoor wood-fired boilers. I believe that Pennsylvania should take requirements from several of these states and implement them in our state. I would like to see several changes made to the proposal and regulations.

First, I'd like to request a sell-through exemption for outdoor fired boilers being sold and installed here within the state of Pennsylvania and adopt --- Vermont's requirements should be established. I suggest that setbacks and chimney height requirements be established immediately for the appliances similar but not more restrictive than

Setback requirements for the EPA hydronic 1 Maine. 2 heater Phase Two appliances should be eliminated, or at most should be no more than Maine, which is 50 feet from the property line and 70 feet from a residence.

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I am offering the opportunity for the members of the Environmental Quality Board, DEP to observe the EPA hydronic heater Phase Two program qualified appliance operating at my business. height requirements for the EPA hydronic Phase Two should be no more restrictive than Maine. Chimney height required for non-emission qualified appliance should be --- again, glasses. Chimney height requirements for non-emission qualified appliances should only be applied to existing appliances that are verified to be creating a nuisance within --- with neighbors.

Local laws must be restricted, emissions testings labeling excessive requirements, impossible to comply with requirements, banning existing appliances where no previous law existed. communities have established very unreasonable requirements for new and existing appliances. believe that most of these unreasonable requirements have been established by local government agencies that are incapable of understanding the complexity of

the industry, especially regarding emissions. 2 requested New Hampshire's language regarding this 3 matter being implemented.

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Opacity should be removed and should never be applied to residential applications. limited understanding of opacity is that it should never be applied to residential homeowners because it is typically required for very large commercial and industrial emissions sources.

In addition, I would like the EQB to at least think about the consequences of regulating outdoor wood-fired boilers while ignoring indoor woodfired boilers and outdoor coal-fired boilers. end a justification of the proposed regulations are reducing particulate, but if the owners of these appliances just burn coal and circumvent the regulation, the regulation may not reduce particulate. It may increase particulate and cause concern regarding your emissions from coal burning appliances 20 such as sulfur.

I'd like to thank you for the opportunity to speak with you today and submit these comments. Ιf you have any questions please contact me and my information is on the paper.

MR. WEJKSZNER:

Thanks, Randy. Is there anybody else that would like to present testimony here at this time?

MR. FREEMAN:

I would but I don't have anything in writing. I didn't realize that you would offer us this opportunity.

MR. WEJKSZNER:

That's fine. You can do that. want to put your name, address, information down? 10 OFF RECORD DISCUSSION

MR. WEJKSZNER:

All right. Edward, is it?

MR. FREEMAN:

Yes.

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MR. WEJKSZNER:

Okay.

MR. FREEMAN:

Good afternoon. My name is Edward I am an owner of an outside wood furnace. 20 | Freeman. 21 I'm not actually prepared here, I don't have anything 22 in writing but I am not paid by anyone to be here. 23 actually do sell the stoves in a small area in Wyoming 24 County. I have experience with people with the 25 stoves, and I find that the problems exist with stoves typically because there is an underlying problem with the neighbor to begin with. Typically it's a problem before they have a wood stove and they use the wood stove as an excuse to give the neighbor trouble, basically.

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I believe the requirements as in the documents, would basically stop people from buying these units. And I believe the lady that spoke first mentioned they were concerned about peoples' safety and breathing the poor quality of air. I can't see anything worse than having a wood stove in the house, which would basically happen if people are not able to buy outside wood furnaces but still chose to burn wood. So often you hear on the news about chimney fires and other problems with inside furnaces. fact, looking at it from a common sense point of view, what is safer, having the fire in the house or a fire outside the home? That is the main reason I got involved with having a wood stove myself, and I can't even imagine people wanting to put chimneys up like this from a cost point of view, considering the cost of chimney.

Basically, I think this is a measure to stop people from using these or discourage people from using these types of units because the more

regulations that are placed on this units, the more 2 they are going to cost. And basically it will become ineffective to own one. So I really hope that the 3 Board will really look at these statements here today. I think that in certain areas, there are problems but 5 let the local areas handle those problems. 7 basically I think that would take care of the problems that exist.

So basically there are a lot of units in the northeastern Pennsylvania, and most of the people don't have any idea that this is going on here today. I called every person that I sold a stove to, as well as other manufacturers, and a lot of the manufacturers 14 had no clue --- or I'm sorry, dealers, had no clue that this was even taking place. This should have 16 been more broadcasted to people so people are aware of it.

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Another thing, I have to say, I have hunted my whole life up until five years ago. And if 20 I was still hunting, I wouldn't be here. And I really think that more time needs to be spent on this before it is decided on what to do. Basically that's all I I wish it was, you know, written down have to say. and I had more of a thought pattern. But I think my case is what's safer, an inside furnace or an outside

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   wood boiler for people. That's all I have to say.
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                 MR. WEJKSZNER:
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                 Okay.
                        Thank you.
                 MR. FREEMAN:
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                 Thank you.
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                 MR. WEJKSZNER:
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                 Anybody else want to present testimony?
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                 MR. JAGO:
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                 Sure. Sign in first; right?
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                MR. WEJKSZNER:
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                Yeah.
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                MR. JAGO:
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                 Well, first things first, I'm not a
14 public speaker.
                MR. WEJKSZNER:
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                Could you state your name?
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                MR. JAGO:
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                Certainly. My name is Phil Jago,
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             I live near Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania.
20 a landowner, seven acres of land. One of the reasons
  I purchased my stove originally was so I could utilize
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  the timber from my own property and some other nearby
  properties to heat my house. That was part of the
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  plan. I consider myself when I first built my house
  --- laugh if you will, but I consider myself to be a
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If we go back in the old days when our --most of our forefathers came from wherever they came from, they looked at this land and they said huh, what am I going to make here? They looked at the land they saw rocks so they built barns out of rocks. looked at tall trees, they built barns and houses out 7 of trees. That's what they built their buildings out 8 of.

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Well, I kind of adopted that same thing when I looked at my property. We purposely looked at 11 building lots at the time, something that was far 12 removed from other people enough that, you know, we shouldn't be bothering too many other people. done a little bit of research about the stoves at the time, and I know somebody that was using one. 16 had built our property with a wood stove in mind as the primary source of heating the house. Yes, it is an exterior stove, and I'm assuming according to what I've --- I may be dead wrong, but from what I understand, if I built my house ten feet further out and encompassed the stove it would be an indoor stove and I'd be exempt from all these rules. But we aren't going there I guess.

You know, we're far enough back in that 25 l we don't see it being a problem with our neighbors.

We have no complaints with neighbors, try to treat our neighbors with as much respect as we can. You know, we purposely don't burn garbage and whatnot.

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Speaking of garbage, Sunday, just a few days prior I was out in my own yard. Imagine that, a little bit of home time. And I have --- you know, of course our stove is going this time of year. I burn a lot of pine. I don't burn a lot of --- I glean the forest for all the fallen trees. We had a horrible gypsy moth and some other problems last couple years. There's a ridiculous amount of dead trees on my property and a few on the neighboring properties. could keep my house and several others warm all year with just the fallen debris, not even taking trees down just the fallen debris. So talk about being environmentally responsible, not to mention cleaning the debris off the floor so it doesn't cause forest fires and whatnot.

You know, we certainly heat our house with all that material. It just makes sense to do what we're doing. I mean, you know, we all preach this being environmentally responsible. Be independent from the foreign oil, you know. Never mind the fact that we're not drilling our own oil which is under our feet, coal and whatnot, but that's

a whole other topic. If this is done properly, it's a good thing.

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Getting back to the garbage issue on a Sunday. I was out in the yard doing a little bit of clean up, you know, blowing leaves and whatnot, not burning them just blowing them to the side. burn the leaves. I grind them up and put them back where God wanted them, back in the ground so they nourish the trees that they're supposed to go to. But I couldn't help but notice a peculiar smell and it wasn't coming from my stove. I'm thinking there isn't a house for a pretty good distance from where I live. 13 And I'm looking and thinking that smells over there.

Later in the day I smell garbage fire coming from another direction and that's about the 16 worst smelling thing I think I've smelled. Yes, in years past I was quilty as charged of, you know, the burning barrel. One of the first things I did once we qot our stove was to never burn garbage --- plastics and garbage again, that was --- knowing that this could be a future problem with conflict of interest with our stove and you know smells coming from that direction. We have a good township recycling program 23 I that takes our stuff if we take it there. It's not a big deal.

So you know with a nuisance, that's understandable. I don't like the smell of burning garbage myself, but the stove, if we're burning, you know, responsible wood it doesn't --- you know, it's not a problem. My stove is about measurably less than 100 feet from my house that's positioned off the side of my pole building so that I can feed it and stay dry sort of. That's also --- it doesn't presently, but it's positioned so it can heat my pole building once I finally can afford to get it insulated.

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So I'm a masonry contractor myself, as a I've built plenty and plenty of different topic. fireplaces over years and years past, not to many in the last eight or ten years but, you know, back in years of being an apprentice, we built lots and lots of fireplaces. I had worked for another company for a while, Saul Flu and Chimney Liners (phonetic), was a franchise I had looked at getting into. And some of the stuff that we had ripped apart that was, you know, horribly unsafe chimneys. They had either had chimney fires or were on their way to being chimney fires. it may sound corny or neurotic and you might think I'm lying to you but as a mason contractor, I don't want a chimney in my house. We had burnt wood in our wood stove in our basement for the first year of occupancy

of our house, and I do have a chimney going up the back side. That thing hasn't been fired up in the three years that I've had the outdoor burner. To be honest with you, unless I absolutely had to do it ---- I have a wood stove sitting there, but unless I absolutely had to do it I would not do it, aside from bringing all the dirt and garbage in and make my wife unhappy.

The safety issue, the over-realistic 9 regulations from what I've read, from what little I've 10 11 read it just --- the excessive piping and whatnot, 12 that's ridiculous. Again, to hear what some of these other people have said that wasn't well thought out. 13 14 It sounds to me like people who have no clue of what they are --- what they are regulating, making the 15 16 rules. It needs to be further researched. 17 respecter of the environment myself. I don't quite consider myself to be a tree hugger, but I do consider 18 19 myself to be somebody who finds value in trees enough 20 to realize that they heat myself nicely and responsibly. I can plant another tree to replace it 21 22 and heat for generations, responsibly.

I think the key here is the word responsibly, and I think most of us realize that.

It's to try to get the quote, unquote bad guys which

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is a never ending problem. It's like trying to police the highways with keeping everyone going the quote, unquote speed limit. Unless there is a couple of wires in here, most of us drove her on interstate highway and I would bet on the fact that most of us exceeded the speed limit at one point or another, quilty as charged.

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There was another comment and I had thought of these even before without coming here. With the lessening budgets, it's going to become increasingly problematic to try to quote, unquote police these regulations. And who is going to be watching these? I don't know. It's a voluntary problem and, you know, I have to live next to my stove and I have to keep my neighbors happy next to my 16 stove. Believe it or not, most of my neighbors actually bring me firewood. I also plow their driveways and, you know, we have a pretty good, decent thing going on. But you know, they're more than happy to cut down their pine trees that nobody wants which 21 is, you know, otherwise vegetation lying useless in the woods, you know. I'm more than happy to make use of it.

I could probably go on for hours but 25 that's the extent of it. And I am an owner obviously, and I have no dealership. I'm not connected that way.

So I hadn't talked to anybody anywhere about this.

Thank you.

MR. WEJKSZNER:

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Thanks. Anybody else?

MR. YEDINAK:

7 Hello, my name is Paul Yedinak, and I am 8 a stove owner operator. I use my own stove to heat a I have it --- so far it's been a wonderful business. 10 thing. I went above and beyond. Mine is in a little town. My neighbors, I'm within --- my neighbor's 11 12 house is probably 50 feet. I've burnt it for two 13 My chimney is probably the highest point years now. in town. I went above and beyond on the chimney 14 15 because the neighbors because I burn hard wood all the My chimney kicks on, it smokes for all of ten 16 17 It heats up ---. The building I'm heating 18 by the way is an 18,000 square foot building, so I'm 19 heating a pretty substantial building with my furnace. 20 It kicks on, I get some smoke out of it. everyone said, a puff of smoke out of the top. 21 it's burning, and it could be rip roaring and all that 23 comes out are little plumes of heat. You see the heat 24 vapors rising out of it.

I'm here. I love my furnace like

1 everyone else here. It's been a substantial savings. 2 Before I added my furnace on I burnt 7,000 gallons of 3 | fuel a year. It was a huge, huge cost. My oil bill of course when I decided to buy the furnace, I was paying \$3.69 a gallon, like everyone else here, that's In the first year I've used my oil furnace it huge. has paid for itself --- or my wood furnace, it has paid for itself. It cost me for the furnace itself was \$15,000, installation with the plumber and all was, the extra chimney, you know, I'm under \$19,000. So if do the math from when I bought my furnace, 11 12 installation and all to what I would have been paying for fuel oil. I'm a diehard believer in the furnace 13 14 you know, conservation.

As it is I'm supporting my local economy. I mean, I live in Hamlin, which is --- it's not extremely rural but, you know, there's --- every day you can sit out there and watch the local guys go by with firewood. They're selling firewood. I buy my firewood from these guys. You know, as it goes, I'm supporting my local economy and I really ---.

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The garbage thing. People burn their garbage in their furnace. As it goes, I can't imagine anyone who would do that just for the fact that the garbage, once it's burnt in the furnace, would rust

your furnace out. So your huge investment would be turned to dust in a short period of time after you 3 burn like the plastics and all those things. It would pretty much turn the inside to dust and causing a 15,000 pound paperweight. So that's all I have to say.

MR. WEJKSZNER:

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Thank you. Anybody else?

MS. MCCOWLEY:

10 All these fellows are wonderful speakers, wonderful speakers. I'm here because my son is out 12 hunting, and he told me to get over here and listen to 13 what's going on. I said okay. We have our wood 14 furnace for seven years. We do not burn it in the 15 My son was mad at my neighbor. They had summertime. 16 a fight, and from then on the neighbor kept on calling 17 the township. We have been on TV two years ago. don't know if you saw it from Pittston Township. 18 l They 19 had us on TV and all the TV stations came down to see why we were burning our wood burner. 20

We live in a little village of Glendale. 22 I don't know if you know where that is. It's right 23 where Rocky Glen used to be. We have a hundred people only there. The neighbors kept on complaining, the two that we were fighting with. They were the only

The rest of the neighbors kept bringing over the wood that was dropped down in their yard and bringing it over to us.

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I don't think you people realize what hard work it is to keep a wood furnace going. Mv son goes out picks the wood, the people around us call and say we have wood here, goes with his truck picks it up, brings it home, splits it, puts it in the wood burner --- in the stack place where we stack our wood. 10 Also I have to go out in the middle of the night to make sure that it's going to make sure that my daughter and my two grandsons are warm. I go out at 13 2:00 in the morning to check the wood burner to make sure it's going. Does anybody realize how much work is involved?

I could go down in my basement and turn 17 my oil furnace on with no problem, but I don't. My son put up a stack because the township made us put the stack up higher because people next door to us were complaining that the smoke was going into their 21 homes. I said in the wintertime when the window is down, door is closed, subzero weather, they're 23 complaining? I don't understand that. But the stack went up. The winds start blowing. grandchildren were outside. I kept on looking out at

the things that were holding it up. I said get in here that's going to go over.

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Sure enough, two days later the wind started up again, 30 miles an hour. Because the way 5 our properties are, we're between two mountains and we're right on the one side of the mountain. wind comes up like a draft, and it comes up. stack went right down. If my children were out there, is the EPA --- could we vote and sue them for that pipe coming down on our children? I think that is really ridiculous.

We have a little stack there now. I see the smoke coming. It comes past my house. It doesn't go anywhere near any of my neighbors only if it's not If it's not windy, it stays on the ground and windy. it stays right there. I don't understand. I really don't.

18 I just want to tell you about my car. 19 have a white Ford Fairlane. It was broken. I waited 20 six months for parts to be put on it. I put it 21 outside. I live by a state highway. And all my 22 neighbors have oil furnaces. Six months it sat there. 23 I took it over to the dealer when he got all the 24 parts. One inch thick of oil on my car, black --- my 25 car was not white. It was black. I couldn't believe

I took it over to the dealer and he says where did you get all this oil residue on your car? I have no idea, but I said all of the oil furnaces with a hundred families there are going on my car. Not my wood burner because my wood burner goes out the

back and it goes up the woods.

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What are all these regulations for because I thought this was a free country. it's not? They put more and more and more restrictions on people, more and more. And I don't know --- and as that lady said, there was a lady from Avoca that called her. I live there. I work --- I deliver food to Avoca. I have not see a wood burning 13. 14 I furnace in Avoca to this day, not one furnace. only have three other in our area, and the three of them are only burnt in the wintertime for heat. don't know what's going on. I don't know why all these restrictions, but I will tell my representatives, my senators because I am a Democrat committeewoman. Thank you very much. All these guys were wonderful.

MR. WEJKSZNER:

Anybody else? All right. With no other witnesses presenting testimony, on behalf of the Environmental Quality Board, I hereby adjourn this

1 hearing at 2:23 p.m. Thank you.

HEARING CONCLUDED AT 2:23 P.M.

CERTIFICATE

I hereby certify, as the stenographic reporter, that the foregoing proceedings were taken 10 stenographically by me, and thereafter reduced to 11 typewriting by me or under my direction; and that this 12 transcript is a true and accurate record to the best of my ability.

Court Reporter

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