

For Release: 4 p.m., 11.22.83

Business Item No. F-1

METROPOLITAN COUNCIL
Suite 300 Metro Square Building, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101

November 16, 1983

REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

TO: Metropolitan Council

SUBJECT: Determination of Need for an Environmental Impact Statement on the Waste Energy Systems Incinerator, Midwest Asphalt Corporation, New Brighton, Minnesota

Background

At its meeting of November 8, 1983, the Committee reviewed the staff report and recommendations of the Metropolitan Waste Management Advisory Committee regarding need for an environmental impact statement on Midwest Asphalt Corporation's proposal to build a 200 ton-per-day waste-to-energy project in New Brighton. The Committee concurred with the advisory committee's recommendations.

Issues and Concerns

None

Recommendations

That the Metropolitan Council adopt the Findings of Fact and Conclusions contained in the staff report to the Advisory Committee dated October 24, 1983.

That the Metropolitan Council find that the Midwest Asphalt incinerator project does not have the potential for significant environmental effects.

That the Metropolitan Council issue a negative declaration stating that an EIS is not necessary on the proposed Midwest Asphalt waste-to-energy project.

Respectfully submitted,

Josephine Nunn
Chair

SE1177

NOT FILMED

METROPOLITAN COUNCIL
Suite 300 Metro Square Building, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101

November 3, 1983

REPORT OF THE METROPOLITAN WASTE MANAGEMENT ADVISORY COMMITTEE

TO: Special Committee on Resource Management

SUBJECT: Determination of Need for an Environmental Impact Statement on the
Waste Energy Systems Incinerator, Midwest Asphalt Corporation, New
Brighton, Minnesota

At its meeting of November 2, 1983, the Advisory Committee reviewed a staff report and comments received regarding need for an environmental impact statement (EIS) on Midwest Asphalt Corporation's proposal to build a 200 ton-per-day waste-to-energy project in New Brighton. The Committee made the following recommendations:

RECOMMENDATIONS

That the Metropolitan Council adopt the Findings of Fact and Conclusions contained in the staff report to the Advisory Committee dated October 24, 1983.

That the Metropolitan Council find that the Midwest Asphalt incinerator project does not have the potential for significant environmental effects.

That the Metropolitan Council issue a negative declaration stating that an EIS is not necessary on the proposed Midwest Asphalt waste-to-energy project.

Respectfully submitted,

Bruce Nawrocki
Chair

SE1177

M E T R O P O L I T A N C O U N C I L
Suite 300 Metro Square Building, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101

October 24, 1983

TO: Metropolitan Waste Management Advisory Committee

FROM: Lynne Bly, Environmental Planning Department

SUBJECT: Determination of Need for an Environmental Impact Statement on the Waste Energy Systems Incinerator, Midwest Asphalt Corporation, New Brighton, Minnesota

INTRODUCTION

Midwest Asphalt Corporation has proposed to build a 200 ton-per-day modular incinerator on five acres of land in the Walburn Industrial Park in New Brighton (Figure 1). The facility would burn unprocessed solid waste and provide steam for sale to nearby industries. The proposed steamline would follow the Minnesota Transfer Railway Company right-of-way, tunnel under Hwy. 8, and cross I-35E using the existing railroad bridge (Figure 2). The facility is expected to be operational by 1985.

COUNCIL REVIEW AUTHORITY

Minnesota Environmental Quality Board (EQB) rules require an environmental assessment worksheet (EAW) on resource recovery facilities that handle more than 100 tons-per-day of solid waste (6 MCAR 3.038). The EAW and comments from government agencies and the public are used to determine whether or not an environmental impact statement (EIS) should be prepared on the project.

In the metropolitan area, the Metropolitan Council is designated as a responsible government agency (RGU) for projects of this type. As an RGU, the Council must prepare an EAW, hold a public meeting and decide whether or not an EIS is required on the project in question.

The Council prepared the EAW on the New Brighton project and held a public meeting on Oct. 11, 1983. Its remaining task is to determine if an EIS should be required.

The EQB rules provide guidance in making the EIS need determination. 6 MCAR 3.028 states "An EIS shall be ordered for projects which have the potential for significant environmental effects." In deciding whether a project has the potential for significant environmental effects, the Council should consider:

- "1) the type, extent, and reversibility of environmental effects;
- 2) the cumulative potential effects of related or anticipated future projects;
- 3) the extent to which the environmental effects are subject to mitigation by ongoing public regulatory authority; and

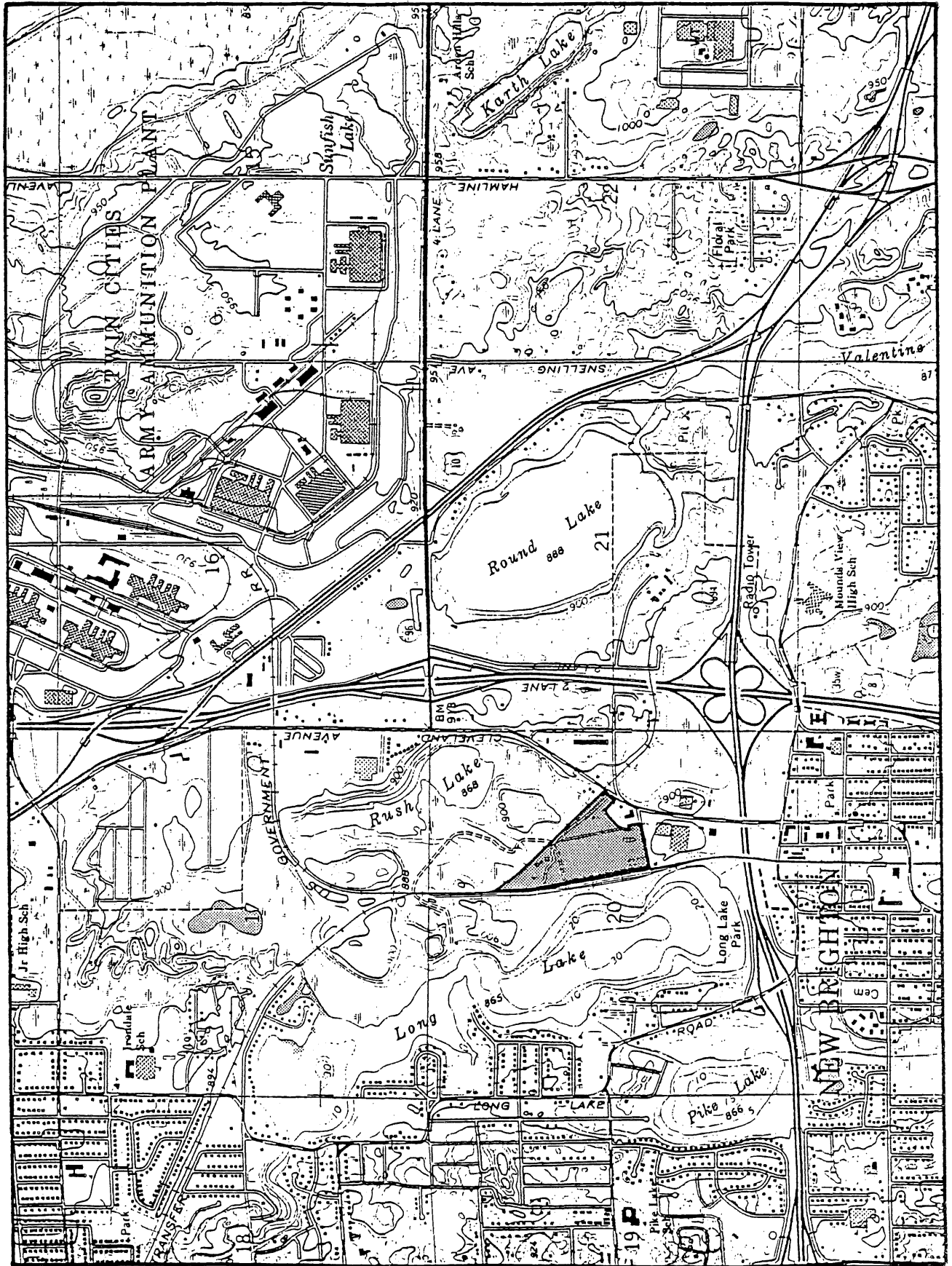
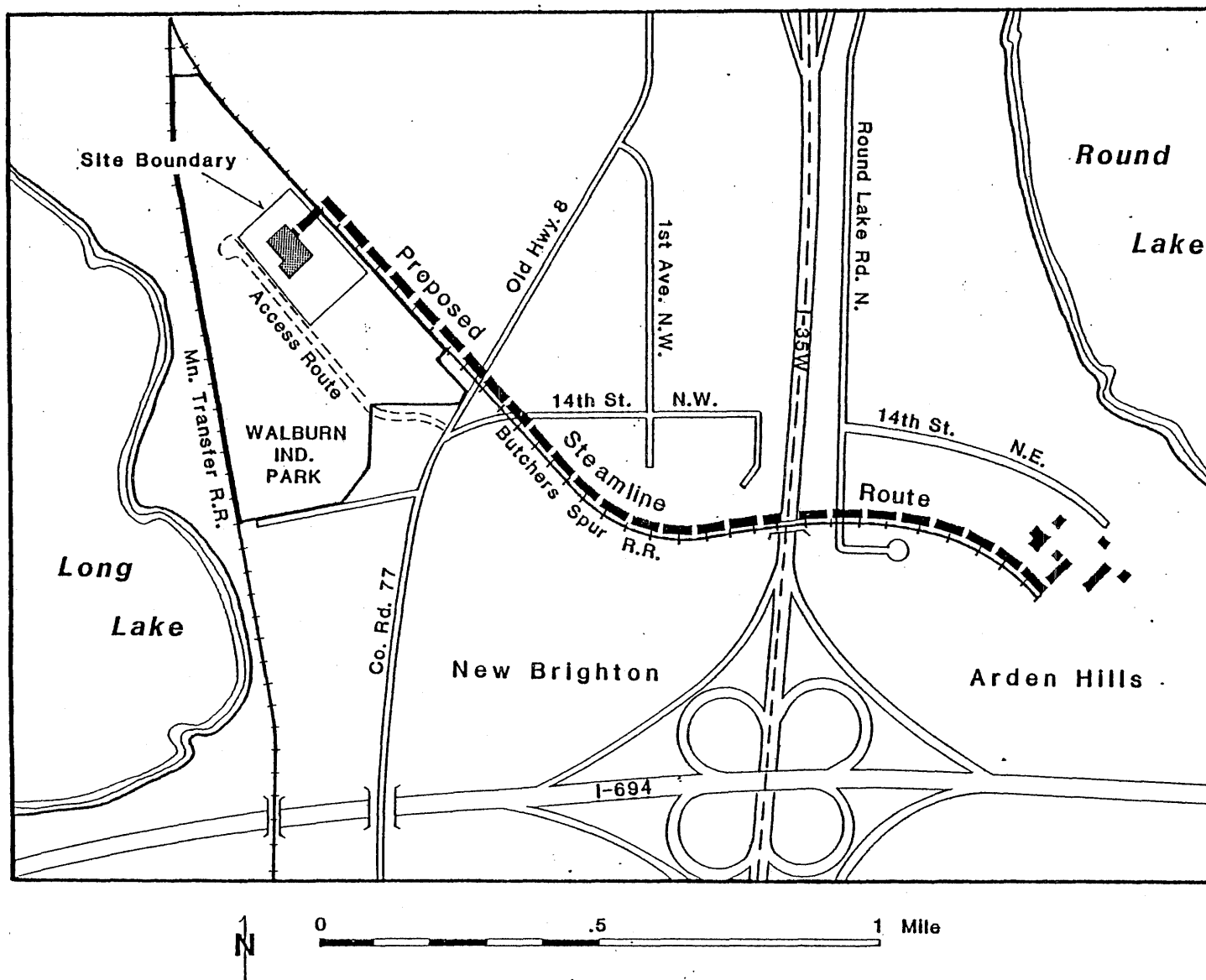


Figure 2. PROPOSED STEAMLINER ROUTE



- 4) the extent to which environmental effects can be anticipated and controlled as a result of other environmental studies undertaken by public agencies or the project proposer, or of EIS's previously prepared on similar projects." (6 MCAR 3.028)

SUMMARY OF ANTICIPATED IMPACTS

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

Air Quality

Air emissions will result from traffic and waste combustion. Expected traffic volumes are low, however, and will not produce significant amounts of pollutants. Emissions of regulated pollutants from the incinerator are expected to be low as well, and the facility would be classified a minor pollution source by the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA). The incinerator vendor estimates that less than 50 tons/year of any single pollutant will be emitted by the facility. Estimates of nonregulated pollutants such as trace metals, polycyclic organic matter, and acid gases are not available for the facility. Air pollutant modelling for the proposed 600 ton-per-day Ramsey/Washington incinerator, however, indicates no significant risks to public health from these substances.* The MPCA should require modelling of criteria pollutants and an assessment of noncriteria pollutants as a part of its air emission facility permit process. This will help ensure that air quality standards are not violated and that public health is protected. The MPCA should also evaluate the adequacy of the proposed stack height. If the stack height is found to be too low to maintain air quality at acceptable levels, the MPCA should require the applicants to change it.

Odors will not be emitted by the facility. High combustion temperatures will destroy odor-causing compounds, the tipping floor will be enclosed, and the facility will be kept under negative pressure.

Surface Water Quality

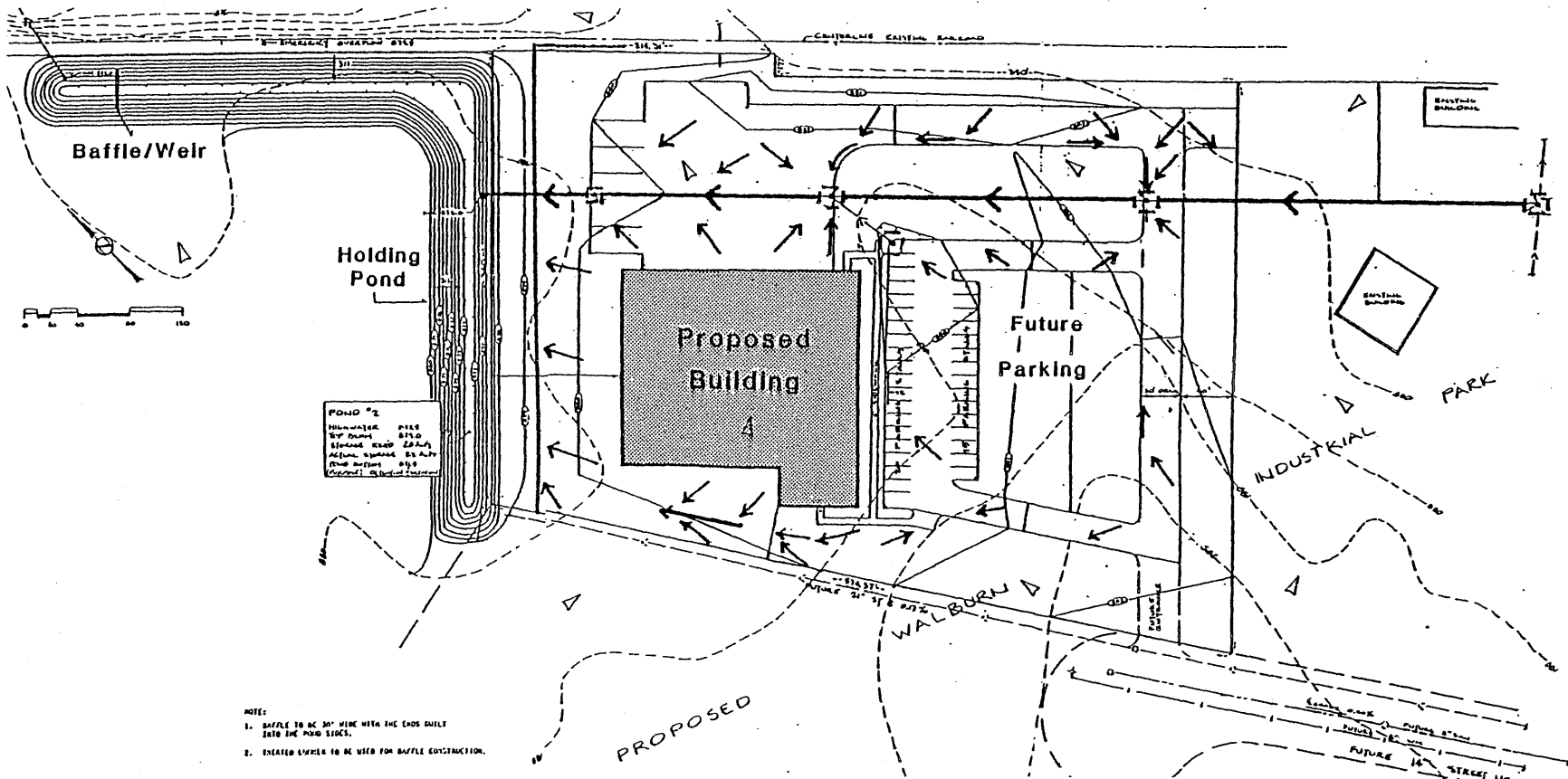
Temporary surface water degradation from increased runoff and erosion can be expected when the facility is built. This degradation should be controllable using standard practices. Stormwater retention ponds will be used for long-term runoff control (Figure 3). The ponds will discharge at a maximum rate of 21 cfs to marshland adjacent to Rush Lake. The Rice Creek Watershed District must give final approval of the applicant's plans for site drainage and development.

No discharges other than stormwater will reach the detention ponds. All elements of the ash handling system will be enclosed, and so will not be a source of pollutants. All waste materials will be stored in an enclosed area as well.

The site lies within the shoreland district of Long Lake. The City of New Brighton has not adopted shoreland controls, therefore, shoreland regulations suggested by the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources (DNR) for such

* Metropolitan Council. Ramsey-Washington Waste-to-Energy Project Draft EIS. October 1983.

Figure 3. PROPOSED SURFACE WATER DRAINAGE



- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------|
| ◁ Existing Drainage Direction | ← Storm Sewer |
| ← Proposed Drainage Direction | - - - Existing Contours |

districts can only be considered recommendations. Despite this fact, the DNR has requested that the project be developed in a manner that is consistent with the agency's Shoreland Management Regulations. The applicant is attempting to comply with their request by limiting the incinerator stack height to 35 feet. Air quality considerations, however, may dictate a taller stack.

Washings from the tipping floor will be discharged through a grate to the municipal sewer system. No pretreatment needs are anticipated, however, the Metropolitan Waste Control Commission (MWCC) could require testing, monitoring, and pretreatment if the characteristics of the wastewater differ from those of normal sanitary sewage discharges.

Groundwater

Groundwater quality will not be affected by the facility. No discharges will be made to the groundwater. Furthermore, the tipping floor and waste storage areas will be enclosed.

A peak demand of 22 gal/minute of make-up water is expected for the facility, assuming an 80 percent steam condensate return rate. This water could come from New Brighton's municipal wells or an on-site high capacity well. Even if no condensate is returned to the facility, water demands are not expected to be high enough to exert a groundwater drawdown near the city's wells or the on-site well.

A more difficult issue to deal with is existing groundwater contamination on-site. The exact source or sources of contamination on the site and throughout the surrounding area have not yet been fully determined. They are believed to include Trio Solvents and the Twin Cities Ammunition facility. The MPCA is now undertaking a study to assess the nature, sources, and extent of local and regional groundwater contamination in the area. The Agency does not feel an EIS on the proposed incinerator project is necessary, however, it will not grant air quality installation and operating permits until the groundwater study is complete. The MPCA has taken this stand because it wants to: 1) complete the groundwater study before any additional physical alternations are made in the area and 2) be able to use the study's results to gauge whether modifications in the layout and location of the proposed incinerator facility are necessary.

Ash Generation

The facility will generate about 24 tons of ash per day. The ash will be collected from the incinerator itself (bottom ash) and air pollution control equipment (fly ash). The combined ash is not expected to be hazardous; it will likely be disposed of at a local landfill. Prior to the time any disposal occurs, the MPCA will require testing and a co-disposal permit.

Parks and Habitat

Wildlife habitat should not be adversely affected by the project. The site itself is in an industrial area comprised of existing businesses and vacant grassland.

Long Lake/Rush Lake Regional Park is northeast and northwest of the site; however, the incinerator site should not adversely affect the park. An existing berm and newly planted vegetation will screen the plant from the park and minimize its obtrusiveness. The exhaust stack and steam vent pipes, however, will be visible.

The Regional Park development plan calls for utilities to be extended down the northern side of the Butcher's Spur Railroad right-of-way. The applicant and the Ramsey County Parks and Recreation Department should work together to ensure that no conflicts occur in the use of the right-of-way for the park's utilities and the incinerator project's steamline.

In the 1940s three rare aquatic plants were recorded in small lakes and ponds in the project vicinity. None of the three have been seen recently; their current status in the area is unknown.

LAND USE AND PUBLIC SERVICE IMPACTS

Land Use

Immediately surrounding land use is industrial in character. The proposed plant would be compatible with these developments.

Because of the close proximity of this industrial area to the Regional Park, the City of New Brighton zoned it sensitive industrial in 1981. The city must grant a special-use permit or rezone the property for the proposed project to comply with the zoning ordinance.

Archeological/Historical Features

The site is in an area having a very high potential to contain prehistoric archeological sites. Because of this, an on-site archeological survey should be conducted before the project is built.

Access

Approximately 40 to 50 trucks and 15 to 20 employee cars will visit the incinerator site daily using Hwy. 8 as their direct access route. These additional trips along Hwy. 8 do not represent a significant increase in traffic volumes.

Municipal Services

Municipal services and utilities for the project are available close by.

OTHER ISSUES

Several additional issues not related to the need for an EIS, were raised at the public meeting. They dealt with securing a waste supply, predicting waste composition, and project economics.

The exact sources of waste for the plant are not yet known. It is known that the facility will not be allowed to burn hazardous wastes; the wastes will be mixed municipal in character. The MPCA air emission facility permitting process will ensure that air quality standards are met, regardless of the waste source.

The applicants will contract with local haulers for their waste supply. At this time, no separation of waste materials is planned at the project site due to unfavorable economics. The incinerator may receive wastes that are pre-sorted, however.

FINDINGS OF FACT

The following are the findings of fact concerning the proposed incinerator project:

1. The plant will be classified as a minor source of air pollutants by the MPCA.
2. Odors will not be emitted.
3. Surface water degradation will be limited to the construction phase of the project, and can be controlled using standard engineering practices. An on-going stormwater management plan, subject to approval by the Rice Creek Watershed District, is required.
4. Groundwater quality will not be affected by the project. The MPCA has identified an existing groundwater quality problem on site and in the surrounding area. Completion of the MPCA's study on the problem is necessary before it will issue any permits.
5. Groundwater usage rates will be low.
6. Mixed ash will likely be disposed of in a local landfill. The MPCA will require testing prior to co-disposal in a landfill.
7. Important wildlife habitat will not be destroyed. Nearby parks will be affected to only a minor extent, if at all.
8. Immediately surrounding land uses are compatible with the project.
9. Access to the site is very good.
10. Municipal services are available nearby.
11. An archeological survey should be performed before the facility is built.

CONCLUSIONS

Midwest Asphalt's proposed incinerator project does not require an EIS under the EQB rules.

First, the findings of fact show that the extent of environmental effects will be minor. Second, where there are uncertainties as to the project's specific impacts, ongoing public regulatory authorities will be able to mitigate or control those impacts:

1. The MPCA should require modelling of criteria pollutants and an assessment of non-criteria pollutants during its air emission facility permitting process to ensure that ambient air quality standards will not be violated and that trace emissions will not endanger public health. The MPCA should also assess the adequacy of the proposed stack height.

2. The MWCC should require testing of wastewater discharges, and require pretreatment of such discharges if warranted.
3. The Rice Creek Watershed District can require modification of the proposed stormwater management plan if it is necessary to protect Rush Lake.
4. The City of New Brighton has the authority to decide whether to issue a special use permit or rezone the proposed incinerator site in order to maintain the project's consistency with local plans and zoning.

RECOMMENDATION

That the Metropolitan Council 1)) adopt the Findings of Fact and the Conclusions; 2) find that the Midwest Asphalt incinerator project does not have the potential for significant environmental effects; and 3) issue a negative declaration stating that an EIS is not necessary on the project.

SUMMARY OF A PUBLIC MEETING
ON THE ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT WORKSHEET
FOR THE WASTE ENERGY SYSTEMS INCINERATOR
MIDWEST ASPHALT CORPORATION, NEW BRIGHTON, MINNESOTA

Wilshire Park School, St. Anthony, Minnesota
October 11, 1983

Attended by Council members Liz Anderson, Philip Carruthers, Josephine Nunn, Chuck Wiger. Advisory Committee member Russ Edhlund and Council staff Lynne Bly, Joyce Bowers (intern), Pat Hamilton, Karen Harrington, Lowell Thompson.

Josephine Nunn opened the meeting at 7 p.m. and called on Lynne Bly, Senior Environmental Planner to discuss the purpose of the EAW and give background information about the project. Bly noted the Council's role is to determine whether an EIS is needed on the proposed project. She described the Council's schedule for considering the issue. Peter Vant Hull of Midwest Asphalt gave a slide presentation concerning the proposed incinerator, emphasizing plant design and the appearance of similar plants in operation at other locations.

Russ Edhlund of Champion International asked how 200 tons of refuse per day would be obtained and if Midwest Asphalt would contract with refuse haulers and charge a tipping fee. Vant Hull responded that adequate waste flow would be assured through contracts and that a tipping fee would be charged. The amount of the fee is currently uncertain, but may be approximately \$14 per ton.

John Myslejek, New Brighton citizen, spoke against the project, expressing strong concern with possible air pollution. He pointed out that New Brighton has had problems with water pollution and was of the opinion that the community should not be presented with an additional environmental problem.

David Van Hatten, New Brighton citizen and Park Board member, raised the issue of the possible adverse aesthetic impacts of the project on park land being developed to the west of the railroad tracks. He was of the view that the site should appear attractive despite its location in an industrial area. Based on the appearance of a plant of similar design in Red Wing, MN., he concluded that the incinerator could be made attractive enough to minimize aesthetic harm to the park.

Merrick Brown, New Brighton citizen, questioned the ability of the system to return 80 percent of generated steam as condensate as stated in the EAW. He felt the figure would be much lower since water for rendering plants is returned greasy and nonreusable. A water table problem in New Brighton makes this a concern. Other issues raised by Brown were the availability of trash storage space in case of a power failure, the sufficiency of the stack's height, the economics of materials separation, the presence of trace elements in ash and the content of discharges to the sanitary sewer. Brown also stressed the importance of insuring an adequate refuse supply and mentioned that an incineration project in River Falls, Wisconsin, had been discontinued due to lack of garbage. He also felt that the type of air pollution control equipment used should be dependent on whether residential or commercial refuse was incinerated.

Brown expressed concern that a proposed retention pond would require aeration due to the potential for odors and mosquito breeding. He questioned the

strength of the pond effluent and added that runoff would eventually reach Rush Lake. Bly pointed out there would be no surface effluent discharge from the facility and that the retention pond was for stormwater only. Final grading plans for the site must be reviewed and approved by the Rice Creek Watershed District.

Responding to a question from Brown as to why no glass or ferrous metal separation is proposed, Vant Hull explained it is economically impractical. Nunn added that depending on the source of trash, separation may occur prior to the time it arrives at the facility. Brown pointed out that water used to wash the tipping floor would drain into the sewer system and was concerned with its level of contamination. He stated he felt the possible benefits of the project did not justify the added water expenditure, pollution and use of natural gas to fire the boilers.

Bly, Nunn, Vant Hull, and Quentin Casanova (a project sponsor) responded to several of Brown's comments. Bly clarified how electrostatic precipitators work, and pointed out that electrostatic precipitator ash and bottom ash could be handled together or separately. A permit from the MPCA is required to dispose of fly ash and/or bottom ash in a sanitary landfill. Wastewater pretreatment could be made a permit condition if necessary, Casanova pointed out. Vant Hull explained that an auxiliary fuel is used only for the initial firing of the waste. After this, combustion is self-sustaining.

Brenda Kruger, New Brighton City Planner, read a letter from James Winkles, Director of Community Development, concerning the status of the site with regards to the New Brighton comprehensive plan and city zoning. The project is in a Sensitive Industry Zone and would require a special use permit from the City or a zoning amendment approval. Kruger said that the City's planning commission will make no decision about the project until the special use permit application has been reviewed.

There was discussion about the place of the city's land use concerns in the EIS process. Bly pointed out the city has the authority to approve or disapprove the project based on consistency with local plans and zoning. The inconsistency of the project with current zoning laws, however, is not sufficient reason to require an EIS. An EIS should be prepared only if the project has the potential for significant environmental effects.

Gene Fisher, citizen and former New Brighton City Council member, spoke against the project. He was of the opinion that industrial use of the site would be contrary to the intent of the city's comprehensive plan. He pointed out that the site is separated from the park land along Long Lake only by railroad tracks. Since the park is only a thin strip of land around the lake, the contrast with the incinerator site would be aesthetically damaging. He concurred with previously expressed concerns about air pollution and trace contaminants in residual ash.

Myslejek restated his concern with air pollution and concurred with Fisher's comments about impacts on the park, stating that the community's commitment to the development of the park is longstanding. He asked that the section of the EAW that stated that no impairment or destruction of park or recreation areas be changed.

There were questions about what issues can be considered when deciding whether an EIS should be conducted. Bly stated that the EAW follows a worksheet form.

Nunn adjourned the meeting at 8 p.m.



October 10, 1983

Gerald J. Isaacs, Chairman
Metropolitan Council
300 Metro Square Building
7th and Robert Streets
Saint Paul, Minnesota 55101

I.E.S. REVIEW

Dear Sir:

The New Brighton City Council has requested that I communicate with you regarding zoning and Comprehensive Plan status as it relates to the property proposed for a waste energy systems incinerator, with the proposer being Midwest Asphalt Corporation.

As indicated by the Environmental Assessment Worksheet the proposed incinerator would be located on approximately 5 acres within a 33 acre industrial site. The industrial site is located in the east $\frac{1}{2}$ of Section 20, Township 30N, Range 23W, City of New Brighton, Ramsey County, Minnesota.

In compliance with the Metropolitan Land Planning Act of 1976 the City of New Brighton prepared and finally adopted, (after review by the Metropolitan Council), a Comprehensive Plan in 1981. This plan, which was the culmination of approximately 8 years of study and public hearings/meetings, included a thorough review of all existing and proposed land uses. In regards to the subject property the Comprehensive Plan states the following:

"In the Butcher's Spur area in the south the potential effect on the park and open space is even greater because of the greater size of the potential intrusion. Two alternatives appear feasible for this area. First, the basic land use to the east and south is industrial and industrial use would be consistent with adjacent properties on those sides, with the trackage that serves the site and with the good freeway access of the site. However, industrial use would have to be more greatly limited through use of the limited industrial classification. An industrial classification would also allow for office development on the site. Office use might be possible because of the relatively good accessibility and the amenity which the open space provides."

The Comprehensive Plan also suggests that the Zoning Code be amended to provide for a limited industrial district at appropriate locations designated in the Plan. It was suggested that commercial and industrial uses in this district be allowed which:

- "a. Have no adverse effect on adjacent land due to unsightliness, noise, odor, dust, smoke, glare, air or water pollution, excessive or heavy vehicular traffic, bulk chemical storage or fire or safety hazards;
- b. Have no open storage of any type, including commercial vehicle rolling stock;
- c. Have no external bulk chemical storage for either use or sale, except as necessary for auxiliary heating;
- d. Have six (6) or less commercial truck trips (of six or more wheels per vehicle) per 10,000 square feet of building floor area per day;
- e. Have no excessive vehicular traffic between 8:00 p.m. and 6:00 a.m., such as from shift changes, if the property is adjacent to or across the street from a residential district;
- f. Have buildings and grounds of an appearance that is in harmony with surrounding land uses;
- g. Have all parking, maneuvering and driveway areas surfaced with asphalt or concrete."

The comprehensive Plan, in its implementation section further states that a comprehensive rezoning would be instituted after adoption of the Comprehensive Plan in order to make zoning consistent with the proposed land use categories.

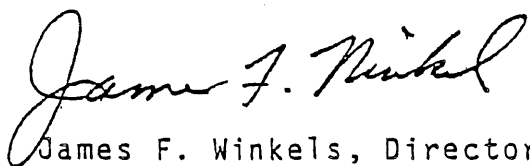
Following adoption of the Comprehensive Plan in 1981, the City Council and Planning Commission drafted, considered and finally adopted an ordinance creating an I-3, Sensitive Industrial District. Subsequent to this ordinance amendment the City Council and Planning Commission initiated a comprehensive rezoning which resulted in the subject property, as well as several other properties in the City, being rezoned. In the case of the subject property the rezoning was from I-2, Heavy Industrial to I-3, Sensitive Industrial. Subsequent to the rezoning the owner(s) of the subject property have filed suit against the City of New Brighton requesting that the property be reclassified I-2, Heavy Industrial. This law suit is still pending.

Gerald J. Issacs, Chairman
Metropolitan Council
October 10, 1983
Page #3

Finally, I would note that the proposed incinerator is not listed as a permitted use in any of the City's industrial districts. The zoning code states, however, that the Council may allow such a use through approval of a special use permit. At present there is no special use permit application pending.

Should you have any questions regarding this letter, Comprehensive Plan comments or zoning status please feel free to contact me.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "James F. Winkels".

James F. Winkels, Director
Community Development Department

mh

cc: Mayor Marcus
Councilmembers
Henry D. Sinda, City Manager



RAMSEY COUNTY

PARKS & RECREATION DEPARTMENT

1850 White Bear Avenue
St. Paul, Minnesota 55109

Telephone (612) 777-1361

Anthony J. Crea, Director
Bernard L. Edmonds, Asst. Director

METROPOLITAN COUNCIL
CHAIRMAN'S OFFICE

October 4, 1983

OCT 5 1983

Mr. Gerald Isaacs
Chair
Metropolitan Council
300 Metro Square Building
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101

Route to:

Dear Mr. Isaacs:

Thank you for the notice of a public meeting on October 11, 1983 to hear comments about the Midwest Asphalt Companies proposal to build an incinerator in Walburn Industrial Park in New Brighton, adjacent to the Long Lake Regional Park.

As the agency responsible for the operation and maintenance of the Long Lake Regional Park, the Ramsey County Department of Parks and Recreation is concerned about any development that may have a negative impact on the visitors to this outstanding recreational facility.

I understand that the proposal is to locate the incinerator in an area zoned for heavy industry, but that fact notwithstanding, I have concerns about:

1. Noise, odor, or air pollution which may be created by the operation.
2. Possible conflict of steam lines in railroad right-of-way with utilities to serve the park.(i.e., sewer, water, electricity which may also be placed in the railroad right-of-way).
3. Surface drainage from the incinerator site and what impact it will have on the land or waters within the Long Lake Regional Park site.

I appreciate the opportunity to express, for the record, my concerns about the proposed project.

Sincerely,

Anthony J. Crea
Director

AJC:jjh

c.c. Richard Brubacher

Rice Creek watershed district

3585 LEXINGTON AVENUE NORTH, SUITE #177

ARDEN HILLS, MINNESOTA 55120

TELEPHONE (612) 483-0634

METROPOLITAN COUNCIL
CHAIRMAN'S OFFICE

October 4, 1983

OCT 6 1983

Mr. Gerald Isaacs
Metropolitan Council
300 Metro Square Building
Seventh and Robert Streets
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101

Route to:

Thompson

Board of Managers
Regular Meetings:
2nd and 4th Wednesdays
at Arden Hills City Hall

BONNIE TORPE, Admin. Ass't.

Re: Environmental Assessment Worksheet for the proposed Midwest Asphalt
Incinerator, New Brighton

Dear Mr. Isaacs:

Receipt is acknowledged of your letter dated September 12, 1983 and a copy of the Environmental Assessment Worksheet for the above referenced project dated September, 1983. Please be informed that Item No. 23 of the worksheet contains an inaccurate statement concerning the action taken by the Watershed District on a permit application submitted for this project. The Board of Managers at their meeting of December 22, 1982 tabled a permit application (P.A. 82-132) for a Final Site Drainage Plan for this project. This action was taken pending receipt of information required for approval of a permit application (P.A. 81-34) for a Land Development Plan (which includes a Stormwater Management Plan) for the 35 acre Walburn Industrial Park, within which the proposed Midwest Asphalt Incinerator is located.

Other than the above comments, we have no objections to the Environmental Assessment Worksheet as proposed. If you have any questions please contact us at 473-4224.

Very truly yours,

EUGENE A. HICKOK AND ASSOCIATES
Engineers for the District

Steven G. Miller

Steven G. Miller, Engineer

cc: Board
District Office
F. Murray
City of New Brighton

BOARD OF MANAGERS

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E.A. HICKOK & ASSOCIATES Consulting Engineers 473-4224 • FRANK J. MURRAY Attorney 212-5549



COUNTY OF ANOKA

COMMUNITY HEALTH & SOCIAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT
FOURTH FLOOR

COURTHOUSE

ANOKA, MINNESOTA 55303

612-421-4760

Ext. 1390

Public Health Nursing Services
Environmental Health Services
Mental Health, Mental Retardation,
Chemical Dependency Services

Family & Children's Services
Volunteer Services
Developmental Achievement Centers

Metropolitan Council
c/o Lynn Bly
300 Metro Square Building
St. Paul, Mn. 55101

September 8, 1983

Dear Ms. Bly:

Reference is made to the draft EAW for a Waste Energy Incinerator System for Midwest Asphalt Corporation in the City of New Brighton.

In reviewing the draft EAW for this project, several questions and/or comments were identified. These are as follows:

1. The source of the solid waste to support this facility is not identified. It would be most helpful, in terms of area planning, to know the service area and method of securing the waste supply.
2. The impact of this project on other solid waste management projects and needs of the region should be identified.
3. Incinerator ash (page 9, paragraph 3) is not a suitable landfill cover.
4. Incinerator ash disposal in Anoka County landfill is subject to County review.

If you have any questions concerning this matter, please call on me. Also I would appreciate it if you could keep me informed about the progress of this project.

Sincerely,

Robert M. Hutchison
Director, Environmental Services

RMH:jfs

October 16, 1983

Metropolitan Council

Lynne Bly

300 Metro Square Building

St. Paul, MN. 55101

During the Environmental Assessment Worksheet meeting October 11, someone from the Metropolitan Council asked for my questions in writing after I spoke. The following concerns weren't answered and should be addressed in the Environmental Impact Statement.

TRASH

One question that causes me apprehension is where the trash will come from. If the source is 100% residential, the main concern is the ability of the precipitator to remove combustion products and fumes from plastics, rubber(PCB's), pesticides, smoke detectors(radioactive source material), paint sludge, used motor oil, half empty cans of cleaners, and toxic inks in packaging and newspapers. If commercial/ industrial trash is used then more parameters must be considered.

The City of River Falls, Wisconsin tabled their trash to steam project because sufficient garbage wasn't available. The Metropolitan Council is backing the Ramsey-Washington Waste-to-Energy Project, does this mean New Brighton would be competing for trash in Ramsey County?

ODOR

Enclosed storage area and provisions for odor control will be necessary if the electrostatic precipitator were to be inoperable due to scheduled maintenance or break-downs. Consumat Systems representative Bruce Parsons of Parsons Equipment Sales(the proposed vendor) said the unit has provisions for operation in the bypass mode but this isn't consistent with the operating permit to be issued by the MCPA. What happens to the users contracting for steam in this situation?

ASH CONTENT

Initial permit from the MCPA Division of Solid Waste may permit local landfill disposal. But again depending on the content of the trash

ASH CONTENT cont.

used (commercial/industrial) it may be necessary to test ground water at disposal site for: PH, alkalinity, mercury, lead, copper, zinc, nickel, cadmium, chromium (total&hexavalent), and ammonia.

STACK HEIGHT

I question whether 35 feet will be sufficient to handle inversions. Northern States Power recently raised heights to alleviate this problem. During the visit paid the Red Wing Mass Burn plant, New Brighton officials experienced the effects of inversion.

I don't know what permit conditions are specified for opacity and particulate emission, but stack residue may clear site, not adjacent area (acid rain for Long Lake).

RETENTION POND

Item No. 23 EAW worksheet is incorrect. The Rice Creek Watershed District has tabled this permit application pending further information.

The retention pond is designed for storm runoff but may wind-up with refuse/debris from trucks; spills from trucks waiting to unload; and road salts. Organic material will degrade causing odor if pond is not areated. PH correction maybe desired to preserve the integrity of Rush Lake.

Some provisions for periodic ground water testing should be required. Twin City Army Ammunition Plant is currently presenting horrendous problems for the City of New Brighton.

JORDAN AQUIFER

Item No. 20 EAW worksheet assumes an 80% steam condensate return. The three potential steam users include three rendering plants. Traditionally rendering plants use most of their steam to heat the process by contact and is not recoverable. Much more water will be used from the Jordan Aquifer, which is not inexhaustable. Water seems to be the main concern: the amount used; potential pollution to the retention pond; and airborne contaminates to the adjacent lakes.

If you have any questions please contact me, at 771-8845, ext. 318.

Sincerely,

Merrick Brown

Merrick Brown

23- 20th Ave. S.W.

New Brighton, MN. 55112

C 23P884



STATE OF
MINNESOTA
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Metro Region Waters, 1200 Warner Road, St. Paul, MN 55106

PHONE NO. 296-7523

FILE NO. _____

November 18, 1982

Mr. Quentin Casanova
Waste Energy Systems
2622 West Lake Street
Minneapolis, MN 55416

RE: WASTE ENERGY SYSTEMS - NEW BRIGHTON

Dear Mr. Casanova:

We met on November 16, 1982, to discuss the implications of the Municipal Shoreland Management Program on your development on the east side of Long Lake (62-67) in New Brighton. Your site lies within the shoreland district of Long Lake in that it is within 1000 feet of the normal high watermark of the lake.

Minnesota Statutes, Section 105.485 provides for municipal control of shorelands through adoption of ordinance, rule, or regulation. The legislature failed to provide funding or staffing to this Department in order to implement this program. State regulations for municipal shoreland management were promulgated in 1976 and since that time we have been requiring municipalities to adopt compliant controls on a priority basis. New Brighton is a medium priority and, to date, we have not required that shoreland management controls be adopted. We have provided the City with the necessary information and recommended that they adopt controls. The City took action to do this in 1978-79 but the City Council voted not to adopt controls in early 1979. Until the City adopts such controls, our regulations are only in the form of recommended standards.

If your project would alter the course, current, or cross-section of Long Lake or any protected waters or wetlands, a permit from this Department would be required for such alterations. If the existing well on the property is going to be used, a water appropriation permit will be required if you appropriate more than 10,000 gallons per day or one million gallons per year.

Mr. Quentin Casanova
November 18, 1982
Page 2

We encourage the project to be developed consistent with our Shoreland Management Regulations and request that the City take whatever measures that are necessary to protect the environment.

If you have any questions, feel free to contact me at your convenience.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "David P. Leuthe".

David P. Leuthe
Area Hydrologist

DPL/gb
CC: James Winkel, Planning



STATE OF
MINNESOTA
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

CENTENNIAL OFFICE BUILDING • ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA • 55155

DNR INFORMATION
(612) 296-6157

January 13, 1983

File No. _____

Mr. Quentin Casanova
Waste Energy Systems
2622 West Lake Street - Suite 220
Minneapolis, Minn. 55416

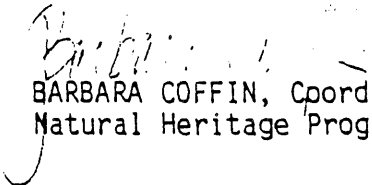
Dear Mr. Casanova:

As per your request of December 29, 1982, the Natural Heritage Program has reviewed the proposed Waste T' Energy Conversion Plant in New Brighton for the occurrence of rare and/or sensitive species or natural features. A search of our data-base indicates that there are records of occurrences of sensitive ecological features within the boundaries of the project.

The Natural Heritage Program, a unit within the Section of Wildlife, Department of Natural Resources, has compiled the most complete single source of existing data on Minnesota's rare, endangered, or otherwise significant plant and animal species, plant communities, and other natural features. While this information is comprehensive, it cannot be considered a substitute for an on-site survey. Because there has not been a complete on-site survey of the biological resources of this project area it is possible that ecologically significant features exist for which we have no record.

An invoice for the cost of the work completed is enclosed. Please make the check payable to the Minnesota Natural Heritage Program.

Sincerely,


BARBARA COFFIN, Coordinator
Natural Heritage Program

BC:pmt
Enc.

Proposed Waste T' Energy Conversion Plant - New Brighton

Evaluation by
Minnesota Natural Heritage Program

There are records of three rare plant species occurring in the vicinity of the project area. These three species are: Potamogeton diversifolius, Najas gracillima and Sagittaria graminea. All three species require aquatic habitats and are known to have occurred in small lakes and ponds in the New Brighton area. However, none of these species have been seen in the area since the 1940's and their current status in the area is unknown. These species may now be gone from the area, or they may still survive in those aquatic habitats less impacted by recent development. Because of the lack of recent records, all three species are currently listed as "status undetermined" by the DNR. If extant populations are discovered, they would be recommended for inclusion on the state endangered and threatened species list.

January 13, 1983



FOUNDED IN 1849

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

690 Cedar Street, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101 • (612) 296-61

11 February 1983

Mr. Quentin Casanova
Waste Energy Systems
2622 West Lake Street
Suite 220
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55416

Dear Mr. Casanova:

RE: Waste to Energy facility
New Brighton, MN; Ramsey County

MHS Referral File Number: P-448
(PLEASE REFER TO THIS NUMBER IN
ALL FUTURE CORRESPONDENCE)

Thank you for the opportunity to review and comment on the above project. It has been reviewed pursuant to responsibilities given the State Historic Preservation Officer by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 and the Procedures of the National Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (36CFR800).

This review reveals that the proposed project is in a geographic and topographic location that has been documented in East Central Minnesota as having a very high potential for containing prehistoric archaeological sites. This comparative data is based on information generated as a result of the Minnesota Statewide Archaeological Survey conducted in Anoka and Washington Counties. Although there are no known sites at this proposed project location, it is our opinion that archaeological sites may exist within the project area. Moreover, we believe that his project, by its nature, is likely to affect these archaeological sites.

Consequently, we recommend that an archaeological survey of the project area be conducted. Such a survey would determine the existence of any sites, their eligibility to the National Register, and the specific effects on them from the proposed activity. I have enclosed for your reference a list of archaeological consultants who have indicated an interest in performing such surveys. The archaeologist hired will need a map of the project area and an explanation of the kind of development proposed. Upon the completion of the survey and before work on the project begins, a copy of the survey results should be submitted to this office for final review.

Mr. Quentin Casanova - page 2

11 February 1983

This review reveals that Beisswenger's Hardware Store located at 1360 Highway Eight is within the general area of the proposed waste to energy facility. Originally a hotel, which dates to the late 19th century, subsequent alterations to the building which include conversion to a pickle factory and its present use as a furniture, appliance and hardware store have substantially compromised the architectural integrity of the building. It is determined that the building does not meet the criteria necessary for inclusion on the National Register and will, therefore, not be affected by your proposal.

I should add, however, that if you are aware of any extensive alterations to the project area and feel that the need for a survey should be reevaluated, you should not hesitate to contact the Environmental Assessment Officer, State Historic Preservation Office, Fort Snelling History Center, Fort Snelling, St. Paul, Minnesota 55111; phone 612-726-1171 with that information.

Thank you for your participation in this important effort to preserve Minnesota's cultural resources.

Sincerely,

Dennis A. Gintel

f Russell W. Fridley
State Historic Preservation Officer

Encl.

The effect of construction noise can be mitigated by requiring the use of properly muffled equipment and routing of truck traffic to avoid an adverse effect on nearby residents or parkland. An assessment should be conducted to determine the effect noise due to fans and air pollution control equipment would have on nearby parkland. If the state noise standards are to be violated by this equipment, mitigation measures such as enclosing these structures in brick buildings or installing insulating tiles on the inside of the building may be necessary. The existing berms along the railroad tracks will help mitigate noise levels to some degree but may not be adequate for compliance with Agency noise rules.

Water Quality

It appears that there will not be any process wastewater discharge to the sanitary sewer. Measures to control storm water runoff appear adequate, if the storm water drainage plan and erosion control plan are approved by the Rice Creek Watershed District. However, the city should also ensure that the storm water drainage plan is capable of controlling accidental spills that may occur from the garbage trucks. A spill control plan should be developed and any parts of the plan requiring specific facilities should be constructed along with the whole project.

Solid and Hazardous Waste

The sites for the proposed incinerator include or are adjacent to the "Butcher's Spur" site (also known as the "Trio Solvents" site) which is currently under investigation by the Site Response Section of the Division of Solid and Hazardous Waste. The proposed incinerator sites and the Butcher's Spur site are owned by Midwest Asphalt. Four additional parties have been identified as past operators or past owners.

Shallow ground water beneath the Butcher's Spur site is grossly contaminated by various organic solvents. The exact nature of this contamination is unknown. A further concern is the degree to which the Butcher's Spur site may be related to regional contamination in the New Brighton area, which will be evaluated in a federal Superfund investigation to commence shortly.

Unresolved questions pertaining to the incinerator proposal are as follows:

- 1) Does the area of contaminated shallow ground water include any of the three proposed sites for the incinerator?
- 2) Would construction or operation of the proposed facility on any of the proposed sites interfere with regional or site specific ground water contamination studies or subsequent remedial actions?

Lynne Bly
Met Council
page 4 - Oct. 26, 1983

3) Would construction or operation of the proposed facility alter ground water flow conditions in the area?

The Site Response Section has recommended that the responsible parties conduct a study to determine the extent of the local contamination problem. As this effort has met with little success, it has been proposed that the Butcher's Spur site be included in the regional Superfund investigation, with costs being recovered subsequently from responsible parties. The regional study may require as much as fifteen months for completion.

The MPCA will not issue any permits for the incinerator proposal prior to the determination of the facility's potential impacts on ground water conditions. This would occur at the conclusion of investigations conducted by either the responsible parties or by MPCA/Superfund, provided the incinerator proposal did not conflict with recommended remedial actions.

If solid waste transfer stations are to be utilized for storing/transferring refuse prior to incineration, Dan Comeau of the Division of Solid and Hazardous Waste (296-7274) should be contacted about requirements for this type of facility. Also, the proposer must designate an alternative solid waste facility to process or dispose of refuse in the event of equipment breakdown or closure of the proposed facility.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment. If you have any questions about these comments, please contact Marlene Voita of my staff at 296-7794.

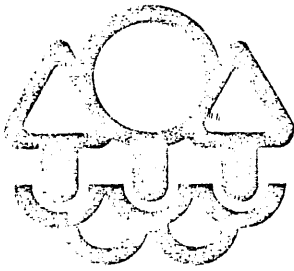
Sincerely,

Deborah R. Pile

Deborah R. Pile
Director
Office of Planning & Review

DRP:es

cc: Peter Vant Hull, Midwest Asphalt
Steve Lee, Site Response Section, DSHW
City of New Brighton
EQB



Minnesota Pollution Control Agency

October 26, 1983

Ms. Lynne Bly
Senior Environmental Planner
Metropolitan Council
300 Metro Square Building
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101

Dear Ms. Bly:

The Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA) staff has reviewed the Midwest Asphalt Corporation's proposal for a waste energy systems incinerator and has comments to offer in the areas of air quality and noise, water quality, and solid and hazardous waste.

The staff has determined that the project does not have the potential for significant environmental effects, from our perspective. This conclusion is based on our staff's recommendation/mitigation measures as proposed below in the air quality section (recommendation for a taller stack for the facility) and solid and hazardous waste section (the condition that issuance of the Agency permit will be delayed until all hazardous waste issues have been resolved).

Air Quality and Noise

The facility, with air pollution control equipment consisting of an electrostatic precipitator, is a minor source of air emissions. It will be located in an area which is designated as a secondary nonattainment area for particulate matter emissions and in an area which is expected to be redesignated from a primary nonattainment to an attainment area for sulfur dioxide emissions in early 1984.

A minor source air emissions facility installation and operating permit will be required for the project from the Division of Air Quality. Of potential concern from an air quality standpoint are 1) the stack height proposed for the facility, 2) the temperature and residence time of refuse in the incinerator combustion chamber, 3) air emissions from the emergency dump stacks, and 4) acid emissions resulting from the facility.

1) A stack height of thirty-five feet above ground level is being proposed for the facility. It is our understanding that the facility, although not

Lynne Bly
Met Council
page 2 - Oct. 26, 1983

located within a Shoreland Management area, has been considered as such by the Department of Natural Resources (DNR). The Shoreland Management ordinance requires a building height maximum of thirty-five feet. The Division of Air Quality, however, considers this stack height to be too low since a low stack height would be associated with downwash of pollutants and increase in the ambient air quality impact of the facility in adjacent areas, including nearby residential areas and parkland. Good Engineering Practice (GEP) requires a stack height 50 feet above ground level for the proposed incinerator stack. The GEP is the maximum stack height that a facility can claim for input into ambient air quality dispersion modelling for Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) review, although higher stacks can be installed on new facilities. The GEP is a good approximation of a reasonable stack height for a particular facility. We strongly recommend that the stack height be increased for this facility to reduce ground level air quality impacts. However, if it is decided to build the thirty-five foot stack, dispersion modelling of ambient air quality impacts may be required in the air quality permitting process.

2) The Division of Air Quality is concerned about the operating characteristics of temperature and residence time of refuse in the incinerator's combustion zone. The concern deals with whether temperature and residence time will be adequate to efficiently destroy toxic organic compounds including dioxins formed by refuse incineration.

3) Air emissions from the emergency dump stacks which are used when steam is not required or in the event of a power failure may have to be controlled if they appear to be a significant source of emissions.

4) Acid emissions could be a problem if a large proportion of industrial waste is burned at the facility. If vegetative or material damage is identified and/or complaints received due to acid emissions, Division of Air Quality staff will require testing of the facility for compliance with APC-14. Mitigation measures will be applied if a standard violation is occurring.

These last three concerns will be handled through the Division of Air Quality permitting process. The staff is also concerned about construction related fugitive dust and noise impacts due to the project.

Agency rule APC-6 requires that measures be implemented to prevent avoidable amounts of particulate matter from becoming airborne. In addition to the dust control measures presented at page 6 of the EAW, emissions due to the construction of the project should include timely job site cleanup and haul road maintenance, the watering or application of dust suppressants to areas undergoing earth moving, grading and site preparation, and ceasing operations during periods of high winds.



United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

IN REPLY REFER TO:

St. Paul Field Office, Ecological Services
570 Nalpak Building
333 Sibley Street
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101

October 20, 1983

Ms. Lynne Bly
Twin Cities Metropolitan Council
300 Metro Square Building
Seventh and Robert Streets
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101

Dear Ms. Bly:

This responds to the Metropolitan Council's invitation for comments on the Environmental Assessment Worksheet (EAW) for the Proposed Midwest Asphalt Incinerator, New Brighton, Minnesota.

In our view, the EAW does not provide sufficient information to permit an adequate evaluation of project impacts. The following comments are intended to assist the Council in its consideration of the possible impacts of the proposed facility and demonstrate the need for a more detailed consideration of the proposed project through either a comprehensive EAW or an Environmental Impact Statement.

Our concerns and comments center primarily on the following items identified in the EAW:

1. The proposed incinerator would burn approximately 200 tons of mixed municipal solid waste and generate an estimated 24 tons of bottom and fly ash daily (page 7).
2. Although an electrostatic precipitator would be installed in the incinerator smokestack to control particulate emissions, an estimated 146.2 tons of airborne pollutants, including 20 tons of unspecified hydrocarbons, would escape the control system on an annual basis (page 6).
3. Incinerator combustion temperatures are not specified, but would be high enough to destroy odors in plant emissions (page 6).
4. Heavy metals would accumulate in both bottom and fly ash (page 7). Disposal procedures for the ash are as yet undetermined (page 8).

The project's proposed utilization of mixed municipal solid waste virtually assures that an array of chemically-based products of residential, commercial and industrial origin would be subject to combustion. Examples of such products might include defective electrical equipment, used or leftover treated landscaping material, waste oils, tanning wastes and small amounts of lawn and garden fungicides, herbicides and pesticides.

In addition to being toxic in their own right, the above-mentioned items may contain or constitute precursors to the more dangerous polychlorinated dibenzodioxins (PCDD's) and dibenzofurans (PCDF's). The conversion from precursor to microcontaminant occurs with the application of heat. PCDD's and PCDF's have been detected at fractional part-per-million levels in municipal incinerator fly ash and flue gases in several United States and European cities. PCDD's and PCDF's have been shown to be extremely toxic to animals.

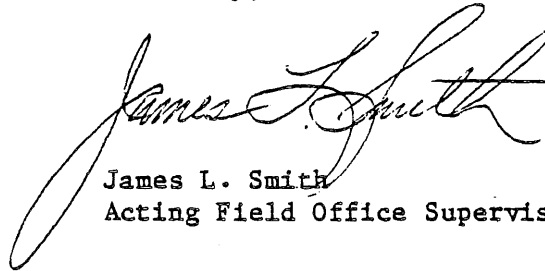
The above discussion is not intended to challenge the value or validity of the waste incineration process, but rather to demonstrate the ubiquity of actually or potentially hazardous materials in mixed municipal waste as well as to point out the potential consequences of failure to account for their presence in incinerator design. Incineration (pyrolysis) can, in fact, be one of the most effective means of destroying PCB's, PCDD's and PCDF's if undertaken properly. Destruction of these compounds results from a combination of high temperatures (generally in excess of 1300 degrees Fahrenheit) and adequate retention time. We believe both factors should be carefully considered prior to approval of the proposed project. We further believe that periodic post-project sampling of bottom and fly ash to verify the effectiveness of the incineration process would be advisable.

Our final comment and question concerns the E.A.W.'s lack of information on the fate of heavy metals which may escape the electrostatic precipitator. Would these metals (attached to particulates) likely be spread over a large surrounding area or tend to fall in a concentrated manner in the immediate vicinity of the incinerator building? If the latter is the case, would those metals be carried during rain events to the stormwater detention pond where they might tend to reach greater concentrations before entering wetlands adjacent to Rush Lake? Since metals vary greatly in their relative toxicities to fish and wildlife, knowledge of the more prevalent metal constituents in municipal waste would be beneficial in attempting to anticipate fish and wildlife impacts.

Because of their implications to fish and wildlife resources, we believe the above factors are important and warrant further

consideration during the project review and approval process. We are less concerned about whether that consideration takes the form of an amended EAW or Environmental Impact Statement. If we can be of assistance during subsequent project review, do not hesitate to contact us.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "James L. Smith". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the printed name and title.

James L. Smith
Acting Field Office Supervisor

cc: MPCA



STATE OF
MINNESOTA
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

BOX , CENTENNIAL OFFICE BUILDING • ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA • 55155

DNR INFORMATION
(612) 296-6157

FILE NO. _____

October 25, 1983

Ms. Lynne Bly
Metropolitan Council
300 Metro Square Building
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101

RE: Waste Energy Systems Incinerator
Environmental Assessment Worksheet (EAW)

Dear Ms. Bly:

The Department of Natural Resources (DNR) has reviewed the above-referenced document and we offer the following comments for your consideration.

We are concerned about the effect of incinerator stack emissions on nearby wildlife habitat areas. Both Rush Lake and Round Lake provide habitat for several species of waterfowl and other wildlife. Round Lake is a federally-designated waterfowl production area. The potential for adverse impacts to these areas should be carefully evaluated.

The proposed facility is within the shoreland district of both Long Lake and Rush Lake. The City of New Brighton does not have a shoreland ordinance; however, we would encourage the project proposer to design the facility consistent with shoreland development standards. The two standards that would apply are the 35-foot structure height limit and the 30 percent limit on coverage of total lot area with impervious surfaces. In order to minimize air pollutant impacts on wildlife and to meet air emission standards, we recognize that it may be necessary to construct an exhaust stack higher than 35 feet. Such a design should be well justified with due consideration given to visual impacts on the nearby regional park.

Protection of surface water resources from contamination should be a primary goal of the site grading and detention pond design. The EAW does not specify whether or not access road and parking lot drainage will be routed through the detention pond. We feel that it should be. Also, adequate measures should be incorporated to prevent runoff water from eroding sediments into the nearby lakes.

Ms. Lynne Bly
Page 2
October 25, 1983

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on this project.

Sincerely,


for Thomas W. Balcom

Environmental Review Coordinator

pje
2000F

c: Karen Loechler - Region V/Metro
Ron Harnack
Dick Carlson
Tom Rulland - EQB
Midwest Asphalt Corporation
Deborah Pile - MPCA



Minnesota
Department of Transportation
Transportation Building
St. Paul, Minnesota 55155

Phone 296-1652

Oct. 31, 1983

Lynne Bly
Metropolitan Council
300 Metro Square Building
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101

Re: Midwest Asphalt Construction
Waste Energy Systems Incinerator
Environmental Assessment Worksheet
D-9 (New Brighton)

Dear Ms. Bly:

The Minnesota Department of Transportation (Mn/DOT) has completed a review of the above referenced EAW. We do not anticipate that the proposed project will adversely impact our transportation facilities.

If you require additional information from Mn/DOT, please contact Jerry Skelton, Project Manager/Transportation Planning at our District Office in Oakdale, phone number (612) 779-1210.

Sincerely,

Cheryl Heide, Planner
Office of Environmental Services

JOHN A. MILLER
ATTORNEY AT LAW
4725 EXCELSIOR BOULEVARD
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55416
TELEPHONE 920-8600

November 1, 1983

Ms. Lynn Bly
Environmental Senior Planner
Metropolitan Council Staff
300 Metro Square Building
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101

Dear Ms. Bly:

This letter is to bring you up to date on the activity that I have been involved in pertaining to a resource recovery facility plan in the New Brighton area. I was involved in an application to the State of Minnesota in conjunction with the City of New Brighton. Their application requested a State of Minnesota, Energy Agency grant for district heating study on my property. The energy plant was to be a municipal solid-waste incinerator.

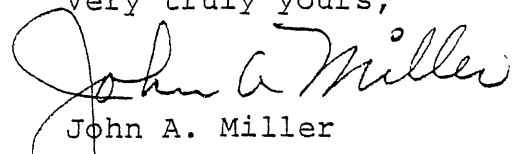
The grant was awarded to New Brighton and the study was done by Tousse-Ross & Co. Tousse-Ross & Co. made a presentation to the New Brighton City Council concerning the findings of their study. Subsequent to that I made a presentation to the Planning Commission of New Brighton outlining a conceptual proposal of a Resource Recovery facility and indicating to them that I was planning to do the project.

There are many things that have to be considered before making the actual application to the City. Among these

1. Type of technology and equipment to be used.
2. Method of financing the project.
3. The problem of securing the necessary solid waste is a very important aspect.

All of these items must be addressed in detail before making applications for the necessary permits. As soon as these matters have been adequately addressed we will be making an application for the project.

Very truly yours,


John A. Miller

JAMwm