TRIP REPORT OF CAA FULL COMPLIANCE EVALUATION INSPECTION

At:

Magnitude 7 Metals, LLC
391 Saint Jude Industrial Park
Marston, Missouri 63866
AFS Plant ID# 29-143-00008

On:

December 17, 2019

By:

U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
Region 7
Enforcement and Compliance Assistance Division

1.0 INTRODUCTION

I assisted the Missouri Department of Natural Resources (MDNR) in a Clean Air Act Full Compliance Evaluation (CAA FCE) inspection at the at Magnitude 7 Metals, LLC, (Magnitude) facility located at 391 Saint Jude Industrial Park, Marston, Missouri, 63866, on December 17, 2019. The MDNR conducted the CAA FCE under their delegated CAA authority found at 10 Code of State Regulations (CSR) 10-6.065(6)(C)3. The EPA's authority to conduct inspections at air sources is pursuant to Section 114(a) of the Clean Air Act, 42 U.S.C. § 7414(a). This report presents my activities during the inspection. The MDNR intends to prepare a report of their activities and findings.

Air Program: SIP, NSPS, NESHAP

Facility Classification Code: Major Source, Title V Permitted Facility

2.0 PARTICIPANTS

Magnitude 7 Metals Personnel
- Pedro Gonzalez, Chief Operating Officer (entrance conference only)
- Don Backfisch, Environmental/Lab Director
- Nancy Halford, Environmental Superintendent
- Robert Fowler, Air Control Supervisor

Missouri Department of Natural Resources
Todd Raney, Environmental Supervisor, MDNR Southeast Regional Office (Lead Inspector)

Environmental Protection Agency Region 7
Kenneth Herstowski, Environmental Engineer, ECAD/CB/RCRA

3.0 INSPECTION PROCEDURES

I collected photocopies that are included as attachments to this report. I took photographs and recorded video during the inspection. During the inspection, discussions consisted of the facility operations, emission sources, emissions controls, and an evaluation of national emission standards for hazardous air pollutants (NESHAP), operating permit and construction permit compliance.

A Receipt for Documents and Samples was prepared and signed by the facility for documents and records that I collected during the inspection (attachment 1). I provided a copy of and explained the "Notice Regarding Proprietary Confidential Business Information Submitted To Or Collected By EPA In Connection With Inspections" to Messrs. Gonzalez and Backfisch and Ms. Halford at the entrance conference. At the exit briefing, I obtained a signed Confidentiality Notice in which the facility did not claim any records or documents as confidential business information (attachment 2). A total of eight photographs were taken during my visit. Seven photographs were taken with a digital camera during the inspection (attachment 3). I prepared a digital camera photographic log of the photographs taken with the digital camera (attachment 4). Three video recordings (attachment 5) and one still photograph was taken with a FLIR® model GF-320 infrared optical gas imaging camera (hereafter referred to as the "EPA IR Camera"). I prepared a log of the photograph and video recordings taken with the EPA IR Camera (attachment 6). I obtained layouts of the facility (attachment 7). I obtained and annotated an aerial photographic image of the facility using Google Earth (attachment 8).

<u>December 17, 2019</u>

I rallied with Mr. Raney at 08:21 at a location nearby but off site of Magnitude. Mr. Raney and I discussed inspection logistics and coordination. We traveled in tandem to Magnitude arriving at the security office at 08:52. As I traveled the entrance road to Magnitude, I conducted visual review of the facility. The facility was operational, and employees and vehicles could be seen moving about the facility. I did not observe visible emissions beyond my limited view of the fence line of the facility during my travel along the entrance drive. At the security office, Mr. Raney and I signed the visitor log and were met by Mr. Backfisch. Mr. Backfisch led Mr. Raney and I to his office where we were joined by Mr. Gonzalez and Ms. Halford.

Mr. Raney and I introduced ourselves and presented our credentials. We explained that the purpose of our visit was to conduct a CAA FCE. I referenced CAA Section 114(a) which provides the EPA's inspection authority. I described the importance of collecting accurate information and I presented Mr. Backfisch with a copy of Title 18 United States Code, Sections 1001 and 1002, which provides for penalties if false and/or misleading information is provided to Federal representatives, and for the possession and use of fraudulent documents. Mr. Backfisch

shared the copy with Mr. Gonzalez and Ms. Halford. I described to Mr. Backfisch Magnitude's confidentiality rights and stated that a Confidentiality Notice would be provided at the end of the inspection to make a confidential business information (CBI) claim. I provided Mr. Backfisch the EPA Region 7 "Notice Regarding Proprietary/Confidential Business Information Submitted to or Collected by EPA in Connection with Inspections" and reviewed the information with him. Mr. Backfisch shared the notice with Mr. Gonzalez and Ms. Halford. Mr. Backfisch acted as the primary facility representative during the inspection.

Mr. Raney and I reviewed records with Mr. Backfisch and Ms. Halford. I collected information consistent with my prepared pre-inspection records review request (attachment 9). Following the records review, Mr. Raney and I conducted a visual inspection of the permitted air emission points and associated process equipment accompanied throughout by Mr. Backfisch and Ms. Halford.

Following the visual inspection, Mr. Raney and I returned to Mr. Backfisch's office to close out the inspection with the exit conference. Mr. Raney summarized the status of the inspection and his next steps. I presented Mr. Backfisch with the Receipt for Documents and Samples and the Confidentiality Notice, both of which he signed as acknowledgement of receipt. I provided Mr. Backfisch with a copy of the Receipt of Documents and Samples (yellow copy of the completed carbonless transfer set) and Confidentiality Notice (yellow copy of the completed carbonless transfer set). I departed the facility at 14:37.

4.0 FACILITY DESCRIPTION

Magnitude operates a primary aluminum reduction plant producing aluminum metal ingots that are used by other industries to make aluminum metal products. The facility was originally constructed and operated by Noranda, Incorporated, in 1969 for primary aluminum reduction. In February 2016, Noranda filed for bankruptcy. Noranda shut down potlines 1 and 2 in January 2016 and shut down potline 3 in March 2016. Magnitude purchased the facility at bankruptcy auction in October 2016. Magnitude restarted potline 2 in June 2018 and restarted potline 1 in September 2018. Potline 3 remains shut down.

The facility is located in the Saint Jude Industrial Park about one mile east of Marston, Missouri. An electrical power generating plant is adjacent to the north of Magnitude. The Mississippi River is adjacent to the east of Magnitude where Magnitude's barge unloading appurtenances are located. The land surrounding the industrial park save for the City of Marston is predominantly agricultural. I obtained a copy of a figure showing the land ownership at the industrial park (attachment 10).

Primary aluminum production is the process through which new aluminum is made (versus secondary production, in which existing aluminum is recycled into pure metal). Aluminum originates from bauxite, an ore typically found in the topsoil of various tropical and subtropical regions. Once mined, aluminum within the bauxite ore is chemically extracted into alumina, an aluminum oxide compound, through the Bayer process. In a second step, the alumina is smelted into pure aluminum metal through the Hall–Héroult process. Neither the former operations of Noranda nor the current operations of Magnitude include the production of alumina. The alumina

used by Magnitude is purchased from offsite vendors and shipped to the facility in barges. The alumina is off-loaded pneumatically from barges (photograph 2, attachment 3) and transferred by conveyor to storage silos. Magnitude smelts the alumina into aluminum metal using the Hall–Héroult process.

In the Hall–Héroult process, alumina (Al_2O_3) is dissolved in a molten cryolite (Na_3AlF_6) bath within a carbon-lined steel pot. Magnitudes pots are defined in 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 63, Subpart LL, as center worked prebake process one (CWPB1) pots. Carbon anodes are inserted in the top of the bath and to pass an electric current through the anodes and the bath to the carbon cathode lining. Oxygen atoms separate from the alumina and combine with the carbon anode, leaving the remaining molten aluminum at the bottom of the pot. The molten aluminum is periodically siphoned out and the molten aluminum is cast into an ingot.

In addition to the materials mentioned above, Magnitude also uses aluminum fluoride (AlF_3) and soda ash (Na_2CO_3). These are received from offsite vendors by truck or by rail and stored in supersacks or silos.

Magnitude has the current capacity to operate 348 pots for aluminum smelting. During the inspection, 303 pots were performing smelting with the remainder off line for repair or for other reasons. The pots are arranged in a line in large buildings. The arrangement of the pots is referred to as a potline. Magnitude is currently operating four potlines – 1A, 1B, 2C and 2D. Each of the potlines consists of 87 smelting pots. Two additional potlines are not operational – 3E and 3F. Each of the pots in potlines 1A, 1B, 2C and 2D have 18 anodes for smelting. Each anode is a rectangular prism shape and weighs approximately 2,400 pounds. In October 2019, the average weight of the baked anode was 2,414 pounds. Approximately one anode is consumed each day per pot during smelting. The top of each of the smelting pots is enclosed with a metal cover or hood. Each hood is vented to a closed vent system. All of the hood vent systems for all of the pots in a potline are connected together by a common vent header which leads to a control device. The control device is a fluidized bed scrubber using alumina as the sorbent material. Fans located below the fluidized bed induce the flow in the comment vent header from the pots and provide the air flow to fluidize the bed of alumina in the scrubber. Fresh alumina is added and used alumina is removed from the scrubbers in a semi-continuous fashion. The used alumina is re-used as raw material for smelting.

Magnitude prepares the anodes onsite. Petroleum coke is received from offsite vendors by truck or by rail and stored in silos. The coke is ground in a ball mill to provide the fractional gradation of coke needed to produce the anode block paste mix. The remnants of anodes used in the smelting referred to as butts are broken up and reground for re-use in the anode production. The coke is mixed with bitumen referred to as pitch in the mix plant to produce anode paste. The pitch is received from offsite vendors by truck or by rail. The pitch is stored in two heated tanks. Polycyclic organic material (POM) which may off-gas from the pitch stored in each tank is vented from the fixed roof tank through a closed vent system to a carbon adsorber dedicated to each tank. Magnitude uses ground coke (the same coke used to make the anodes) as the sorbent medium in the adsorbers. The sorbent is changed at regular intervals and the spent coke is re-used in the anode paste mix process. The paste is molded into the rectangular prismatic shape of the anode and baked to harden and cure the block into the final usable anode. The molded anodes

before baking are referred to as green anodes. In October 2019, the average weight of the green anodes was 2,542 pounds. POM driven off from the baking of the green anodes is vented from the bake furnaces through a closed vent system. Powdered coke is blown into the vent stream to absorb the POM. The powdered coke and other particulate which may be produced in the anode baking is removed from the vent stream in baghouses. Magnitude operates two anode bake furnaces to supply the necessary number of anodes for smelting. A third furnace to supply anodes to potlines 3E and 3F are not operational. The carbon blocks used to line the pots are purchased from offsite vendors.

The facility includes aluminum furnaces in which the smelted aluminum from the pots may be held or further refined. These aluminum furnaces can also function as secondary aluminum production by nature of using scrap aluminum feed in place of or in addition to the smelted aluminum.

5.0 CAA STATUS

The facility operates air pollution control equipment based upon CAA Title V operating permits issued by the MDNR. Since the issue date of the permits, certain construction permits have been issued by the MDNR with which Magnitude must also comply. Additionally, since the issuance of the Title V permits, the EPA issued revisions to the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Primary Aluminum Reduction Plants, 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart LL which place additional limits on emissions and emissions testing which are not included in the Title V permit. The MDNR issued four separate Title V permits which together comprise the complete operating permit as follows:

Permit Number	Issue Date	Expiration Date	Operations Included in Permit

operating. I photographed a typical shut down pot located in the east end of potline 3F (photograph 1, attachment 3). Potline 1A, Potline 1B, Potline 2C, Potline 2D, Potline 3E and Potline 3F can be identified and located on the facility drawing by the same name designation (page 2, attachment 7).

6.2 Potline Scrubbers

Magnitude uses fluidized bed scrubbers to control emissions from the smelting pots. The sorbent media used in the dry scrubbers is alumina. The alumina is added and removed semi-continuously to the scrubbers. The alumina used as sorbent media is re-used in the production of aluminum. The scrubbers identified as Phase 1 Air Control and Phase 2 Air Control were in use during the visual inspection. Mr. Raney and I did not perform a detailed inspection of the scrubbers and appurtenant ductwork due to time restraints. The scrubbers can be identified and located on the facility drawing by the same name designation east of the potlines (page 2, attachment 7).

6.3 Anode Bake Furnaces

Mr. Raney and I visually inspected the anode baking furnace located in the area referenced by Magnitude as the "Phase I Baking Furnace" accompanied by Mr. Backfisch and Ms. Halford. I inadvertently photographed the west end of the baking area with the EPA IR camera (photograph 8, attachment 3). I recorded video of the west end of the Phase I Baking Furnace with the EPA IR Camera using normal, infrared, and infrared high sensitivity modes (file name MOV_1981, attachment 5). Mr. Backfisch stated that both the Phase I Baking Furnace and the Phase II Baking Furnace were operating during the inspection. The Phase I Baking Furnace and the Phase II Baking Furnace can be identified and located on the facility drawing by the same name designation (page 2, attachment 7).

furnaces in the Metal Services building or rod mills. Mr. Raney and I visually inspected the metal furnaces in the Metal Services building accompanied by Mr. Backfisch and Ms. Halford and none of the furnaces were in use.

6.6 Spent Potliners

The carbon blocks and refractory lining the smelting pots are referred to as the potliner. The pots need to be rebuilt on a periodic basis as the carbon blocks and refractory slowly erode during smelting. Mr. Gonzalez described the expected life of the smelting pot lining as five years. The lining from the pot is removed at the potlines and transferred by forklift to a storage building using hoppers. The potliner is processed (crushed) in the storage building (photograph 7, attachment 3). The crushed potliner is transferred into roll off containers for offsite disposal. The storage building can be identified and located on the facility drawing as the southern most of the three buildings labeled Pot Lining Transfer Bldg. in the southwest part of the facility (page 2, attachment 7).

6.7 Emissions Testing

Magnitude is required pursuant to 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart LL, to conduct annual and semi-annual emissions tests. I requested information regarding the testing dates and test report submittals described in my pre-inspection records request (attachment 9). Mr. Backfisch stated emissions sampling and sample analysis are routinely conducted using Magnitude personnel. However, Mr. Backfisch stated that anode bake furnace emissions testing for mercury had been completed in 2019. The carbon bake furnace mercury source sampling and sample analysis was completed by a third-party emissions testing consultant. Mr. Backfisch stated the particulate matter emissions tesing for the paste plant had been completed but the test report of same has not been submitted. Ms. Halford provided a copy of a spreadsheet showing the emission sampling dates in 2019 (attachment 11). Note that the green highlighted information shows emission samples collected while the non-highlighted lines are emission samples yet to be collected. I requested information regarding written test plans for the emissions sampling and analysis. Ms. Halford produced a binder labeled "Stack Sampling Manual" that contain standard operating procedures for emissions testing and analysis. Ms. Halford stated that she maintains the information in the test binder electronically on the Magnitude computer file server.

6.8 EPA Method 14 Apparatus

Magnitude uses EPA Method 14[1] to sample emissions from the potlines vented through roof vents positioned along the roof ridge line of the buildings housing potlines 1A, 1B, 2C and 2D. Mr. Raney and I visually inspected Magnitude's EPA Method 14 apparatus accompanied by Mr. Backfisch and Ms. Halford. Magnitude installed at potlines 1B and 2C the requisite sonic anemometers and nozzles (shown typically in photograph 4, attachment 3), sampling manifold, ducts, and appurtenant equipment to transport the roof vent emissions to ground level for sample collection. A small building between potlines 1B and 2C provide the work space for collection of

[1] 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix A, Method 14 – Determination of Fluoride Emissions from Potroom Roof Monitors for Primary Aluminum Plants

the emissions sample for subsequent analysis (photographs 5 and 6, attachment 3). I visually inspected the EPA Method 14 sampling system and it appears to be in satisfactory condition. I could not complete a detailed visual inspection of the entire sampling system without the use of aerial lift equipment.

6.9 Carbonyl Sulfide Emissions

Magnitude is subject to a carbonyl sulfide (COS) emission limit applicable to each potline pursuant to 40 CFR 63.843(e). I requested records of COS calculations described in my pre-inspection records request. Mr. Backfisch provided printouts of COS emissions calculation data for 2018 and 2019 (attachment 12). I asked Mr. Backfisch to describe how anodes used weight, the aluminum production weight, and how sulfur concentration data is determined. He described the anodes used weight as the number of anodes consumed times the average anode weight determined for the month the emission is being calculated. He described the aluminum production data is determined each day by weighing the ingots of aluminum cast. He described the sulfur concentration was based upon the sulfur concentration data provided by the vendor of the coke and pitch used to form the anodes.

6.10 Baghouse Maintenance and Records

Mr. Raney and I visually inspected bag house maintenance materials accompanied by Mr. Backfisch and Ms. Halford. Mr. Raney reviewed with Mr. Fowler baghouse maintenance activities and records.

7.0 SUMMARY

I assisted the MDNR in the conduct of a full compliance evaluation of the facility's air emission program. I did not observe excess opacity or visible fugitive emissions beyond the facility. The MDNR as the lead agency for this CAA FCE may make findings regarding Magnitude's compliance.

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Date: 12/23/19

Kenneth Herstowski
Environmental Engineer

Date: 12/23/19

Jeff Field
Chief, Air Branch
Enforcement and Compliance Assistance Division

Attachments

1. Receipt for Documents (1 page)
2. Confidentiality Notice (1 page)
3. Inspection [8] Photographs (9 pages)
4. Photograph Log (1 page)
5. EPA IR Camera [3] Video Recordings (1 compact disc)
6. EPA IR Camera Log (1 page)
7. Facility Drawing (2 pages)
8. Aerial Photograph (1 page)
9. Pre-Inspection Records Request (1 page)
10. Saint Jude Industrial Park Land Ownership (1 page)
11. Magnitude 7 Metals Emissions Sampling Dates (1 page)
12. Carbonyl Sulfide Emissions Calculations (2 pages)

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
RECEIPT FOR DOCUMENTS AND SAMPLES

Facility Name
Magnitude 7 Metals

Facility Address
391 St. Jude Industrial Park, Marston MO 63866

Documents Collected? YES ✓ (list below) NO ____

Samples Collected? YES ____ (list below) NO ✗ Split Samples: YES ____ NO ____

Documents/ Samples were: 1) Received no charge ✓ 2) Borrowed ____ 3) Purchased____

Amount Paid: $_____ Method: Cash ____ Voucher ____ To Be Billed ____

The documents and samples described below were collected in connection with the administration and enforcement of the applicable statute under which the information is obtained.

Receipt for the document(s) and/or sample(s) described below is hereby acknowledged:

Testing Dates	1 page
Facility Drawings	3 pages
COS Records	2 pages

Facility Representative (print)	Signature/Date
Don Backfisch	Don Backfisch 12/17/19
Inspector (print)	Signature/Date
Ken Herstowski	[signature] 12/17/19

U.S. EPA, Region 7, 11201 Renner Blvd., Lenexa, KS 66219

(Rev: 7/14/14) White Original / EPA • Yellow Facility

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
CONFIDENTIALITY NOTICE

Facility Name Magnitude 7 Metals	
Facility Address 391 St. Jude Industrial Park, Marston MO 63866	
Inspector (print) Kenneth Hirstowski	
U.S. EPA, Region 7, 11201 Renner Blvd., Lenexa, KS 66219	Date 12/17/19

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is obligated, under the Freedom of Information Act, to release information collected during inspections to persons who submit requests for that information. The Freedom of Information Act does, however, have provisions that allow EPA to withhold certain confidential business information from public disclosure. To claim protection for information gathered during this inspection you must request that the information be held CONFIDENTIAL and substantiate your claim in writing by demonstrating that the information meets the requirements in 40 CFR2, Subpart B. The following criteria in Subpart B must be met:

1. Your company has taken measures to protect the confidentiality of the information, and it intends to continue to take such measures.

2. No statute specifically requires disclosure of the information.

3. Disclosure of the information would cause substantial harm to your company's competitive position.

Information that you claim confidential will be held as such pending a determination of applicability by EPA.

I have received this Notice and DO NOT want to make a claim of confidentiality at this time.	
Facility Representative Provided Notice (print)	Signature/Date
Don Backfisch	Don Backfisch 12/17/19

I have received this Notice and DO want to make a claim of confidentiality.	
Facility Representative Provided Notice (print)	Signature/Date

Information for which confidential treatment is requested:

(Rev: 7/1/14) White Original / EPA • Yellow / Facility

PROJECT	CAA FULL COMPLIANCE EVALUATION INSPECTION PHOTOGRAPHS
FACILITY	Magnitude 7 Metals, LLC
ADDRESS	391 Saint Jude Industrial Park
CITY	Marston
STATE	Missouri
AFS#	29-143-00008
LEAD INSPECTOR	Ken Herstowski
INSPECTION DATE	December 17, 2019

Photo 1	Image File: DSCN0307	Date: 12/17/2019	Time: 11:26	Direction: Northeast	Photographer: Ken Herstowski
Line 3F Potline typical smelting pot. Looking northeast.					

Photo 2	Image File: DSCN0308	Date: 12/17/2019	Time: 11:42	Direction: Down	Photographer: Ken Herstowski
Alumina pneumatic unloading of barge. Looking down from dock facing east.					

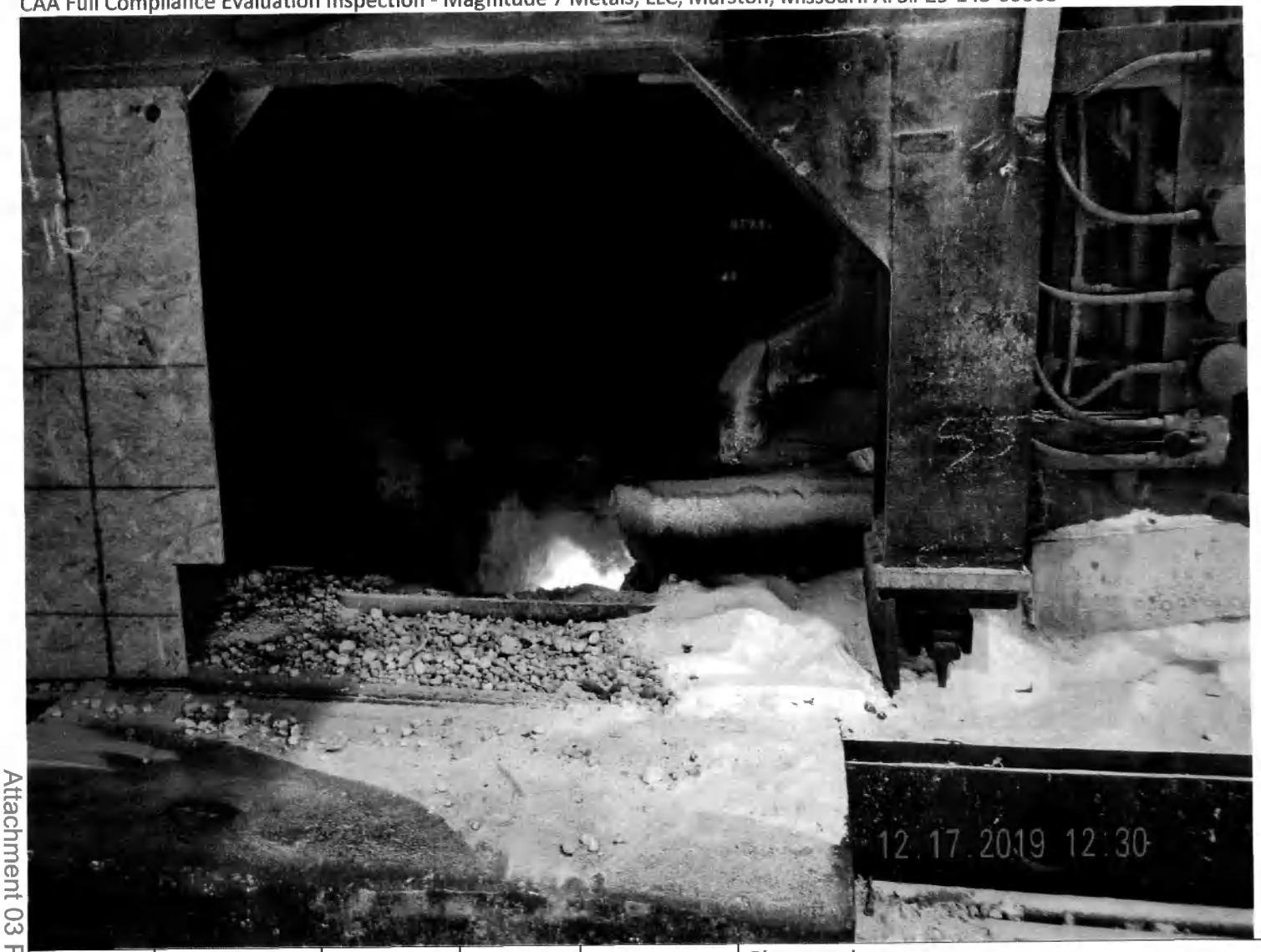

Photo 3	Image File: DSCN0309	Date: 12/17/2019	Time: 12:30	Direction: South	Photographer: Ken Herstowski
Line 2C Pot #C-84 typical smelting pot showing pot interior. Looking south.					

Photo 4	Image File: DSCN0310	Date: 12/17/2019	Time: 12:34	Direction: Up	Photographer: Ken Herstowski
Line 2C Method 14 nozzles, manifold and sonic anemometer above Pot # C-66. Looking up from pot line floor facing south.					

Photo 5	Image File: DSCN0311	Date: 12/17/2019	Time: 12:38	Direction: East	Photographer: Ken Herstowski
Line 2 secondary emissions sampling building interior with apparatus for Line 2C Method 14 manifold. Looking east.					

Photo 6	Image File: DSCN0312	Date: 12/17/2019	Time: 12:38	Direction: East	Photographer: Ken Herstowski
Line 2 secondary emissions sampling building interior with apparatus for Line 2D Method 14 manifold. Looking east.					

Photo 7	Image File: DSCN0313	Date: 12/17/2019	Time: 13:03	Direction: West	Photographer: Ken Herstowski
Spent potliner crusher inside spent potliner storage building. Looking west.					

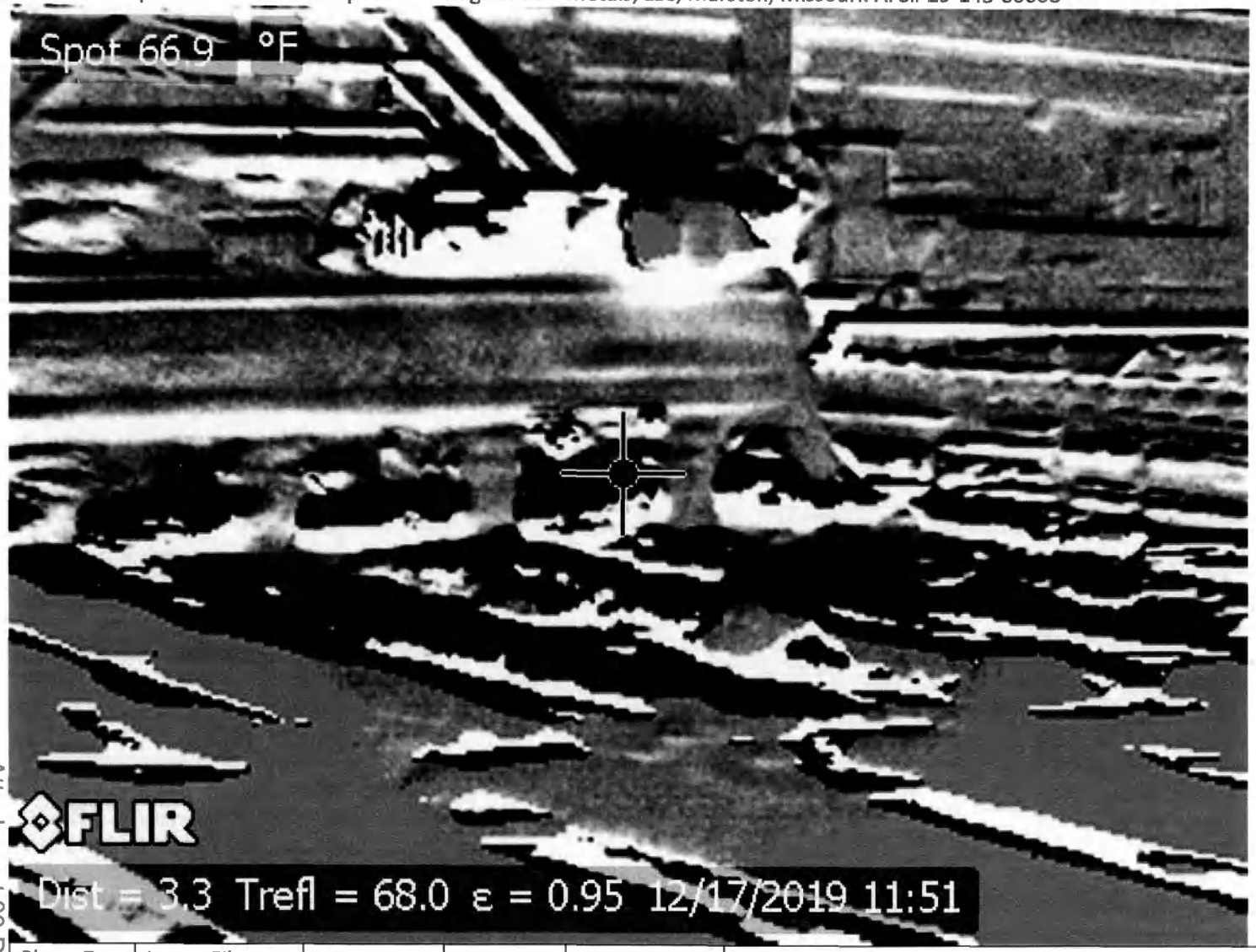

Photo 7	Image File: IR_1980.jpg	Date: 12/17/2019	Time: 11:51	Direction: Northwest	Photographer: Ken Herstowski
Inadvertent infrared photograph of carbon bake oven number 1. Looking northwest.					

PHOTOGRAPHIC LOG

Facility Name / City: Magnitude 7 Metals, LLC
391 Saint Jude Industrial Park, Marston, Missouri
Facility ID #: AFS# 29-143-00008
RCRA CEI Date : December 17, 2019
Photographer: Ken Herstowski
Type of Camera: Nikon CooPix COOLPIX AW110 serial number 32100645
Digital Recording Media: Flashcard
All digital photos were copied by: Ken Herstowski on December 18, 2019
All digital photos were copied to: CD-R
Original copy is stored in: CD-R. Digital photos were downloaded to CD-R all by Ken Herstowski.
No changes were made in the original image files prior to storage on the CD-R.

Report Photo #	Photographer	Date	Approx. Time	File Name (DSCNxxxx.jpg)	Direction Looking	Description
1	Ken Herstowski	12/17/2019	11:26	DSCN0307	Northeast	Line 3F Potline typical smelting pot. Looking northeast.
2	Ken Herstowski	12/17/2019	11:42	DSCN0308	Down	Alumina pneumatic unloading of barge. Looking down from dock facing east.
3	Ken Herstowski	12/17/2019	12:30	DSCN0309	South	Line 2C Pot #C-84 typical smelting pot showing pot interior. Looking south.
4	Ken Herstowski	12/17/2019	12:34	DSCN0310	Up	Line 2C Method 14 nozzles, manifold and sonic anemometer above Pot # C-66. Looking up from pot line floor facing south.
5	Ken Herstowski	12/17/2019	12:38	DSCN0311	East	Line 2 secondary emissions sampling building interior with apparatus for Line 2C Method 14 manifold. Looking east.
6	Ken Herstowski	12/17/2019	12:38	DSCN0312	East	Line 2 secondary emissions sampling building interior with apparatus for Line 2D Method 14 manifold. Looking east.
7	Ken Herstowski	12/17/2019	13:03	DSCN0313	West	Spent potliner crusher inside spent potliner storage building. Looking west.