

FINAL MEETING SUMMARY

Community Environmental Working Group

“Striving for Continuous Environmental Improvements at Intel”

Date: May 16, 2018
Time: 5:15–7:00 p.m.
Location: Corrales Senior Center

Members Attending

John Bartlit, NM Citizens for Clean Air & Water
 Mike Williams, NM Citizens for Clean Air & Water

Hugh Church, American Lung Association in New Mexico
 Sarah Chavez, Intel
 Dennis O’Mara, Corrales resident, Corrales Residents for Clean Air and Water

Non-Members Attending

Lynne Kinis, Corrales resident, Corrales Residents for Clean Air and Water

Brenda Stamper, Rio Rancho resident

Jessie Lawrence, Facilitator

CJ Ondek, Recorder

HANDOUTS

- CEWG Draft Agenda
- April Draft Meeting Summary
- Action-Item Progress Report
- EHS Activity Report
- National Guard Consolidated Testing Rationale
- Draft Email to UNM Epidemiologists
- Draft Email to Heidi Krapfl, NMDOH

PROPOSED AGENDA

- Welcome, Introductions, and Brief Items
- Standing Agenda Items
- New Mexico National Guard Testing
- NMDOH ALS Report
- Epidemiology
- Intel Emergency Management Notification Process
- Action Item Progress Report Review
- Adjourn

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Prepared or presented by: CJ Ondek & Jessie Lawrence

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WELCOME, INTRODUCTIONS, ANNOUNCEMENTS, BRIEF ITEMS

John Bartlit opened the meeting by referring to the CEWG mission, which was to make environmental improvements at Intel, reduce chemical emissions at Intel, and improve community dialogue. Introductions were made.

Agenda—Revisions and Approval

No comments.

Meeting Summary—Revisions and Approval

Sarah Chavez said she asked CJ Ondek to recheck an action item on last month's recording. The item in question was a conversation with Marcy Brandenburg around regulatory monitoring. What Ms. Chavez wrote in her notes was a little different than what Ms. Ondek recorded in the Meeting Summary. Ms. Ondek said she would listen to the meeting recording to clarify the action item and work with Ms. Chavez to correct it, if necessary.

Other Announcements

Jessie Lawrence said she made a small change on the CEWG Web site. Users now had the ability to Google items posted within the Web site, which made searching the Web site easier.

Public Comment

Dennis O'Mara said he saw a letter to the editor in the *Albuquerque Journal* by one Bill Adams entitled "Don't let the industry backslide on environmental rules" that he wanted to read into the record. The letter was as follows:

Regarding the story February 12, "Interior to replace Obama-era rules on methane emissions/Many companies consider the rule unnecessary and overly intrusive."

This is the position on just about every environmental rule that is imposed on the oil and gas industry. I saw this throughout most of my 30-plus year career as a chemical engineer and strategic planner for one of the largest oil companies in the USA. The common complaint is how "it will cost millions and people will lose jobs," but that's mostly bull.

In addition, the American Petroleum Institute (API) wants you to believe the industry is self-regulating. However, the truth is that the only thing that matters is the law. It's very simple, without the federal government setting the "rules," corporate America is completely free to do as it wants. Our capitalist system is dominated by monetary optimization, and these "discretionary" projects do not make it into the budgets. There is no incentive nor accountability in self-regulation. Self-regulation is small talk, smoke and mirrors, and nothing more.

Federal-level environmental laws are absolutely essential. There are far more benefits from environmental regulations—and the resulting engineering solutions—than what many corporate leaders and the API would have you believe. This industry has come a

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very long way and the backsliding and unraveling under the current administration should alarm everyone.

- Mr. O'Mara said that the letter's content was applicable in a couple of respects to CEWG discussions. First, he had regularly expressed his concerns at CEWG meetings about Intel's regulating itself. Also, the letter invoked regulatory engineering by saying that regulations require industry to come up with solutions. John Bartlit asked if it would be useful to contact the person who wrote the letter, but he may be hard to track down.
- John Bartlit said his daughter sent him a link to an editorial about Intel and its water conservation work in association with local nonprofits National Forest Foundation and Trout Unlimited. He said the editorial did not include background information such as whose idea it was, what the history behind it was, how it transpired, etc. He asked if there was anything they could learn further that would be useful to the CEWG by talking to Trout Unlimited. He suggested the CEWG contact Trout Unlimited to learn more and see if they were interested in coming to a CEWG meeting. Mr. Bartlit asked Sarah Chavez if she could find contact information for Trout Unlimited. She agreed. Mr. Bartlit said he would draft an email to the organization to send on behalf of the group. Everyone agreed with this proposal.

ACTION ITEM: Sarah Chavez will find contact information for Trout Unlimited.

- Dennis O'Mara said he was curious about a few things mentioned in the editorial and that making contact might be useful. He said he was irritated by the last sentence: "We hope the work continues and the communities that host Intel realize the company is going above and beyond to be a good neighbor." He said that if they were honest with themselves they would know that Intel had violated good neighbor agreements in the past, both here and in Oregon. To really be a good neighbor, Intel would have figured out a way to not emit toxins in populated areas, Mr. O'Mara said. He was considering writing a letter to the editor in response.

STANDING AGENDA ITEMS

EHS Report

- Sarah Chavez asked if there were any questions on this month's EHS Report. Dennis O'Mara asked about the "Request for Approval of Processing Method for a Waste Stream." Ms. Chavez said that Intel met with the Hazardous Waste Bureau about oxidizing the resin system found in a tool that Intel used before transporting by the waste vendor. The process required flowing oil-free air and nitrogen through the system to oxidize the chemicals to be less reactive before shipping. Intel needed approval for this procedure from the Hazardous Waste Bureau.

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- Lynne Kinis said several nights in a row beginning May 4th at around 2 AM or 3 AM she heard what sounded like a machine drilling and then a sweeping and stamping sound. Ms. Chavez said usually crane work at the site happened during the day and not night. She said she would investigate to see what she could learn and report back. Brenda Stamper, who had been taking care of Ms. Kinis's dog at her residence, reported taking the dog out two Sundays ago around 2:30 AM and being hit by a terrible chemical odor that took her breath away and caused her eyes, sinuses and throat to burn. She had to place her shirt over her nose. She also reported two days later at around midnight feeling a droplet of rain on her arm even though there were no clouds in the sky. This was also accompanied by a chemical odor but not as strong as the previous night. The droplets reminded her of the humidity she had experienced while living in Florida. Ms. Chavez said she would go back and investigate. Ms. Kinis talked about her dog not wanting to go outside due to odors.

ACTION ITEM: Sarah Chavez said she would investigate Ms. Stamper's and Ms. Kinis' complaints and add them to next month's EHS Report.

Regulatory Engineering: No Update

LEPC Update

Dennis O'Mara said the LEPC had not yet found a replacement for Chief Dave Bervin, who had passed away last month.

UNM Cancer Study

Dennis O'Mara said he had a conversation with Chuck Wiggins, the study investigator at UNM. The study analysis was complete and the report partially written, and Dr. Wiggins agreed to attend a CEWG meeting to discuss the findings. Jessie Lawrence said she would check in with Mr. O'Mara to see if the report should be added to next month's agenda.

NEW MEXICO NATIONAL GUARD TESTING

- Jessie Lawrence said she had successfully contacted Sgt. Jackson, who said that Sgt. Phillip DePalma and team members were currently in Guam. Sgt. Jackson told Ms. Lawrence that he would try to learn who the new National Guard contact might be, and that she should check in with him later. Ms. Lawrence said she did check in and had not yet heard back from Sgt. Jackson but felt it was a good sign that they were communicating.
- Sarah Chavez said she and Mike Williams would work on compiling lists of chemicals for the National Guard that gave an indication of what they could expect to detect. These lists were: 1. Chemicals that might be found in the area in general; 2. Chemicals detected by the City of Albuquerque's ambient air monitors, and 3. Chemicals emitted by Intel. Ms. Chavez also said that she and Mr. Williams needed to work on giving the National Guard some general guidance on where and when to collect samples. They would suggest

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locations, timing, weather station locations, and how many samples to collect. She said that she and Mr. Williams would have these tasks completed by the next meeting.

ACTION ITEM: Sarah Chavez and Mike Williams will collect 3 lists and develop guidance on sampling for the National Guard by the June meeting.

- Jessie Lawrence asked if anyone had any comments on the Rationale section for the National Guard Testing Draft that she had sent out earlier. Sarah Chavez reminded the group that this document was part of a larger document, so they would have several chances to suggest edits.
- Dennis O'Mara proposed an edit in the second to the last sentence of the document, adding the wording “unless they are substantially higher than Intel had reported” to the end of the sentence. Everyone agreed with this addition.
- Sarah Chavez said that since the CEWG did not know the Guard’s detection limits to add a comment to revisit and revise this section accordingly after learning their measures. For example, if the Guard measured in parts per million versus Intel’s stack measurements in parts per billion, they would not see any results. So they needed to address this concern based on what the Guard could actually measure. Jessie Lawrence noted this comment in the document.
- Lynne Kinis said she had read the document today and had to put it down because the very first sentence made her livid. To anyone who wasn’t in the know, that sentence sounded “pretty good.” First of all, Ms. Kinis said, EPA standards have “gone out the window” with the Trump administration. Also, although Intel’s permit required annual stack testing, Intel only tested one stack. Plus, Intel was regulated by NMED, an agency that allowed Intel to write its own permit and then rubber stamped it. Ms. Kinis concluded that although these items in the first sentence sounded good, they didn’t really happen. She said she resented the way the sentence was written, and that someone who would read it wouldn’t know the actual story.
- Sarah Chavez replied that the sentence captured what was being done right now. And although she understood Ms. Kinis’ concern about distrust of the process, it was a fact and therefore relevant that Intel had been testing every single operating thermal oxidizer and scrubber stack every year since 2000, and that was in the permit since 2000. Ms. Chavez suggested moving the paragraph further down on the document, begin with a paragraph about the CEWG first, and then mention the rationale behind the exercise, which was that more independent testing was needed because of distrust of data. She asked if that was a solution.

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- Mike Williams said that people were worried about what they were breathing more than what was coming out the stacks. There was a connection but it was not well known. The Guard would not be testing the stacks but the air that people breathed. He suggested to revise based on this point. Ms. Chavez said she didn't disagree but still what came out of the stacks was the basis. Mr. Williams said that without good monitoring they had no choice but to rely on modeling. John Bartlit suggested making this point in the document and state in the second sentence that Guard testing would not be stack testing but something different.

ACTION ITEM: All concerned will revise the document to note the points around stack testing versus testing the air that the community breathed.

- Jessie Lawrence asked if they should come back to the document next month to look at the revisions as part of the larger document. Mr. Williams said once they had the information from the National Guard they could make more informed choices on what to write. Ms. Lawrence said she would continue to reach out to the National Guard and share information as she got it.

NEW MEXICO DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH (NMDOH) ALS REPORT

- Dennis O'Mara said he had promised to share what he learned from the experts he had contacted to review the ALS Report. Of the five outside reviewers he contacted, he had received only two responses to date. One he had discussed previously, Dr. Elijah Stommel, a neurologist at Dartmouth University's Hitchcock Hospital. He treated ALS patients and conducted research to identify the contribution of environmental toxins to ALS's cause. His research was supported by ATSDR and the National ALS Association, among others, and was solely focused on ALS. Dr. Stommel responded to the case of the person who lived in the area, moved away, returned and was excluded from the study. Dr. Stommel agreed with Mr. O'Mara that the case should be added and counted. ATSDR staff agreed as long as this person was a US citizen. Heidi Krapfl agreed to add that case to the analysis. Dr. Stommel also agreed with Mr. O'Mara that the prevalence rate calculated over a 16-year period was not comparable to the annual rate in the national registry. He said that a yearly rate would allow for a more accurate representation. He said the study's intentions were good and the methods "near good."
- Dennis O'Mara said Chuck Wiggins, an epidemiologist at UNM who was also working on the Cancer study, also responded back. In his written response he said that checking for statistical significance when the numbers were small, such as they were with ALS, would always fail. Mr. O'Mara said he and Dr. Wiggins discussed Mr. O'Mara's concern around wanting to see the pattern of occurrence of the cases. The current NMED ALS Report didn't provide that opportunity and may have masked the possibility that prevalence in one or more years greatly exceeded the estimated national prevalence. For example, they

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needed to count the number of cases present at a given time not the number of new cases. So, if a person was diagnosed in 2001 with ALS and died in 2006, that case would contribute to the prevalence calculation every one of those years. The current study did not do that.

- Mr. O'Mara said the trust issue also applied to this situation. Whether or not they calculated the annual prevalence rate, it was clear to him that the analysis would not reveal anything of statistical significance. Nevertheless, he continued to want to see a representation of those cases by year to see the pattern of occurrence. If those cases were scattered throughout the 16 years, then there was nothing more to talk about. But thinking about the history and trust issues raises questions such as: What are they afraid of? What are they trying to hide? What was the problem here?
- Sarah Chavez asked Mr. O'Mara to clarify if he was asking NMED to look at the data in line with traditional approaches or in a different way. Mr. O'Mara said that they couldn't do a cohort study that followed a cohort for years or a case-control study, where the ALS cohort was compared to a control group of people with similar characteristics. These didn't work with ALS. Even the prevalence approach was problematic due to the small case numbers and statistical significance testing. John Bartlit said that if a new method were created to apply to small numbers of cases, the results would no longer be on the same basis as national prevalence rates and they could not be compared. Mr. Bartlit said that if they expanded the geographical area, the number of cases might increase but the prevalence might be lower. Mr. O'Mara said that Dr. Wiggins indicated he could understand why Mr. O'Mara wanted to see prevalence on an annual basis but at the same time, he thought the NMED approach was reasonable.
- Dennis O'Mara said another reviewer was Steve Dickens, who had replied that he hoped to review it this weekend. The other person was Dr. Lucy Bruijn, the chief scientist at the National ALS Association, who had not yet responded. His impression of the National ALS Association was that they were focused on finding a cure and providing family support rather than finding a cause, which was like looking for a needle in a hay stack. Dr. Bruijn had asked another scientist at the National ALS Association to review the report.
- John Bartlit said he had drafted an email to Heidi Krapfl from the CEWG that raised the 16-year rate versus annual rate and more and asked how they wanted to move on the email. Mr. O'Mara said that if Mr. Bartlit wanted to send the email and invite her to come to a CEWG meeting to go ahead and do so. He would like her to come to a CEWG meeting and present on the study. Mr. O'Mara suggested having epidemiologists come first to discuss the study's epidemiological aspects. Mr. Bartlit said he would revise his email to Ms. Krapfl to include an invitation to a CEWG meeting.

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ACTION ITEM: John Bartlit will revise his email to Heidi Krapfl as discussed.

EPIDEMIOLOGY

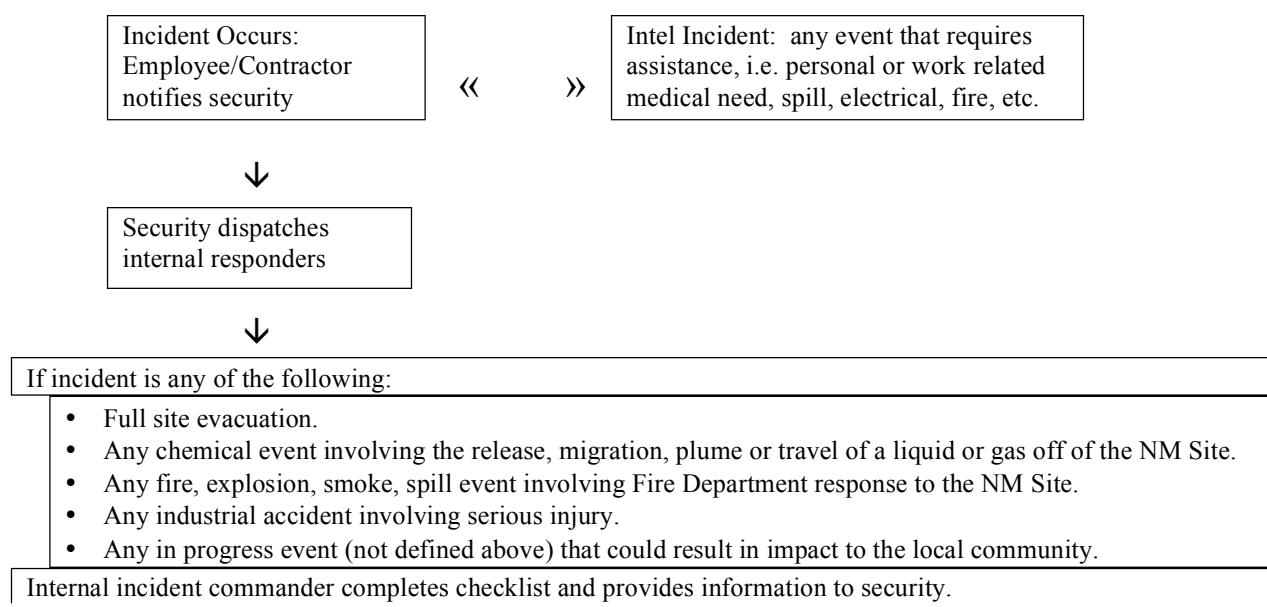
John Bartlit said he drafted an email to send to two epidemiologists in UNM's Department of Public Health asking them a specific question about the ALS Report around epidemiological methods. Both had presented to the CEWG in March 2008. He asked the group for their opinion about the email. Dennis O'Mara suggested asking them to review the entire report and, depending on their response, possibly inviting them to a CEWG meeting later. Mr. Bartlit said he would clearly ask them to review the report with the goals to respond to his methodology question. John Bartlit suggested attendees review the March 2008 Meeting Summary because it contained very interesting information around epidemiology.

ACTION ITEM: John Bartlit will revise his email to the epidemiologists as noted above.

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT NOTIFICATION

Sarah Chavez followed up on the request to provide more details on the emergency management notification process. She put this information in a flow diagram, listed below. She clearly stated that these items were not linear; multiple steps may happen simultaneously when responding to an emergency.

The Community Notification Process is one part of Intel's overall emergency response process. Multiple steps can be occurring at any given time including calling outside agencies.



Security Notifies Corrales Fire Department, Rio Rancho Emergency Manager and Sandoval County Emergency Manager

- Ms. Chavez said that all Intel employees and contractors were trained to call security when an incident occurred. Intel defined an incident broadly—anytime anyone needed help—and did not always concern the community. After receiving a call security then dispatched emergency responders. Dennis O'Mara asked if someone was dispatched to the far reaches of the plant, how long would it take them to get there. Ms. Chavez said she didn't know; however, there were things that could happen remotely to assist in these incidents, for example, vehicles to help get around, fire alarms, and security cameras. Ms. Chavez said that what was new in the above diagram was the last box that addressed notifying the community. The middle section was the checklist of incidents that triggered Intel security to call the community emergency responders. The community emergency managers were responsible to notify the community in the need of evacuation, etc.
- Dennis O'Mara asked what would happen to an employee if they called 911 themselves. Would they get in trouble? Ms. Chavez said no, but there was a procedure. She said she didn't know this procedure but would find out.

ACTION ITEM: Sarah Chavez will report back to the CEWG on Intel's procedure for calling 911.

- Dennis O'Mara asked if it was conceivable for someone to leapfrog the checklist. Ms. Chavez said several people would be responding, not just one. They would be working multiple steps at the same time. Every event was unique. Ms. Chavez said Intel ran emergency management drills monthly, and who to call, where to call, would be part of the drill. John Bartlit asked if they could see a description/instructions of a drill. Ms. Chavez said she would ask.

ACTION ITEM: Sarah Chavez will ask about providing the CEWG with emergency drill descriptions or instructions.

- Lynne Kinis said that if she had to wait for this procedure to unfold she would fry or be gassed, since she lived right down the hill from Intel. She asked for an allotment of time with each action. Ms. Chavez said time was not part of the steps since each event was unique. Also, action may not always unfold at the same time. Dennis O'Mara said the community had concerns about the timing of emergency management notification, and it would be useful to know after a serious incident occurred how well the system worked. John Bartlit asked if reports were written after an incident. Ms. Chavez said yes, and that was to evaluate what caused the incident to occur. They did not evaluate the response to

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the incident. Dennis O'Mara said he had read both kinds of reports in response to the Arizona incident. In fact, a substantial amount of time had elapsed before Intel made the call to the local emergency response unit, and the community was never notified, which caused him grave concern and triggered his requests for more detailed information on Rio Rancho emergency notification.

- Lynne Kinis added that from her experience, practice drills had to be held over and over again so responders would respond naturally, quickly and with confidence. She was concerned about this because she lived so close to Intel.

REVIEW ACTION ITEM PROGRESS REPORT

On item #7, Sarah Chavez said the list of chemicals used in landscaping was 70 pages, so she provided an abbreviated version. Anyone wanting the longer list could email her. Dennis O'Mara asked her to email him the long list, and he would then share it with Marcy Brandenburg, since she had requested it.

ACTION ITEM: Sarah Chavez will email Dennis O'Mara the 70-page list of landscaping chemicals that Intel used.

ADJOURN

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