



KCBX TERMINALS COMPANY

## TIMELINE

### 1930's

The first petroleum coke is intentionally produced as a valuable component of the oil refining process.

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### 1990

KCBX Terminals is established in Chicago located on the west side of the Calumet River at 100th Street.

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### 2001

The Southeast Environmental Task Force presents KCBX the "Good Neighbor Award," specifically citing KCBX's water spray system for effective dust control and generous local scholarship support.

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### 2005

The Southeast Environmental Task Force presents KCBX with a second "Good Neighbor Award."

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### 2007

Southeast Chicago *Observer* notes that KCBX is a supporter of the Southeast Environmental Task Force and has voluntarily reduced its air emissions by 30% since 2000 with investments in more environmentally friendly equipment.

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### DECEMBER 2012

KCBX acquires its South facility from DTE Energy located on the east side of the Calumet River near 107th Street. KCBX begins to make \$30 million in improvements, including an upgraded dust suppression system.

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### AUGUST 2013

On August 30, 2013, petcoke dust becomes a focus of concern after a windstorm caused a dust cloud in the area.

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### OCTOBER 2013

After receiving the necessary permits and months of construction, KCBX South's new \$10 million dust suppression system is completed.

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### NOVEMBER 2013

With the new dust suppression system fully operational, severe storms and local tornados delay a Bears game at Soldier Field, but no dust is observed leaving either KCBX facility.

## TIMELINE *(continued)*

### DECEMBER 2013

KCBX engages David L. MacIntosh, chief science officer with Environmental, Health & Engineering, Inc. to design and direct the testing of surfaces and soil in the neighborhoods near the two facilities. Over the course of four months, approximately 100 surface and soil samples from various public areas are collected and tested in accordance with ASTM and EPA methods by independent, certified environmental professionals and laboratories. Analysis of these samples shows no evidence of petroleum coke or coal on surfaces or in soil of East Side and South Deering neighborhoods.

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### FEBRUARY 2014

KCBX works with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency to install nine stationary air monitors on site near the petroleum coke piles and fence lines of both KCBX properties as a way to validate the effectiveness of its new on-site dust suppression equipment and to better understand potential off-site sources of dust.

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### MARCH 2014

City of Chicago adopts new rules for bulk material handling facilities – including those handling petroleum coke and coal -- that include protocols for operating under high wind conditions, pile height limits and a requirement to eventually enclose product piles. The rules allow for possible variances based on each location's individual circumstances.

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### JUNE 2014

KCBX releases the first set of air monitoring results showing air quality near the KCBX facility is within national air quality standards. The EPA's ambient air monitors located at George Washington High School near KCBX South never exceed air quality standards.

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### AUGUST 2014

Results from a chemical analysis are released showing that furnace filter samples provided by SETF, which indicates the samples were taken from homes on Chicago's southeast side, contain no evidence of either petroleum coke or coal.

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### JUNE 2015

KCBX Terminals stops handling bulk materials at its North terminal, ceasing operations there and decommissioning the facility. There are no immediate plans for the site.

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### APRIL 2016

Piles of coal and petroleum coke are eliminated at the South terminal ahead of the city's June 9, 2016, deadline.