

# Air Compliance News™

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*From the Desk of...*

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### Water Water Everywhere

As a company focused on dealing with air issues, we never expected *water* to have such an impact on us.

On Friday June 23, the day after The Big Storm, water certainly had our attention. Our office, parking lot, and several cars were flooded. We immediately focused on getting dry. In spite of the fact that getting to the office would have been easier in a canoe than a car, we experienced only a temporary setback that morning.

I say "temporary" because it took only a very short time to develop and implement a recovery plan. Everything up. Push, sop, and suck up water. Pull carpets up and base molding off. Wash away the mud. Bring in fans and dehumidifiers.

If you happened to call our offices that day, we still answered the phone. To meet our clients due dates, reports were submitted. To meet existing schedules, Intent to Test notices were submitted. Testing went on at our client's facilities because it was business as usual, except for the wet feet.

Our flood response is a good example of how we do business. Whether the unplanned event is rising floodwater or a process upset during a test event, we handle it in the same way: evaluate the situation, consider the options, choose the best course of action, and move ahead.

You can count on us to handle *your* emergency with the same focus and urgency. You can even call us if you've had a flood ... but we'd *prefer* to help you with your air issues!



## Ohio S.B. 265

S.B. 265, which became law on May 2, 2006, changes how Ohio EPA regulates small air pollution sources and requires the Agency to develop rules to implement those changes.

Ohio EPA must adopt rules within two years that list what toxic air contaminants the Agency will regulate. Each contaminant listed also may require a toxic emissions evaluation. Ohio EPA's draft rule incorporates more than 600 toxic air contaminants. Ohio EPA had been regulating these chemicals under the Air Toxics Policy; having it as a rule strengthens the Agency's authority.

Information about the toxic air emissions rule can be obtained on Ohio EPA's Web site: [www.epa.state.oh.us/dapc/regs/regs.html](http://www.epa.state.oh.us/dapc/regs/regs.html) under "OAC 3745-114 - Toxic Air Contaminants." The draft language comment period for this new rule, which addresses the portion of SB 265, contained in ORC 3704.03(F)(3)(c) and (F)(4), has been extended by 30 days, until August 19, 2006.

### "Computing" an Environmental Benefit

Computer equipment that is environmentally friendly will be available to large volume purchasers soon. Large manufacturers now offer products that meet the Electronic Products Environmental Assessment Tool (EPEAT) standard. EPEAT-registered computer products have reduced levels of Cadmium, Lead, and Mercury and are easier to upgrade and recycle. They also to meet the government's Energy Star guidelines for energy efficiency.

EPEAT promotes continuous improvement in the environmental design of electronic products and informs purchasers of the environmental criteria of electronic products. EPEAT may eventually expand to include individual consumer purchasers.

You can view more information about the EPEAT standard, the database of EPEAT registered products and the list of participating manufacturers at: [www.epa.gov/epp/pubs/products/peat.htm](http://www.epa.gov/epp/pubs/products/peat.htm)

## Ground Level Ozone Review

EPA has released the second draft Staff Paper on ground-level ozone. The Clean Air Act requires EPA to set and review National Ambient Air Quality Standards for ozone and five other major pollutants. Developing the Staff Paper is the second step in EPA's review of the current air quality standards for ozone.

Initial staff options and conclusions for the Administrator's consideration include:

**Primary standards** -- A range of health-based (primary) 8-hour ozone standards. Options identified include retaining the current primary standard at 0.08 as well as an option revising it to 0.07 parts per million.

**Secondary standards** -- Adopt a form that would better protect vegetation from ozone damage. Changing to a cumulative standard that gives greater weight to higher concentrations would accomplish this.

EPA also released second drafts of *the Human Exposure Analysis* and the *Health Risk Assessment* and the first draft *Technical Report on Ozone Exposure, Risk and Impacts Assessments for Vegetation*. These documents include estimates for meeting the current and potential alternative standards as well as the impacts of ozone on agricultural crops, forests, and other plants.

The Clean Air Science Advisory Committee (CASAC), a Congressionally mandated group of independent scientific and technical experts, will review the documents at a meeting on August 24-25. This meeting is open to the public. EPA will carefully review and consider comments received during both the public comment period and the August CASAC meeting and anticipates release of a final Staff Paper this fall.

To review the Staff Paper, go to:  
[www.epa.gov/ttn/naaqs/standards/ozone/s\\_o3\\_cr\\_sp.html](http://www.epa.gov/ttn/naaqs/standards/ozone/s_o3_cr_sp.html)

*A scientist can discover a new star, but he cannot make one. He would have to ask an engineer to do that."*

— Gordon L. Glegg, American Engineer, 1969

## EPA's Roadmap for Mercury

Released in July, "EPA's Roadmap for Mercury," the first comprehensive overview of agency Mercury activities, describes progress and ongoing efforts in reducing Mercury in the environment. The report documents that domestic releases and uses of Mercury have decreased significantly over the last 25 years. For example, U.S. Mercury air emissions have been reduced by 45 percent since 1990, and Mercury use in products and processes decreased 83 percent between 1980 and 1997.

The roadmap highlights the agency's efforts to address Mercury risks to human health and the environment, and will help the agency maximize coordination of its efforts in advancing EPA's long-term goal of reducing risks associated with Mercury.

The roadmap focuses on six key areas:

- 1) Mercury releases to the environment;
- 2) Mercury uses in products and industrial processes that can lead to releases to the environment;
- 3) Managing commodity-grade Mercury supplies;
- 4) Communicating risks to the public;
- 5) International Mercury sources and
- 6) Conducting Mercury research and monitoring.

As part of the agency's ongoing efforts to reduce Mercury emissions, EPA has also signed a proposed Significant New Use Rule. Automakers voluntarily discontinued uses of elemental Mercury switches in convenience light assemblies and anti-lock brake systems in post-2003 cars sold in America. This proposed SNUR, issued under the Toxic Substances Control Act, would give EPA an opportunity to evaluate any resumed use of Mercury in these switches and, if necessary, to prohibit or limit such activity before it occurs to prevent unreasonable risk of harm to human health or the environment.

In the last 15 years, EPA has focused its Mercury reduction efforts on large point sources of air emissions from municipal waste combustors or incinerators, medical waste incinerators and hazardous waste combustors. More recently, EPA has focused its efforts on industrial boilers, chlor-alkali facilities and a Bush Administration regulation that, for the first time, will achieve a 70 percent reduction in Mercury emissions from coal-fired power plants, when fully implemented. EPA now has standards in place limiting Mercury air releases from most major known industrial sources in the United States.

For more details and a complete copy of The Roadmap, go to [www.epa.gov/mercury/](http://www.epa.gov/mercury/).

## Grilling: Charcoal or Gas?

While many grilling aficionados argue that grilling with charcoal delivers a superior taste, burning charcoal pollutes the air, especially if you use lighter fluid or easy-light charcoals. These release Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) and toxic particulates. When you add in the process for manufacturing and transporting charcoal and the residual ash, the amount of pollution really adds up.

Gas grills, on the other hand, are cleaner burning, more efficient, and easier to use. If you still can't make the switch, use an electric probe starter instead of lighter fluid, and use wood briquettes instead of charcoal.

## TRI Report To Use NAICS

Facilities subject to Toxics Release Inventory (TRI) reporting must identify their principal business activities using North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) codes instead of Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes beginning with reports due July 1, 2007, for releases and other waste management activities for the 2006 calendar year.

EPA is not adding or deleting industry groups subject to reporting requirements, only identifying the NAICS codes that are subject to TRI. The NAICS system is updated every five years, with the next update scheduled for 2007. TRI-covered NAICS codes, if affected by these updates, will be revised accordingly.

Additional information to help facilities convert from SIC to NAICS can be found at: [www.epa.gov/tri/tridata/naics](http://www.epa.gov/tri/tridata/naics).

### ***Are recent extreme weather events due to global warming?***

Statistically, it's not possible to link any individual event definitively to global warming. But as the world warms, more of some types of extreme events are expected, such as heat waves, heavy precipitation, blizzards and droughts. For some other events such as extra-tropical storms, there is little agreement between current predictive models.

For more on this and other facts on health and the environment, go to: [www.greenfacts.org/studies/climate\\_change/level\\_1.htm#0](http://www.greenfacts.org/studies/climate_change/level_1.htm#0)

## NOAA Provides Ozone Forecast

The Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's National Weather Service web site offers an interactive Air Quality Forecast Guidance as 1-hour and 8-hour ozone concentration (in parts per billion or ppb). Go to [www.weather.gov/raq/](http://www.weather.gov/raq/) to see the forecast for your area. Click on the times at the bottom of the map to see the anticipated concentration changes, or click on the map for a more detailed view of your area.

## Boutique Fuels: Coming to a Mall Near You??

Probably not to a mall, but maybe to the gas station around the corner. A "boutique fuel" is a unique fuel specification developed by a state or local air pollution agency and approved by EPA as part of a state plan to meet the nation's air quality standards. To comply with the Energy Policy Act of 2005, EPA is publishing a proposed list of seven different "boutique fuel" types. The proposed list will help limit the number of different fuels required around the country and serve as the basis for any future adoption of "boutique fuels".

EPA Administrator Stephen Johnson convened a Boutique Fuels Task Force to address concerns related to the fuels. According to their report, if a fuel supply disruption occurs, boutique fuel requirements make it more difficult to move gasoline supplies around the country. In addition, the report recommended careful consideration of potential legislative authority to allow for the adoption of regional clean fuel programs.

More information is at: [www.epa.gov/otaq/boutique.htm](http://www.epa.gov/otaq/boutique.htm)

## New Hazardous Waste Manifest Use Starts in September

The U.S. EPA has adopted changes to the hazardous waste manifest system that will be effective September 5, 2006. Starting on that date, all generators, transporters, and TSD's will need to use new Hazardous Waste Manifest Forms. The information and data fields on the manifest have been standardized; there are no optional data fields required on a state-by-state basis. For more information about these changes, see the Division of Hazardous Waste Management's Web site at:

[www.epa.state.oh.us/dhwm/fr03-04-05.html](http://www.epa.state.oh.us/dhwm/fr03-04-05.html)

# Air Compliance News™

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**Our Core Values:** Customer Satisfaction  
Flexibility  
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Employee Empowerment and Accountability  
Continuous Improvement

**Air Compliance Testing** is one of the largest and most experienced testing firms in the United States dedicated solely to emission testing. We have been providing high quality emission testing services to industry since 1993, and have an excellent reputation with regulatory agencies.

**Air Compliance Testing** tests over 500 stacks each year. Our team of professionals has over 100 years of experience in executing complex air emission testing programs.

## Upcoming Events ...

§ **Manufacturer's Education Council: Air Permits**, Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati, OH September 26, 27, and 28. Contact the Manufacturer's Education Council at 614-229-7990 or go to <http://www.mecseminars.com/> for information.

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