

# COMPLIANCE & PREVENTION

## *quarterly*

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### New EPA Rule on Paint Stripping and Surface Coating Operations

On January 9, 2008, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) published the final rule for Paint Stripping and Miscellaneous Surface Coating operations at area sources. This rule applies to "area sources," which are typically smaller businesses that emit less than 10 tons of hazardous air pollutants per year.

These new standards apply to companies that:

- use paint strippers that contain methylene chloride;
- spray-apply coatings containing cadmium, chromium, lead, manganese or nickel compounds to products made of metal, plastic, or a combination of metal and plastic; or
- finish or refinishing motor vehicles and mobile equipment.

This rule requires many important changes to these types of facilities.

For **paint stripping operations**, companies must implement management practices to minimize evaporation and use of methylene chloride. Any company using more than 2,000 pounds per year of methylene chloride must also develop and implement a written minimization

#### KEY POINTS FROM THIS ISSUE

- ☑ **New Paint Stripping and Surface Coating Rule**
- ☑ **EPCRA reports due March 1**

plan identifying alternatives to help reduce their consumption of methylene chloride.



For **spray-applied coating operations**, the final rule requires that:

- painting personnel must be certified as completing training in proper spray application of coatings as well as setup and maintenance of spray equipment;
- all spraying of coatings must be done in a filtered spray booth or in a similar filtered enclosure, such as a prep station;
- all spraying of coatings must be done with an electrostatic or HVLP spray gun, or one with equivalent transfer efficiency; and
- all spray guns and equipment must be cleaned using non-atomizing methods such as hand-cleaning or enclosed gun washers.

Companies with coating or stripping operations installed after September 17, 2007, must submit an initial notification report to U.S. EPA by July 7, 2008, and be in full compliance with the rule upon startup.

Companies with affected operations installed before September 17, 2007, must submit this notification by January 11, 2010, and comply with the rule by January 9, 2011.

To view and download a copy of the complete rule, go to [www.epa.gov/fedrgstr/EPA-AIR/2008/January/Day-09/a24718.pdf](http://www.epa.gov/fedrgstr/EPA-AIR/2008/January/Day-09/a24718.pdf). For more information on the requirements

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and alternatives to methylene chloride, contact OCAPP. The following resources can also help you achieve compliance:

National Institute for Automotive Service Excellence (ASE) [www.asecert.org/](http://www.asecert.org/)

Inter-Industry Conference on Auto Collision Repair (I-CAR) [www.i-car.com/index\\_us.shtml](http://www.i-car.com/index_us.shtml)

U.S. EPA's Paint and Coatings Resource Center (PCRC) [www.paintcenter.org/paintstripping.cfm](http://www.paintcenter.org/paintstripping.cfm)

## Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know (EPCRA) Annual Reports Due March 1

You may be required to complete reports under the EPCRA regulations if your company is subject to OSHA's Hazard Communication Standard and you use, produce or store the following substances:

- 10,000 pounds or more of a hazardous chemical; or
- the reportable threshold (one to 500 pounds, depending on the substance) or more of an extremely hazardous substance.

A hazardous chemical is any chemical covered by OSHA's Hazard Communication Standard. While there isn't a specific listing of hazardous chemicals, they include any chemical or chemical mixture that exhibits hazardous characteristics. Hazardous characteristics include health, fire, or reactivity hazards or the potential for a sudden release of pressure. Hazardous chemicals include gasoline, diesel fuel, paints, solvents and other chemicals.

An extremely hazardous substance is any one of 359 chemicals on a specific list in U.S. EPA's regulations. Examples of extremely hazardous substances include chlorine, ammonia and nitric acid. View this list at [www.epa.state.oh.us/dapc/serc/EHS.pdf](http://www.epa.state.oh.us/dapc/serc/EHS.pdf).

If your company handles either hazardous chemicals or extremely hazardous substances in greater than threshold quantities, you must file a report to the State Emergency Response Commission (SERC), your county's local emergency planning committee, and your local fire department by March 1.

For more information on this reporting requirement, contact Ohio EPA's Right-to-Know Office at (614) 644-2260, or visit SERC's Web page at [www.epa.state.oh.us/dapc/serc/](http://www.epa.state.oh.us/dapc/serc/).

## Municipal Storm Water Workshops

### Southwest Ohio Storm Water Seminar in April

On April 23, 2008, Ohio EPA's Southwest District Office will host a one-day seminar for municipalities to help them understand the new pollution control measures required under the general permit for Small Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (MS4). More information for this seminar, including the agenda, location and registration form, will be posted on OCAPP's Web site soon.



If you have any questions about this upcoming seminar, please contact Jim Pellegrino at (937) 285-6439 or [jim.pellegrino@epa.state.oh.us](mailto:jim.pellegrino@epa.state.oh.us).

### Northeast Ohio Storm Water Workshop Information Online

If you were unable to attend any of the six Northwest Ohio workshops, you can find the presentation, PowerPoint with audio and all handouts for the workshops at [www.epa.state.oh.us/ocapp/storm\\_workshop.html](http://www.epa.state.oh.us/ocapp/storm_workshop.html).

## New Compliance Calendar for Perchloroethylene Dry Cleaners

OCAPP has created a calendar to help dry cleaners comply with record-keeping requirements of federal and state air pollution regulations. The 2008 calendar is a companion to OCAPP's Environmental Compliance Guide for Ohio Dry Cleaners.



This calendar will help a dry cleaner:

- track perc purchases and annual usage;
- record results of required leak checks and equipment monitoring;
- submit the Notification of Compliance Status Report due by July 28, 2008; and
- organize and document compliance in the event of an EPA inspection.



To request a copy, contact OCAPP toll-free at (800) 329-7518, or download it from our Web site at [www.epa.state.oh.us/ocapp/sb/publications/2008DryCleanCalendar.pdf](http://www.epa.state.oh.us/ocapp/sb/publications/2008DryCleanCalendar.pdf).

## New Parts Washer Handbook Available

### Does Your Business Use a Parts Washer?

The Division of Hazardous Waste Management recently published the Parts Washer Handbook, a plain-English guide to help small businesses comply with environmental regulations, save money and reduce hazardous waste generated from parts washers.

You can download a copy of the publication at [www.epa.state.oh.us/dhwm/pdf/PartsWasherHandbook.pdf](http://www.epa.state.oh.us/dhwm/pdf/PartsWasherHandbook.pdf) or call OCAPP toll-free at (800) 329-7518 to request a copy.

## Cell Phone Recycling Gets Easier

The nation's leading cell-phone makers, service providers and retailers have teamed up with U.S. EPA to answer America's call for easy cell phone recycling. As part of U.S. EPA's Plug-In to eCycling program, partners supporting the cell phone recycling campaign include AT&T Wireless, Best Buy, LG Electronics, Motorola, Nokia, Office Depot, Samsung, Sony Ericsson, Sprint, Staples and T-Mobile.



U.S. EPA initiated the campaign because many consumers still do not know where or how they can recycle their unwanted cell phones. Consequently, less than 20 percent of unwanted cell phones are recycled each year.

Recycling a cell phone offers an opportunity for everyone to help reduce greenhouse gas emissions, save energy and conserve natural resources. An estimated 100 to 130 million cell phones are no longer being used, many languishing in storage. If Americans recycled 100 million phones, we could save enough upstream energy to power more than 194,000 U.S. households for a year. If consumers were able to reuse those 100 million cell phones, the environmental savings would be even greater, saving enough energy to power more than 370,000 U.S. homes each year.

Plug-In To eCycling is a voluntary partnership between U.S. EPA and electronics manufacturers, retailers and service providers to offer consumers more opportunities to donate or recycle their used electronics. In 2007, as part of their commitment to the program, retailers and electronics manufacturers voluntarily recycled more than 47 million pounds of electronics, mostly computers and televisions.

For more information about the Plug-In to eCycling program and cell phone recycling campaign, visit [www.epa.gov/plug-in/](http://www.epa.gov/plug-in/).

## New Green Building Opens at The Ohio State University

The new Nationwide and Ohio Farm Bureau 4-H Center opened in January 2008. The center was built to the specifications of the national LEED (Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design) program and is the first "green" building on the campus of The Ohio State University. The center is the first stand-alone 4-H center on a university campus and is located at 2201 Fred Taylor Drive, across from the Schottenstein Center.

The building's green features include:

- a geothermal heating and cooling system underneath the center's parking lot. Builders drilled 72 holes -- 285 feet deep and five inches in diameter. Water flowing through the closed-loop system remains consistent at approximately 55 degrees to help keep the building warm in the winter and cool in warmer weather. Ceiling fans help circulate air to assist with heating and cooling. Officials estimate that the center will save 30 percent on heating and cooling costs.
- the roofing material is a thick (60-mil) highly reflective white membrane. Sunlight bounces off the material, making it easier to cool the building in the summer.
- the building and its windows are oriented to allow more natural light into the building. Nearly 90 percent of the center's occupied space will have natural sunlight.
- the walls have six inches of insulation.
- the windows on the south and west sides of the building are double-paned with a stationary "mini-blind" between the panes. In the summer, when the sun is higher in the sky, these blinds will block much of the heat from the sunlight. In the winter, when the sun is lower in the sky, its light and heat will be able to enter the building.
- many of the materials in the building's interior are recycled or otherwise environmentally friendly. A gray brick veneer in the multipurpose area contains recycled plastic; other walls are composite boards that contain sunflower seed husks; the carpeting is recycled; and the paint, carpet and carpeting glue contain low levels of volatile organic compounds.

- the center contains a bicycle storage area and a shower to encourage people to ride bikes to work. Also, designated parking spaces encourage car pools.
- approximately 89 percent of the construction debris was recycled.

To learn more about the center, visit [www.ohio4hcenter.org/green.html](http://www.ohio4hcenter.org/green.html).

### Need Help?

Ohio EPA's Office of Compliance Assistance and Pollution Prevention is a non-regulatory program and one-stop location for information about environmental requirements, compliance concerns and pollution prevention. Services are free. Contact us at (800) 329-7518 or (614) 644-3469.

### How You Can Make a Difference

You can make the publication of *Compliance and Prevention Quarterly* more environmentally friendly. E-mail the Office of Compliance Assistance and Pollution Prevention at [p2mail@epa.state.oh.us](mailto:p2mail@epa.state.oh.us) to request that we send you an electronic copy, an Adobe Acrobat PDF file or a message that indicates the newest version is now available on the Web. It's that easy to make a difference.

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