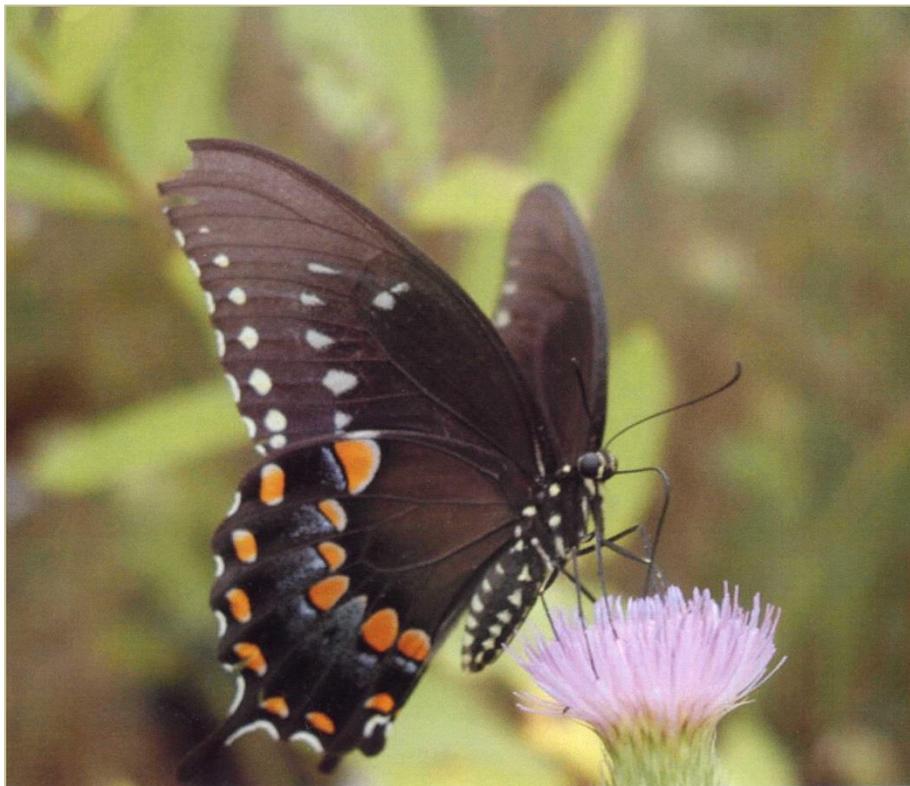




State Fiscal Year 2015

Annual Report



July 2015

Message from the Director

At Ohio EPA, we focus on protecting public health and the environment. We spend a great deal of time monitoring our air, land and water to ensure environmental standards are met. In addition, we process high-priority, complex permits for new facilities or major expansions to retain and support Ohio businesses.

In addition to our regulatory programs, I feel an equally important responsibility of the Agency is providing our customers with access to technical and financial resources that will help them achieve and maintain compliance and create new jobs and economic growth opportunities for Ohioans. With my own personal experience at Ohio EPA beginning in our Office of Pollution Prevention, I have seen, first hand, the environmental benefits that come through education, outreach and innovative approaches to promote stewardship.

The way I see it, there are two “doors” for a business or community to enter the Agency. The first door is the regulatory side. The second door should be for assistance. In State Fiscal Year 2015, we took the first steps to create a one-stop shop environment within Ohio EPA for customers seeking our technical and financial resources to help them achieve compliance and build our economic engine.

This past year, we also spent a great deal of time working with the Ohio Department of Natural Resources and Ohio Department of Agriculture on water quality and nutrient management issues. Much progress has been made and we will continue to look for ways to collaborate with other state agencies, as well as other states and Canada, to develop solutions to reduce nutrients in our waterways and combat harmful algal blooms.

Through our innovative financing programs, Ohio EPA has helped the state invest more than \$1 billion in the Lake Erie watershed to improve drinking water and wastewater facilities, monitor water quality, plant cover crops, recycle dredge material, install controlled drainage systems on fields and fix faulty septic systems.

This fiscal year, Ohio EPA has awarded millions of dollars in interest-free funding to drinking water and wastewater treatment facilities to address harmful algal blooms, and provided \$1 million in grants for drinking water systems to purchase microcystin testing equipment.

In the next fiscal year, we will continue our work to implement Senate Bill 1, which was signed into law in April 2015 to strengthen Lake Erie water quality. These historic reforms will eliminate the open disposal of dredge material in Lake Erie by 2020. The bill also calls for Ohio EPA to evaluate and modify new and existing wastewater discharge permits for major public wastewater treatment plants to expand monitoring and continue to limit phosphorus discharges in state waters.

This report highlights just a few of Ohio EPA’s efforts to enhance and protect the environment and public health; ensure sound administration of Agency resources; and provide high-quality customer service. Whether it is our “day-to-day” work, implementing efforts to address new threats or assisting Ohio businesses to succeed, all of our activities are very, very important. I am proud of Ohio EPA’s employees and their dedication to our state.



A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Craig W. Butler". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Craig W. Butler
Director

Innovation, Development and Compliance

Bringing Technical Assistance and Financing Together

In May 2015, Ohio EPA merged our Office of Compliance Assistance and Pollution Prevention (OCAPP) and our Division of Environmental and Financial Assistance (DEFA). The new division retains the name of DEFA, however, now houses several of the Agency's core programs that support compliance and community development. The goal of the merger is to create a "one-stop shop" environment within Ohio EPA for customers seeking our technical and financial resources to help them achieve compliance and reduce waste. This approach will both enhance the way in which we serve our customers and improve our own internal operations through a more efficient, coordinated and strategic approach to administering resources. By realigning some of our key compliance and funding programs, Ohio EPA will be better positioned to help even more regulated entities with a greater level of service.

Ensuring Compliance and Improving Customer Service

In SFY15, staff members conducted 137 investigations across the state, obtaining 17 convictions resulting in 32 felony counts and 6 misdemeanor counts. These convictions totaled approximately \$941,500 in fines and restitution; 2,115 days (more than 5.5 years) of jail time; 18 years of probation; and 1,290 hours of community service.

Ohio EPA's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permitting program initiated a Lean Six Sigma event focusing on the permit renewal process to identify ways to improve customer service with a timely turnaround while eliminating duplicative reviews. One outcome of the review is the shift of project work to district office staff, allowing Central Office staff to create templates, guidance and training to ensure consistency across the state for the permit renewals.

In recent years, the Division of Surface Water (DSW) has seen a dramatic reduction in the number of entities which are in significant noncompliance with effluent limits in their NPDES permits. This reduction corresponds with DSW's increased oversight of entities which are in significant noncompliance combined with the technical assistance provided by the district's compliance assistance team.

Ohio EPA launched the "Save a Dime. Sample on Time!" program in 2014 to reduce total coliform and nitrate monitoring violations at public water systems. Since the program began, compliance with monitoring requirements has improved significantly, especially for small, transient water systems where we have traditionally had difficulty obtaining compliance. For the first time ever, Ohio EPA has met the U.S. EPA/Ohio EPA shared goal of less than 10 percent of transient, non-community public water systems with significant monitoring violations. In SFY15, this violation rate was 5.4% (compared to 10.2% in SFY14 and 17.5% in SFY13).

Balancing the Environment and Business

In January 2015, Amazon proposed installing three large data centers in Central Ohio. Working with JobsOhio, Ohio EPA facilitated a meeting to discuss air and water permitting issues related to the project. The company wanted to move very quickly to finalize location selections and needed assurances that Ohio EPA would be able to meet their constrained construction schedule. This initial meeting served as a valuable forum to discuss necessary permit applications, permit processing procedures and company timelines. The early communication was instrumental in facilitating the submission of complete applications and the timely processing of those applications by Ohio EPA.

On Jan. 10, a large explosion and subsequent fire occurred at the Husky Refinery in Lima, Ohio (Allen County). The explosion was felt as far away as Bluffton, Delphos and Wapakoneta, Ohio. Ohio EPA provided several weeks of follow up that included extensive air monitoring and sampling to ensure the public was not adversely affected during the event and for weeks that followed.



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While the Agency has approved constructed leachate treatment wetlands with NPDES outfalls before, it has never designed a land-application system and handled all the design internally. The former Cozart Sanitary Landfill generates about 360,000 gallons of leachate annually and the Agency had been spending about \$63,600 a year to haul and treat the leachate off-site. Division staff designed and developed a 400,000-gallon leachate collection lagoon to store the liquid. About 4,500 gallons of leachate – which has no odor and a low concentration of contaminants – is being land applied daily into a bermed-in area planted with wetland vegetation. Without this solution, money to address the problem would have run out in about five years; this will make financial assurance last about 10 to 15 years.

Budget Review and Adoption

The following key provisions were included and adopted in the biennial budget. These important provisions include:

- Updates to the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know procedures for oil and gas producers.
- Enhancing the protections for our waterways by creating a knowing and reckless standard for the most egregious violations of our water pollution laws. Prior to the change, all criminal violations of water pollution laws were misdemeanors regardless of severity. This change allows Ohio to pursue a felony charge and re-coup response costs for those that plead guilty.
- Creating a new “Certified Water Quality Professional” program to increase options for entities seeking permitting through Ohio EPA’s wetlands unit. This program is modeled off the very successful brownfield Voluntary Action Program’s Certified Professional program.
- Establishing a set of conditions regarding the use, management and disposal of structural products created from clay and shale. We worked with stakeholders on this language to find a solution that assists the regulated community with their product lines while maintaining our Agency’s authority to protect the environment.
- Authorizing a property owner whose property is served by a household sewage treatment system to elect not to connect to a private sewerage system, a county sewer, or a regional sewerage system under specified conditions. Ohio EPA worked with the sponsor and stakeholders on this language which included a provision that it would help us better plan for the amount of financial assistance a community will need to cover those who “opt out.”
- Consolidating ODNR’s storm water management program staff into Ohio EPA’s Storm Water Program to provide better coordination between voluntary efforts and technical assistance to control storm water runoff with permitting and enforcement when necessary. This transfer improves efficiency and coordination of effort to improve compliance with storm water requirements.

Air

Ohio EPA regulates more than 15,000 facilities and 73,000 air pollution sources. During State Fiscal Year (SFY) 2015, Ohio EPA issued 1,169 installation permits, 399 operating permits and 1,508 permit-by-rule authorizations. These permits involved reviewing more than 10,000 air pollution sources.

Improving Efficiency

Ohio EPA continues to streamline and increase the efficiency of our air permit process for all types of applicants. As an example, we developed and proposed rules that: 1) exempt “insignificant” operations from permitting obligations as they are too small to have an adverse effect on air quality; 2) enhanced our permit-by-rule program; and 3) updated General Permits providing clarity and predictability to entities seeking permits. The Agency began significant streamlining of air permit processing to support Ohio’s oil and gas industry expansion. Across the state, we issued permits for 176 well sites, 52 compressor stations or similar facilities, and 12 gas processing type facilities (fractionation facilities, condensate stabilization facilities, and cryogenic gas processing facilities). At the same time, our technical specialists continue to process complex permits for new and expanding facilities that retain and support Ohio businesses that are protective of human health.

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U.S. EPA's Clean Power Plan

Ohio EPA worked collaboratively with the Public Utilities Commission and the Attorney General's Office to evaluate U.S. EPA's proposed Clean Power Plan, which outlines state-specific carbon reduction targets that must be met by 2020 and 2030. Ohio EPA submitted comments on Dec. 1, 2014. U.S. EPA is expected to release the final Clean Power Plan rule in mid-summer and expects states to develop their respective implementation plans by June 2016.

Helping Ohioans Breathe Easier

Thanks to the Ohio Clean Diesel School Bus Fund, students are breathing easier and fewer school buses need to idle their engines for long periods to warm up fuel lines. Ten school districts received \$274,512 in new grants to reduce children's exposure to the harmful pollutants in diesel exhaust and remove more than three tons of pollutants from Ohio skies each year that these buses remain in operation. Funding for these programs comes from a portion of the civil penalties collected by Ohio EPA for violations of the state's pollution control laws, and a Diesel Emission Reduction Act grant from US EPA.

Land

Recycling and Litter Prevention

During SFY 2015, 45 communities were awarded nearly \$527,671 in recycling and litter prevention grants. Nearly \$1.5 million will help 25 communities strengthen local recycling efforts and \$1.7 million went to 11 projects across Ohio for a variety of recycling market development projects related to organics composting, electronic waste processing, plastics and other recyclables.

Approximately 87 percent of the scrap tires collected in Ohio continue to be recycled and reused; \$600,000 was awarded to fund two market development projects, which are expected to recycle nearly 57,000 scrap tires. Ohio EPA contractors removed and disposed of 40,963 passenger tire equivalents (PTEs) or about 410 tons of illegally dumped scrap tires collected from 50 sites in 25 counties, at a cost of \$209,262.

Construction and Demolition Debris Facility Fires

Two fires of note occurred at construction and demolition debris (C&DD) facilities in SFY15. On April 25, 2014, the Licking County Health Department notified Ohio EPA that the Fallsburg Road C&DD Landfill landfill was on fire and leachate was bypassing the leachate pond. After an initial flyover by the Ohio State Highway Patrol, Ohio EPA selected a contractor to assess the severity of the fire and other adverse landfill conditions and to provide effective solutions to mitigate the environmental problems. The contractor made improvements to the leachate collection system and will complete construction of a 30-acre cap with vegetative cover to minimize oxygen to the subsurface by July 2015.

Ohio EPA and the Toledo Lucas County Health Department worked with the Ohio Attorney General's Office and filed a request to halt debris disposal at the Stickney West Industrial Park C&DD Landfill after a fire broke to the surface in May 2014. A consent order and civil penalty were assessed in September 2014 and the site resumed acceptance of debris in non-impacted areas in October 2014.

Water

In SFY 2015, 98.6 percent of Ohio's community public water systems met all health-based water quality standards.

Protecting Drinking Water and Ensuring Safe Recreation

Senate Bill 1, House Bill 61 and HB 64 (biennial budget bill) all contained key provisions designed to protect our drinking water and provide for the continued safe recreational use of our extensive water resources. Senate Bill 1, effective July 3, 2015, incorporated key points supported by the Administration. Among those are:

- Phosphorus monitoring and study requirements for wastewater treatment plants that will provide data useful in future strategic plans to address nutrient loading problems impacting waterways.
- Establishing a coordinated HAB structure within Ohio EPA to ensure communication and collaboration with our state and local partners.
- Prohibiting, with certain exceptions, the application of fertilizer in the western Lake Erie Basin on frozen ground and snow-covered grounds.
- Prohibiting Ohio EPA from allowing any placement of municipal sewage sludge on frozen ground unless applicable rules are followed.
- Prohibiting the open lake disposal of dredge materials (starting in 2020) from harbors or navigation channels unless specific conditions exist.
- Prohibiting application of fertilizer and manure on frozen, snow-covered and rain-soaked ground.

Harmful Algal Bloom Prevention and Management

Ohio Environmental Education Fund (OEEF) grants are helping local agencies work with farmers and livestock operators to manage agricultural wastes, and with homeowners to maintain septic systems, fertilize lawns properly, and install rain gardens to reduce nutrient loadings to rivers and streams, and to slow storm water runoff. These efforts can help prevent Harmful Algal Blooms (HABs) in Lake Erie and inland lakes.

HABs were prevalent last summer in the western basin of Lake Erie, as well as several inland lakes and reservoirs. Following the city of Toledo's August 2014 "Do Not Drink" advisory due to elevated microcystin in its finished drinking water, Ohio EPA took significant steps to improve the prevention, detection, and response to HABs. The steps included devoting more staff resources to the issue, requiring susceptible surface water systems to ensure a HAB event is covered under their contingency plan, designing a data management/early warning system to provide HABs information to water systems and the public in a timely manner, coordinating with partner agencies such as the Ohio Dept. of Health and the Ohio Emergency Management Agency to clarify roles during an incident, and initiating rulemaking to establish cyanotoxin monitoring and reporting requirements for all surface water public water systems. We also began updating the Ohio Public Water System HAB Response Strategy based on lessons learned in 2014, input from public water systems, and the newly released federal health advisories.

In August 2014, Ohio EPA offered \$100 million in no-interest loans for wastewater treatment plants to reduce phosphorus emissions and \$50 million in no-interest loans for the planning, design and construction of infrastructure improvements at drinking water treatment plants that have surface waters as a source to address HAB issues. These funds, which are administered out of the Water Supply Revolving Loan Account (WSRLA), have a maximum term of 20 years. Ohio EPA also established a \$1 million grant fund for public water systems to purchase of cyanotoxin testing equipment and reconfirming a single statewide testing protocol for microcystin approved by the Ohio EPA and U.S. EPA. Ohio EPA also gave \$1 million to the Ohio Department of Health to address failing septic systems.

Additional WSRLA loans for drinking water improvements totaled \$39.2 million. Water Pollution Control Loan Fund (WPCLF) loans for wastewater infrastructure and water quality improvements funded 61 projects and totaled \$302 million.

The Agency's laboratory analyzed 11,334 chemistry, microbiology and bioassay samples covering a variety of matrices: water (7,405); air (2,372); fish tissue (972); and sediment (796). The Laboratory Certification Section assisted 23 public water systems in developing an analytical method used to identify toxins produced by HABs. The section will continue to provide technical assistance to the regulated community in an effort provide accurate and consistent HAB toxin results.

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Ohio EPA implemented a Lake Erie monitoring program in 2014. Data collected during the Ohio 2013 and 2014 monitoring seasons will be summarized in the 2016 Ohio Integrated Water Quality Monitoring and Assessment Report.

Dealing with Dredge Materials

Ohio EPA has been working closely with Cleveland\Cuyahoga County Port Authority and other partners on a variety of projects to find beneficial uses for dredge material and reduce the amount of material being disposed in Lake Erie. Two pilot projects were funded through the Healthy Lake Erie Fund. The first is the Bed Load Interceptor Project, which is located up stream of the Cuyahoga River navigation channel, captures clean sediment in the river before it reaches the areas impacted by industrial activity. The interceptor was installed in April 2015 and has begun collecting sediment for use.

The Port's Plan B project involves sediment washing and separation of sediment by size (gravel, coarse sand, fine sand, etc). Through this process, material can be generated for a variety of beneficial uses such as structural fill for brownfields, feedstock for commercial uses, in-water restoration projects, ODOT projects, fill for utility corridors and potentially fill of basements from abandoned houses.



Water Quality Monitoring and Improvement

Ohio EPA, in conjunction with U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), received Great Lakes Restoration Initiative (GLRI) funds for enhanced tributary monitoring to improve measurement of phosphorus loads into Lake Erie watersheds at 12 sites (by installing USGS continuous discharge flow gages) within four targeted watersheds (Blanchard River, Swan Creek, Auglaize River and Lower Sandusky River) and direct lake tributaries. The monitoring will provide key water quality information necessary to track water quality improvements resulting from agricultural conservation actions and will help determine the effectiveness of conservation practices and policy changes in reducing nutrient loading from nonpoint sources. Sampling will begin in 2015.

U.S. EPA awarded Ohio more than \$4.1 million in Section 319 grant funding to implement Ohio's updated Nonpoint Source Management Plan. More than \$2.8 million was awarded to implement projects such as nutrient reduction activities, stream and wetland restoration as well as green storm water demonstrations. \$3.3 million was awarded under the Surface Water Improvement Fund (SWIF) grant program, including 14 projects designed to reduce storm water runoff and nutrients within communities bordering Lake Erie.

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Rules Summary (7/1/14 — 6/30/15)

The attached table contains those rules which were filed with the Joint Committee on Agency Rule Review this fiscal year. This includes all rules adopted, amended, rescinded, and filed as no change within the summary timeframe, the number of rules in the rule package, a brief description of the rule package, and an indication of whether or not the rules were reviewed under the five-year rule review provision, and whether or not the rules went through the Common Sense Initiative Office.

Division	Rule Package	Rule Package Description	# of Rules	5YRR	CSIO Review	Effective Date
DMWM	Composting Standards Corrections	These rules address composting regulations. The purpose of this rule making is to correct two errors in the three compost quality standards rules. "Table 1 - heavy metals" as written, contain typographical errors. The errors are identical in each rule and include the following: 1. The Selenium analytical methods column is missing "6020A" after the "SW-846" method. 2. The Zinc analytical methods column is missing a "SW-846" before method "6020A."	3	Y	Y	07/14/2014
DDAGW	Source Designation	Revisions are being made to allow the division to designate the majority of sources by rule with an allowance for the director to designate a well as surface water under certain circumstances.	1	Y	Y	08/01/2014
DERR	VAP	These rules clarify eligibility for participation, revise program fees to more closely match costs actually incurred by the Agency, revise the generic numerical risk standards, update the property specific risk assessment procedures, clarify ground water classification and potable use response requirements, better define where an urban setting designation may be applied, create a remediation modification process, revise variance protocol and include case-by-case determinations, incorporate a new no further action letter (NFA) review process, include new audit selection guidelines for NFA letters, and update other program procedures.	14	Y	Y	08/01/2014
DMWM	Municipal Solid Waste and Scrap Tire Monofill and Monocells	These rules include requirements pertaining to exemptions, relationships to other laws, permit to install applications, landfill construction, operating record, final closure and post closure care of landfill facilities, explosive gas migration, and procedures to engage in filling, grading, excavating, building, drilling, mining on land where a solid or hazardous waste facility was operated.	14	Y	Y	Not applicable
DDAGW	Miscellaneous 2014	These rules include radiological MCLs, lead and copper rules, acceptability of analytical results, disadvantaged community loans, drinking water source protection plans and underground injection control rules.	14	Y	Y	Not applicable
DMWM	Industrial Solid Waste	The industrial solid waste landfill regulations address the siting, design, permitting and licensing, construction, operation, and closure of industrial solid waste landfill facilities.	3	Y	Y	Not applicable
DAPC	Nitrogen Oxide Standards	These rules contain the requirements for ascertaining, defining, and measuring ambient air quality as related to concentrations of nitrogen oxides.	2	Y	Y	09/08/2014
DAPC	Facility emergency and hazardous chemical inventory form	This rule requires each owner or operator of a facility that is subject to OAC rule 3750-30-01 to annually prepare a facility emergency and hazardous chemical inventory report. The plan is required to contain the information outlined in this rule. The draft amendments bring the rule into line with federal reporting requirements.	1	Y	Y	09/12/2014

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Division	Rule Package	Rule Package Description	# of Rules	5YRR	CSIO Review	Effective Date
DMWM	MSW and ISW Appendices	These rules include requirements pertaining landfill construction for municipal solid waste and industrial solid waste landfills. JCARR identified that the appendices were not included when filing as no-change, withdraw and no-change with the appendices.	5	Y	Y	09/23/2014
DSW	Thallium Criteria	This rule contains the numeric criteria protective of wildlife and human health. The proposed revision the Agency is considering is the removal of the thallium nondrink human health water quality.	1	N	Y	10/01/2014
DMWM	Industrial Solid Waste	The industrial solid waste landfill regulations address the siting, design, permitting and licensing, construction, operation, and closure of industrial solid waste landfill facilities.	4	Y	Y	09/23/2014
DMWM	Infectious waste treatment, solid waste incinerators and energy recovery facilities	These rules include requirements pertaining to permit to install, approval of permit to install, operations, and closure of infectious waste treatment facilities, solid waste incinerators, and solid waste energy recovery facilities.	7	Y	Y	Not applicable
DMWM	Scrap Tires	These rules include the requirements pertaining to scrap tire transporters, general storage, and the registration, permitting, operation, and closure of scrap tire storage facilities.	10	Y	Y	Not applicable
DMWM	Plastic Bottle Labeling	This rule included the requirements for labeling of plastic bottles with the proper recycling symbols.	1	Y	Y	Rescinded
SERC	State Emergency Response Commission	These rules include the management, operation, and administration of the commission.	19	Y	Y	Not applicable
SERC	Chemical Inventory	This rule includes the requirements for the facility emergency and hazardous chemical inventory form.	1	Y	Y	09/12/2014
DDAGW	Certified Operator	This rule includes the requirements for when a certified operator is required for the operation of a public drinking water system.	1	Y	Y	10/31/2014
DMWM	Residual Solid Waste	These rules include the definitions and variances for the residual solid waste landfills.	2	Y	Y	Not applicable
DAPC	Air Emergencies	These rules contain the requirements for the ambient air quality standards and emergency and episode criteria.	5	Y	Y	12/01/2015
DMWM	Scrap tire and Solid Waste Incinerator	These rules contain the operational criteria for a solid waste incinerator and energy recovery facility; beneficial use of scrap tires; remediation of contamination from the open burning of scrap tires.	3	Y	Y	12/01/2015
DAPC	NOx Trading	These rules contain the requirements for the Nitrogen Oxide Budget Trading Program.	10	Y	Y	Not applicable
SERC	State Emergency Response Commission	These rules include the management, operation, and administration of the commission.	3	Y	Y	12/25/2014
DMWM	Solid and Infectious Waste Fees	These rules contain the requirements for the collection, remission, and reporting of infectious waste host fees, solid waste management fees, host community fees, and construction and demolition debris fee at municipal solid waste landfills.	4	Y	Y	Not applicable

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Division	Rule Package	Rule Package Description	# of Rules	5YRR	CSIO Review	Effective Date
DDAGW	Primary Drinking Water Standards	These rules contain the requirements for meeting the primary drinking water standards.	10	Y	Y	Not applicable
DAPC	Toxic Air Contaminants	This rule contains the requirements toxic air contaminants.	1	Y	Y	02/12/2015
DAPC	Inspection and Maintenance Program	These rules contain the requirements for the vehicle inspection and maintenance (e-check)	7	Y	Y	02/12/2015
DSW	Criteria for decision	This is an emergency rule enacted by the governor regarding open lake disposal of dredge material.	1	N	N	02/11/2015
DMWM	Scrap Tire (amend)	These rules include the requirements for the scrap tire transporter annual registration and the criteria for approval for a registration or permit to install for a scrap tire facility.	2	Y	Y	02/20/2015
DDAGW	Primary Drinking Water Standards and Plan Approval	These rules contain the requirements for meeting the primary drinking water standards and plan approvals for public drinking water systems.	9	Y	Y	02/23/2015
DAPC	NOx Trading	These rules contain the definitions and permits for the Nitrogen Oxide Budget Trading Program.	2	Y	Y	03/23/2015
DMWM	Construction and Demolition Debris	These rules contain the exclusions and disposal methods for Construction and Demolition Debris (C&DD), including the facility design, facility construction, closure, and site characterization of C&DD landfills.	7	Y	Y	04/17/2015
DDAGW	Primary Drinking Water Standards and Plan Approval	These rules contain the requirements for meeting the primary drinking water standards for public drinking water systems.	10	Y	Y	Not applicable
DDAGW	Laboratory Certification	These rules contain the requirements for certification of a laboratory to analyze drinking water.	12	Y	Y	05/04/2015
DMWM	Residual Solid Waste	These rules include the permits, construction, ground water monitoring, operation, closure, and post-closure care for the residual solid waste landfills.	10	Y	Y	05/18/2015
DMWM	Solid Waste Fees	These rules contain the definitions and requirements for the collection, remission, and reporting of state disposal and environmental protection fees.	2	Y	Y	05/18/2015
DMWM	Professional Engineer	This rule contains the requirements for PE certification of plans, specification, and information.	1	Y	Y	05/25/2015
DSW	Criteria for decision	This is the final rule that follows the emergency rule enacted by the governor regarding open lake disposal of dredge material.	1	N	Y	06/11/2015
DAPC	ERC Banking	These rules govern the emission reduction credit (ERC) banking program.	5	Y	Y	06/25/2015
DAPC	General Air Pollution Provisions	These rules contain the general provisions on air pollution control for the Ohio EPA, including: the authority of the director of Ohio EPA to request the collection and submission of emission information, the measurement of emissions of air contaminants, the requirements for the determination of a "De Minimis" source of air pollution, the requirements in the event of equipment shut down caused by malfunction or maintenance, air pollution nuisances, and other administrative rules.	8	Y	Y	JCARR jurisdiction ends 07/08/2015

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Division	Rule Package	Rule Package Description	# of Rules	5YRR	CSIO Review	Effective Date
DAPC	Accidental Releases Prevention	These rules contain the requirements for facilities that store or use any of the substances listed in OAC rule 3745-104-04 above a threshold level, to assess the potential risks posed by an accidental release from the facility and to develop a plan that minimizes consequences of such a release.	27	Y	Y	JCARR jurisdiction ends 07/09/2015
DAPC	General Air Pollution Provision	This rule contains the requirements for the measurement of emissions of air contaminants.	1	Y	Y	JCARR jurisdiction ends 08/02/2015
DAPC	Accidental Releases Prevention	This rule contains the requirements for submitting trade secret information.	1	Y	Y	JCARR jurisdiction ends 08/01/2015
DSW	Use Designations (3745-1-14, 15, 16, 18, 27) Amendments	Covers streams and rivers in the following drainage basins: Black River, Little Beaver Creek, Vermillion River, Ashtabula River, Southeast Ohio Tributaries, and Little Miami River.	5	Y	Y	JCARR jurisdiction ends 08/01/2015
DSW	Use Designations (3745-1-08, 20, 22, 26, 28) No-change	Covers streams and rivers in the following drainage basins: Cuyahoga River, Vermillion River, Hocking River, Rocky River, and Chagrin River.	5	Y	Y	JCARR jurisdiction ends 08/26/2015