

# LAND



Open dumping and burning is common throughout the state in the 1970s.



Clean up begins at Chem-Dyne in Butler County. This was the first site clean up under Superfund in Ohio.



Composting program initiated to provide alternative to landfill disposal of biodegradable wastes.



Ohio EPA staff explain the importance of environmental protection to children.



Ohio EPA staff respond to thousands of chemicals spills every year.



Ohio EPA staff respond to a fire at Kirby Tire in Wyandot County. With money from a fee on new tire sales, Ohio EPA has since cleaned up about five million tires at this site, as well as millions more at other tire dumps in Ohio.



Ohio EPA staff continue to assist with clean up efforts at contaminated sites and respond to chemical spills and environmental emergencies.

## 1970s

Ohio EPA adopts its first solid waste rules, improving regulation of landfills.

First federal and state laws dealing with hazardous waste are enacted, requiring "cradle to grave" management.

Ohio EPA holds its first Inland Spills Conference to train those who respond to spills that impact the environment. The Agency's spill response program is rated second in the nation.

Hundreds of open dumps throughout the state are closed.

## 1980s

Ohio's first hazardous waste facility permits are issued, improving regulation of waste handling and disposal.

Ohio EPA obtains the first criminal conviction under state hazardous waste law.

Ohio EPA obtains the largest state penalty in U.S. history for hazardous waste violations: \$10 million from Chemical Waste Management for violations at its Vickery facility.

Major enforcement cases lead to multi-million dollar cleanup projects in Butler (Chem-Dyne) and Portage (Summit National) counties.

Ohio passes a law regulating treatment and disposal of medical waste.

A major rewrite of solid waste laws creates a statewide planning process to promote recycling and ensure adequate disposal capacity.

Solid waste imports from other states peak at 3.7 million tons, nearly 20% of all trash buried in Ohio.

## 1990s

Best available technology is required at newly constructed landfills. Landfills must monitor for potential groundwater contamination and explosive gas migration. More stringent limits are placed on landfill locations, and construction requirements are upgraded.

Existing landfills are required to upgrade to newer standards or close.

Ohio EPA creates an Office of Pollution Prevention to help industries avoid creating waste. Low-interest loans are made available.

The Ohio Environmental Education Fund is created to improve environmental literacy and begins to make up to \$1 million in grants annually.

Ohio begins regulating scrap tire disposal. Nearly 8 million tires are removed from illegal storage piles; many are recycled.

Ohio begins regulating construction and demolition debris disposal facilities.

Ohio creates a program to encourage cleanup of contaminated "brownfields."

Ohio begins to oversee cleanup of federal properties after winning a lawsuit to force the federal government to obey state environmental laws.

Ohio EPA responds to the largest landfill slide in the state history, at the Rumpke facility in Hamilton County.

Ohio EPA responds to an arson fire at the largest scrap tire dump in the state, where cleanup activities are already underway. More than 6 million tires are removed from the site. Removal efforts continue for an estimated 9 million more.

## 2000s

Ohio will continue to responsibly manage its own waste reduction and disposal programs, while seeking Congressional action that allows limits on waste coming in from other states.

Ohio EPA's criminal enforcement program is called "among the best in the nation" by U.S. EPA.

Ohio will continue to address contaminated properties, using the Clean Ohio Fund and other tools to encourage private investment and voluntary redevelopment.

Ohio will continue to ensure proper management of hazardous waste and encourage pollution prevention.



Hazardous wastes are disposed of in unregulated construction and demolition debris landfills in the 1970s.



Contamination at Summit National site in Portage County.



Clean up efforts at Summit National site. More than 16,000 barrels and 21,000 tons of soil were treated and properly disposed.



New regulations require landfills to be properly lined to prevent contamination from leaching into ground and surface water.



Chevron Toledo Refinery property was cleaned up through Ohio EPA's voluntary "brownfield" redevelopment program.



Ohio EPA responds to the major landfill landslide that occurred in Hamilton County.



Regulations and voluntary clean up programs help protect and restore our natural resources.