

COMPLIANCE & PREVENTION

quarterly

Summer 2007

A Publication of Ohio EPA, Office of Compliance Assistance and Pollution Prevention

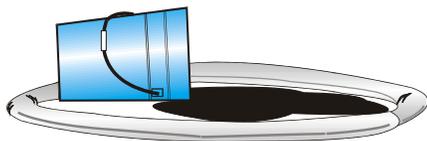
U.S. EPA Extends SPCC Compliance Dates



U.S. EPA has issued a final rule to extend the compliance dates for facilities affected by the Oil Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure (SPCC) regulations. The extended compliance dates will give the regulated community more time to comply with the revised requirements that U.S. EPA expects to propose in 2007.

Facilities (other than their farms) that started operations on or before August 16, 2002, must maintain their existing SPCC plans and amend and implement the plans no later than July 1, 2009. Facilities that began operations between August 16, 2002 and July 1, 2009, must prepare and implement SPCC plans no later than July 1, 2009. Facilities that start operations after July 1, 2009, must prepare and implement SPCC plans before beginning operations.

Farms that started operations on or before August 16, 2002, must maintain their existing SPCC plans and amend and implement the plans when U.S. EPA promulgates a rule specific for farms. Farms that began



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KEY POINTS FROM THIS ISSUE

- SPCC compliance dates extended**
- New and updated OCAPP publications available online**

operations after August 16, 2002, must prepare and implement SPCC plans when U.S. EPA promulgates a rule specific for farms.

For more information about the U.S. EPA oil program and the SPCC regulations, go to <http://epa.gov/oilspill>.

OCAPP Publication & Resource Update

Compliance Assistance

-  Environmental Permitting Guide for Ethanol Facilities in Ohio
-  Ohio EPA Resource Guide (Update)
-  Guide to Environmental Permitting in Ohio (Update)
-  Environmental Compliance Guide for Auto Repair Shops (Update)
-  Environmental Compliance Guide for Ohio Dry Cleaners (Update)
-  Running a Mobile Oil Changing Business? Know Your Ohio EPA Regulations
-  Understanding the Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) Requirements
-  Running an Auto Maintenance Shop? Know Your Ohio EPA Regulations
-  Do You Know Where Your Floor Drains Go?
-  Selecting a Treatment/Storage/Disposal Facility (TSDF) to Handle Your Hazardous Wastes



- 🔗 Are You Properly Managing Your Hazardous Waste Containers?
- 🔗 Overview of the Cessation of Regulated Operations (CRO) Program
- 🔗 Restaurant Grease: Knowing Your Ohio EPA Regulations
- 🔗 Small Construction Projects Require Storm Water Permits
- 🔗 Running a Nail or Hair Salon? Know Your Ohio EPA Regulations
- 🔗 Ohio EPA's Wastewater Regulations and Home-Based Businesses
- 🔗 Air Pollution Requirements for Bakeries
- 🔗 Steam Carpet Cleaning and Environmental Regulations
- 🔗 Air Pollution Requirements for Foundries
- 🔗 Preparing Your Business for an Ohio EPA Inspection
- 🔗 Does Your Business Process Photos or Film? Know Your Ohio EPA Regulations
- 🔗 Mobile Power Washing and Environmental Regulations

Pollution Prevention

- 🔗 Pollution Prevention Supplemental Environmental Projects: City of Upper Arlington, Ohio
- 🔗 Pollution Prevention Supplemental Environmental Projects: Kimble Mixer Company, New Philadelphia, Ohio
- 🔗 Waste and Cost Reduction Opportunities for Foundries
- 🔗 New Law Bans Mercury Products in Ohio

Please contact OCAPP at (800) 329-7518 or p2mail@epa.state.oh.us to request hard copies of these publications.

Cedarville Company Wins Research Contract to Develop Carbon Nanofibers

U.S. EPA recently announced \$2.9 million in small business contracts with 13 companies to support their work in seven key environmental areas: nanotechnology, monitoring of air emissions, pollution prevention, hazardous waste management, water treatment, homeland security and innovation in manufacturing. The companies received "proof of concept" awards from U.S. EPA last year and will use these additional funds to move their technology toward commercialization. The awards are granted through U.S. EPA's Small Business Innovation

Research (SBIR) program. This program supports development of innovative technologies that improve the environment and quality of life, create jobs, increase productivity and economic growth and improve international competitiveness of the country's technology industry.

Applied Sciences Inc., of Cedarville, received one of these contracts. They were awarded nearly \$225,000 to develop a technology that uses inexpensive carbon nanofiber to impart electrical conductivity to polymer systems to allow the use of electrostatic painting techniques to paint the polymers in the same manner as metals, without the need for a solvent-based primer coat. The production of polymer composites that can be electrostatically painted with no additional processing steps will remove a major barrier to the replacement of metal parts with composite parts on automobiles. The development of this technology will increase the use of composite components in the automotive industry, achieving goals to reduce weight, increase fuel efficiency and eliminate corrosion while maintaining appearance, performance and low cost.

An SBIR small business is defined as a for-profit organization with no more than 500 employees. U.S. EPA solicits research proposals for SBIR grants each year. For more information about these research projects, go to www.epa.gov/ncer/sbir/07phase2.

Environmental Standard for Buying Green Computers



The Electronics Product Environmental Assessment Tool (EPEAT™) is a new tool for purchasers to identify environmentally preferable desktop, laptop computers and monitors.

EPEAT™ is an environmental standard and rating system that makes it easier for computer purchasers to buy high performance computers, laptops and monitors that meet a set of voluntary environmental criteria. EPEAT™ allows manufacturers to declare that products meet the criteria and have a system in place for verifying that.

The EPEAT™ standard includes 23 required criteria and 28 optional performance criteria in the following eight categories:

- ☑ reduction/elimination of environmentally sensitive materials;
- ☑ materials selection;
- ☑ design for end-of-life;
- ☑ energy conservation;
- ☑ life cycle extension;
- ☑ end-of-life management;
- ☑ corporate performance; and
- ☑ packaging.

EPEAT™ provides three levels of recognition for products that meet, and exceed the environmental standard. Products are designated as Bronze, Silver or Gold based on their performance in the eight environmental categories. This gives manufacturers incentives to improve their environmental performance and gives purchasers the option to aim higher in greening their operations.

The Green Electronics Council created EPEAT™ with grant funding from U.S. EPA to promote and implement this standard. For more information about EPEAT™, or to search the database for the 400-plus products that meet the criteria, visit www.epeat.net.

Waste to Profit Networks in Ohio

The concept of waste to profit (W2P) was briefly discussed in OCAPP's Spring 2007 newsletter. W2P networks facilitate the transformation of one company's waste, or by-product, into an industrial input for another company. This process is known as by-product synergy. Synergies formed between participants turn expensive waste streams into productive revenue streams while reducing the environmental impact of production.

Examples of By-product Synergy

- A brick manufacturer uses incinerated cow bone ash from meat processing plants, industrial ash and water treatment residue to create a new product line of recycled 'eco-bricks,' diverting 16,000 tons of waste from landfills each year.
- A major U.S. chemical company identifies synergies between six of its own plants with an estimated annual cost savings of \$15 million and total annual energy savings of 900 billion BTUs.
- A Texas-based cement manufacturer uses the slag from a neighboring steel mill in its production process, resulting in a 10 percent increase in production output and 30-40 percent decrease in nitrogen oxide emissions.

Ohio Projects

In Cleveland, the Entrepreneurs for Sustainability (E4S) created the Waste=Revenue Roundtable in partnership with the Rocky Mountain Institute (RMI) and Cuyahoga County Planning Commission as part of the Cuyahoga Valley Initiative Regeneration Zone Project. Beginning in January 2006, E4S invited several leaders into the Roundtable from businesses located in the Cuyahoga Valley or with links to the E4S Network that were already turning waste into revenue within their organizations.

The goals of the Roundtable are to:

- ☑ create business opportunities from waste or by-products;

- ☑ document triple bottom line benefits from these business opportunities;
- ☑ develop the network of business leaders who turn waste into revenues and connect them to businesses that create waste; and
- ☑ discuss the viability of promoting industrial ecology or industrial symbiosis as a way to bring economic, environmental and social prosperity to the Cuyahoga Valley.

Since 2006, the Roundtable has attracted leaders from more than 13 businesses to get to know each other's operations and find projects that will have triple bottom line impact. They have identified more than 20 potential matches from a list of more than 40 materials (by-products or wastes) that they would like to sell. The group has made a couple of matches and they are working on one project with a city water department that may create new jobs in the Cuyahoga Valley.

In January 2007, the Generation Foundation funded a business plan for the Roundtable that will result in a world-class model of industrial ecology in the Cuyahoga Valley and a project manager position at E4S that will help commercialize one of the most promising Roundtable projects.

The Partnership for Industrial Ecology in Central Ohio (PIECO) was established in February 2006 as a collaborative initiative between the Solid Waste Authority of Central Ohio (SWACO) and The Center for Resilience at the Ohio State University (OSU).

Although SWACO operates one of the largest public landfills in the U.S., its primary mission is to reduce reliance on landfills through beneficial reuse or recycling of waste. SWACO's long-term target is 50 percent reduction in annual waste disposed of at their landfill. To accomplish this goal, OSU and SWACO are working together to develop an eco-industrial park that uses innovative waste separation and conversion processes.

PIECO objectives are to:

- ☑ adopt a systems approach toward managing waste flows in Central Ohio;
- ☑ engage government, industry and community groups in an innovative partnership;
- ☑ advance the field of industrial ecology by translating research into practice;
- ☑ develop meaningful indicators for measuring the economic, social and environmental benefits of industrial ecology; and
- ☑ provide a model for other U.S. communities and regions by demonstrating the feasibility of public-private collaboration.

W2P Resources

Chicago Waste to Profit Network
www.wastetoprofit.org/

U.S. Business Council for Sustainable Development
www.usbcd.org/byproductsynergy.asp

The Center for Resilience at the Ohio State University
 Waste to Profit (W2P) Collaboration Opportunities
www.resilience.osu.edu/W2P.html

E4S's Waste=Revenue Roundtable
<http://www.e4s.org/content/WasteRevenue.asp>
<http://www.cuyahogavalley.net/rmi.html>

Partnership for Industrial Ecology in Central Ohio
 (PIECO)
<http://swaco.org/PIECO.aspx>

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.

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Compliance and Prevention Quarterly

Published by Ohio EPA's
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