



Small Business Environmental Compliance Self-Assessment Guide



A guide to help small businesses understand and comply with environmental regulations

Division of Environmental and Financial Assistance
Office of Compliance Assistance and Pollution Prevention

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Ohio EPA Self-Assessment Guide

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General Information and Instructions

Dear Small Business Owner:

Ohio EPA recognizes that it can be challenging to understand and keep up with all the regulations that apply to your business. Ohio EPA's Division of Environmental and Financial Assistance (DEFA) developed this self-assessment guide to provide small business owners with a starting point to identify the regulations that apply to you, and to help you determine if your business is in compliance. Business owners are encouraged to be proactive and perform compliance assessments regularly because this can help you:

- improve environmental quality;
- increase worker safety;
- identify ways to reduce pollution, recycle and possibly save money; and
- reduce the possibility of violations and penalties if you are inspected.

This guide highlights major areas of compliance. It does not address every environmental regulation and should not be used as your only tool for understanding the regulations. You'll need to review Ohio's environmental regulations and other materials to gain a complete understanding of the requirements.

Your answers to the questions in this guide will help you recognize areas where you are on track or where compliance must be improved. If you answer a question with a "yes" or "no" that has been highlighted in gray, or if you are unsure of how to answer a specific question, this likely means that your business must take additional steps to achieve compliance. **The guide is designed for your use only and you do not need to return the results of your evaluation to Ohio EPA.**

If you have any questions about regulations or how to use this guide, contact DEFA's Office of Compliance Assistance and Pollution Prevention (OCAPP) for help at (800) 329-7518. OCAPP offers *free* and *confidential* assistance to small businesses that need help in complying with the regulations. Environmental specialists are available to answer your questions and help identify areas where your business is subject to regulation. The office can also help you obtain any necessary permit applications or other forms.

Sincerely,



Laurie Stevenson, Chief
Ohio EPA, Division of Environmental and Financial Assistance



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Examples of Small Businesses that are Subject to Environmental Regulations

| | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------|
| auto repair and body shops | equipment repair firms | metal plating operations |
| asphalt manufacturers | fuel oil distributors | photo processing |
| assembly shops | foundries | power washers |
| bakeries | funeral services | print shops |
| breweries/distilleries | furniture manufacturing/repair | refrigeration/HVAC service |
| cleaning and maintenance firms | gas stations | restaurants |
| car washes | house/commercial building | salvage yards |
| chemical manufacturers | painters | small engine repair shops |
| construction firms | laboratories | solvent metal cleaners |
| dentists | leather manufacturers | trucking companies |
| dry cleaners | manufacturing facilities | veterinary offices |
| educational and vocational shops | medical offices | wood-working and refinishing |

The Guide and Checklists

Each major area of regulation (air, waste and water) is covered under a separate self-assessment checklist. A brief overview of the major environmental laws and the division(s) responsible for each is included at the beginning of each section. You should review this information before completing each checklist.

The [appendix](#) materials will help you complete the checklists and contain information on permitting, hazardous wastes and reporting requirements. [Appendix I](#) is a glossary of environmental terms or acronyms used in the checklists.

If you answer a question with a “yes” or “no” that has been highlighted in gray, or if you are unsure of how to answer a specific question, this likely means that your business must take additional steps to achieve compliance. You can contact OCAPP confidentially if you have questions or need help in a specific area. Some compliance issues may involve obtaining assistance from an environmental consultant or attorney.

Directions for Using the Guide

- Review each checklist question carefully and check the appropriate box.
- If you answer a box located in gray highlighted area, this indicates that a potential problem exists.

| | | |
|------------------------------|--|------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No | <input type="checkbox"/> N/A |
|------------------------------|--|------------------------------|

- Each page of the checklist includes an area where you can write notes or comments. Use the answers from the checklist to create a working list of environmental compliance issues that require further action.
- Take measures to remedy any problem areas and document your corrections.

DISCLAIMER

This guide is intended as a tool to help small business owners review and improve compliance with the environmental regulations. It does not include a comprehensive listing of all environmental regulations that are applicable to all small businesses. A comprehensive listing would be dependent on many case- and business-specific factors that are beyond the scope of this guide. The guide identifies general areas of regulation, so you may have to conduct additional research. Completing the checklist is not a guarantee that a small business meets all applicable state and federal regulations. It is a tool to be used as the first step toward compliance evaluation.

General Facility Information

Use this page to record general information about your business, including permit and other identification numbers.

| Facility Information | | |
|---|---|----------------------------|
| Facility: | Address: | |
| City: | State: | Zip: |
| Contact Person: | | |
| Title: | | |
| Email: | Telephone Number (include area code): () — | |
| Emergency Coordinator (if different than facility contact): | | |
| Title: | | |
| Email: | Telephone Number (include area code): () — | |
| Facility Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Codes: | | |
| Air Emission Sources | | |
| Permit No.: | Effective Date: / / | Expiration Date: / / |
| Permit No.: | Effective Date: / / | Expiration Date: / / |
| Permit No.: | Effective Date: / / | Expiration Date: / / |
| Permit No.: | Effective Date: / / | Expiration Date: / / |
| Water Discharges | | |
| NPDES or Indirect Discharges | | |
| Permit No.: | Effective Date: / / | Expiration Date: / / |
| Permit No.: | Effective Date: / / | Expiration Date: / / |
| Permit No.: | Effective Date: / / | Expiration Date: / / |
| Permit No.: | Effective Date: / / | Expiration Date: / / |
| Storm Water Discharge | | |
| Permit No.: | Effective Date: / / | Expiration Date: / / |
| Permit No.: | Effective Date: / / | Expiration Date: / / |
| Permit No.: | Effective Date: / / | Expiration Date: / / |
| Permit No.: | Effective Date: / / | Expiration Date: / / |
| Hazardous Waste | | |
| U.S. EPA Hazardous Waste Generator ID: | | |
| Additional Notes | | |
| | | |

Water Pollution Control and Drinking Water

Clean Water Act

The Clean Water Act (CWA) regulates discharges of pollutants to “waters of the state,” including streams, ditches, rivers and lakes. If your business discharges to waters of the state, you must get a permit from Ohio EPA. This permit, called a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit, has limits on the pollutants allowed in the discharge and includes other conditions such as monitoring and reporting.

If your business discharges wastewater to a local wastewater/sewage treatment plant (also referred to as a publicly owned treatment works, or POTW) you are also regulated. You must get permission from the POTW before discharging to them. You also may need an indirect discharge permit from the POTW or Ohio EPA. POTWs are primarily designed to handle sanitary wastewater, not process-related or industrial wastewaters that can contain chemicals, metals, grease or other contaminants. If you have industrial wastewater going to a POTW, you may need to have a pretreatment system to remove pollutants from the wastewater before it can be discharged. If you need to install a pretreatment system, a **permit-to-install** (PTI) from Ohio EPA is required before construction.



The CWA was amended in 1987 to help prevent storm water from becoming contaminated with pollutants that could be carried away in runoff to nearby waterways. Facilities with certain Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes and other operations where there is a potential for storm water contamination from outdoor material handling or storage (for example, scrap metal yards, marinas and auto recyclers) are covered under the storm water program. Construction projects disturbing one or more acres are also regulated. If you are covered under the storm water program, you need a storm water NPDES permit from Ohio EPA and are required to develop a storm water pollution prevention plan (SWPPP).

*The **Clean Water Act** (CWA) establishes the basic structure for regulating discharges of pollutants into the waters of the United States and regulating quality standards for surface waters. Under the CWA, U.S. EPA has implemented pollution control programs such as setting wastewater standards for industry. Water quality standards for all contaminants in surface waters were also set. Ohio EPA's **Division of Surface Water** is responsible for Clean Water Act programs.*

Ohio EPA's storm water “no-exposure exemption” applies to all categories of industrial activity, except construction. The exemption allows facilities that do not have process-related materials exposed to storm water to opt out of obtaining a storm water NPDES permit. Written certification of no exposure must be submitted to Ohio EPA and renewed at least once every five years. If you are not pursuing the no-exposure exemption, an NPDES permit is required.

If you want to discharge dredged or fill material into waters of the state, you must get a 401 water quality certification from Ohio EPA. In addition, the project requires a 404 permit from the U.S. Army Corp of Engineers or an isolated wetlands permit from Ohio EPA. Examples of activities regulated under the 401/404 program include constructing or clearing in a wetland area, preventing erosion, dredging, ditching or altering a stream.

Ohio's water pollution control laws also cover sewer extension projects (constructing sewers, force mains, pump stations, etc.). Ohio EPA also regulates on-site sewage treatment/disposal systems at businesses, industrial and commercial operations. This includes situations where you are converting your home property to accommodate a business. Examples of on-site systems include septic tank/leach fields, mound systems, drip irrigation systems and

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package plants. Wastewater collection, treatment and recycling units (including holding tanks, catch basins, oil/water separators) are also covered. You must get a PTI from Ohio EPA before installing a new system or modifying an existing system.

Contact DEFA OCAPP's toll-free hotline at **(800) 329-7518** for *free and confidential* assistance on how your small business may be regulated under the Clean Water Act.

Safe Drinking Water Act

The Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) of 1974 was passed to protect our sources of drinking water. If your business has its own drinking water well that meets the definition of a public water system, drinking water regulations apply. Regulations also apply to new drinking water well construction activities.

Additionally, if your business is disposing industrial wastes in underground units like pits, wells or septic tanks, you are subject to Ohio EPA's underground injection control (UIC) regulations.

Public water systems are subject to water quality monitoring and operating requirements under the SDWA. There are also standards that apply to the construction/installation of new public water systems. Public water systems are those that have at least 15 connections or regularly provide drinking water to 25 or more people (60 or more days per year). "Providing water" includes making water available for drinking, cooking, washing hands, washing dishes or bathing.



The SDWA protects sources of drinking water currently in use and those that have the potential to be used in the future. The law covers both above and underground sources of drinking water. The law sets water quality standards to ensure that drinking water is free from harmful contaminants like organics, heavy metals, radioactive and biological

contaminants. Other standards to control contaminants such as suspended solids, chlorides, iron and pH, help improve the quality of drinking water as well.

The regulations include standards that communities must follow to help protect their drinking water wells (called "wellhead protection"). For the protection of ground water sources, there are also strict regulations and permitting requirements for companies that inject wastes underground. If your business disposes industrial wastes in underground units like pits, wells or septic tanks, you are subject to the underground injection control (UIC) regulations.

Contact DEFA OCAPP's toll-free hotline at **(800) 329-7518** for *free and confidential* assistance on how your small business may be regulated under the Safe Drinking Water Act.

*The **Safe Drinking Water Act** was established to protect the quality of drinking water in the U.S. This law focuses on all waters designed for drinking use, whether from above ground or underground sources. The Act authorizes U.S. EPA to establish minimum standards to protect tap water and requires all owners or operators of public water systems to comply with these primary (health-related) standards. Ohio EPA's **Division of Drinking and Ground Waters** is responsible for enforcing the Safe Drinking Water Act regulations.*

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Water Pollution Control and Drinking Water

Division of Environmental and Financial Assistance

| Wastewater Discharges | | | |
|---|---------------------------------|--|---------------------------------|
| <i>(If you answer a box highlighted in gray, this indicates that a potential problem exists.)</i> | | | |
| (1) How is your business's sanitary (restroom) wastewater discharged? (check all that apply) | | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Discharged directly to the local sanitary waste treatment plant | | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Discharged to a sewage treatment system that is on the property (e.g., septic tank/leach field) | | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify) | | | |
| Note: Your municipal sewage/wastewater treatment plant is also called a publicly owned treatment works (or POTW). | | | |
| (2) Does your business generate wastewater other than sanitary wastewater from its process or service operations (industrial wastewater)? | | | |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No | <input type="checkbox"/> N/A |
| Note: Examples of industrial wastewater include: wastewaters discharged from process units; wastewaters generated from maintenance/cleaning; boiler/cooling tower blowdown; and cooling water. | | | |
| (a) If yes, where is the wastewater discharged? (Check all that apply) | | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Stream/ditch/other water body | | <input type="checkbox"/> Storm sewer | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Sanitary sewer/local treatment plant | | <input type="checkbox"/> A septic system or treatment plant located on the property | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> An on-site well or pit | | <input type="checkbox"/> Wastewater is hauled off-site for disposal (not discharged) | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify) | | | |
| (3) If industrial wastewaters are discharged to a stream, ditch or other water source, does your business have a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit from Ohio EPA? | | | |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No | <input type="checkbox"/> N/A |
| Note: An NPDES permit also would be required for wastewaters discharged into a storm drain or ditch that could lead to a waterway. | | | |
| (4) If industrial wastewaters are discharged to the local sanitary sewer, does your business have a permit or obtained permission from the local municipal treatment plant for the discharge? | | | |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No | <input type="checkbox"/> N/A |
| (5) If your business has obtained permits to discharge wastewater, are permits up-to-date and does your business monitor whether it is operating according to the conditions of these permits? | | | |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No | <input type="checkbox"/> N/A |
| Note: Check to make sure your permits have not expired or don't need to be modified because of changes at your business. | | | |
| (6) Does your business ensure that industrial wastewaters are not discharged into its on-site sewage treatment system (e.g., septic tank/leach field) or into a dry well? | | | |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No | <input type="checkbox"/> N/A |
| Note: Discharging process-related wastewaters into units like septic systems, drain fields, dry wells or pits is strictly regulated. Some discharge activities such as use of motor vehicle waste disposal wells are prohibited. For activities that are authorized, you need to submit an inventory form and may need to get a permit from Ohio EPA's Division of Drinking and Ground Waters. | | | |
| Construction and Operation of Wastewater Units and On-Site Sewage Treatment Systems | | | |
| (7) Is your business operating any tanks or other units to store, recycle or treat industrial wastewaters? Examples include a holding tank, oil/water separator or catch basin. | | | |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No | <input type="checkbox"/> N/A |
| (a) If yes, did your business apply and receive a permit-to-install (PTI) for the unit(s) from Ohio EPA's Division of Surface Water? | | | |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No | <input type="checkbox"/> N/A |
| (8) Is your business planning or currently undergoing construction activities at the site that could increase the volume of your wastewater discharge or the quantity/type of pollutants in the discharge? | | | |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No | <input type="checkbox"/> N/A |
| (a) If yes, has your business contacted Ohio EPA's Division of Surface Water to discuss the activities and possible permit requirements? | | | |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No | <input type="checkbox"/> N/A |

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| <i>(If you answer a box highlighted in gray, this indicates that a potential problem exists.)</i> | | | |
|--|--|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| (9) Is your business constructing or operating its own on-site sewage treatment system (e.g., septic tank/leach field, mound system)? | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No | <input type="checkbox"/> N/A |
| (a) If yes, did your business apply and receive a permit-to-install (PTI) for the system from Ohio EPA's Division of Surface Water? | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No | <input type="checkbox"/> N/A |
| (10) If your business operates its own on-site sewage treatment system (e.g., septic tank/leach field, mound system), are you planning to make any changes to expand its capacity or upgrade equipment? | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No | <input type="checkbox"/> N/A |
| (a) If yes, did your business apply and receive a permit-to-install (PTI) for the system from Ohio EPA's Division of Surface Water? | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No | <input type="checkbox"/> N/A |
| Note: Questions 9 and 10 would include situations where you plan to construct a new system or make changes to an existing system to accommodate a home-based business. | | | |
| Storm Water Management | | | |
| (11) Does your business fall under any of the activities identified in categories 1-9 or 11 of Appendix A ? | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No | <input type="checkbox"/> N/A |
| (a) If yes, are any of following activities exposed to storm water (this applies to handling of raw materials, intermediate products, final products, waste products or by-products)? | <input type="checkbox"/> material handling/processing <input type="checkbox"/> storage, loading or unloading <input type="checkbox"/> transportation or conveyance | | |
| (12) If you answered yes to question 11, does your business have a current NPDES permit from Ohio EPA for the storm water discharge? | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No | <input type="checkbox"/> N/A |
| -OR- Has your business pursued a no-exposure exemption from Ohio EPA's Division of Surface Water in lieu of having an NPDES permit for the storm water discharge? | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No | <input type="checkbox"/> N/A |
| Note: Ohio EPA's storm water "no exposure exemption" does not apply to construction activities. The exemption allows facilities that do not have process-related materials exposed to storm water to opt out of obtaining a storm water NPDES permit. Written certification of no exposure must be submitted to Ohio EPA and renewed at least once every five years. If you are not pursuing the no exposure exemption, a NPDES permit is required. | | | |
| (13) Is your business involved in construction activities (e.g. clearing, grading or excavation) disturbing one or more acres? | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No | <input type="checkbox"/> N/A |
| (a) If yes, does your business have an NPDES permit for storm water discharges associated with construction activities? | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No | <input type="checkbox"/> N/A |
| Public Water Supply | | | |
| (14) Does your business have its own private drinking water well? | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No | <input type="checkbox"/> N/A |
| (a) If yes, does the well have at least 15 service connections OR provide water for 25 or more people a day for at least 60 days of the year? | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No | <input type="checkbox"/> N/A |
| Note: If you have an on-site water system that meets the conditions outlined in Question 14(a), this is defined as a public water system. "Providing water" generally means that the water is available for drinking, cooking, washing hands, washing dishes or bathing. | | | |
| (15) If you answered yes to question 14(a), do you have a license to operate the system from Ohio EPA's Division of Drinking and Ground Waters? | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No | <input type="checkbox"/> N/A |
| (a) If yes to question 15, is your business sampling and analyzing for contaminants and reporting the results to Ohio EPA's Division of Drinking and Ground Waters? | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No | <input type="checkbox"/> N/A |
| Section 401 Water Quality Certifications | | | |
| (16) Is your business involved in any construction activities in wetlands area that would require a Section 401 certification from Ohio EPA? | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No | <input type="checkbox"/> N/A |
| Note: Examples of activities requiring a 401 certification and permits include: construction of boat ramps; placement of riprap for erosion protection; placing fill, grading, dredging, ditching; building or mechanically clearing a wetland; construction of dams or dikes; and stream channelization or stream straightening. | | | |
| If yes, has your business obtained a 404 permit from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and a Section 401 Water Quality Certification from Ohio EPA's Division of Surface Water, or an isolated wetland permit from Ohio EPA? | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No | <input type="checkbox"/> N/A |

Air Pollution Control

The Clean Air Act (CAA) regulates sources of air pollution, including stationary sources such as manufacturing plants and mobile sources such as cars and airplanes. The 1990 CAA amendments include new requirements that can apply directly to smaller sources of air pollution, often those operations at small businesses. Under Ohio's regulations, businesses are required to get permits for installing and operating equipment and activities that discharge pollutants to the air. Your small business may need to get a permit if it is operating equipment that discharges air pollutants. See [Appendix B](#) for examples of small businesses and activities that typically require air permits.

A [Permit-to-Install and Operate](#) (PTIO) specifies limits on the quantity of air contaminants emitted and requirements for construction and operation of regulated air contaminant sources. Permit conditions also specify the emission testing, monitoring, record-keeping and reporting requirements applicable to each source. These requirements are the primary means for evaluating and demonstrating compliance with the emission limits established in each permit.

Permit exemptions that establish emission limits and/or other conditions are available through the specific exemption rule, known as [Permit-by-Rule](#) (PBR). A PBR exempts the air pollution source from the formal PTIO process and effectively functions as both the installation and operating "permit" for the source.

[General permits](#) speed up the permitting process for certain well-defined operations that are not eligible for a permit exemption. General permits are designed to identify the emission limits, operational restrictions, monitoring, record-keeping, reporting and testing requirements for most sources covered by the general permit. The benefit of seeking a general permit is that the permit is issued very quickly once a complete application is received; the trade-off is that there is no source-specific tailoring of the permit terms.

However, not all equipment and operations require an air pollution permit. See [Appendix D](#) for a list of equipment and activities that are either exempt from air permitting, or could be eligible for simple, streamlined registration under a permit-by-rule provision. Also, some operations may emit a very small or "de minimis" amount of air pollutants and not require a permit. See [Appendix C](#) for a description of the [de minimis exemption](#).

In addition to permitting, air pollution regulations include requirements to assess and abate asbestos-containing materials in structures prior to beginning demolition or renovation activities. Air pollution regulations also contain general prohibitions and special allowances for open burning.

U.S. EPA has set [National Ambient Air Quality Standards](#) (NAAQS) to define "clean air" and protect public health and the environment under the CAA. States must develop a state implementation plan (SIP) to help control the emissions of



The [Clean Air Act](#) (CAA) is the comprehensive federal law that regulates air emissions from stationary and mobile sources. Among other things, this law authorizes U.S. EPA to establish National Ambient Air Quality Standards to protect public health and public welfare and to regulate emissions of hazardous air pollutants. Ohio EPA's [Division of Air Pollution Control](#) is responsible for Clean Air Act programs. In addition, some areas of the state have [local air pollution control agencies](#) with responsibilities relating to air regulations and permitting.

air pollutants so all areas of the state meet the NAAQS. Some examples of regulated air pollutants include: volatile organic compounds, nitrogen dioxide, sulfur dioxide, heavy metals, carbon monoxide and toxic chemicals. The Clean Air Act has been amended several times, most recently in 1990 to address problems such as acid rain, ozone depletion and hazardous air pollutants.

Contact DEFA OCAPP's toll-free hotline at **(800) 329-7518** for *free and confidential* assistance on how your small business may be regulated under the Clean Air Act.

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Air Pollution Control

Division of Environmental and Financial Assistance

| General Requirements | | <i>(If you answer a box highlighted in gray, this indicates that a potential problem exists.)</i> | | |
|---|---|---|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1) | Has your business identified its air emission sources? | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No | <input type="checkbox"/> N/A |
| Note: Units or activities that discharge air pollutants (for example, fumes, dust and gases) to the atmosphere are called air emission sources. Common air emission sources/activities are identified in Appendix B . | | | | |
| 2) | Do any of your business's air emission sources fit within any of the exemptions from Ohio EPA's air permit requirements? | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No | <input type="checkbox"/> N/A |
| Note: See information in Appendices C and D for air permit exemptions. | | | | |
| 3) | For air emission units/activities that do not meet the exemptions described in question 2, has your business obtained a permit-to-install and operate (PTIO) from Ohio EPA's Division of Air Pollution Control ? | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No | <input type="checkbox"/> N/A |
| 4) | Are your business's air permits up-to-date? | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No | <input type="checkbox"/> N/A |
| | (a) If your business has an up-to-date permit or permit-by-rule , do you monitor compliance with the conditions of these permits? | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No | <input type="checkbox"/> N/A |
| Note: Under your permit, you may be required to keep or submit certain records to Ohio EPA. It is very important that you read and understand your permit conditions. If you cannot find your permit, contact your Ohio EPA District Office or local air agency. | | | | |
| 5) | Is your business planning any construction activity that will result in an increase in the amount of air pollution that might be discharged? | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No | <input type="checkbox"/> N/A |
| | (a) If yes, has your business discussed the proposed activities and possible permitting requirements with Ohio EPA before beginning construction? | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No | <input type="checkbox"/> N/A |
| Note: You need to contact your Ohio EPA district office or local air agency about your proposed activities to determine if you need to have a new PTIO, or need to modify your existing permit. | | | | |
| 6) | Does your business have any sources of fugitive air emissions (examples: unpaved roads, storage piles, material handling areas)? | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No | <input type="checkbox"/> N/A |
| | (a) If yes, has your business taken measures to either control or obtain an EPA air permit for these emissions? | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No | <input type="checkbox"/> N/A |
| 7) | Is your facility undergoing any renovation activities that involves the removal or disturbance of asbestos-containing materials (e.g., insulating material around pipes or equipment, ceiling tiles, floor tiles, plaster) or undergoing demolition of a structure? | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No | <input type="checkbox"/> N/A |
| | (a) If yes, is your business aware of the specific EPA air pollution control regulations that apply to asbestos removal/abatement activities? | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No | <input type="checkbox"/> N/A |
| Note: Depending on the nature of the demolition or renovation project, Ohio rules may require an asbestos survey, proper notification, specific work practices and proper disposal of asbestos-containing material. All demolitions at a facility require notification, even if no asbestos is present. The notification requirement is different for facility renovation activities and is dependent upon the amount of regulated asbestos-containing material at the site. | | | | |
| 8) | Does your business burn waste outside in burn barrels, piles, etc.? | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No | <input type="checkbox"/> N/A |
| Note: Ohio's open burning regulations strictly prohibit open burning in most situations. You need to check with your Ohio EPA district office or local air agency to see whether your activities are allowed. | | | | |

Solid, Hazardous and Infectious Waste

Resource Conservation and Recovery Act

The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) of 1976 regulates the generation, management and disposal of solid waste. Hazardous and infectious wastes are types of solid waste. As a small business, you need to evaluate your solid waste to determine whether it meets the definition of hazardous or infectious waste. Infectious waste is defined under State of Ohio law and not included in RCRA.

Under Ohio's RCRA program, there are regulations for wastes such as trash, compost waste, scrap tires and construction/demolition debris. Waste haulers, composting facilities, transfer facilities and landfills are some of the handlers that need to meet specific requirements. State regulations have also been established for facilities that handle infectious/medical wastes.

As a business owner, you will likely be subject to RCRA regulations if you are handling any waste. It is very important that you determine if any wastes being disposed meet the definition of hazardous waste. Typical hazardous wastes from a small business might include dirty solvents, solvent contaminated rags, painting wastes, old chemicals, process sludge, acids, plating solutions, etc. Hazardous wastes have specific management requirements including labelling, containerizing, manifesting off-site shipments and notifying under the **land disposal restrictions**. Under no circumstances can hazardous waste be thrown in the ordinary trash.



RCRA focuses primarily on active and future facilities and does not typically address abandoned or historical sites, which are covered under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) or "Superfund." Subtitle C of RCRA sets management standards for how hazardous wastes need to be managed from point of generation to final disposal (called "cradle-to-grave" regulation). The hazardous waste regulations apply to anyone who generates, transports, treats, stores or disposes of hazardous waste. Besides on-site management standards, there are also paperwork and tracking requirements for hazardous waste handlers under these rules.

Some common wastes such as fluorescent and other kinds of light bulbs, batteries, mercury-containing devices, and pesticides are known as **universal wastes** and can be managed under simplified requirements to encourage recycling.

Used oil has its own set of regulations separate and apart from the hazardous waste regulations. Used oil is defined as petroleum based or synthetic oils that are used as lubricants, hydraulic fluid, heat transfer fluid (coolant), cutting fluid, buoyant or for some other similar purpose and become contaminated with physical and chemical impurities. Examples of used oil include: engine oils; lubricating oils; brake fluids; transmission fluids; insulating oils; metal cutting fluids; industrial process oils and compressor or refrigerant oils. Used oil does not include petroleum-derived solvents used for cleaning or vegetable or animal oils and fats. Similar to universal wastes, used oil can be managed under simplified requirements to encourage recycling.

Contact DEFA OCAPP's toll-free hotline at **(800) 329-7518** for *free and confidential* assistance on how your small business may be regulated if it generates solid, hazardous or infectious wastes.



The **Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)** gives U.S. EPA the authority to control hazardous waste from the "cradle-to-grave." This includes the generation, transportation, treatment, storage and disposal of hazardous waste. RCRA also set forth a framework for the management of non-hazardous solid wastes. The 1984 amendments to RCRA enabled U.S. EPA to address environmental problems from underground tanks storing petroleum and other hazardous substances. Ohio EPA's **Division of Environmental Response and Revitalization** is responsible for hazardous waste programs. Ohio EPA's **Division of Materials and Waste Management** is responsible for the Agency's solid and infectious waste programs.



**Solid and Infectious Waste —
Construction and Demolition Debris**

Division of Environmental and Financial Assistance

| <i>(If you answer a box highlighted in gray, this indicates that a potential problem exists.)</i> | | | |
|---|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1) Does your business generate solid waste? | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No | <input type="checkbox"/> N/A |
| <p>Note: Solid wastes are unwanted materials from industrial, commercial, agricultural and community operations such as: garbage, tires, combustible and noncombustible material, street dirt and debris. Solid waste does not include any material that is an infectious waste or a hazardous waste. If your business has any active or inactive landfills (including construction and demolition debris landfills) on its property, this activity may require a permit or license.</p> | | | |
| 2) Is your business recycling material such as cardboard, scrap metal, leftover (useable) paints, etc., where possible? | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No | <input type="checkbox"/> N/A |
| 3) For solid wastes that cannot be recycled, is your business sending these materials off-site for disposal at a licensed solid waste landfill? | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No | <input type="checkbox"/> N/A |
| 4) Does your business ensure that solid waste is not stockpiled on-site or thrown into an on-site landfill? | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No | <input type="checkbox"/> N/A |
| 5) Is your business handling any of the following wastes? (Check all that apply) | | | |
| (a) scrap tires If yes, indicate how you are handling scrap tires: <input type="checkbox"/> generator <input type="checkbox"/> hauler <input type="checkbox"/> storage <input type="checkbox"/> disposal <input type="checkbox"/> recovery (converting scrap tires into other raw materials) | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No | <input type="checkbox"/> N/A |
| (b) infectious waste If yes, indicate how you are handling infectious waste <input type="checkbox"/> generator <input type="checkbox"/> hauler <input type="checkbox"/> storage <input type="checkbox"/> disposal | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No | <input type="checkbox"/> N/A |
| (c) construction and/or demolition debris If yes, indicate how you are handling construction and/or demolition debris <input type="checkbox"/> generator <input type="checkbox"/> hauler <input type="checkbox"/> storage <input type="checkbox"/> disposal <input type="checkbox"/> recycling | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No | <input type="checkbox"/> N/A |
| 6) If any of the boxes in question 5 were checked, is your business aware of the specific Ohio EPA regulations that apply to these activities? | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No | <input type="checkbox"/> N/A |
| 7) Is your business involved in composting activities? If so, is your business aware of the specific Ohio EPA regulations that apply to composting? | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No | <input type="checkbox"/> N/A |

Ohio EPA Self-Assessment Guide



Hazardous Waste — All Generators, General Requirements

Division of Environmental and Financial Assistance

| <i>(If you answer a box highlighted in gray, this indicates that a potential problem exists.)</i> | | | | |
|--|---|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1) | Has your business evaluated all wastes it generates to find out if they would be classified as hazardous wastes? | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No | <input type="checkbox"/> N/A |
| <p>Note: Common hazardous waste from small businesses include: used solvents; solvent contaminated shop rags; waste paint, filters; listed process wastes (slags, sludges, etc.); off-spec chemicals; fluorescent light bulbs; and used batteries. See Appendix E for additional information on hazardous wastes generated by small businesses.</p> | | | | |
| 2) | Has your business determined its hazardous waste generator status based on how much hazardous waste is generated in a calendar month? | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No | <input type="checkbox"/> N/A |
| (a) | If so, what is your business's generator status? | | | |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Conditionally Exempt Small Quantity Generator (CESQG) — ≤ 220 lbs. of hazardous waste (approximately ½ of a 55-gallon drum) or ≤ 2.2 lbs. of acute hazardous waste in a calendar month | | | |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Small Quantity Generator (SQG) — > 220 to < 2,200 lbs. of hazardous waste (approximately ½ up to 5, 55-gallon drums) in a calendar month | | | |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Large Quantity Generator (LQG) — > 2,200 lbs. of hazardous waste (approximately over 5, 55-gallon drums) or > 2.2 lbs. of acute hazardous waste in a calendar month | | | |
| 3) | Is your business aware of and in compliance with the specific requirements for your generator status? | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No | <input type="checkbox"/> N/A |
| 4) | Is your business collecting its hazardous waste only in tanks or containers? | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No | <input type="checkbox"/> N/A |
| <p>Note: Hazardous waste generators are not allowed to collect hazardous wastes in pits, piles, lagoons or other land units without a permit from Ohio EPA.</p> | | | | |
| 5) | Does your business prevent hazardous wastes from being thrown in the trash dumpster, waste pile or onto the ground? | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No | <input type="checkbox"/> N/A |
| 6) | Upon visual inspection of your facility (both inside and outside), is there any evidence of spills, leaks or process discharges (e.g., stained areas, stressed vegetation, pools of unknown substances)? | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No | <input type="checkbox"/> N/A |
| (a) | If so, has the source of the spill or discharge been identified and corrective measures taken? | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No | <input type="checkbox"/> N/A |
| 7) | Does your business prevent hazardous wastes from being dumped into drains, sinks or toilets? | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No | <input type="checkbox"/> N/A |
| 8) | Are solvent-contaminated shop towels collected and kept in containers? | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No | <input type="checkbox"/> N/A |
| 9) | Does your business send all hazardous waste to a permitted hazardous waste facility or a recycling facility ? | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No | <input type="checkbox"/> N/A |
| 10) | Is your business generating or handling any used oil? | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No | <input type="checkbox"/> N/A |
| (a) | If so, is your business aware of and complying with Ohio EPA's used oil regulations ? | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No | <input type="checkbox"/> N/A |
| 11) | Is your business generating waste such as light bulbs, batteries, pesticides or mercury-containing devices? | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No | <input type="checkbox"/> N/A |
| (a) | If so, is your business aware of and complying with Ohio EPA's universal waste regulations ? | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No | <input type="checkbox"/> N/A |

Ohio EPA Self-Assessment Guide



Hazardous Waste — Small Quantity Generators, Specific Requirements

Division of Environmental and Financial Assistance

| | | | | |
|--|---|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| If your business is classified as a conditionally exempt small quantity generator (see question #2 on prior page), do not complete this section. <i>(If you answer a box highlighted in gray, this indicates that a potential problem exists.)</i> | | | | |
| 1) | Has your business obtained a hazardous waste generator identification number from Ohio EPA? | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No | <input type="checkbox"/> N/A |
| 2) | Does your business ensure that hazardous wastes are not kept on-site for more than 180 days [or 270 days if hazardous waste must be transported over 200 miles to a permitted hazardous waste facility also known as a treatment, storage and disposal (TSDF)]? | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No | <input type="checkbox"/> N/A |
| Note: The 180/270-day accumulation requirement does not apply to hazardous waste as it is being collected in a satellite accumulation area. See the definition of satellite accumulation in Appendix I . | | | | |
| 3) | Is your business limiting the volume of hazardous waste kept on-site to no more than 30, 55-gallon drums at any time? | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No | <input type="checkbox"/> N/A |
| 4) | Is your business keeping copies of manifests/shipping papers and land disposal restriction documents? | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No | <input type="checkbox"/> N/A |
| 5) | Is there always someone available at your business who can respond to an emergency (an emergency coordinator)? | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No | <input type="checkbox"/> N/A |
| 6) | In your hazardous waste storage area, has the following been posted by the telephone: | | | |
| | (a) Name and phone number of emergency coordinator? | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No | <input type="checkbox"/> N/A |
| | (b) Location of fire and spill control equipment and if present, fire alarm(s)? | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No | <input type="checkbox"/> N/A |
| | (c) Telephone number of local fire department? | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No | <input type="checkbox"/> N/A |
| 7) | Does your business keep equipment on-site that might be necessary in an emergency (examples: internal alarm, portable fire/spill control equipment)? | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No | <input type="checkbox"/> N/A |
| | (a) Is your business inspecting the equipment as necessary and keeping a log of the inspections ? | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No | <input type="checkbox"/> N/A |
| Note: When it comes to emergency equipment inspection frequency, Ohio EPA defers to the manufacturers recommendations. | | | | |
| | (b) Does your business label and date containers of hazardous waste? | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No | <input type="checkbox"/> N/A |
| 8) | Are hazardous waste containers kept closed and in good condition? | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No | <input type="checkbox"/> N/A |
| 9) | Is your business inspecting the container accumulation area weekly and keeping a log of the inspections ? | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No | <input type="checkbox"/> N/A |
| 10) | Is your business operating any tanks for collection of hazardous waste? | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No | <input type="checkbox"/> N/A |
| | (a) If so, is your business aware of the specific Ohio EPA regulations regarding tank system installation, design and operation? | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No | <input type="checkbox"/> N/A |

Notes and Remarks

For more information on Ohio EPA's hazardous waste rules, see our [Hazardous Waste Generator Handbook](#). For more information on evaluation your hazardous waste, see our [Identifying Your Hazardous Waste](#) fact sheet.

Ohio EPA Self-Assessment Guide



Hazardous Waste — Large Quantity Generators, Specific Requirements

Division of Environmental and Financial Assistance

| If your business is classified as a conditionally exempt or small quantity generator, do not complete this section. (If you answer a box highlighted in gray, this indicates that a potential problem exists.) | | | |
|--|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1) Has your business obtained a hazardous waste generator identification number from Ohio EPA? | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No | <input type="checkbox"/> N/A |
| 2) Does your business ensure that hazardous wastes are not kept on site for more than 90 days? | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No | <input type="checkbox"/> N/A |
| Note: The 90-day accumulation requirement does not apply to hazardous waste as it is being collected in a satellite accumulation area. See the definition of satellite accumulation in Appendix I . | | | |
| 3) Is your business keeping copies of manifests and land disposal restriction documents for off-site shipments of hazardous waste? | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No | <input type="checkbox"/> N/A |
| 4) Does your business have a hazardous waste-related personnel training program and keep records of annual refresher training ? | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No | <input type="checkbox"/> N/A |
| 5) Is there someone always available from your business who can respond to an emergency (an emergency coordinator)? | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No | <input type="checkbox"/> N/A |
| 6) Does your business have a written contingency plan to respond to hazardous waste-related emergencies? | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No | <input type="checkbox"/> N/A |
| (a) Has a copy of the plan been submitted to local emergency authorities? | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No | <input type="checkbox"/> N/A |
| 7) Does your business keep equipment on-site that might be necessary in an emergency (examples: internal alarm, portable fire/spill control equipment)? | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No | <input type="checkbox"/> N/A |
| (a) Is your business inspecting the equipment as necessary and keeping log of the inspections ? | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No | <input type="checkbox"/> N/A |
| Note: When it comes to emergency equipment inspection frequency, Ohio EPA defers to the manufacturers recommendations. | | | |
| 8) Does your business label and date containers of hazardous waste? | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No | <input type="checkbox"/> N/A |
| 9) Are hazardous wastes containers kept closed and in good condition? | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No | <input type="checkbox"/> N/A |
| 10) Is your business conducting weekly inspections of the container accumulation area and keeping a log of the inspections ? | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No | <input type="checkbox"/> N/A |
| 11) Is your business using any tanks to collect hazardous waste? | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No | <input type="checkbox"/> N/A |
| (a) If so, is your business aware of the specific Ohio EPA regulations regarding tank system installation, secondary containment, design and operation? | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No | <input type="checkbox"/> N/A |

Notes and Remarks

For more information on Ohio EPA's hazardous waste rules, see our [Hazardous Waste Generator Handbook](#). For more information on evaluation your hazardous waste, see our [Identifying Your Hazardous Waste](#) fact sheet.

Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure Plans

Oil Pollution Prevention

The Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) regulation (40 CFR, Part 112) was put into effect in 1974. This regulation establishes spill prevention and spill control requirements for facilities storing certain quantities of oil. The definition of oil is very broad, including, but not limited to, fuel oils, mineral and vegetable oils, animal oils, lubricating oils, greases and oil mixed with waste. This regulation applies to non-transportation related facilities having:

- a total aboveground oil storage capacity of greater than 1,320 gallons; or
- a total underground storage capacity greater than 42,000 gallons. (This excludes tanks regulated by the State Fire Marshal's Office, Bureau of Underground Storage Tanks.)

SPCC regulations apply specifically to your business's total oil storage capacity, regardless of whether the tank or container is completely full. If you are storing oil in containers that are less than 55 gallons in size, you do not have to include these in your SPCC storage capacity.

Businesses regulated under this program have a reasonable expectation of discharging to a navigable waterway in the event of an oil spill. If your business meets the above criteria, you are required to prepare and implement an SPCC plan. This plan details your business's oil storage and spill prevention measures, and outlines the procedures to be taken in case of a spill. Personnel training and security are also addressed in the plan. The SPCC plan must be signed by your management. You must have the plan certified by a professional engineer if engineering work is involved. If your SPCC plan is very simple and does not require engineering work, you, as the owner or operator, may self-certify. Please contact the [Ohio Board of Registration for Professional Engineers and Surveyors, U.S. EPA](#) or see our [SPCC fact sheet](#) for more information. The plan must be reviewed every five years, or whenever there is a change at your business. The written SPCC plan must also be submitted to U.S. EPA when there is a spill of 1,000 gallons or more, or two releases of more than 42 gallons each within a 12-month period.



The Oil Pollution Act of 1990 revised portions of the SPCC regulation. Any business considered to pose a significant and substantial harm to the environment, based on the amount of oil stored (a million gallons), or location (within a certain distance from sensitive environments or a facility which conducts fuel transfers over water), must prepare a Facility Response Plan (FRP). This document is a very comprehensive spill response plan, and must be submitted to and approved by U.S. EPA. Typically, only very large facilities or facilities located directly on a waterway would be subject to this requirement.

Your small business could be subject to the SPCC regulation if oil is stored on site in the above-referenced quantities. It is unlikely that your small business would be subject to the FRP requirements.

Oversight of the SPCC program is conducted by U.S. EPA. If your business must submit an SPCC plan for approval, it must be sent to the appropriate [U.S. EPA regional office](#). To ensure you have the most up-to-date information, it is recommended that you visit [U.S. EPA's SPCC website](#).

Contact DEFA OCAPP's toll-free hotline at **(800) 329-7518** for *free and confidential* assistance on how your small business may be regulated under the SPCC regulations.



Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure Plans — General Requirements

Division of Environmental and Financial Assistance

| <i>(If you answer a box highlighted in gray, this indicates that a potential problem exists.)</i> | | | |
|--|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1) Does your business store the following amounts of oil or oil products on the property? | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No | <input type="checkbox"/> N/A |
| <i>Note: The definition of oil is very broad, including, but not limited to, fuel oils, mineral and vegetable oils, animal oils, lubricating oils, greases and oil mixed with waste.</i> | | | |
| (a) More than 1,320 gallons above ground in containers 55 gallons or larger? | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No | <input type="checkbox"/> N/A |
| OR | | | |
| (b) More than 42,000 gallons underground? | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No | <input type="checkbox"/> N/A |
| <i>Note: The SPCC regulations apply to your business's total oil storage capacity, regardless of whether the tank or container is completely filled. If you have a total above ground storage capacity of more than 1,320 gallons, the regulations apply to you. If you are storing oil in containers that are less than 55 gallons in size, you do not need to include these in calculating your storage capacity.</i> | | | |
| 2) If the answer to 1(a) or 1(b) is Yes, does your business have a written Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) Plan ? | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No | <input type="checkbox"/> N/A |
| 3) Has your SPCC plan been certified by a registered professional engineer? | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No | <input type="checkbox"/> N/A |
| <i>Note: You must have the plan certified by a professional engineer if engineering work is involved. If your SPCC plan is very simple in nature and does not require engineering work, you as the owner or operator may self-certify. Please contact the Ohio Board of Registration for Professional Engineers and Surveyors, U.S. EPA, or see our SPCC fact sheet for more information. The plan is to be reviewed every five years, or whenever there is a change at the facility. The written SPCC plan must also be submitted to U.S. EPA whenever there is a spill of 1,000 gallons or more, or two releases of more than 42 gallons each within a 12-month period.</i> | | | |
| 4) Has your business trained its employees on the contents of the SPCC plan? | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No | <input type="checkbox"/> N/A |
| 5) Does your business review the SPCC plan at least once every five years or whenever significant changes in oil storage occur? | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No | <input type="checkbox"/> N/A |

Notes and Remarks

- Above ground units are not completely buried. Underground units are completely buried.
- The definition of oil is very broad, including, but not limited to, fuel oils, mineral and vegetable oils, animal oils, lubricating oils, greases and oil mixed with waste.
- If you are storing oil in containers that are less than 55 gallons in size, you do not need to include these in calculating your storage capacity.
- The SPCC plan describes measures that will be taken by the business to contain/prevent oil spills.
- The plan must be carried out during a spill. Revisions to the plan may also be required following a spill.

Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act

If your business uses or stores chemicals it may be subject to the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA). EPCRA requires companies to report information about the chemicals they have on their property and is also known as Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986. Reporting and other requirements of EPCRA for businesses are covered under these major sections:

[Community Right-to-Know Reporting Requirements \(Sections 311-312\)](#)

If your business stores hazardous chemicals on-site, there are reporting requirements. These sections apply to your facility if:

- you are required by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration to have a Safety Data Sheet for a hazardous chemical; **and**
- have on-site, for any one day in a calendar year, an amount of a hazardous chemical or extremely hazardous substance in equal to or greater than threshold limits.

Ohio EPA's **Division of Air Pollution Control** oversees the Section 311 and 312 reporting.

[Emergency Release Notification \(Section 304\)](#)

If your business has a release of any of the listed extremely hazardous substances of a reportable quantity, you must notify the state and local emergency planning commissions immediately. The reportable quantity is the amount of hazardous substances that, when released into the environment, can cause substantial endangerment to public health or the environment. Each hazardous substance has its own reportable quantity.

Ohio EPA's **Division of Environmental Response and Revitalization** oversees the Section 304 spill reporting.

[Toxic Chemical Release Inventory Reporting \(Section 313\)](#)

Under this section, Ohio EPA is required to establish an inventory of routine toxic chemical emissions from certain facilities (called the Toxic Release Inventory or TRI). Your facility must file a report under this section if (1) you have 10 or more full-time employees; (2) your operations have specific Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) code(s) identified under the rule; and (3) you manufacture, process or otherwise use listed toxic chemicals in greater than threshold quantities. Ohio EPA's **Division of Air Pollution Control**, Toxic Release Inventory Unit is responsible for the TRI program.



The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act

*otherwise known as CERCLA or Superfund -- provides a Federal Superfund to clean up uncontrolled or abandoned hazardous-waste sites as well as accidents, spills and other emergency releases of pollutants and contaminants into the environment. Through CERCLA, U.S. EPA was given power to seek out those parties responsible for any release and assure their cooperation in the cleanup. The **Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA)** was part of the amendments to CERCLA in 1986. EPCRA requires companies to report information about the chemicals they have on their property.*

As a small business, you may be required to submit reports under these regulations if you are managing certain chemicals on-site in greater than the threshold amounts. The list of chemicals and threshold quantities that trigger reporting are included in **Appendix F**.

The **Cessation of Regulated Operations** program ensures that dangerous materials are removed from facilities required to file a chemical inventory report under EPCRA as they cease certain operations or close their doors.

Contact DEFA OCAPP's toll-free hotline at **(800) 329-7518** for *free and confidential* assistance on how your small business may be regulated under the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act sections of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986.



Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know

Division of Environmental and Financial Assistance

| Community Right-to-Know Reporting Requirements (Sections 311-312) | | | |
|---|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| <i>(If you answer a box highlighted in gray, this indicates that a potential problem exists.)</i> | | | |
| 1) Are chemicals stored at your business that require a Safety Data Sheet (SDS) under Occupational Safety and Health Administration's (OSHA) Hazard Communication Standard? | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No | <input type="checkbox"/> N/A |
| Note: Almost all chemicals require a SDS. If you are unfamiliar with the SDS and Hazard Communication Standards, contact your local OSHA office for assistance. | | | |
| 2) For the chemicals present at your business, have you identified which would be classified as hazardous chemicals and extremely hazardous substances? | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No | <input type="checkbox"/> N/A |
| Note: Chemicals that require a SDS are "hazardous chemicals." | | | |
| 3) Is your business storing either hazardous chemicals or extremely hazardous substances in greater than the following quantities: | | | |
| (a) For hazardous chemicals: Greater than 10,000 pounds? | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No | <input type="checkbox"/> N/A |
| (b) For extremely hazardous substances: Greater than the quantities listed in Appendix F ? | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No | <input type="checkbox"/> N/A |
| Note: This list of "extremely hazardous substances" is a subset of hazardous chemicals. They are identified in a list of specific chemicals. (See Appendix F). 10,000 pounds = about 22, 55-gallon drums | | | |
| 4) If the answer to either 3(a) or 3(b) above is Yes, did your business notify (in writing) the State Emergency Response Commission (SERC) and Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) of these chemicals being stored? | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No | <input type="checkbox"/> N/A |
| Note: This written notification is called the Section 311 report. It is a one-time requirement and no specific form is needed. Your business can either provide SDSs for the chemicals or a list of chemicals. | | | |
| 5) If the answer to either 3(a) or 3(b) is Yes, is your business also submitting an annual Section 312 report to the SERC, LEPC and local fire department? | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No | <input type="checkbox"/> N/A |
| Note: The annual Section 312 report is due by March 1 of each year. You must use a specific form (either a Tier I or Tier II form). | | | |
| 6) Has there been a chemical release/spill at your business in greater than reportable quantities? | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No | <input type="checkbox"/> N/A |
| (a) If so, did your business notify the LEPC and Ohio EPA (and the U.S. Coast Guard National Response Center for spills into navigable waters)? | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No | <input type="checkbox"/> N/A |
| Note: The SERC's Facility Reporting Compliance Manual has information on reportable quantities and reporting requirements. See Appendix I for complete definition of 'navigable waters'. | | | |



Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know

Division of Environmental and Financial Assistance

| Toxic Release Inventory | | <i>(If you answer a box highlighted in gray, this indicates that a potential problem exists.)</i> | | |
|---|---------------------------------|---|---------------------------------|--|
| 1) Does your business have 10 or more full-time employees? | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No | <input type="checkbox"/> N/A | |
| 2) Is your business operating under any of the following Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes? | | | | |
| (a) any manufacturing facility with SIC codes 20XX through 39XX? | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No | <input type="checkbox"/> N/A | |
| (b) any of the following (non-manufacturing) SIC codes: | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No | <input type="checkbox"/> N/A | |
| SIC 10XX (metal mining and related services) | | | | |
| SIC 12XX (coal mining and related services) | | | | |
| SIC 49XX (electric generation facilities) | | | | |
| SIC 4953 (RCRA subtitle C refuse facilities) | | | | |
| SIC 5169 (chemicals and allied products) | | | | |
| SIC 5171 (petroleum bulk stations/terminals) | | | | |
| SIC 7389 (not elsewhere classified - primarily engaged in solvent recovery services) | | | | |
| NOTE: If the response to either 1 or 2 is No, skip to question 4. | | | | |
| <i>Note: Manufacturing facilities in SIC codes 20XX-39XX include: chemicals, petroleum refining, primary metals, fabricated metals, paper, rubber and plastics, and transportation equipment.</i> | | | | |
| 3) If both 1 and 2 are Yes: Did your business manufacture, import, process or otherwise use any of the TRI listed chemicals in greater than threshold quantities during the calendar year? | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No | <input type="checkbox"/> N/A | |
| (a) If the answer to question 3 is Yes: Did your business file a Section 313 Toxic Chemical Release Inventory Form R for the chemical(s) with U.S. EPA and Ohio EPA? | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No | <input type="checkbox"/> N/A | |
| <i>Note: The TRI regulations include the list of regulated chemicals and their threshold quantities.</i> | | | | |
| <i>Contact the TRI Program at (614) 644-2260 if you have questions about TRI reports.</i> | | | | |
| Cessation of Regulated Operations Program | | | | |
| 4) Is your business planning to cease regulated operations at the site (e.g., close down, move operations, sell operations or abandon site)? | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No | <input type="checkbox"/> N/A | |
| (a) If the answer to question 4 is Yes: Is your business aware of Ohio EPA's Cessation of Regulated Operations requirements ? | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No | <input type="checkbox"/> N/A | |
| <i>Note: Ohio EPA's Division of Environmental Response and Revitalization is responsible for the Cessation of Regulated Operations Program. Contact them at (614) 644-2924 with questions.</i> | | | | |

PCBs and Other Toxic Substances

Toxic Substances Control Act

The Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) was enacted in 1976 and amended in 2016. TSCA is often regarded as a regulatory program only affecting chemical manufacturers. However, there are some provisions that apply to other businesses because TSCA includes regulations for polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), asbestos and chlorofluorocarbons.

Your small business may be subject to the TSCA requirements if it has any equipment on-site that contains PCBs, PCB-containing manufactured building materials (e.g. caulk, paint) or had releases of TSCA-regulated PCBs to the environment. PCBs were widely used before 1979 to insulate electrical equipment such as transformers, capacitors, switches and voltage regulators (including lamp ballasts). PCBs were commonly found in hydraulic systems and heat transfer systems. Although the use of PCBs was banned around 1979, certain pieces of equipment containing PCBs could remain in service, provided that certain actions have been taken.

If your business has equipment that contains PCBs, there are specific TSCA requirements must be followed. Continued use of PCB-containing electrical equipment is dependent on compliance with the use authorizations and marking requirements found in the PCB regulations. PCB regulations are found in Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations Part 761 (**40 CFR 761**). See [Appendix G](#) to help you recognize electrical equipment that may potentially contain PCBs.

U.S. EPA is currently responsible for the **PCB program** in Ohio. For more information, contact U.S. EPA Region V at **(800) 621-8431** or visit their **PCB program website**. You may also contact DEFA OCAPP's toll-free hotline at **(800) 329-7518** for *free and confidential* assistance on how your small business may be regulated under the Toxic Substances Control Act.

*The **Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA)** was enacted in 1976 and amended in 2016. The statute focuses on chemical raw materials rather than wastes, effluents, or emissions. TSCA contains four titles:*

Title I Control of Toxic Substances

Title II Asbestos Hazard Emergency Response Act

Title III Indoor Radon Abatement Act

Title IV Lead-Based Paint Exposure Reduction Act

*Under TSCA, chemical manufacturing companies need to test toxic effects of new chemicals produced. Manufacturers and importers of new chemicals have reporting requirements under this program. TSCA includes regulations for polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), asbestos and chlorofluorocarbons. **U.S. EPA** is currently responsible for the PCB and other TSCA programs in Ohio.*

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PCBs and Other Toxic Substances

Division of Environmental and Financial Assistance

This section only applies if your business has PCBs on-site. If you do not have PCBs at your business, do not complete this section.
(If you answer a box highlighted in gray, this indicates that a potential problem exists.)

| | | | |
|--|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1) Does your business have PCB transformers on-site? | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No | <input type="checkbox"/> N/A |
| (a) Are they inspected quarterly for leaks? | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No | <input type="checkbox"/> N/A |
| (b) Are transformers registered with U.S. EPA? | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No | <input type="checkbox"/> N/A |
| (c) Are transformers in or near commercial buildings (~100') registered with building owner(s)? | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No | <input type="checkbox"/> N/A |
| (d) Are transformers located away from combustible materials? | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No | <input type="checkbox"/> N/A |
| (e) Do the transformers in or near commercial buildings have electrical fault protection? | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No | <input type="checkbox"/> N/A |
| 2) Are PCB items marked with the PCB label? | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No | <input type="checkbox"/> N/A |
| 3) Does your business keep PCB records, including: | | | |
| (a) Number of PCB transformers and total weight of fluid? | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No | <input type="checkbox"/> N/A |
| (b) Number of PCB large capacitors? | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No | <input type="checkbox"/> N/A |
| (c) Weight and identification of PCBs in containers? | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No | <input type="checkbox"/> N/A |
| 4) Does your business store PCB articles or containers on-site prior to disposal? If so, does the area have: | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No | <input type="checkbox"/> N/A |
| (a) A roof and walls to prevent rainwater from reaching the PCBs? | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No | <input type="checkbox"/> N/A |
| (b) Adequate flooring of impervious material with continuous curbing (minimum of 6" height)? | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No | <input type="checkbox"/> N/A |
| (c) No drain valves, floor drains, expansion joints, sewer lines or other openings that would allow liquids to flow from the curbed area? | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No | <input type="checkbox"/> N/A |
| (d) Is the area located away from any 100-year flood plain? | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No | <input type="checkbox"/> N/A |
| 5) Are stored PCBs inspected at least once every 30 days? | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No | <input type="checkbox"/> N/A |
| 6) Are any leaking PCB articles (transformers, capacitors, etc.) placed in non-leaking containers? | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No | <input type="checkbox"/> N/A |
| 7) Are all PCB articles and PCB containers dated when placed in storage? | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No | <input type="checkbox"/> N/A |
| 8) Are all PCBs disposed of within one year from the date they are first placed in storage? | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No | <input type="checkbox"/> N/A |
| 9) Are PCBs disposed of at an authorized PCB disposal facility? | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No | <input type="checkbox"/> N/A |
| 10) If your business had a spill, leak or fire involving PCBs, did the business follow the regulatory requirements for reporting and clean up? | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No | <input type="checkbox"/> N/A |

Appendix A — Industries That Require an NPDES Permit for Storm Water Discharges

| | |
|-------------|--|
| Category 1 | Facilities subject to storm water effluent limitations guidelines, new source performance standards or toxic pollutant effluent standards under <i>40 CFR Subchapter N</i> . |
| Category 2 | Facilities classified as Standard Industrial Classifications 24XX (except 2434), 26XX (except 265X and 267X), 28XX (except 283X), 29XX, 311X, 32XX (except 323X), 33XX, 3441, and 373X. |
| Category 3 | Facilities classified as Standard Industrial Classifications 10XX through 14XX (mineral industry). |
| Category 4 | Hazardous waste treatment, storage or disposal facilities. |
| Category 5 | Landfills, land application sites and open dumps that receive or have received any industrial solid wastes. |
| Category 6 | Facilities involved in recycling, including metal scrap yards, battery reclaimers and auto salvage yards, including, but not limited to, those classified as Standard Industrial Classification 5015 and 5093. |
| Category 7 | Steam electric power generating facilities. |
| Category 8 | Transportation facilities classified as Standard Industrial Classifications 40XX, 41XX, 42XX (except 4221-25), 43XX, 44XX, 45XX, and 5171, which have vehicle maintenance shops, equipment cleaning operations or airport deicing operations. |
| Category 9 | Areas used in the storage, treatment, recycling or disposal of municipal or domestic sewage (not including farm lands, domestic gardens or lands used for sludge management where sludge is beneficially reused or areas that meet <i>Section 405 of the Clean Water Act</i>). |
| Category 10 | Construction activity including clearing, grading and excavation activities that result in the disturbance of one or more acres of land. |
| Category 11 | Facilities under Standard Industrial Classifications 20XX, 21XX, 22XX, 23XX, 2434, 25XX, 265X, 267X, 27XX, 283X, 285X, 30XX, 31XX (except 311X), 323X, 34XX (except 3441), 35XX, 36XX, 37XX (except 373X), 38XX, 39XX, and 4221-25 (and which are not otherwise included within categories 02XX-10XX). |

Appendix B — Common Small Business Air Emission Sources/Activities

Below is a list of common business and industrial activities that may be subject to air permitting requirements. If your business involves one or more of these activities, you should be aware of the specific air quality regulations for each and discuss permitting requirements with Ohio EPA's *Division of Air Pollution Control*.

Businesses That Typically Require Air Permits

- Auto body shops
- Bakeries
- Bulk terminals
- Chemical manufacturing
- Crematories
- Dry cleaners
- Foundries
- Furniture manufacturing
- Gas stations
- Laboratories
- Metal finishing/plating
- Plastics manufacturing
- Printing/graphic arts
- Sand and gravel operations

Other Industrial Activities That May Require Permits

Manufacturing and Finishing

- Solvent cleaning
- Fermenters
- Electroplating/anodizing
- Surface coating
(wood, metal and plastics)
- Sandblasting and grinding
- Wood refinishing
- Painting
(paint booths, spray guns, dip tanks)

Combustion

- Stationary internal combustion engines
(Diesel generators, for example)
- Incinerators
- Boilers
- Industrial dryers
- Industrial ovens or furnaces

Storage and Materials Handling

- Solvent storage tanks
- Petroleum storage tanks
- Conveyors
- Bulk material storage piles
- Bulk petroleum distribution
- Screeners and elevators
- Shredders and crushers

Miscellaneous

- Extraction units
- Metals recovery operations
- Agricultural milling
- Roadways and parking areas

Appendix C — De Minimis Air Contaminant Source Exemption

Ohio Administrative Code 3745-15-05

Small or de minimis sources of air emissions can be operated by your business without obtaining an air permit from Ohio EPA. The de minimis exemption from permitting is found in *Ohio Administrative Code 3745-15-05*. An air contaminant source is exempt from air permitting requirements if actual combined emissions of the following do not exceed 10 pounds per day:

- particulate matter;
- sulfur dioxide;
- nitrogen oxides;
- organic compounds;
- carbon monoxide;
- lead; and
- any other air contaminant.

NOTE: The above exemption does not apply to a source if:

- a Clean Air Act requirement or other rules adopted by Ohio EPA limit the emissions of an air pollutant from the source to less than 10 pounds per day;
- the source emits radio nuclides;
- the source has air pollutant emissions that exceed 25 tons per year, or
- the source emits more than one ton per year of any hazardous air pollutants.

As a business owner/operator, you must keep the following records showing that emissions meet the de minimis exemption.

- information/description of how the emissions were determined to be de minimis (e.g., Safety Data Sheet, emission calculations, etc.);
- daily operating records that show the source was maintained at or below the exemption level (e.g., daily records of paint/solvent use, equipment operating hours, etc.); and
- a description of any air pollution control equipment used on the source and a copy of any testing conducted.

Appendix D — Air Permit Exemptions Ohio Administrative Code 3745-31-03

Some equipment and activities are not required to receive an EPA air permit for operation. Some common small business activities that are exempt from permitting are listed below. This list provides a general description of some common exemptions. Please refer to *Ohio Administrative Code 3745-31-03* for additional information and a complete listing of exemptions.

- Fossil fuel-fired boilers/heaters that burn natural gas, distillate oil or liquid petroleum gas and operate under less than 10 million British thermal units (BTUs) per hour.
- Fossil fuel or wood fuel-fired boilers/heaters operating under less than one million BTUs per hour except units burning waste fuels or waste oil.
- Fossil fuel-fired furnaces/dryers that burn natural gas, distillate oil or liquid petroleum gas and operate under less than 10 million BTUs per hour and the only emit the products of fuel combustion and water vapor and where no melting or refining occurs or where any burning of any material occurs.
- Tumblers for the cleaning/deburring of metal products without abrasive blasting.
- Equipment for packaging lubricants and water-borne adhesives, coatings or binders.
- Equipment used to mix/blend materials at ambient temperature to make water-borne adhesives, coatings or binders.
- Bakery ovens that:
 - 1) use chemically leavened products or non-leavened products;
 - 2) use yeast dough products that are not at a commercial bakery; or
 - 3) have a total maximum production rate of less than or equal to 1,000 pounds of yeast dough products per hour.
- Mixers and deep fat fryers (except fryers used to produce potato chips) where the products are intended for human consumption.
- Lab equipment and fume hoods used for chemical or physical analyses.
- Photographic process equipment by which an image is reproduced upon material sensitized to radiant energy.
- Injection molding equipment where no more than one million pounds of thermoplastic or thermosetting resins are used per rolling 12-month period.
- Storage tanks for inorganic liquids including water (at standard temperature and pressure) except as described in *OAC rule 3745-31-03(A)(1)(I)(vii)*.
- Pressurized storage tanks for inorganic compounds or propane, butane, isobutane and liquid petroleum gases.
- Storage tanks for liquids with a capacity of less than 700 gallons.
- Liquid organic storage tanks with a capacity:
 - 1) less than 19,815 gallons and equipped with submerged fill (except gasoline storage tanks);
 - 2) greater than 19,815 gallons but less than 39,894 gallons storing a liquid with a maximum true vapor pressure of 2.176 pounds per square inch and equipped with submerged fill; or
 - 3) greater than 39,894 gallons storing a liquid with a maximum true vapor pressure of less than 0.508 pounds per square inch.
- Storage tanks for acids with less than or equal to 7,500-gallon capacity.
- Compression molding presses which use a thermosetting resin and involve a chemical reaction that converts the material (e.g., polyesters, polyurethanes, epoxy, etc.) to a solid, insoluble state using a hardening or curing operation.
- Presses used exclusively for extruding clay.
- Farm storage tanks, silos and equipment used for food or grain production on the premises.
- Batch solvent recycling units with less than 20-gallon capacity.

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- Non heat-set or sheet-fed printing presses with organic emissions of less than three tons per year.
- Equipment used to spray insecticides, pesticides and herbicides except at facilities producing these substances for sale or distribution.
- Solvent cold cleaners that meet the provisions of paragraph **OAC rule 3745-21-09(O)** and have a liquid surface area less than or equal to 10 square feet or a reservoir opening of less than six inches in diameter.
- Inkjet printers.
- Grinding, machining, sanding, abrasive cleaning, pneumatic conveying and woodworking operations that have no visible emissions, vent to the inside a building and emit less than 10 pounds per day of non-particulate air contaminants.
- Parts washers and rinse tanks using detergent cleaners.
- Aluminum die-casting machines.
- Nonproduction research and development operations with a potential to emit from any source of less than one ton per year of any criteria pollutant.
- Vegetable oil storage tanks, pumps and valves use in a vegetable processing operation.
- Gasoline or motor fuel dispensing facilities equipped with Stage I vapor controls and not located in following counties:

| | | | | |
|-----------|----------|------------|----------|----------|
| Ashtabula | Cuyahoga | Medina | Summit | Butler |
| Delaware | Lake | Miami | Trumbull | Clark |
| Franklin | Licking | Montgomery | Warren | Clermont |
| Geauga | Lorain | Portage | Greene | Lucas |
| Wood | Hamilton | Mahoning | Stark | |

- Gasoline- or motor fuel-dispensing facilities that have an individual maximum annual throughput of less than 6,000 gallons per year.
- Maintenance welding.
- Arc welding where emissions are directed to a control device located and vented inside the building.
- Refrigerant reclaiming /recycling machines at motor vehicle repair facilities.
- Natural gas compressor engines used for maintenance activities with a heat input rate of no greater than 10 million BTUs per hour fired by natural gas, gasoline or distillate oil.
- Emergency electrical generators or emergency firefighting water pumps less than or equal to 50 horsepower that burn gasoline, natural gas, distillate oil or liquid petroleum gas.
- Two- or four-stroke air-cooled gasoline powered engines no more than 20 horsepower used for lawnmowers, small electric generators, compressors, pumps, minibikes, snow throwers, garden tractors or similar uses.
- Dry cleaning facilities that do not use perchloroethylene solvent and meet all the following:
 - Employ petroleum solvents as defined in paragraph (K)(7) of rule 3745-21-01 of the Administrative Code or other non-perchloroethylene solvents that meet the definition of volatile organic compound.
 - Have a total manufacturer's rated capacity of all dry-to-dry cleaning machines and separate dryers at the facility of less than or equal to 83 pounds of articles, dry basis.
 - Have a total annual consumption of solvents in all machines of less than or equal to five hundred gallons.
 - Comply with paragraph (BB)(1)(c) of rule 3745-21-09 of the Administrative Code for minimizing solvent evaporation, and paragraphs (BB)(1)(d), (BB)(1)(e), (BB)(4)(b)(iv) and (BB)(5)(b) of rule 3745-21-09 of the Administrative Code for recordkeeping and reporting related to equipment leak detection and repair.
- Dry cleaning and laundry facilities that employ wet cleaning processes, liquid carbon dioxide processes, or equipment that utilizes volatile methyl siloxane solvent.
- A tank at a POTW or semi-public disposal system operating under a valid National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit used in the treatment (including recycling and reclamation) of domestic sewage or industrial waste of a liquid nature. If the director finds the tank is causing or may cause a public

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nuisance, in violation of rule 3745-15-07 of the Administrative Code, an application for a permit-to-install or PTIO shall be submitted in accordance with rule 3745-31-02 of the Administrative Code.

- Powder coating lines that use less than 300.0 tons of powder coating by weight per year. This exemption includes fully electric curing ovens or curing ovens with a total heat input of less than 10 million British thermal units per hour burning only natural gas, distillate oil, or liquid petroleum gas. This exemption does not include any VOC laden clean-up material.
- On-site cleaning, stripping and subsequent coating of outdoor objects and structures such as buildings, bridges, billboards, signs, water towers, swimming pools, lampposts, fences, railings, monuments, etc., that must be done periodically for maintenance purposes, provided the following apply:
 - Dry abrasive blasting operations, if conducted, employ tarps, enclosures, or other techniques to prevent dust nuisances.
 - Solid waste and hazardous waste and waste waters generated by the operations are managed in accordance with applicable regulations.
- Construction activities located at a construction site for a project for which no air pollution permits are required.
- On-site building demolition and implosion provided all applicable provisions of Chapter 3745-20 of the Administrative Code for the assessment and removal of any asbestos containing materials were completed prior to the start of any demolition activities.
- Grading, dragging, striping, and other activities to prepare dirt athletic fields and race tracks for use.
- Traffic marking and striping operations of paved roadways and parking areas, provided the coatings employed meet the standards for architectural and industrial maintenance coatings specified in Chapter 3745-113 of the Administrative Code.
- Concrete or masonry waterproofing and sealing, provided the coatings employed meet the standards for architectural and industrial maintenance coatings specified in Chapter 3745-113 of the Administrative Code.
- Roof coating and asphalt surface sealing, provided the coatings employed meet the standards for architectural and industrial maintenance coatings specified in Chapter 3745-113 of the Administrative Code.
- Diesel fuel storage and dispensing operations.
- Outdoor and indoor firing and shooting ranges, provided indoor ranges comply with all applicable OSHA workplace indoor air quality standards.
- Equipment for annealing, heat treating, case hardening, carburizing, cyaniding, nitriding, carbonitriding, siliconizing or diffusion treating of metal or glass objects, which are electrically heated or which fire natural gas or distillate oil at a maximum total heat input rate of less than ten million British thermal units per hour, and does not involve molten materials, oil-coated parts or oil quenching.
- Heating units burning used oil, as defined in rule 3745-279-01 of the Administrative Code, in which the manufacturer's maximum heat input rating is less than five hundred thousand British thermal units per hour.
- Compost piles, windrows, and associated activities including material receiving, storage, mixing, curing, turning, and load-out at Class II, III and IV solid waste composting facilities as defined by OAC 3745-560-02, provided the material is kept sufficiently wet for effective composting and dust control.
- Beauty salons, barber shops and nail salons.
- Roadways and Parking Areas (either paved or unpaved) with less than three thousand eight hundred vehicle miles traveled (VMT) per year, less than five tons per year particulate emissions (PE), and less than 1.45 tons PM10 per year.

NOTE: The exemptions do not apply to a combination of common emissions units that are a *major source* or major source *modification*, or to emissions units that the *National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants* applies (except for Subpart M, asbestos removal activities), or to emissions units that the New Source Performance Standards applies (except for Subpart AAA, residential wood heaters).

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Permit-by-Rule Exemptions

Ohio Administrative Code 3745-31-03(A)(4)

A permit-by-rule (PBR) is a specific permit exemption that applies to certain types of low-emitting air pollution sources. The PBR is an option your business may use to exempt a source from the air permit application process.

The PBR contains qualifying criteria, emission limitations conditions for operation and requirements for record keeping and reporting. Many of these requirements are similar or identical to those found in air pollution permits issued by Ohio EPA for these types of sources. The air pollution source or facility must continually meet all of the PBR criteria to qualify for the PBR. Ohio EPA retains the authority to deny or revoke a business's ability to operate under the PBR provisions and to require the business to obtain traditional permits.

The PBR exemptions include:

- emergency electrical generators;
- resin injection/compression molding equipment;
- small crushing and screening plants;
- soil-vapor extraction and soil-liquid extraction remediation activities;
- collision repair shops;
- gas stations;
- natural gas fired boilers and heaters; and
- printing facilities

All PBRs include notification, record keeping and reporting requirements.

Notification: If you wish to claim a PBR exemption, you are required to [*submit a written notification to Ohio EPA*](#) stating the source meets the PBR qualifying criteria and will operate according to the PBR conditions. For new installations, the notification is required before installation. For permitted sources wishing to switch to PBR, you must request the change in writing as specified above and have Ohio EPA approve the request.

Record Keeping: Each PBR details what operational records, such as amount of material used, type of fuel burned, test records, etc., that must be maintained.

Reporting: Facilities claiming PBR exemptions must promptly report any exceedances of the PBR conditions or emission limitations to Ohio EPA. It is critical that if you claim a PBR exemption, you are aware of all associated requirements.

For more information, see our [*Permit-by-Rule fact sheet*](#). You can also contact your local [*Ohio EPA district office*](#) or [*local air agency*](#), Ohio EPA's [*Office of Compliance Assistance and Pollution Prevention*](#) or visit the [*Division of Air Pollution Control's website*](#) for more information about the PBR exemptions.

Appendix E — Common Hazardous Wastes Generated by Small Businesses

Solvents

Solvents, spent solvents, solvent mixtures or solvent still bottoms are often hazardous. The following are some commonly used hazardous solvents along with their EPA hazardous waste codes (also see ignitable wastes for other hazardous solvents, and [OAC 3745-51-31](#) for most listed hazardous waste solvents):

| | | | |
|----------------------|------|------------------------|------------|
| Benzene | F005 | Methylene Chloride | F001, F002 |
| Carbon Tetrachloride | F001 | Mineral Spirits | D001 |
| Chlorobenzene | F002 | Naphtha | D001 |
| Ethanol | D001 | Petroleum Solvents | D001 |
| Isobutanol | F005 | 1, 1,2-Trichloroethane | F002 |
| Isopropanol | D001 | Perchloroethylene | F001, F002 |
| Kerosene | D001 | Toluene | F005 |
| Methyl Ethyl Ketone | F005 | Trichloroethylene | F001, F002 |

Ignitable Wastes

Ignitable wastes include any liquids that have a flashpoint less than 140 degrees F (for a complete description of ignitable wastes, see [OAC 3745-51-21](#)). Examples are paints, spent solvents, solvent still bottoms, epoxy resins and adhesives, and waste inks containing flammable solvents. Unless otherwise specified, all ignitable wastes have the waste code D001.

Corrosives

Acids, bases, or mixtures having a pH less than or equal to 2 or greater than or equal to 12.5 are considered corrosive and carry a D002 hazardous waste code (for a complete description of corrosive wastes, see [OAC 3745-51-22](#)). The following are some more commonly used corrosives:

| | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|------------------|
| Hydrobromic Acid | Perchloric Acid | Sodium Hydroxide |
| Hydrochloric Acid | Phosphoric Acid | Sulfuric Acid |
| Hydrofluoric Acid | Potassium Hydroxide | Nitric Acid |

Heavy Metals/Inorganics

Heavy metals and other inorganic waste materials are considered hazardous if the extract from a representative sample of the waste has any of the specific constituent concentrations as shown in [OAC 3745-51-24](#), Table 1. Materials may include dusts, solutions, wastewater treatment sludges, paint wastes and waste inks. The following are common heavy metals/inorganics along with their EPA hazardous waste codes:

| | | | | | |
|---------|------|----------|------|----------|------|
| Arsenic | D004 | Mercury | D009 | Chromium | D007 |
| Lead | D008 | Cadmium | D006 | Silver | D011 |
| Barium | D005 | Selenium | D010 | | |

Reactives

Reactive wastes include materials or mixtures that are unstable, react violently with other materials, generate toxic gases or are explosive. Unless otherwise specified, all reactive wastes have the waste code D003. The following materials are commonly considered reactive:

| | |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| Acetyl Chloride | Organic Peroxides |
| Chromic Acid | Perchlorates |
| Cyanides | Permanganates |
| Hypochlorites | Sulfides |

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Spent Plating and Cyanide Wastes

Spent plating wastes contain cleaning solutions and plating solutions with caustics, solvents, heavy metals and cyanides. Cyanide wastes may also be generated from heat treatment operations, pigment production and manufacturing of anti-caking agents. Plating wastes generally have the hazardous waste codes F006-F009, with F007 and F009 containing cyanide. Cyanide heat treating wastes generally have the hazardous waste codes F010-F012 (see [OAC 3745-51-31](#) for a complete description of plating wastes).

Wood-Preserving Agents

The wastewater treatment sludge from wastewater treatment operations are considered hazardous. Bottom sediment sludge from the treatment of wastewater processes that use creosote and pentachlorophenol have the waste code K001. In addition, unless otherwise indicated, specific wood-preserving compounds are: Copper Arsenate (D004), Creosote (U051) and Pentachlorophenol (F027).

Lead Acid Batteries

Used lead-acid batteries that are not recycled are regulated as hazardous waste. Special requirements apply to businesses recycling lead acid batteries on their property.

| | |
|---------------------|------|
| Lead Dross | D008 |
| Spent Acids | D002 |
| Lead-Acid Batteries | D008 |

Dry Cleaning Filtration Residues

Still residues, spent cartridge filters containing perchloroethylene are hazardous wastes and have the waste code F002. Still residues containing petroleum solvents with a flashpoint less than 140 degrees F are considered hazardous and carry a D001 hazardous waste code.

Pesticides

Unused pesticides listed below are hazardous. Wastes marked with an asterisk (*) have been designated *acutely hazardous*. See [OAC 3745-51-32](#) for a complete listing of pesticide wastes.

| | | | | | |
|---------------------|------|-------------------|------|------------|------|
| Aldicarb* | P070 | Heptachlor* | P059 | Parathion* | P089 |
| Amitrole | U011 | Lindane | U129 | Phorate* | P094 |
| 1-2 Dichloropropene | U084 | Methyl Parathion* | P071 | | |

Appendix F — List of Extremely Hazardous Substances

Ohio Administrative Code 3750-20-30

Threshold quantity: volume (pounds), to be used in determining whether a substance must be reported on the inventory report. Where two numbers are given for a chemical, use the larger number only when the material is being stored as a solid (particle size larger than 100 microns). If particle size is less than 100 microns or the material is a liquid, use the lower value.

| CAS # | Chemical Name | Threshold Quantity (TQ) (pounds) (Industry Use Only) | Reportable Quantity (pounds) (Spill/Release) |
|------------|--|--|--|
| 75-86-5 | Acetone Cyanohydrin | 500 | 10 |
| 1752-30-3 | Acetone Thiosemicarbazide | 500/500 | 1,000 |
| 107-02-8 | Acrolein | 500 | 1 |
| 79-06-1 | Acrylamide | 500/500 | 5,000 |
| 107-13-1 | Acrylonitrile | 500 | 100 |
| 814-68-6 | Acrylyl Chloride | 100 | 100 |
| 111-69-3 | Adiponitrile | 500 | 1,000 |
| 116-06-3 | Aldicarb | 100/500 | 1 |
| 309-00-2 | Aldrin | 500/500 | 1 |
| 107-18-6 | Allyl Alcohol | 500 | 100 |
| 107-11-9 | Allylamine | 500 | 500 |
| 20859-73-8 | Aluminum Phosphide | 500 | 100 |
| 54-62-6 | Aminopterin | 500/500 | 500 |
| 78-53-5 | Amiton | 500 | 500 |
| 3734-97-2 | Amiton Oxalate | 100/500 | 100 |
| 7664-41-7 | Ammonia | 500 | 100 |
| 300-62-9 | Amphetamine | 500 | 1,000 |
| 62-53-3 | Aniline | 500 | 5,000 |
| 88-05-1 | Aniline, 2,4,6-trimethyl- | 500 | 500 |
| 7783-70-2 | Antimony pentafluoride | 500 | 500 |
| 1397-94-0 | Antimycin A | 500/500 | 1,000 |
| 86-88-4 | ANTU | 500/500 | 100 |
| 1303-28-2 | Arsenic pentoxide | 100/500 | 1 |
| 1327-53-3 | Arsenous oxide | 100/500 | 1 |
| 7784-34-1 | Arsenous trichloride | 500 | 1 |
| 7784-42-1 | Arsine | 100 | 100 |
| 2642-71-9 | Azinphos-Ethyl | 100/500 | 100 |
| 86-50-0 | Azinphos-Methyl | 10/500 | 1 |
| 98-87-3 | Benzal Chloride | 500 | 5,000 |
| 98-16-8 | Benzenamine, 3-(trifluoromethyl)- | 500 | 500 |
| 100-14-1 | Benzene, 1-(chloromethyl)-4-nitro- | 500/500 | 500 |
| 98-05-5 | Benzeneearsonic Acid | 10/500 | 10 |
| 3615-21-2 | Benzimidazole,4,5-Dichloro-2-(Trifluoromethyl) | 500/500 | 500 |
| 98-07-7 | Benzotrighloride [Benzoic trichloride] | 100 | 10 |
| 100-44-7 | Benzyl Chloride | 500 | 100 |

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| CAS # | Chemical Name | Threshold Quantity (TQ) (pounds) (Industry Use Only) | Reportable Quantity (pounds) (Spill/Release) |
|------------|---|--|--|
| 140-29-4 | Benzyl Cyanide | 500 | 500 |
| 15271-41-7 | Bicyclo[2.2.1]Heptane-2-Carbonitrile, 5-chloro-6- | 500/500 | 500 |
| 534-07-6 | Bis (Chloromethyl) Ketone 10/500 | 10 | 10/10,000 |
| 4044-65-9 | Bitoscanate | 500/500 | 500 |
| 10294-34-5 | Boron Trichloride | 500 | 500 |
| 7637-07-2 | Boron Trifluoride | 500 | 500 |
| 353-42-4 | Boron Trifluoride compound with Methyl Ether (1:1) | 500 | 1,000 |
| 28772-56-7 | Bromadiolone | 100/500 | 100 |
| 7726-95-6 | Bromine | 500 | 500 |
| 1306-19-0 | Cadmium Oxide | 100/500 | 100 |
| 2223-93-0 | Cadmium Stearate | 500/500 | 1,000 |
| 7778-44-1 | Calcium arsenate | 500/500 | 1 |
| 8001-35-2 | Campechlor | 500/500 | 1 |
| 56-25-7 | Cantharidin | 100/500 | 100 |
| 51-83-2 | Carbachol Chloride | 500/500 | 500 |
| 26419-73-8 | Carbamic acid, methyl-, 0-(((2,4-dimethyl-1, 3-dithiolan-2-yl) Methylene) Amino)- | 100/500 | 1 |
| 1563-66-2 | Carbofuran | 10/500 | 10 |
| 75-15-0 | Carbon Disulfide | 500 | 100 |
| 786-19-6 | Carbophenothion | 500 | 500 |
| 57-74-9 | Chlordane | 500 | 1 |
| 470-90-6 | Chlorfenvinfos | 500 | 500 |
| 7782-50-5 | Chlorine | 100 | 10 |
| 24934-91-6 | Chlormephos | 500 | 500 |
| 999-81-5 | Chlormequat Chloride | 100/500 | 100 |
| 79-11-8 | Chloroacetic Acid | 100/500 | 100 |
| 107-07-3 | Chloroethanol | 500 | 500 |
| 627-11-2 | Chloroethyl Chloroformate | 500 | 1,000 |
| 67-66-3 | Chloroform | 500 | 10 |
| 542-88-1 | Chloromethyl ether | 100 | 10 |
| 107-30-2 | Chloromethyl methyl ether | 100 | 10 |
| 3691-35-8 | Chlorophacinone | 100/500 | 100 |
| 1982-47-4 | Chloroxuron | 500/500 | 500 |
| 21923-23-9 | Chlorthiophos | 500 | 500 |
| 10025-73-7 | Chromic Chloride | 1/500 | 1 |
| 10210-68-1 | Cobalt Carbonyl | 10/500 | 10 |
| 62207-76-5 | Cobalt, ((2,2'-(1,2-Ethanediy-bis-(nitrilomethylidyne) | 100/500 | 100 |
| 64-86-8 | Colchicine | 10/500 | 10 |
| 56-72-4 | Coumaphos | 100/500 | 10 |
| 5836-29-3 | Coumatetralyl | 500/500 | 500 |
| 95-48-7 | Cresol,o- | 500/500 | 100 |
| 535-89-7 | Crimidine | 100/500 | 100 |
| 123-73-9 | Crotonaldehyde, (E)- | 500 | 100 |
| 4170-30-3 | Crotonaldehyde | 500 | 100 |

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| CAS # | Chemical Name | Threshold Quantity (TQ) (pounds) (Industry Use Only) | Reportable Quantity (pounds) (Spill/Release) |
|------------|------------------------------------|--|--|
| 506-68-3 | Cyanogen Bromide | 500/500 | 1,000 |
| 506-78-5 | Cyanogen Iodide | 500/500 | 1,000 |
| 2636-26-2 | Cyanophos | 500 | 1,000 |
| 675-14-9 | Cyanuric Fluoride | 100 | 100 |
| 66-81-9 | Cycloheximide | 100/500 | 100 |
| 108-91-8 | Cyclohexylamine | 500 | 10,000 |
| 17702-41-9 | Decaborane (14) | 500/500 | 500 |
| 8065-48-3 | Demeton | 500 | 500 |
| 919-86-8 | Demeton-S-Methyl | 500 | 500 |
| 10311-84-9 | Dialifor | 100/500 | 100 |
| 19287-45-7 | Diborane | 100 | 100 |
| 111-44-4 | Dichloroethyl ether | 500 | 10 |
| 149-74-6 | Dichloromethylphenylsilane | 500 | 1,000 |
| 62-73-7 | Dichlorvos | 500 | 10 |
| 141-66-2 | Dicrotophos | 100 | 100 |
| 1464-53-5 | Diepoxybutane | 500 | 10 |
| 814-49-3 | Diethyl Chlorophosphate | 500 | 500 |
| 71-63-6 | Digitoxin | 100/500 | 100 |
| 2238-07-5 | Diglycidyl Ether | 500 | 1,000 |
| 20830-75-5 | Digoxin | 10/500 | 10 |
| 115-26-4 | Dimefox | 500 | 500 |
| 60-51-5 | Dimethoate | 500/500 | 10 |
| 2524-03-0 | Dimethyl Phosphoro-chloridothioate | 500 | 500 |
| 77-78-1 | Dimethyl sulfate | 500 | 100 |
| 99-98-9 | Dimethyl-p-Phenylenediamine | 10/500 | 10 |
| 75-78-5 | Dimethyldichlorosilane | 500 | 500 |
| 57-14-7 | Dimethylhydrazine | 500 | 10 |
| 644-64-4 | Dimetilan | 500/500 | 1 |
| 534-52-1 | Dinitrocresol | 10/500 | 10 |
| 88-85-7 | Dinoseb | 100/500 | 1,000 |
| 1420-07-1 | Dinoterb | 500/500 | 500 |
| 78-34-2 | Dioxathion | 500 | 500 |
| 82-66-6 | Diphacinone | 10/500 | 10 |
| 152-16-9 | Diphosphoramidate, octamethyl- | 100 | 100 |
| 298-04-4 | Disulfoton | 500 | 1 |
| 514-73-8 | Dithiazanine Iodide | 500/500 | 500 |
| 541-53-7 | Dithiobiuret | 100/500 | 100 |
| 316-42-7 | Emetine, Dihydrochloride | 1/500 | 1 |
| 115-29-7 | Endosulfan | 10/500 | 1 |
| 2778-04-3 | Endothion | 500/500 | 500 |
| 72-20-8 | Endrin | 500/500 | 1 |
| 106-89-8 | Epichlorohydrin | 500 | 100 |
| 2104-64-5 | EPN | 100/500 | 100 |
| 50-14-6 | Ergocalciferol | 500/500 | 1,000 |

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| CAS # | Chemical Name | Threshold Quantity (TQ) (pounds) (Industry Use Only) | Reportable Quantity (pounds) (Spill/Release) |
|------------|--|--|--|
| 379-79-3 | Ergotamine Tartrate | 500/500 | 500 |
| 1622-32-8 | Ethanesulfonyl Chloride, 2-Chloro- | 500 | 500 |
| 10140-87-1 | Ethanol, 1,2-Dichloro-, Acetate | 500 | 1,000 |
| 563-12-2 | Ethion | 500 | 10 |
| 13194-48-4 | Ethoprophos | 500 | 1,000 |
| 538-07-8 | Ethyl bis (2-Chloroethyl) Amine | 500 | 500 |
| 371-62-0 | Ethylene Fluorohydrin | 10 | 10 |
| 75-21-8 | Ethylene oxide | 500 | 10 |
| 107-15-3 | Ethylenediamine | 500 | 5,000 |
| 151-56-4 | Ethyleneimine | 500 | 1 |
| 542-90-5 | Ethylthiocyanate | 500 | 10,000 |
| 22224-92-6 | Fenamiphos | 10/500 | 10 |
| 115-90-2 | Fensulfothion | 500 | 500 |
| 4301-50-2 | Fluenetil | 100/500 | 100 |
| 7782-41-4 | Fluorine | 500 | 10 |
| 640-19-7 | Fluoroacetamide | 100/500 | 100 |
| 144-49-0 | Fluoroacetic Acid | 10/500 | 10 |
| 359-06-8 | Fluoroacetyl Chloride | 10 | 10 |
| 51-21-8 | Fluorouracil | 500/500 | 500 |
| 944-22-9 | Fonofos | 500 | 500 |
| 50-00-0 | Formaldehyde | 500 | 100 |
| 107-16-4 | Formaldehyde Cyanohydrin | 500 | 1,000 |
| 23422-53-9 | Formethanate Hydrochloride | 500/500 | 1 |
| 2540-82-1 | Formothion | 100 | 100 |
| 17702-57-7 | Formparanate | 100/500 | 1 |
| 21548-32-3 | Fosthietan | 500 | 500 |
| 3878-19-1 | Fuberidazole | 100/500 | 100 |
| 110-00-9 | Furan | 500 | 100 |
| 13450-90-3 | Gallium Trichloride | 500/500 | 500 |
| 77-47-4 | Hexachlorocyclopentadiene | 100 | 10 |
| 4835-11-4 | Hexamethylenediamine, N,N'-Dibutyl- | 500 | 500 |
| 302-01-2 | Hydrazine | 500 | 1 |
| 74-90-8 | Hydrocyanic Acid (Hydrogen cyanide) | 100 | 10 |
| 7647-01-0 | Hydrogen Chloride (gas only) | 500 | 5,000 |
| 7664-39-3 | Hydrogen Fluoride | 100 | 100 |
| 7722-84-1 | Hydrogen Peroxide (Conc > 52%) | 500 | 1,000 |
| 7783-07-5 | Hydrogen Selenide | 10 | 10 |
| 7783-06-4 | Hydrogen Sulfide | 500 | 100 |
| 123-31-9 | Hydroquinone | 500/500 | 100 |
| 13463-40-6 | Iron, pentacarbonyl | 100 | 100 |
| 297-78-9 | Isobenzan | 100/500 | 100 |
| 78-82-0 | Isobutyronitrile | 500 | 1,000 |
| 102-36-3 | Isocyanic Acid, 3,4-Dichlorophenyl Ester | 500/500 | 500 |
| 465-73-6 | Isodrin | 100/500 | 1 |

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|------------|--|--|--|
| 55-91-4 | Isofluorphate | 100 | 100 |
| 4098-71-9 | Isophorone Diisocyanate | 500 | 100 |
| 108-23-6 | Isopropyl Chloroformate | 500 | 1,000 |
| 119-38-0 | Isopropylmethylpyrazolyl Dimethylcarbamate | 500 | 1 |
| 78-97-7 | Lactonitrile | 500 | 1,000 |
| 21609-90-5 | Leptophos | 500/500 | 500 |
| 541-25-3 | Lewisite | 10 | 10 |
| 58-89-9 | Lindane ("gamma-BHC") | 500/500 | 1 |
| 7580-67-8 | Lithium Hydride | 100 | 100 |
| 109-77-3 | Malononitrile | 500/500 | 1,000 |
| 12108-13-3 | Maganese, Tricarbonyl Methylcyclopentadienyl | 100 | 100 |
| 51-75-2 | Mechlorethamine | 10 | 10 |
| 950-10-7 | Mephosfolan | 500 | 500 |
| 1600-27-7 | Mercuric Acetate | 500/500 | 500 |
| 7487-94-7 | Mercuric Chloride | 500/500 | 500 |
| 21908-53-2 | Mercuric Oxide | 500/500 | 500 |
| 10476-95-6 | Methacrolein Diacetate | 500 | 1,000 |
| 760-93-0 | Methacrylic Anhydride | 500 | 500 |
| 126-98-7 | Methacrylonitrile | 500 | 1,000 |
| 920-46-7 | Methacryloyl Chloride | 100 | 100 |
| 30674-80-7 | Methacryloyloxyethyl isocyanate | 100 | 100 |
| 10265-92-6 | Methamidophos | 100/500 | 100 |
| 558-25-8 | Methanesulfonyl Fluoride | 500 | 1,000 |
| 950-37-8 | Methidathion | 500/500 | 500 |
| 2032-65-7 | Methiocarb | 500/500 | 10 |
| 16752-77-5 | Methomyl | 500/500 | 100 |
| 151-38-2 | Methoxyethylmercuric Acetate | 500/500 | 500 |
| 80-63-7 | Methyl 2-Chloroacrylate | 500 | 500 |
| 74-83-9 | Methyl bromide | 500 | 1,000 |
| 79-22-1 | Methyl Chloroformate | 500 | 1,000 |
| 60-34-4 | Methyl Hydrazine | 500 | 10 |
| 624-83-9 | Methyl Isocyanate | 500 | 10 |
| 556-61-6 | Methyl Isothiocyanate | 500 | 500 |
| 74-93-1 | Methyl Mercaptan | 500 | 100 |
| 3735-23-7 | Methyl Phenkapton | 500 | 500 |
| 676-97-1 | Methyl Phosphonic Dichloride | 100 | 100 |
| 556-64-9 | Methyl Thiocyanate | 500 | 10,000 |
| 78-94-4 | Methyl Vinyl Ketone | 10 | 10 |
| 502-39-6 | Methylmercuric Dicyanamide | 500/500 | 500 |
| 75-79-6 | Methyltrichlorosilane | 500 | 500 |
| 1129-41-5 | Metolcarb | 100/500 | 1 |
| 7786-34-7 | Mevinphos | 500 | 10 |
| 315-18-4 | Mexacarbate | 500/500 | 1,000 |
| 50-07-7 | Mitomycin C | 500/500 | 10 |

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| CAS # | Chemical Name | Threshold Quantity (TQ) (pounds) (Industry Use Only) | Reportable Quantity (pounds) (Spill/Release) |
|------------|---|--|--|
| 6923-22-4 | Monocrotophos | 10/500 | 10 |
| 2763-94-4 | Muscimol | 500/500 | 1,000 |
| 505-60-2 | Mustard gas | 500 | 500 |
| 13463-39-3 | Nickel carbonyl | 1 | 10 |
| 54-11-5 | Nicotine | 100 | 100 |
| 65-30-5 | Nicotine sulfate | 100/500 | 100 |
| 7697-37-2 | Nitric Acid | 500 | 1,000 |
| 10102-43-9 | Nitric Oxide | 100 | 10 |
| 98-95-3 | Nitrobenzene | 500 | 1,000 |
| 1122-60-7 | Nitrocyclohexane | 500 | 500 |
| 62-75-9 | Nitrosodimethylamine | 500 | 10 |
| 10102-44-0 | Nitrogen Dioxide | 100 | 10 |
| 991-42-4 | Norbormide | 100/500 | 100 |
| | Organorhodium Complex (PMN-82-147) | 10/500 | 10 |
| 630-60-4 | Ouabain | 100/500 | 100 |
| 23135-22-0 | Oxamyl | 100/500 | 1 |
| 78-71-7 | Oxetane, 3,3-bis (Chloromethyl)- | 500 | 500 |
| 2497-07-6 | Oxydisulfoton | 500 | 500 |
| 10028-15-6 | Ozone | 100 | 100 |
| 1910-42-5 | Paraquat Dichloride | 10/500 | 10 |
| 2074-50-2 | Paraquat methosulfate | 10/500 | 10 |
| 56-38-2 | Parathion | 100 | 10 |
| 298-00-0 | Parathion-Methyl | 100/500 | 100 |
| 12002-03-8 | Paris green | 500/500 | 1 |
| 19624-22-7 | Pentaborane | 500 | 500 |
| 2570-26-5 | Pentadecylamine | 100/500 | 100 |
| 79-21-0 | Peracetic acid | 500 | 500 |
| 594-42-3 | erchloromethylmercaptan | 500 | 100 |
| 108-95-2 | Phenol | 500/500 | 1,000 |
| 4418-66-0 | Phenol, 2,2'-Thiobis[4-Chloro-6-Methyl]- | 100/500 | 100 |
| 64-00-6 | Phenol, 3-(1-Methylethyl)-, methylcarbamate | 500/500 | 1 |
| 58-36-6 | Phenoxarsine, 10,10'-Oxydi- | 500/500 | 500 |
| 696-28-6 | Phenyl Dichloroarsine | 500 | 1 |
| 59-88-1 | Phenylhydrazine Hydrochloride | 500/500 | 1,000 |
| 62-38-4 | Phenylmercury Acetate | 500/500 | 100 |
| 2097-19-0 | Phenylsilatrane | 100/500 | 100 |
| 103-85-5 | Phenylthiourea | 100/500 | 100 |
| 298-02-2 | Phorate | 10 | 10 |
| 4104-14-7 | Phosacetim | 100/500 | 100 |
| 947-02-4 | Phosfolan | 100/500 | 100 |
| 75-44-5 | Phosgene | 10 | 10 |
| 732-11-6 | Phosmet | 10/500 | 10 |
| 13171-21-6 | Phosphamidon | 100 | 100 |
| 7803-51-2 | Phosphine | 500 | 100 |

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|------------|--|--|--|
| 2703-13-1 | Phosphonothioic Acid, Methyl-, O-Ethyl O-(4-Methylthio)Phenyl)Ester | 500 | 500 |
| 50782-69-9 | Phosphonothioic Acid, Methyl-, S-(2-(Bis(1-methylethyl)Amino)Ethyl)O-Ethyl Ester | 100 | 100 |
| 2665-30-7 | Phosphonothioic Acid, Methyl-,O-(4-Nitrophenyl) O-Phenyl Ester | 500 | 500 |
| 3254-63-5 | Phosphoric Acid, Dimethyl 4-(Methylthio)Phenyl Ester | 500 | 500 |
| 2587-90-8 | Phosphorothioic Acid, O,O-DiMethyl-S-(2-Methylthio) Ethyl Ester | 500 | 500 |
| 7723-14-0 | Phosphorus | 100 | 1 |
| 10025-87-3 | Phosphorus Oxychloride | 500 | 1,000 |
| 10026-13-8 | Phosphorus Pentachloride | 500 | 500 |
| 7719-12-2 | Phosphorous Trichloride | 500 | 1,000 |
| 57-47-6 | Physostigmine | 100/500 | 1 |
| 57-64-7 | Physostigmine, Salicylate (1:1) | 100/500 | 1 |
| 124-87-8 | Picrotoxin | 500/500 | 500 |
| 110-89-4 | Piperidine | 500 | 1,000 |
| 23505-41-1 | Pirimifos-Ethyl | 500 | 1,000 |
| 10124-50-2 | Potassium arsenite | 500/500 | 1 |
| 151-50-8 | Potassium Cyanide | 100 | 10 |
| 506-61-6 | Potassium Silver Cyanide | 500 | 1 |
| 2631-37-0 | Promecarb | 500/500 | 1 |
| 106-96-7 | Propargyl Bromide | 10 | 10 |
| 57-57-8 | Propiolactone, Beta | 500 | 10 |
| 107-12-0 | Propionitrile | 500 | 10 |
| 542-76-7 | Propionitrile, 3-Chloro- | 500 | 1,000 |
| 70-69-9 | Propiophenone, 4-Amino- 100/500 | 100 | 100/10,000 |
| 109-61-5 | Propyl Chloroformate | 500 | 500 |
| 75-56-9 | Propylene Oxide | 500 | 100 |
| 75-55-8 | Propyleneimine | 500 | 1 |
| 2275-18-5 | Prothoate | 100/500 | 100 |
| 129-00-0 | Pyrene | 500/500 | 5,000 |
| 140-76-1 | Pyridine, 2-Methyl-5-Vinyl- | 500 | 500 |
| 504-24-5 | Pyridine, 4-Amino- | 500/500 | 1,000 |
| 1124-33-0 | Pyridine, 4-Nitro-, 1-Oxide | 500/500 | 500 |
| 53558-25-1 | Pyriminil | 100/500 | 100 |
| 14167-18-1 | Salcomine | 500/500 | 500 |
| 107-44-8 | Sarin | 10 | 10 |
| 7783-00-8 | Selenious acid | 500/500 | 10 |
| 7791-23-3 | Selenium Oxychloride | 500 | 500 |
| 563-41-7 | Semicarbazide Hydrochloride | 500/500 | 1,000 |
| 3037-72-7 | Silane, (4-Aminobutyl) Diethoxymethyl- | 500 | 1,000 |
| 7631-89-2 | Sodium Arsenate | 500/500 | 1 |
| 7784-46-5 | Sodium Arsenite | 500/500 | 1 |
| 26628-22-8 | Sodium Azide (Na[N3]) | 500 | 1,000 |

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|------------|---------------------------------|--|--|
| 124-65-2 | Sodium Cacodylate | 100/500 | 100 |
| 143-33-9 | Sodium Cyanide (Na(CN)) | 100 | 10 |
| 62-74-8 | Sodium Fluoroacetate | 10/500 | 10 |
| 13410-01-0 | Sodium Selenate | 100/500 | 100 |
| 10102-18-8 | Sodium Selenite | 100/500 | 100 |
| 10102-20-2 | Sodium Tellurite | 500/500 | 500 |
| 900-95-8 | Stannane, Acetoxytriphenyl | 500/500 | 500 |
| 57-24-9 | Strychnine | 100/500 | 10 |
| 60-41-3 | Strychnine sulfate | 100/500 | 10 |
| 3689-24-5 | Sulfotep | 500 | 100 |
| 3569-57-1 | Sulfoxide, 3-Chloropropyl octyl | 500 | 500 |
| 7446-09-5 | Sulfur Dioxide | 500 | 500 |
| 7783-60-0 | Sulfur Tetrafluoride | 100 | 1 |
| 7446-11-9 | Sulfur Trioxide | 100 | 100 |
| 7664-93-9 | Sulfuric Acid | 500 | 1,000 |
| 77-81-6 | Tabun | 10 | 10 |
| 7783-80-4 | Tellurium Hexafluoride | 100 | 100 |
| 107-49-3 | TEPP | 100 | 10 |
| 13071-79-9 | Terbufos | 100 | 100 |
| 78-00-2 | Tetraethyllead | 100 | 10 |
| 597-64-8 | Tetraethyltin | 100 | 100 |
| 75-74-1 | Tetramethyllead | 100 | 100 |
| 509-14-8 | Tetranitromethane | 500 | 10 |
| 10031-59-1 | Thallium Sulfate | 100/500 | 100 |
| 6533-73-9 | Thallos Carbonate | 100/500 | 100 |
| 7791-12-0 | Thallos Chloride | 100/500 | 100 |
| 2757-18-8 | Thallos Malonate | 100/500 | 100 |
| 7446-18-6 | Thallos Sulfate | 100/500 | 100 |
| 2231-57-4 | Thiocarbazide | 500/500 | 1,000 |
| 39196-18-4 | Thiofanox | 100/500 | 100 |
| 297-97-2 | Thionazin | 500 | 100 |
| 108-98-5 | Thiophenol | 500 | 100 |
| 79-19-6 | Thiosemicarbazide | 100/500 | 100 |
| 5344-82-1 | Thiourea, (2-Chlorophenyl)- | 100/500 | 100 |
| 614-78-8 | Thiourea, (2-Methylphenyl)- | 500/500 | 500 |
| 7550-45-0 | Titanium Tetrachloride | 100 | 1,000 |
| 584-84-9 | Toluene 2,4-Diisocyanate | 500 | 100 |
| 91-08-7 | Toluene 2,6-Diisocyanate | 100 | 100 |
| 110-57-6 | Trans-1,4-dichlorobutene | 500 | 500 |
| 1031-47-6 | Triamiphos | 500/500 | 500 |
| 24017-47-8 | Triazofos | 500 | 500 |
| 76-02-8 | Trichloroacetyl Chloride | 500 | 500 |
| 115-21-9 | Trichloroethylsilane | 500 | 500 |
| 327-98-0 | Trichloranate | 500 | 500 |

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|------------|--|--|--|
| 98-13-5 | Trichlorophenylsilane | 500 | 500 |
| 1558-25-4 | Trichloro (Chloromethyl) Silane | 100 | 100 |
| 27137-85-5 | Trichloro (Dichlorophenyl) Silane | 500 | 500 |
| 998-30-1 | Triethoxysilane | 500 | 500 |
| 75-77-4 | Trimethylchlorosilane | 500 | 1,000 |
| 824-11-3 | Trimethylolpropane Phosphite | 100/500 | 100 |
| 1066-45-1 | Trimethyltin Chloride | 500/500 | 500 |
| 639-58-7 | Triphenyltin Chloride | 500/500 | 500 |
| 555-77-1 | Tris (2-Chloroethyl) amine | 100 | 100 |
| 2001-95-8 | Valinomycin | 500/500 | 1,000 |
| 1314-62-1 | Vanadium Pentoxide | 100/500 | 1,000 |
| 108-05-4 | Vinyl Acetate (monomer) | 500 | 5,000 |
| 81-81-2 | Warfarin | 500/500 | 100 |
| 129-06-6 | Warfarin sodium | 100/500 | 100 |
| 28347-13-9 | Xylene Dichloride | 100/500 | 100 |
| 58270-08-9 | Zinc, Dichloro (4,4-Dimethyl-5(methylamino) carbonyl) oxy) Imino) Pentanenitrile)-(T-4)- | 100/500 | 100 |
| 1314-84-7 | Zinc Phosphide | 500 | 100 |

Appendix G — Identifying PCBs

The fluid used in electrical equipment was frequently marketed with trade names used by the manufacturer of the equipment. The nameplate of the electrical equipment will generally use this trade name to indicate the original contents of the unit. The following list of some of these trade names and the companies that used them is provided to help you recognize electrical equipment that may potentially contain PCBs. This list is not necessarily complete. PCBs have been used since 1929 and many companies that may have used PCBs are no longer in business. These names may also refer to a group of oils marketed by a business, of which only some contained PCBs. In addition, hydraulic fluids used in equipment in areas where heat or sparks may have ignited leaked oil may also have contained PCBs.

Aroclor (Monsanto)

Askarel* (Hevi-Duty Electric, Niagra Transformer Corp., Research-Cottrell)

Asbestol (American Corp.)

Chlorextol (Allis Chalmers)

Clophen (Bayer [Germany])

DK (Caffaro [Italy])

Diaclor (Sagmo Electric)

Dykanol (Cornell Dubilier)

EEC-18 (Niagra Transformer Corp., Power Zone Transformer)

Elemex (McGraw Edison)

Fenclor (Caffaro [Italy])

Hyvol (Aerovox)

Interteen (Westinghouse)

Kennechlor (Mitsubishi [Japan])

No-Flamol (Wagner)

Non-flammable Liquid (ITE Circuit Breaker Company)

Phenochlor (General Electric)

Pyralene (Prodalec [France])

Santotherm (Mitsubishi [Japan])

* Askarel is a generic name used for nonflammable insulating liquids in transformers and capacitors

Appendix H — Environmental Resources for Businesses

Many small businesses are subject to environmental regulations. Under state and federal regulations, it is your responsibility to obtain all necessary permits before beginning operation. Examples of businesses that are subject to regulation or that may need some type of environmental permit include:

| | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| asphalt plants/foundries | dry cleaners/laundromats | medical/dental offices |
| auto maintenance | equipment repair firms | metal plating operations |
| bakeries | furniture/wood working | painting contractors |
| car washes | gas stations | power washers |
| carpet cleaners | HVAC companies | print/photo shops |
| collision repair | laboratories | salvage yards |
| construction firms | manufacturing facilities | veterinary facilities |

The regulations are complex, so figuring out which apply to your business and whether you need an environmental permit can sometimes be confusing. If you are a new business owner and need some assistance with environmental regulations or EPA permits, several resources are available to you.

Office of Compliance Assistance and Pollution Prevention

Ohio EPA's Office of Compliance Assistance and Pollution Prevention (OCAPP) provides ***confidential*** compliance and pollution prevention assistance on environmental issues related to air, waste and water. This includes a wide range of environmental regulations from air and water pollution to waste management. Services include a toll-free hotline, site visits, electronic newsletter and regulatory updates, assistance completing air permit application forms, environmental workshops and publications that explain environmental requirements in plain English. These services can help you achieve compliance with environmental regulations, protect workers' health and safety, preserve natural resources and reduce liability and the potential for violations or penalties.

OCAPP is a not a regulatory program at Ohio EPA. Information shared with OCAPP staff is not shared with Ohio EPA inspection or enforcement staff. **All correspondence is held in strict confidence.**

epa.ohio.gov/ocapp
(800) 329-7518

Appendix I — Common Environmental Terms

Acute Hazardous Waste - Any hazardous waste with a U.S. EPA hazardous waste code beginning with the letter P or any of the following F codes: F020 – F023, F026 or F027

Air Emission — Pollution discharged into the atmosphere from smokestacks, other vents, commercial or industrial facilities; residential chimneys; and motor vehicle, locomotive or aircraft exhausts.

Air Pollutant — Any substance in air that could cause a threat to public health or the environment. Pollutants may be solid particles, liquid droplets or gases (alone or in combination). Generally, they fall into the following categories: solids, sulfur compounds, volatile organic chemicals, nitrogen compounds, oxygen compounds, halogen compounds, radioactive compounds and odors.

Asbestos Abatement — Procedures to control fiber release from asbestos-containing materials in a building or to remove them entirely, including removal, encapsulation, repair, enclosure, encasement and operations and maintenance programs.

CAS Registration Number — A number assigned by the Chemical Abstracts Service to identify a chemical.

Categorical Pretreatment Standards — Effluent limitations that apply to certain types of industrial facilities discharging into a municipal sewer system.

Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) — Rules promulgated under U.S. law, published in the Federal Register. The code is divided into 50 titles that represent broad areas subject to federal regulation. Each title is divided into chapters according to the issuing agency and subdivided into parts covering specific regulatory areas.

Combined Sewers — A sewer system that carries both sewage and storm-water runoff.

Composting — The controlled biological decomposition of organic material in the presence of air to form a humus-like material. Controlled methods of composting include mechanical mixing and aerating, ventilating the materials by dropping them through a vertical series of aerated chambers or placing the compost in piles out in the open air and mixing it or turning it periodically.

Conditionally Exempt Small Quantity Generator — Generators of less than 220 pounds of hazardous waste or 2.2 pounds of acutely hazardous waste in a calendar month.

Construction and Demolition Waste — Waste building materials, dredging materials, tree stumps and rubble resulting from construction, remodeling, repair and demolition of homes, commercial buildings and other structures and pavements. This waste may contain lead, asbestos or other hazardous substances.

De Minimis Exemption — Excludes a source of air pollution from requiring a permit if the source emits less than 10 pounds per day of particulate matter, sulfur dioxide, nitrogen oxides, organic compounds, carbon monoxide, lead or any other air contaminant.

Direct Discharger — A municipal or industrial facility that introduces pollution through a defined conveyance or system such as outlet pipes; a point source.

EPCRA — Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act

EPA Identification Number — A 12-character, site-specific identification number required by small and large quantity generators of hazardous waste as well as transporters and TSD facilities.

Hazardous Air Pollutant (HAP) - Those pollutants that cause or may cause cancer or other serious health effects, such as reproductive effects or birth defects or adverse environmental and ecological effects. Many common solvents, such as xylene, toluene and methyl isobutyl ketone are HAPs. In addition, pigment solids containing lead, cadmium, chromium, lead or other heavy metal compounds are also HAPs. A complete listing of all 187 HAPs can be found at epa.gov/ttn/atw/orig189.html.

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Hazardous Waste — Any waste that is listed in OAC Chapter 3745-51 (40 CFR 261) as being hazardous waste or that possesses one of the following four characteristics.

- *ignitability*: A liquid having a flash point lower than 140F. Ignitable wastes also can include non-liquids, compressed gases and oxidizers.
- *corrosivity*: An aqueous material with a pH less than or equal 2.0, or greater than or equal to 12.5, or a liquid that corrodes steel at a rate greater than 6.35 mm per year at a test temperature of 130F.
- *reactivity*: A solid waste which is unstable and can readily undergo violent change without detonating. Forms potentially explosive mixtures with water, generating toxic gases, vapors or fumes that can present a danger to human health or the environment.
- *toxicity*: Waste containing the toxic constituents identified in **OAC 3745-51-24** (40 CFR 261.24) in greater than regulatory levels. In general, toxicity is the ability of a substance to cause damage to tissue, impairment, illness or death when ingested, inhaled or absorbed by the skin.

Incompatible — Materials that could cause dangerous reactions from direct contact with one another.

Indirect Discharge — Introduction of pollutants into a publicly owned waste-treatment system. Indirect dischargers can be commercial or industrial facilities whose wastes enter local sewers.

Infectious Wastes — Wastes that have, or are likely to have been, in contact with infectious agents that may present a substantial threat to public health, including such materials as: cultures and stocks of infectious agents, laboratory wastes, pathological wastes, blood specimens, contaminated body parts and sharps.

Large Quantity Generators — Facilities that generate 2,200 pounds or more of hazardous waste, or more than 2.2 pounds of acutely hazardous waste in a calendar month.

Major Source — Air sources that emit 10 tons per year of any of the listed toxic air pollutants, or 25 tons per year of a mixture of air toxics. These sources may release air toxics from equipment leaks, when materials are transferred from one location to another, or during discharge through emission stacks or vents.

Manifest System — Tracking of hazardous waste from cradle-to-grave (generation through disposal) with accompanying documents known as manifests.

Modification — Any physical change in or change in the method of operation of a major source which increases the actual emissions of any hazardous air pollutant emitted by such source by more than a de minimis amount or which results in the emission of any hazardous air pollutant not previously emitted by more than a de minimis amount.

Municipal Discharge — Discharge of effluent from wastewater treatment plants that receive wastewater from households, commercial establishments and industries in the coastal drainage basin. Combined sewer/separate storm overflows are included in this category.

Multimedia — Applying to all environmental media: land, water and air.

National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) — A provision of the Clean Water Act that prohibits discharge of pollutants into waters of the United States unless a special permit is issued.

Navigable waters — Broadly defined under the Clean Water Act and Oil Pollution Act to include all waters used in interstate or foreign commerce, all interstate waters including wetlands and waters such as lakes, rivers, streams, wetlands, sloughs, prairie potholes, wet meadows, playa lakes or natural ponds. Essentially, the term *navigable waters* refers to any natural surface water in the U.S.

Oil (Section 311(a)(1) of the Clean Water Act) — Defines oil as oil in any kind or in any form including, petroleum, fuel oil, sludge, oil refuse and oil mixed with wastes other than dredged spoil. This definition includes crude oil, petroleum and petroleum-refined products, and non-petroleum oils such as vegetable and animal oils.

POTWs (Publicly Owned Treatment Works) — Public sewage/wastewater treatment facilities.

Parts Per Billion (ppb)/Parts Per Million (ppm) — Units commonly used to express contamination ratios, as in establishing the maximum permissible amount of a contaminant in water, land or air.

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Point Source — A stationary location or fixed facility from which pollutants are discharged; any single identifiable source of pollution, e.g., a pipe, ditch, ship, ore pit, factory smokestack, etc.

Pollutant — Generally, any substance introduced into the environment that adversely affects the usefulness of a resource.

Pre-treatment — Processes used to reduce or eliminate wastewater pollutants before they are discharged into publicly owned treatment works (POTWs).

Process Wastewater — Any water that contacts any raw material, product, byproduct or waste.

RCRA — Resource Conservation and Recovery Act. Federal regulations affecting hazardous and non-hazardous waste.

Safety Data Sheet (SDS) — Part of the Hazard Communication Standards (HAZCOM) set up by the U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) to protect workers from chemical hazards. The SDS provides the chemical composition of the substance being used, its trade name and name of the manufacturer, hazards associated with the substance and precautions that workers should take to avoid such hazards.

SARA — Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act. A 1986 amendment to the original Superfund law.

SIC Codes — Standard Industrial Classification codes. An indexing and classification system of business types. The SIC was developed by the U.S. Department of Commerce and is used for census and statistical information.

Sanitary Sewers — Underground pipes that carry off only domestic or industrial waste, not storm water.

Sanitary Waste — Waste discharged from sinks, showers, kitchens, restrooms or other non-industrial operations.

Satellite Accumulation Area (hazardous waste) — An area where hazardous waste is collected at or near the point where it was originally generated. Satellite accumulation areas are commonly located near a process line or in other areas like a maintenance garage, paint shop, electrical shop, welding shop or laboratory. The area must be under the control of the operator generating the waste.

Septic Tank — An underground storage tank for wastes from homes/businesses not connected to a sewer line. Waste goes directly from the home/business to the tank.

Small Quantity Generator (SQG) — A facility that generates more than 220 pounds and less than 2,200 pounds of hazardous waste in a calendar month.

Solid Waste — Unwanted material from industrial, commercial, agricultural and community operations that is not harmful to public health such as: garbage, tires, combustible and non-combustible material, street dirt and debris. Solid waste does not include any material that is an infectious waste or a hazardous waste.

Storm Water — Runoff from a storm event, snowmelt runoff, surface runoff and drainage.

Storm Sewer — A system of pipes (separate from sanitary sewers) that carries only water runoff from buildings and land surfaces.

Surface Water — All water naturally open to the atmosphere (rivers, lakes, reservoirs, streams, wetlands impoundments, seas, estuaries, etc.); this also refers to springs, wells or other collectors that are directly influenced by surface water.

Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Facility (TSDF) — A facility that conducts hazardous waste treatment, storage or disposal activities. Facilities must receive an EPA permit for these activities.

Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP) — A test used to classify materials as hazardous based upon the concentration of heavy metals (such as mercury, cadmium or lead) and organics.

Waters of the State - Waters of the state includes streams, rivers, lakes, ponds, marshes, watercourses, waterways and springs. The requirement also applies to conveyances, such as ditches and storm sewers that drain to waters of the state.



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