

(ii) Standard pressure means a pressure of 760 mm of Hg (29.92 in. of Hg).

§ 61.62 Emission standard for ethylene dichloride plants

(a) Ethylene dichloride purification. The concentration of vinyl chloride in all exhaust gases discharged to the atmosphere from any equipment used in ethylene dichloride purification is not to exceed 10 ppm, except as provided in § 61.65(a). This requirement does not apply to equipment that has been opened, is out of operation, and met the requirement in § 61.65(b)(6)(i) before being opened.

(b) Oxychlorination reactor. Except as provided in § 61.65(a), emissions of vinyl chloride to the atmosphere from each oxychlorination reactor are not to exceed 0.2 g/kg (0.0002 lb/lb) of the 100 percent ethylene dichloride product from the oxychlorination process.

§ 61.63 Emission standard for vinyl chloride plants

An owner or operator of a vinyl chloride plant shall comply with the requirements of this section and § 61.65.

(a) Vinyl chloride formation and purification. The concentration of vinyl chloride in all exhaust gases discharged to the atmosphere from any equipment used in vinyl chloride formation and/or purification is not to exceed 10 ppm, except as provided in § 61.65(a). This requirement does not apply to equipment that has been opened, is out of operation, and met the requirement in § 61.65(b)(6)(i) before being opened.

§ 61.64 Emission standard for polyvinyl chloride plants

An owner or operator of a polyvinyl chloride plant shall comply with the requirements of this section and § 61.65.

The following requirements apply to reactors:

(1) The concentration of vinyl chloride in all exhaust gases discharged to the atmosphere from each reactor is not to exceed 10 ppm, except as provided in paragraph (a)(2) of this section and § 61.65(a).

(2) The reactor opening loss from each reactor is not to exceed 0.02 g vinyl chloride/kg (0.00002 lb vinyl chloride/lb) of polyvinyl chloride

product, with the product determined on a dry solids basis. This requirement applies to any vessel which is used as a reactor or as both a reactor and a stripper. In the bulk process, the product means the gross product of prepolymerization and postpolymerization.

(3) Manual vent valve discharge. Except for an emergency manual vent valve discharge, there is to be no discharge to the atmosphere from any manual vent valve on a polyvinyl chloride reactor in vinyl chloride service. An emergency manual vent valve discharge means a discharge to the atmosphere which could not have been avoided by taking measures to prevent the discharge. Within 10 days of any discharge to the atmosphere from any manual vent valve, the owner or operator of the source from which the discharge occurs shall submit to the Administrator a report in writing containing information on the source, nature and cause of the discharge, the date and time of the discharge, the approximate total vinyl chloride loss during the discharge, the method used for determining the vinyl chloride loss, the action that was taken to prevent the discharge, and measures adopted to prevent future discharges.

(b) Stripper. The concentration of vinyl chloride in all exhaust gases discharged to the atmosphere from each stripper is not to exceed 10 ppm, except as provided in § 61.65(a). This requirement does not apply to equipment that has been opened, is out of operation, and met the requirement in § 61.65(b)(6)(i) before being opened.

(c) Mixing, weighing, and holding containers. The concentration of vinyl chloride in all exhaust gases discharged to the atmosphere from each mixing, weighing, or holding container in vinyl chloride service which precedes the stripper (or the reactor if the plant has no stripper) in the plant process flow is not to exceed 10 ppm, except as provided in § 61.65(a). This requirement does not apply to equipment that has been opened, is out of operation, and met the requirement in § 61.65(b)(6)(i) before being opened.

(d) Monomer recovery system. The concentration of vinyl chloride in all exhaust gases discharged to the atmosphere from each monomer recovery system is not to exceed 10 ppm, except as provided in § 61.65(a). This requirement does not apply to equip-

ment that has been opened, is out of operation, and met the requirement in § 61.65(b)(6)(i) before being opened.

(e) Sources following the strippers. The following requirements apply to emissions of vinyl chloride to the atmosphere from the combination of all sources following the strippers (or the reactors) if the plant has no strippers in the plant process flow including but not limited to cyclones, concentrators, bag filters, filters, dryers, conveyor air discharges, baggers, storage containers, and process wastewater.

(1) In polyvinyl chloride plants using stripping technology to control vinyl chloride emissions, the weighted average residual vinyl chloride concentration in all grades of polyvinyl chloride resin processed through the stripping operation on each calendar day, measured immediately after the stripping operation is completed, may not exceed:

(i) 2000 ppm for polyvinyl chloride dispersion resins, excluding latex resins;

(ii) 400 ppm for all other polyvinyl chloride resins, including latex resins, averaged separately for each type of resin; or

(2) In polyvinyl chloride plants controlling vinyl chloride emissions with technology other than stripping or in addition to stripping, emissions of vinyl chloride to the atmosphere may not exceed:

(i) 2 g/kg (0.002 lb/lb) product from the stripper(s) [or reactor(s) if the plant has no stripper(s)] for dispersion polyvinyl chloride resins excluding latex resins, with the product determined on a dry solids basis.

(ii) 0.4 g/kg (0.0004 lb/lb) product from the strippers [or reactor(s) if the plant has no stripper(s)] for all other polyvinyl chloride resins, including latex resins, with the product determined on a dry solids basis.

§ 61.65 Emission standard for ethylene dichloride, vinyl chloride and polyvinyl chloride plants

An owner or operator of an ethylene dichloride, vinyl chloride, and/or polyvinyl chloride plant shall comply with the requirements of this section.

(a) Relief valve discharge. Except for an emergency relief discharge, there is to be no discharge to the atmosphere from any relief valve on any equip-

[Sec. 61.65 (a)]

Trumbull	Cities of Warren and Niles, and Warren Township
Washington	Entire county
Wood	City of Perrysburg
Wyandot	City of Carey and Crawford Township

3745-17-09**(A) General provisions**

(1) This rule shall apply to any incinerator used to dispose of refuse or other wastes by burning and to the processing of salvageable material by burning.

(2) For the purposes of this rule, the total of the capacities of all incinerators which are united either physically or operationally shall be considered as the incineration capacity.

(B) Emission limitation.

No person shall cause, suffer, or allow to be emitted into the ambient air from any incinerator or incinerators, particulate emissions in the exhaust gases in excess of: 0.10 pound per one hundred pounds of liquid, semi-solid or solid refuse charged, for incinerators having incineration capacities equal to or greater than one hundred pounds per hour; or 0.20 pound per one hundred pounds of liquid, semi-solid or solid refuse charged for incinerators having incineration capacities less than one hundred pounds per hour.

(C) Design-operation requirements.

Incinerators, including all associated equipment and grounds, shall be designed, operated and maintained so as to prevent the emission of objectionable odors.

3745-17-10

(A) This rule applies to installations in which fuel, including any product or by-product of a manufacturing process, is burned for the primary purpose of producing heat or power by indirect heat transfer.

(B) For purposes of this rule the actual heat input shall be the aggregate heat content of all fuels whose products of combustion emanate from a single fuel burning unit. The maximum capacity shall be the equipment manufacturer's or designer's guaranteed maximum heat input, whichever is greater. Unless otherwise specified in paragraphs (B)(1) to (B)(4) of this rule, the total heat input of all fuel burning units on a plant or premises which are united either physically or operationally

shall be the total of the maximum capacities for all such units. The total heat input shall be used for determining the maximum allowable amount of particulate emissions per million Btu of actual heat input from any single fuel burning unit.

(1) Any new or existing fuel burning equipment which is fired only with gaseous fuels and/or number two fuel oil and which is physically or operationally united with other fuel burning equipment on a plant or premises shall not be included by the director for purposes of determining the total heat input and maximum allowable particulate emissions per million Btu of actual heat input for such other fuel burning equipment. The maximum allowable amount of particulate emissions for any new or existing fuel burning equipment which is fired only with gaseous fuels and/or number two fuel oil shall be .020 pound per million Btu of actual heat input.

(2) Stand-by fuel burning equipment which is physically or operationally united with other fuel burning equipment on a plant or premises shall be exempted by the director for purposes of determining total heat input and maximum allowable particulate emissions per million Btu of actual heat input for such other fuel burning equipment. Except as provided in paragraph (B)(1) of this rule, the total heat input for such other fuel burning equipment shall be used for determining the maximum allowable amount of particulate emissions per million Btu of actual heat input for any stand-by fuel burning equipment.

(3) Derating of fuel burning equipment.

(a) For purposes of this paragraph, fuel burning equipment shall include, where appropriate, all equipment on a plant or premises which are united either physically or operationally.

(b) Upon request, the director may specify the total heat input for fuel burning equipment at a derated value which is less than the total maximum capacity of such equipment if, in the director's judgment, the equipment will not be operated so that the actual heat input exceeds the derated value. Any owner or operator requesting derating of fuel burning equipment shall demonstrate to the director, with such steam charts, records of fuel

consumption and fuel quality, and other data as are necessary, that the actual heat input from the equipment will not exceed the derated total heat input value.

(c) The terms and conditions of any permit, variance, or order for equipment which has been granted a derated total heat input value shall prohibit the operation of such equipment at a level in excess of the derated total heat input value. The director may include in any such permit, variance, or order requirements for the monitoring and reporting of the actual heat input of the equipment.

(4) Fuel burning equipment which constitutes a new source and is physically or operationally united with existing fuel burning equipment on a plant or premises shall not be included by the director for purposes of determining total heat input and maximum allowable particulate emissions per million Btu of actual heat input for such existing fuel burning equipment. Except as may be provided in paragraphs (B)(1) and/or (B)(2) of this rule, the total heat input for the new and existing fuel burning equipment shall be used for determining the maximum allowable amount of particulate emissions per million Btu of actual heat input for the new fuel burning equipment.

(C) Emission limitations.

(1) Except as provided in paragraph (B)(1) of this rule (as it pertains to gaseous fuels and number two fuel oil) and paragraphs (C)(3) to (C)(7) of this rule, any owner or operator of a source of particulate emissions which is located within the following counties shall operate said source so that the particulate emissions do not exceed the allowable emission rate specified by "Curve P-1" of "Figure I": Adams, Allen, Ashtabula, Athens, Belmont, Brown, Butler, Clark, Clermont, Clinton, Columbiana, Coshocton, Cuyahoga, Darke, Defiance, Delaware, Fairfield, Franklin, Gallia, Geauga, Greene, Hamilton, Henry, Jackson, Jefferson, Lake, Lawrence, Licking, Lorain, Lucas, Madison, Mahoning, Medina, Meigs, Miami, Monroe, Montgomery, Morgan, Muskingum, Noble, Perry, Pickaway, Portage, Preble, Richland, Ross, Sandusky, Scioto, Seneca, Shelby, Stark, Summit, Trumbull, Union,

such amounts as to endanger or tend to endanger the health, comfort, safety or welfare of the public, or is unreasonably offensive and objectionable to the public or shall cause unreasonable injury or damage to property or interfere with the comfortable enjoyment of property or normal conduct of business.

(D) If in the judgment of the director excessive or unduly prolonged malfunctions of any emission source, air pollution control equipment or related facility have occurred, the director may require the owner or operator of said source, equipment or related facility to prepare, submit and implement a preventive maintenance and malfunction abatement plan which is acceptable to the director. Such plan shall be designed to prevent, detect and correct malfunctions or equipment failures which could result in emissions exceeding any applicable law.

(E) Each preventive maintenance and malfunction abatement plan shall be in writing and specify the following:

(a) A comprehensive preventive maintenance program, including a description of the items or conditions that will be inspected, the frequency of these inspections or repairs, and an identification of the types and quantities of the replacement parts which will be maintained in inventory for quick replacement;

(b) An identification of the source and the operating outlet variables of the air pollution control equipment that will be monitored in order to detect a malfunction or failure, the normal operating range of these variables, and a description of the monitoring or surveillance procedures and of the method of informing operating personnel of any malfunction, including alarm systems, lights and or other indicators; and

(c) A description of the corrective procedures that will be taken in the event of a malfunction or failure in order to achieve compliance with any applicable law as expeditiously as practicable.

(2) Any acceptable preventive maintenance and malfunction abatement plan shall be specified in the terms and conditions of any permit or variance issued for a source covered by such plan.

(3) Operation and maintenance records shall be maintained by the owner or operator of the source to demonstrate that any preventive maintenance and malfunction abatement plan is fully implemented. All such records shall be maintained for a minimum of two years and shall be subject to inspection by the director or his representative upon request.

3745-15-07. Air Pollution nuisances prohibited.

A person shall not cause or permit the emission or escape into the open air from any source of sources whatsoever, of smoke, fumes, dust, odors, or noxious, acidic fumes, gases, vapors, or other substances or combinations thereof, in such manner or in

such amounts as to endanger or tend to endanger the health, comfort, safety or welfare of the public, or is unreasonably offensive and objectionable to the public or shall cause unreasonable injury or damage to property or interfere with the comfortable enjoyment of property or normal conduct of business. ~~as hereby found and declared to be a public nuisance. It shall be unlawful for any person to cause, permit, or maintain any such public nuisance.~~

(B) Those sources of odors not subject to regulation under Chapters 3745-17, 3745-18, 3745-21 or 3745-31 of the Administrative Code shall not be subject to this rule.

3745-15-08. Circumvention.

No person shall cause or permit the installation or use of any device or any means which, without resulting in reduction in the total amount of air contaminant emitted, conceals or dilutes an emission of air contaminant which would otherwise violate any regulations of the director.

3745-15-09. Severability.

If any provision of any regulation of the director or the application thereof to any person or circumstances is held to be invalid, such invalidity shall not affect other provisions or application of any other part of such regulations which can be given without the invalid provisions or application, and to this end the provisions of all regulations of the director and the various applications thereof are declared to be severable.

CHAPTER 3745-49 MISCELLANEOUS RULES

3745-49-01. Public Notice of Proposed and Final Rules.

(A) As used in 3745-49-01 and as defined in Section 119.01(C) of the Ohio Revised Code, "rule" means any rule, regulation, or standard, having a general or uniform operation, adopted or promulgated, and enforced by the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency.

(B) Public notice of the intention of the Environmental Protection Agency to consider adopting, amending or rescinding a rule shall be published at least once in the English language, at least thirty (30) days prior to the date set for a public hearing to consider adopting, amending, or rescinding said rule, in one (1) newspaper of general circulation in each of the cities of Akron, Athens, Canton, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, Dayton, Marietta, Portsmouth, Steubenville, Toledo, and Youngstown, Ohio. Said public notice shall also be published in the "Ohio EPA Weekly Review" as authorized by Section 3745-07 of the Ohio Revised Code. Said public notice shall consist of a synopsis or a general statement of the subject matter

of the proposed rule, amendment, or rule to be rescinded by the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency and the date, time, and place of hearing on said proposed rule.

(C) Public notice of the adoption by the Environmental Protection Agency of final rules shall be published in the manner of 3745-49-01(B) for publishing proposed rules at least 30 days prior to the effective date of the said rule.

(D) The Ohio EPA shall take such additional steps as are reasonably calculated to inform interested persons of the time, date, and place of the public hearing and the subject matter of the proposed rule. However, the giving of such additional notice is not mandatory and the failure to give notice by any means other than as specified in division (B) of this rule shall not in any way invalidate any action which may be taken by the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency.

(E) Copies of the full text of the proposed rule, final rule, amendment, or rule to be rescinded shall be available prior to the effective date of such rule from the Ohio EPA for any person who wishes to obtain a copy. However, failure to furnish such copies to any person shall not invalidate any action of the Ohio EPA in connection therewith.

3745-49-02 Severability.

Each section and each part of each section of these regulations is hereby declared to be an independent section or part of a section and, notwithstanding any other evidence of intent, it is hereby declared to be the controlling intent that if any section, or any provision thereof or the application thereof to any person or circumstances, is held to be invalid, the remaining sections or parts of sections and the application of such provision to any other persons or circumstances, other than those as to which it is held invalid, shall not be affected thereby and it is hereby declared to be the intent that the other provisions of this regulation would have been adopted independently of such section, sections, or parts of a section so held to be invalid.

3745-49-03 Public Availability of Information.

(A) Any record, report, or other information obtained by the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency shall be made available to the public, except that upon a showing satisfactory to the Director by any person that such record, report, or other information or particular part thereof (other than discharge or emission data), if made public, would divulge methods or processes entitled to protection as trade secrets of such person, the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency shall consider such record, report or information, or particular part thereof confidential.

state, or the owner of the entity planning to apply the sludge, and the highest elected official of the municipality from which the sludge is generated

(D) The signatures shall constitute personal affirmation that all statements or assertions of fact made in the application are true and complete, comply fully with applicable state requirements, and shall subject the signatory to liability under applicable state laws forbidding false or misleading statements

3745-31-05 Criteria for decision by the director

(A) The director shall issue a permit to install or a plan approval, on the basis of the information appearing in the application, or information gathered by or furnished to the Ohio environmental protection agency, or both, if he determines that the installation or modification and operation of the air contaminant source, solid waste disposal facility, water pollution source, disposal system, land application of sludge, or public water system will:

(1) Not prevent or interfere with the attainment or maintenance of applicable ambient water quality standards or ambient air quality standards, and

(2) Not result in a violation of any applicable laws, including but not limited to:

(a) Effluent standards adopted by the director or the administrator of the United States environmental protection agency;

(b) Emission standards adopted by the Ohio EPA;

(c) Federal standards of performance for new stationary sources adopted by the administrator of the United States environmental protection agency pursuant to section 111 of the Clean Air Act and the regulations promulgated thereunder;

(d) Requirements regarding non-attainment areas, as defined in section 171 et seq. of the Clean Air Act and the regulations promulgated thereunder including:

(i) Section 173 of the Clean Air Act and the regulations promulgated thereunder.

(ii) The emission offset policy, designated as "Appendix S," as promulgated at 51.08 Code of Federal Regulations

(iii) Section 172(b)(1)(A) of the Clean Air Act, which must be satisfied in the case of affected sources of organic compounds and carbon monoxide, which are planning to locate in those counties that require an extension beyond December 31, 1982 to achieve the "National Ambient Air Quality Standards"

(e) "National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants" adopted by the administrator of the United States environmental protection agency pursuant to section 112 of the Clean Air Act and the regulations promulgated thereunder.

(f) Requirements regarding prevention of significant deterioration, as defined in section 160 et seq. of the Clean Air Act and the regulations promulgated thereunder.

(3) Employ the best available technology, except when the only requirement to obtain a permit to install is due to a modification as described in subparagraph (H)(1)(b) of rule 3745-31-01 of the Administrative Code.

(B) In deciding whether to grant or deny a permit to install or plan approval the director may take into consideration the social and economic impact of the air contaminants, water pollutants, or other adverse environmental impact that may be a consequence of issuance of the permit to install or plan approval.

(C) The director may impose such special terms and conditions as are appropriate or necessary to ensure compliance with the applicable laws and to ensure adequate protection of environmental quality.

(D) Within one hundred eighty days after a completed application is filed, the director shall issue or propose to issue or deny a permit to install or plan approval, and such action shall be in accordance with Chapter 3745-47 of the Administrative Code.

3745-31-06 Termination

(A) A permit to install shall terminate within eighteen months of the effective date of the permit to install if the owner or operator has not undertaken a continuing program of installation or modification or has not entered into a binding contractual obligation to undertake and complete within a reasonable time a continuing program of installation or modification.

(B) A plan approval shall terminate within eighteen months of the effective date of the plan approval or within six months of approval of detail plans, whichever is later, if the owner or operator has not undertaken a continuing program of installation or modification or has not entered into a binding contractual obligation to undertake and complete within a reasonable time a continuing program of installation or modification.

(C) The director may modify a permit to install or plan approval to extend these dates of expiration by up to twelve months if the applicant submits, within a reasonable time before the termination date, an application for modification containing information that, in the judgement of the director, adequately justifies an extension of time. No appeal taken from denial of extension of an expiration date shall prevent termination of a permit during the period between denial of extension and final disposition of the appeal.

3745-31-07 Revocation

The director may revoke a permit to install or plan approval, if he concludes at any time that any applicable laws have been or are likely to be violated.

3745-31-08 Procedure for decision by director

A permit to install or plan approval, shall be issued, modified, revoked, or denied and may be challenged in accordance with the provisions of the rules of procedure of the Ohio environmental protection agency, Chapter 3745-47 of the Administrative Code.

CODIFICATION: 3745-31-05-(A)(2)(E)
3745-31-05-(A)(3)

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