Questions and Answers from National SBEAP “Main” Group E-mail List 2016-2018

Document overview and instructions for use
This document contains questions, answers, and announcements posted on National SBEAP Listservs from June 2016 through November 2018. These entries have been edited to serve as a resource for similar questions in the future and to provide general information. The first section contains questions listed in reverse chronological order, with each followed by answers and responses given. The second section contains announcements, such as federal register notices, previous promotions for webinars, and other general information.

This document is mean to be searched, but both sections also have summaries of items listed under subtopics—for example, questions are divided categorized by media, or categorized as SBEAP when they pertain directly to running an SBEAP. Users can also use “control F” to search the document for a specific word or text. This document will be updated annually. Questions or comments can be directed to Nancy Larson.
Air

**Request for 6W Tools**
**Emissions calculations for tire pyrolysis**
**State reference lists for VOCs and HAPs**
**Program for determining Title V applicability (?)**
**Accepting excess baghouse dust/fines**
**Calculating PTE from woodworking operations**
**Chrome NESHAP Housekeeping Issue**
**Charging fees for permits**
**Regulating small craft breweries**
**Emissions calculations for burn off ovens**
**Method 9 Opacity testing for small business/municipality with air curtain incinerator permit**
**Calculating emissions from storage piles and roadways for PM at aggregate facilities**
**Chrome NESHAP Housekeeping applicability with cutting fluids**
**Permit-By-Rule for emergency generators and 6H auto body shops**
**6X Spray Booths**
**Emissions for drying lumber with a forced air boiler vs. standard boiler and radiator**
**Moratoriums on new perc dry cleaning machines**
**Calculating emissions using NCDENR woodworking tool**
**Methanol vs. Ethanol-based window cleaners**
**Presentation on air permitting for dry cleaners**
**Calculating PTE for solvent recovery systems**
**Health effects of diesel emissions**

SBEAP

**Consultants attending site visits**
**Refused entry for an onsite assessment visit**
**Regional monthly/bi-monthly calls**
**Annual Report Data collection methods**
**Meeting with Trade Association Reps**
**SOP for NSC membership**
**Dry Cleaning calendar cover photo**
**Reading an SDS**
**Promoting Regional Regulatory Roundtables**
**Presentation on SBEAP history**

Waste

**Disposal regulations for Green Earth dry cleaning solvent**
**Small printing shops with no hazardous waste**
**Livestock Waste Management**
**Florists and organic wastes**
**Waste determination for PPE used with dental amalgam**
**Determination of perc dry cleaning machines and other dry cleaning related wastes**
**States with food waste reduction initiatives**

Water

**Discharge of concrete truck barrel washout water**
**Changes to NPDES requirements**
**Ready-mix concrete—seepage testing of facility lagoons**
**Soak Up the Rain Initiatives**
**Cannabidiol as an additive for bottled water**
**Wastewater from cleaning a roof**
Q Nancy Larson KS Small Business Environmental Assistance Program 11/12/2018

6W - any states have calculator tools or guidance documents? Please share. Thanks!

A Christine Paulson IA Small Business Air Quality Liaison 11/12/2018
Iowa has some guidance documents for 6W that we developed as part of an internal NESHAP workgroup that included UNI. The tools are available on our website at DNR Air Toxics Tools (scroll down to the accordion headings and click on Plating and Polishing). These tools were put together several years ago now, and have not been updated other than phone numbers, mailing addresses, and website URLs. We probably need to look at refreshing these tools.

A Mark Stoddard IN Compliance & Technical Assistance Program 11/13/2018
Indiana created a web page, Plating and Polishing Operations - https://www.in.gov/idem/ctap/2418.htm- which does make reference to an ongoing outreach project involving Region 5 states, EPA Region 5 and the NASF. However, the effort has stalled perhaps a couple of years due to a lack of cooperation on a course of action to take to address issues that EPA would not specify and NASF was adamant about not creating more records than what 6W requires. Demonstrating that one has implemented applicable management practices, as practicable, of which there are 12 without creating a record or procedure seems challenging. The 6W recordkeeping section is a minefield of redundancy.

R Nancy Larson KS Small Business Environmental Assistance Program 11/13/2018
Thank you Mark! Any chance you have a sample spreadsheet tool for calculating PTE for these processes?

A Donovan Grimwood TN Small Business Environmental Assistance Program 11/13/2018
TN has a webpage on the Plating and Polishing rule. Of particular note on that page is our compliance checklist. A facility requested something like this and it was developed to help identify the different activities covered under 6W and what a facility needs to do in order to comply with the rule.

R Nancy Larson KS Small Business Environmental Assistance Program 11/13/2018
Nice site! Any chance you have a spreadsheet? We were using one from MN, but Troy said it has now been taken out of circulation.

Q Lynelle Ladd KS Small Business Environmental Assistance Program 10/15/2018
Has anyone worked on a tire pyrolysis project (emission calculations)?
If yes, what emission factors were used?
Do you have a calculation methodology you can share?

Q Lynelle Ladd KS Small Business Environmental Assistance Program 10/12/2018
This week I attended a Region 7 Air Permitting, Compliance and Planning meeting at the EPA R7 offices in Lenexa. One of the topics brought up for discussion was a question about how to more accurately account for VOCs and HAPs in coating operations. We all probably know the very broad EPA definition of VOCs (hydrocarbon, photochemical reactivity, etc.) but determining that is not always an easy task. Also, the EPA HAP list has some broad categories along with the more bright-line list of chemicals with CAS #s. One category is the polycyclic organic matter-POMs.

My questions today for SBEAPs are:

- Do any of your states maintain a reference list of VOCs (non-exempt) that is a go-to guide for permit writers and compliance staff? If no, is a default VOC determination made based on whether the chemical
is a hydrocarbon, or how does staff determine if a chemical is truly a VOC (photochemical reactive versus not)? Is there other methodology used to make the determination?

☐ Do any of your states maintain a reference list of POM HAPs that is a go-to guide for these chemicals (and any others that are generic HAP listings (i.e. no CAS # associated with the chemical))? If no, what is the methodology used to determine if a chemical should be considered a HAP?

☐ Also, one state in our 4 state region indicated that they also consider many machining oils (even those based from plant oils) as VOCs, but offered no methodology for calculating the PTE. Does your state calculate emissions for metal machining using machining oils and what methods are used for that calculation?

Thank you for any information that you can share with me, and the group.

R Renee Bashel WI Small Business Environmental Coordinator 10/12/2018
So did they have an issue with using the VOC content on an SDS or Consumer Product Data Sheet/Technical Data Sheet provided by the supplier of the coating?

A Jennifer Lipkin NV Small Business Environmental Assistance Program 10/12/2018
Clark County, NV DAQ accepts the information provided in the SDS for VOC and uses CAS# in SDS for HAPs.

A Mark Stoddard IN Compliance & Technical Assistance Program 10/15/2018
The use of “as supplied” and “as applied” safety data sheets complicates the process of calculating potential emissions of volatile organic compounds (VOC) as well as volatile and non-volatile hazardous air pollutants. Another complication is that the user may not understand the VOC content of the “as applied” material after they have mixed it. And another is the wording of safety data sheets and other documentation making reference to actual VOC and regulatory VOC which is quite confusing for the user.

I hope that David Darling, American Coatings Association can shed some light on some of the confusion and apparent information disparity.

Ionic bonds allow for disassociation typically in an aqueous solution. Covalent bonds as are typically with organic molecules are more resistant to change, but can degrade with sufficient temperature, but not under ambient conditions.

A Barb Goode KS Small Business Environmental Assistance Program 10/12/2018
The attached lists from Indiana were sent in July to the technical subcommittee… The HAPs and non-VOCs list was created by a colleague a few years ago, maybe three or four. In terms on non-VOCs, there are two other lists which are more or less up to date. One of the two focuses on non-VOCs which may be typically used in degreasing operations.

R Renee Bashel WI Small Business Environmental Coordinator 10/12/2018
I didn’t see POM’s broken out in the Indiana list – someone let me know if I missed them.

AP42 for natural gas lists POMs…TABLE 1.4-3. EMISSION FACTORS FOR SPECIATED ORGANIC COMPOUNDS…all the compounds with a superscript “c” are POMs in the table. Not sure that it’s a complete list of what would be defined as POM though.

A Mark Stoddard IN Compliance & Technical Assistance Program 10/15/2018
I overlooked the third bullet point below regarding machining oils which may be straight alkanes/alkenes or cyclic hydrocarbons. For straight chain alkanes, as the number of carbon atoms approaches infinity, volatility approached non-volatility (a solid even at relatively high temperatures). Typically, the machining oil will be contaminated even after repeated efforts to skim and/or filter. If you evaluate losses based on mass balance, used oil and/or an oil wastewater are generated in relatively significant quantities whereas any evaporative losses are relatively insignificant and the error is generally greater when attempting to add to many digits to the right of the decimal point. Soap is also an organic compound though we do not expect it to evaporate prior to the next time we reach for it.

**Q Nancy Larson KS Small Business Environmental Assistance Program 10/8/2018**
Have you ever run into [consultants attending a SBEAP site visit]? In my 18 plus years doing hundreds of site visits, I have not done one where the small business invited their consultant to attend. Mainly because most of our small businesses do not have or hire consultants. I felt like I was training the client and the consultant. It did not seem right, so I wondered how your state would or has handle this?

**A Mark Stoddard IN Compliance & Technical Assistance Program 10/10/2018**
Typically not. However, I have conducted a few site visits where a consultant did attend. In one instance, I met with another state owned entity that had a contract with a consultant in regards to their air permit. The consultant gathered information that I supplied based on the presence of several stationary emergency engines which were referenced in the air permit incorrectly. The consultant’s job was to submit an application for these corrections to be made.

I find that consultants can be very specialized, very knowledgeable in one area, but ignorant in everything remaining. I worked with a safety consultant who was part of an insurance company who suggested to the company that they invite me to discuss general environmental compliance. The consultant participated to a limited extent.

I have visited body shops and on some occasions I have even suggested the body shop invite their paint supplier/representative to discuss the type of product applied and training requirements.

I participated in another site visit involving a company engaged in metal finishing who invited their consultant to participate in part of the visit via a conference line. I think the company seemed to feel better when both the consultant and I were saying the same thing. However, the company has had a difficult time retaining an onsite EHS, but not so with a paid consultant.

I conducted another site visit which involved the same consultant as referenced in the previous paragraph. However, the consultant was able to attend. The consultant was taking down information in order to prepare the necessary forms for a decision on air permitting. The company was involved in the manufacturing of custom made pole barns and also operated three 0.9 MMBtu/hour wood fired boilers.

**A Dianne Wilkins OK Department of Environmental Quality 10/10/2018**
I’ll go along with Mark’s comments. I’ve had numerous interactions with consultants in my years of P2 and assistance. I always try to stress to the customers that they are ultimately responsible for their facility’s compliance with applicable rules and regulations. I address all communication to the facility (sharing is their choice). I’ve also had a couple consultants call asking questions and then learn that they charged the facility for the information/resources they obtained with no charge. That just didn’t feel right.

**Q Nancy Larson KS Small Business Environmental Assistance Program 9/21/2018**
In Kansas, Green Earth dry cleaners are required to dispose of their residual green earth contaminated waste with a “special waste authorization.” That means it gets hauled separately to the landfill and goes
into an identified cell, similar to asbestos and medical service waste is regulated. What is the latest in your state? Any special disposal regulations for this dry cleaning solvent?

**Q Jasmine Blyden VI Small Business Environmental Assistance Program 9/20/2018**
I have a question for all state SBEAPs. I ran into a situation and was wondering what actions other states took on this issue or if this has happened to anyone. I was refused by a small business owner to enter his business to perform an onsite assessment visit.

**A Christine Hoefler CO Small Business Assistance Program 9/21/2018**
The Colorado SBAP is an assistance program, so from our stand point if a source does not want our assistance we do not force the issue. If we think there is a dangerous environmental issue, then we would refer them to our enforcement group.
Agreement from Genevieve Salmonson 9/21/2018

**A Renee Bashel WI Small Business Environmental Coordinator 9/21/2018**
We would only go to a business if we are invited to help them assess their requirements. If they change their mind when we show up, that’s up to them. Only credentialed inspectors at WDNR have the statutory authority to force the business to let them in to conduct an inspection, and even then if they are refused after showing their credentials they need to bring an environmental warden along. I think they may even need to get a warrant if they’re refused entry.

**A Harry Ching NY Small Business Environmental Assistance Program 9/21/2017**
Same for New York. While NY SBEAP is not regulatory, the state’s Department of Environmental Conservation can get a warrant if they are refused.

**A Nancy Herb PA Department of Environmental Protection 9/24/2018**
Same for Pennsylvania. PA’s SBEAP (for us, EMAP is the provider) is outsourced from the regulatory agency (PADEP Bureau of Air Quality). That way, EMAP is able to provide confidential assistance to the small businesses that they work with. EMAP provides summarized reports to PADEP BAQ, but nothing identifying individual companies. EMAP consultants would only conduct a site assessment at the invitation of the small business. All assistance is provided by mutual agreement and the extent of EMAP assistance is limited by the clients’ directions. For example, if a client requests help with a permit application but does not want help with emission calculations, EMAP’s assistance will only extend to the permit application.

**A La Ronda Bowen CA Air Resources Board 9/24/2018**
The CA Air Resources Board small business compliance assistance programs ((507) do not go to a business to conduct either an inspection or compliance assistance without the permission of the small business owner. Participation with the SBEAP is voluntary and confidential. Businesses are always subject to enforcement until they come into compliance. We inform the business of this situation.

**A Nancy Larson KS Small Business Environmental Assistance Program 9/24/2018**
KS SBEAP is the same way with a few exceptions. There are a few programs that our funding agency has asked us to do targeted on-site outreach. For these programs, we contact the facility contact (provided by the regulator), describe the assistance effort and schedule the visit. Most clients are glad to get the assistance.

**A Mark Stoddard IN Compliance & Technical Assistance Program 9/21/2018**
We emphasize that CTAP is a non-regulatory program that provides free, confidential compliance and technical assistance to regulated entities - https://www.in.gov/idem/ctap/2328.htm. Some of what we do to market ourselves is to conduct visits where we hope to spend about two minutes describing what we do typically providing a generic copy of what we do. For whatever reason, a
business or other potential regulated entity may refuse assistance, but cannot do so for long with a compliance inspector. As I attempt to describe what we do, I indicate that we endeavor to teach, train, educate, etc. so that an entity that applies some or all of what they learn can do well during an inspection with perhaps only minor issues.

A Daniel Sowry OH Small Business Environmental Assistance Program 9/21/2018
Since we’re voluntary, that’s never happened. If it did, then the business apparently didn’t want our free and confidential assistance.

A James Grassiano AL Small Business Environmental Assistance Program 9/24/2018
It’s rare that we have that problem in Alabama. Most industrial facilities have some sort of permit through ADEM. And via the permit, they must provide access to ADEM inspectors…including the SBEAP person. If, however, it’s a facility that does not have an air operating permit, or an NPDES permit, a RCRA permit, etc…and the facility does not provide access, they probably have the right to deny us initially. But we just might then arrange a SWAT team multi-media inspection through the State Attorney General office. J

Q Jasmine Blyden VI Small Business Environmental Assistance Program 9/20/2018
Has anyone visited small printing shops that has no hazardous waste just ink and toners? What are the rules and regulations that govern this industry? This is the only thing I found on Epa.gov 40 CFR 63 Subpart KK- National Emission Standards for the Printing and Publishing Industry Hazardous Air Pollutants.

A Harry Ching NY Small Business Environmental Assistance Program 9/21/2018
There are no EPA air regulations covering this industry. For New York State, they are exempt from air permitting and their VOC emissions are well below any thresholds for both permitting and VOC RACT.

A Nancy Larson KS Small Business Environmental Assistance Program 9/25/2018
The NESHAP you reference is sometime called the “Wide-web NESHAP” and is applicable for major sources only. To my knowledge, there are no “Area Source NESHAPs.” In Kansas, our printers that trigger air permits are typically major for VOCs (from their solvents) and maybe HAPs, so they are large-scale printing operations. The industry has done a good job reducing emissions. We have found cost and haz material reduction opportunities for them through better management of their solvents. Depending on the type of printer your client is, flexographic, lithographic or rotogravure, you can find their trade association resources at https://nationalsbeap.org/info/sectors#Printing.

FYI - The Printers’ National Compliance Assistance Center or PNEAC, is no longer funded for updates and so their old url takes you to a appears to be a commercial printing site.

A Mark Stoddard IN Compliance & Technical Assistance Program 9/21/2018
I searched Indiana air permits online, https://www.in.gov/apps/idem/caats/, using “graph” as a search term discovering 28 entities arbitrarily picking one to look at more closely, Sport Graphics. They operated under a federally enforceable state operating permit, but were able to downgrade to an air registration in 2012. You can obtain a copy of their registration - http://permits.air.idem.in.gov/32040f.pdf. They were apparently able to drop VOC emissions to less than 15 tons per year. 25 is the threshold for a minor permit. They use four HAPS none of which has a potential greater than 2.5 tons.

None of the NESHAP would apply as one would need to be major (greater than 10 tons per year for one HAP or 25 tons per year for two or more HAPs). The VOC regulations do not apply until potential emissions are much larger. Reviewing the appendix will show the technical support
document which makes references to all the regulations that the air permit writer had to give consideration.

A Annette Fulgenzi IL Small Business Environmental Assistance Program 9/25/2018
In Illinois, if they use less than 5,000 gallons of coatings including solvents/thinners they are exempt from permitting, otherwise a non-major source would be permitted under Illinois’ state rules.

Q Mark Stoddard IN Compliance & Technical Assistance Program 8/29/2018
I assume other states have a reporting mechanism possibly on an annual basis for a Title 5 or a permit which includes enforceable conditions to render Title 5 not applicable to certify its compliance as continuous or intermittent and how it was determined. If intermittent, identify the parts of the permit where deficient, exceptions and corrective actions taken.

Does any state make use on an online reporting tool – e.g., turbo tax like software program which requires data to be collected & assembled and to receive prompts to enter data receiving feedback as to missing information or prompting required elements to be completed allowing it to be filed/submitted electronically to that state before a prescribed deadline. If yes, I would like to learn more about the software that is used and how the process was developed. If no, perhaps a checklist or self-evaluation questionnaire was created to allow a regulated entity to know what data it needs to collect and how to submit it correctly.

A Renee Bashel WI Small Business Environmental Coordinator 8/29/2018
Wisconsin has a process that allows any permitted facility to submit annual and semi-annual compliance certifications electronically, but it is essentially a system that simply uploads PDFs with an electronic signature process when required. If you’re interested, you can check out the instructions for the process here: https://dnr.wi.gov/topic/AirPermits/ComplianceReports.html.

Q Daniel Chuquin TN Small Business Environmental Assistance Program 8/7/2018
I have an asphalt plant client that is considering accepting excess baghouse dust/fines from other asphalt producers. Their concern is what to do with it once it becomes excess to them – the excess they can’t recycle into their production. Any thoughts or experience with this? Know of another type of plant or industry that could take it and use it?

Q Angela Taylor IN Department of Environmental Management 8/3/2018
I am seeking input from other states about the methodology that is used to calculate potential to emit from woodworking operations. Additionally, if you have guidance on how sources can show compliance with limits mathematically, that would also be helpful. Please send me any information, spreadsheets, issued permits, guidance or written out calculation methods that are used for permitting and compliance purposes in your states. I know this is kind of last minute, but if you could provide anything today, that would be AMAZINGLY helpful!

Q Arthur Fink KS Small Business Environmental Assistance Program 8/1/2018
We are about to begin a project auditing and assisting ready-mix concrete facilities. Specifically we are seeking resources regarding discharge of concrete truck barrel washout water. I have accessed EPA’s information regarding this issue, but wanted to see if any states had resources to offer as well.

Q Nancy Larson KS Small Business Environmental Assistance Program 7/31/2018
We have been asked to work with this industry to educate them on the aspects of this new rule [Chrome NESHAP Housekeeping Issue]. We are familiar with the EPA resources, but wondered if any other State SBEAPs have already created additional outreach resources they could share.

A Sara Johnson NH Small Business Environmental Assistance Program 7/31/2018
When I was in P2, we had an outreach project to dental offices, but that was 17 years ago. The best thing we did was to create a partnership with the NH Dental Society. Over 98% of NH dentists were members at that time. It was super easy to get the word out to them and we presented at many regional and annual workshops. We even did office presentations for staff (hygienist, clerical, assistance, and dentist). The office ppts were my favorite because they felt comfortable to ask lots of questions about the rules and about other environmental issues. You can take a look at the web page to see if anything works for you. We also “stole” most of the publications from Vermont, since they were ahead of us on the research and BMPs.

Q Arthur Fink KS Small Business Environmental Assistance Program 7/13/2018
Does anyone have any exceptional tools (in this case calendars and spreadsheets would be the best match but I’ll take anything) in regards to livestock waste management? A bit of brief background – Kansas is developing a livestock waste compliance calendar with daily lagoon stage tracking and other facility checklists for smaller confined animal feeding operations (CAFOs) across the state and a nutrient management plan spreadsheet for the state’s larger, non-swine CAFOs. Thank you for any suggestions!

A Melissa McGee-Collier MS Small Business Environmental Assistance Program 7/13/2018
This is what I found from Maryland. We are working on adapting it for MS.

Q Donovan Grimwood TN Small Business Environmental Assistance Program 7/9/2018
The State of TN is working on developing additional general permits and potentially charging a fee for them. Some businesses have shared with us their general permit experience in other states and given us the fee charged for a general permit in those states. As part of the process, I am trying to gather information on what other states charge for general permits. Some specific questions for those states with air general permits:

1. What does your state charge for a general permit if anything?
2. Does your state have different fees for different general permits?
3. TN Air Pollution Control receives the majority of its funding through fees. What percentage of funding does your state’s air regulatory program receive through fees? Asking this in case a state’s fees are able to be lower due to a higher percentage of general state funds being used by the program.

I’ve been trying to assist our regulatory program with their fee revisions while keeping the fees that may affect smaller businesses low while still reaching the revenue goal needed. This information will give us some ideas compared to other states concerning general permits.

Q Annette Fulgenzi IL Small Business Environmental Assistance Program 6/27/2018
Hello my technical friends! I’m wondering if anyone has an emission calculation for burnoff ovens that you could share? I haven’t had much luck tracking it down myself and I know they are exempt in many states.

A Donovan Grimwood TN Small Business Environmental Assistance Program 6/28/2018
I’ve worked on a couple of burn off ovens that burned off occasional powder coating. In looking at the powder coating itself, there were no HAPs, so it was expected that no HAPs would be generated from the burn-off. As such, the calculations were done just using the natural gas emissions. I’ve attached the general spreadsheet and calculation description that I include to help explain how the numbers were arrived at.

A Nancy Larson KS Small Business Environmental Assistance Program 6/28/2018
Like TN, we would use our combustion (Boiler/furnace) PTE calculator found at http://www.sbeap.org/aqrules/tools with a list of our other calculators. We would look at the SDS to evaluate for potential HAPs and RCRA hazardous waste (metals) contained in the ash.
A Renee Bashel WI Small Business Environmental Coordinator 6/28/2018
It took me a little while to find this. Here is a permitted facility in WI, where the “preliminary determination” document (our title for the permit’s technical support document) for #13-POY-145 references a number of paint burn-off ovens as insignificant or exempt units. https://dnr.wi.gov/cias/am/amexternal/AM_PermitTracking2.aspx?id=3002299.

There is a description of a new one that was being installed under the permit on page 23 https://dnr.wi.gov/cias/am/amexternal/AM_DownloadObject.aspx?id=470247. The assumption was that if operated at 1000F or better, then only combustion byproducts are emitted.

Q Patrick Hoermann WA Small Business Environmental Assistance Program 6/20/2018
As I understand it, the NPDES requirements are changing this year. Could someone in the organization please explain to rest of us the differences in the new permits? NPDES technical advice is a part of what the King County program provides and it would help me better serve the community to have this information.

A Darryl Lum HI Department of Health, Clean Water Branch 7/2/2018
The Association of Clean Water Administrators (ACWA) has been working with the EPA Office of Wastewater Management as EPA was considering updates to the NPDES program. Representatives from the ACWA state technical workgroup and EPA were discussing the status of the proposed rule, options EPA was considering based on state feedback, state implementation challenges, and state recommendations associated with process and next steps. There was a series of conference calls with EPA, ACWA, and interested State NPDES programs. The last conference call that I listened to on the NPDES Updates Rule was sometime last year. I checked my emails and there was a status update call on the NPDES Updates Rule in May 2018. Unfortunately, we missed this call due to a meeting conflict.

I’m not really sure what EPA is planning. I assumed that everything was on hold as there was a lot of discussion in 2017, but almost no discussion in 2018. Also, our EPA, Region 9 liaison did not tell us anything. Usually, when there is a new regulation or upcoming regulations, our liaison makes sure that we are up to speed and/or preparing.

Below is a link to the proposed EPA NPDES Updates Rule and some potential contacts:

- EPA Contact: Sharmin Syed, Water Permits Division, Office of Wastewater Management, Email (syed.sharmin@epa.gov), phone: 202-564-3052. I don’t know Sharmin Syed, but this person spoke on behalf of EPA on the conference calls.
- ACWA Contact: Sean Rolland, Deputy Director, ACWA, Email (srolland@acwa-us.org), phone: 202-465-7179. If you contact Sean, please don’t tell him that you got his contact information from Hawaii. I don’t want him to know that Hawaii missed the May 2018 conference call.

Q Rosanne Sanchez NM Environment Department 6/11/2018
I am wondering if any of you have ever provided Method 9 Opacity testing for a small business/municipality who has an air curtain incinerator permit? If so, did you run into any problems doing this? Any feedback would be appreciated.

A Lynelle Ladd KS Small Business Environmental Assistance Program 6/11/2018
It’s been years since I have, but it was always difficult for them to pass. It is the nature of the unit – open burning with a control device basically – not an incinerator, at all. The basic thing is that
normally these things are worst when they are initially lit. Once they get going and burn hot, then they are pretty good. Wet materials, green materials, etc. are another problem.

Does the permit require that the performance test be conducted at the unit’s maximum ton/hour rating (I am not just talking about any fuel for the burners, I mean the amount of material they can burn in an hour – whether that was manufacturer indicated or calculated for permitting purposes)? If it doesn’t, then I’d suggest that they don’t pack the pit or container full on the day of the performance initial or annual. But they need to make sure if they are permitted to add constant heat, fire with a burner, that they crank that to its max capacity – hopefully permitted for that.

Q Belinda Breidenbach ID Small Business Development Center 6/6/2018
I'm looking at starting or reinstating a monthly or bimonthly call for Region 10. I understand the region was more active years ago. And it's time to re-energize. Do any other regions have a monthly/bimonthly call? I'd like to know what SBEAP activities you are conducting in region or participating in. I'd appreciate your ideas and insights.

A Lisa Hunt WI Small Business Environmental Assistance Program 6/6/2018
Region 5 has a monthly call led by our Regional Rep. We have a regional liaison, so he joins our calls when he can. Sometimes other EPA Region 5 staff join to call too. Once a year, we get together at Region 5 headquarters in Chicago to meet with EPA reps and discuss what’s going on in the region.

A Lynelle Ladd KS Small Business Environmental Assistance Program 6/6/2018
Region 7 has a SBEAP regional call in the Spring and a SBEAP meeting in the Fall at EPA Region 7 offices with EPA. If someone wanted a “special” call, being the R7 rep, I’d put that together. Otherwise, meeting twice a year has been preferred wish of the states in the region. It is difficult for some states to get permission to travel to R7, but our Fall R7 meeting, we try to get some training and EPA R7 updates that benefit our SBEAP’s.

I am guessing many state agencies, like Kansas, have monthly permitting or compliance calls with EPA region personnel and maybe monthly or weekly calls with district office staff or inspectors not located in central office. Do any of the SBEAP personnel sit in on those calls? Since KS-SBEAP is not part of the regulatory agency, we do not have an opportunity to sit in on those calls.

A Donovan Grimwood TN Small Business Environmental Assistance Program 6/6/2018
Region IV has monthly calls the third Wednesday of the month at 1:30-2:30 pm CST. We’ve had these for well over a decade.

A Sara Johnson NH Small Business Environmental Assistance Program 6/6/2018
Region 1 used to have monthly calls until the EPA SBO retired.

A Elizabeth Sapio CO Small Business Ombudsman 6/6/2018
Since 2007, while I have been SBO, I do not recall ever having Region 8 meetings. In the past we have met at "Region" tables during annual training for discussions or planning. There was some interest in starting up a Region 8 conf call/discussion of our CAP members (UT, CO, WY, MT, ND, SD), but it hasn't happened yet or lately. There is a Region 8 pollution prevention conference call and some of the reps have dual roles P2/SBEAP. Sometimes MT, WY and UT have joined in on CO CAP meetings that we have held. Does anyone else in Region 8 have a different recollection?

A Lloyd Kirk OK Department of Environmental Quality 6/6/2018
Does anyone know how many of the regions are active? Maybe doodle poll. Once we have that information we can bring it up with our respective region and DC.

**Q Genevieve Salmonson HI Small Business Environmental Assistance Program 5/16/2018**

I would like to update our collection of data for our annual report. Presently, we are doing everything manually (log in calls, update emails to case, record outcome, etc.), and it is very outdated. I would like to know how other states are collecting their data with a special program for the report as number of cases, number of calls to case, results, etc.

**A Melissa McGee-Collier MS Small Business Environmental Assistance Program 5/16/2018**

Here in Mississippi we still capture much of information manually as well. However, for those calls that require an investigation, we use a tracking database that captures contact information, type of call, reason for call, and the results of the investigation. It also allows for us to attach documents and pictures.

**A Nancy Larson KS Small Business Environmental Assistance Program 5/17/2018**

In Kansas, we try to input every call, site visit and mass communication/outreach effort in a database created by our IT department to capture the metric we want it to report out.

It is hard to find the time to input the data and I’d say we capture about 80% of our work, but it certainly makes data reporting easier and more consistent.

**A Belinda Breidenbach ID Small Business Development Center 5/17/2018**

In Idaho it's just me part time. I keep a running log of calls on a word document. Nothing fancy just a record. If I spend an hour or more with the client it is logged into a Small Business Development Center Database called Center IC.

**A Donovan Grimwood TN Small Business Environmental Assistance Program 5/21/2018**

In TN, we maintain a dry erase board that we tally calls and emails related to assistance on, which is then included in our weekly reports to our supervisor. The data from the weekly reports is tracked in an Excel workbook to track that activity. Information for assistance requests, workshops, meetings, and any special projects is entered into our Access database, though email and call number specifically associated with an assistance is not recorded. Emails are copied and pasted into the database so that information is captured directly. Other information is entered from notes taken during a call.

When doing the Annual Report, the Excel spreadsheet is used to determine numbers for actual activity. The Access database is used to determine the number of businesses assisted, the number of contacts at workshops and conferences. We can also determine the industry category of businesses and which media category the assistance fell into based on the information in the Access database.

Daniel is currently learning how to potentially make a new database that would be accessible online for our program and we plan to make it easier to capture the data we most need for the Annual Report and our own needs. Also, it should remove some of the issues that have been creeping into the database due to it originally having been created in Access 95 or 98 and simply ported over to new versions over the years. However, it should remain password protected so that only our program would have access to it and thus maintain confidentiality.

**A Annette Fulgenzi, IL Small Business Environmental Assistance Program 5/21/2018**

We have developed a client intake form similar to what Renee does in Wisconsin to capture our interactions and then we enter them into an excel spreadsheet by the end of the month. (I find it
hard to enter them in when working with a client.) It isn’t perfect and could probably use some more fine tuning. We then generate some pie charts showing monthly, quarterly and annual % of calls we receive on various topics and it one of the items we share regularly with our Compliance Advisory Panel.

A new thing I am trying to get my head around is using google analytics to tell us where our clients are going for information on our website as more and more folks want to self-serve themselves and it will become more critical to be able to show our value in that arena as well. Helpline calls may diminish but website usage has increased for the information for example. I had suggested this as an idea for our education subcommittee to assist us novice technology folks and even low tech programs with training regarding what kind of useful end user data and web usage we can access or mine using free tools like google analytics. For example I know that I had approximately 350 folks access information on Stage I/II Vapor Recovery/6C NESHAP last year. We do publications and put them online but is there a way to know how many people accessed or downloaded the publication for example?

A Ed Bakos NJ Small Business Assistance Program 5/22/2018
NJ DEP uses Access which allows us to input data, count and retrieve the number of activities, workshops, meetings, site visits, sectors and businesses types along with contact information. Access is our tool used to complete and submit our annual report.

A Belinda Fowler NE Department of Environmental Quality 5/22/2018
As a new assistance coordinator in Nebraska, the question has prompted questions to our programs and field staff—so thank you for helping me along the learning curve.

Currently, we log our compliance activities into a database system if specifically tied to a facility (with associated identification number). Other items such as calls, follow up, one stop meetings, emails, etc. are manually tracked by each division and collected toward year end for purposes of our annual report.

As a follow up question, is there a shared drive where SBEAP programs can share information (e.g. copies of past reports, accomplishments, awards, etc.)?

A Derek Bozzell KY Small Business Environmental Assistance Program 5/22/2018
In Kentucky, each of our staff keeps a hardcopy call log, but any contact with a client, meaning calls, emails, site visits, permit assistance, or meetings, is also entered into an Access database. In this database we record:
- open and completion dates of the assistance request;
- staff involved;
- information about the caller, including name, company, address, and county, if available;
- the nature of the request (a description along with the relevant air/waste/water program); and
- the assistance provided.

We also keep track of whether the client is a small business and if our assistance is “detailed”, which we consider to be anything that takes more than two hours to complete. A communication log containing copies of email text and summaries of phone calls is also kept for each client assistance request.

We can run reports on the database for just about any metric we record. Common reports we utilize include: client locations, number of small businesses assisted, number of total assistance requests, programs or topics clients request assistance with, and number of requests per staff member.
Currently, Louisiana uses TEMPO as its data collection and management system. (TEMPO=Tools for Environmental Management and Protection Organizations) Phone calls, emails, faxes, site visits, letters, and permit assistances are entered into the system and reports are generated using various queries.

5/23/2018
In response to your inquiry, here’s a great description for TEMPO (now Tempo360) from my colleague, Jason Hanchey, Business Analytics Specialist (DEQ’s TEMPO expert).

“Tempo360 (Advantage RM now) is our main backoffice application that tracks entities and actions that we regulate. We are working to get all of our business units included in this framework and I really couldn’t list them all, but I can tell you that it spans permit activities, enforcement, remediation, payments and receipts, and we’re working on emergency response. We are also working on including epermits to that list as we can afford to move different permit types in.”

A Jennifer Lipkin NV Small Business Environmental Assistance Program 5/21/2018
In Clark County, we have to submit a couple numbers monthly to the County Managers. All the contacts are manually entered by month into a spreadsheet by SBAP staff. The spreadsheet is only visible to the SBAP team.

It contains parameters that supervisors/managers were interested in several years ago. It doesn’t directly correlate to the items in the national annual report, but a lot of the information transfers. You can see the Summary tab contains some useful information.

We are looking to update the parameters within the next year or two but unfortunately, because of the way this spreadsheet was originally built, it is extremely labor-intensive to make any changes. Spreadsheet attached subject: Re Sbeap_main Annual report (18).msg

A Renee Bashel WI Small Business Environmental Coordinator 5/21/2018
I use this tracking sheet, printed 2-sided, in a binder next to my phone to capture each call as it comes in, because I still haven’t transitioned to entering them directly into our Access database. Emails I sort into a folder to count periodically. All calls (from the sheet) and emails (saved in the folder) are eventually entered into the database. The database is also used to capture numbers of newsletters sent, along with other outreach projects, conferences or presentations, etc. We have some standard report templates set up in Access to compile all the counts for whatever time period we need (quarterly, annual, historical). Sheet attached subject: Re Sbeap_main Annual report (19).msg

A Michelle Jacobs DE Small Business Ombudsman 5/21/2018
I’m still logging data manually here in Delaware. I’ve set up a basic spreadsheet to help track data but never seem to get data entered into it. That being said I’m enjoying reading how other states do their tracking as it is giving me some ideas, and it is reminding me to enter some data for some recent inquiries.

Q Lynelle Ladd KS Small Business Environmental Assistance Program 5/11/2018
Are any of your states regulating small craft breweries under the air requirements of your state (permitting and/or compliance)? If yes, is there a capacity/production trigger that pulls small brewers in? Also, if yes, do any of the states have an expedited permit application process for small craft breweries, or specific permitting guidance written for these sources? Have any of the states had craft brewery initiatives that focused on environmental tech assistance?
A Jennifer Wittenburg IA Air Emissions Assistance Program 5/11/2018
Here in Iowa, we (the Iowa Waste Reduction Center at the University of Northern Iowa) started the Iowa Green Brewery Certification program. With this program, we provide training and assistance on compliance with applicable environmental regulations, but then we go one step further by conducting an "environmental audit" of the brewery and scoring their individual sustainability efforts. We developed a weighted scoring system (with the help of 16 breweries across the state) to give more points for more impactful practices. The final score then determines what level (if any) of certification the brewery achieves (Bronze, Silver, Gold and Platinum). Once the certification is awarded, we do a big publicity push for the brewery (newspaper, radio, tv) as well as put it out all over social media...so the brewery gets some great exposure out of the process. It's great for us too, because the breweries here in Iowa are very interactive with one another on social media, so when we are posting about what we are doing with a specific brewery, it puts us directly in front of most of the other breweries in the state.

In our opinion, going the route of using a certification to reward sustainable practices and then making it a tiered certification, has been the biggest driver for participating breweries to implement some or all of our recommendations. When we tell an owner that they are at Silver level, but only a few points away from Gold, they almost always will do what it takes to bump up that level.

Related specifically to air requirements the processes which we have been identified to need some sort of permit are mostly related to the grain handling including the grinding of grain. In Iowa we have been able to use a "small unit exemption" for these processes. Other air pollutant emitting processes are covered under exemptions in Iowa (i.e., small natural gas fired boilers).

Check out our webpage https://iwrc.uni.edu/green-brewery for more information, or if anyone has any further questions or is curious about how we are doing what we're doing in Iowa, please don't hesitate to reach out to the project lead Joe Bolick at mjbolick@uni.edu or 319-273-6577.

A John Podolinsky MT Small Business Environmental Assistance Program 5/11/2018
My program is assisting breweries with energy and water use, as well as teaching them how to be more sustainable. We only have a dozen breweries in our Montana Brewery Sustainability project, so it’s a small effort, although we’ve pitched it to all 70+ breweries in the State (as well as wineries, distilleries, and cideries). Since I’m a one person show I’ve linked up with a few other entities in Montana in our project including the Montana State University P2 program, the MSU Montana Manufacturing Extension Center, a sustainability-teaching business called UnCommon Sense, the National Center for Appropriate Technology, and one of Montana’s leading sustainable brewery, Draught Works Brewery. We’ve formed a loose knit collaboration called the Montana Sustainability Committee. Attached is our brochure.

Interestingly, we’re finding challenges with getting the dozen breweries to act on our energy and water use recommendations, i.e. installing submeters, LED lighting, electronically controlled motors, etc. Our breweries are really busy making great beer and that’s their priority. Needless to say, I would imagine if any one of them are cited for environmental non-compliance they’ll come running for assistance!

Recently I’ve been pulled into assisting breweries with effluent and spent grains disposal. More and more wastewater treatment plants are pushing pretreatment and breweries are on the hit list, particularly by older POTWs. Colorado’s brewery project (Kaitlin Urso, whom we heard from last year) and the national brewers association are gold mines for brewery wastewater information. https://www.colorado.gov/pacific/cdphe/sustainablebrewing and https://www.brewersassociation.org/

A Kaitlin Urso CO Department of Public Health and Environment 5/11/2018
Colorado had a large outreach project to the craft brewing industry last year. Here is the website: https://www.colorado.gov/pacIFIC/cdphe/sustainablebrewing

For air emissions I created an excel air emissions tool based on AP-42 (an some assumptions our engineers helped out with). We didn't publicly post the calculator online because the brewery will also have additional air emissions from their process boiler and we didn't want them to think the calculator was all inclusive.

We also wrote sort of a "white paper" on brewery air emissions.

Craft breweries actually have pretty low VOC emissions. The smallest brewery we have permitted in Colorado is New Belgium which produces about 100,000 barrels a year. It is our largest craft brewery by far. Some of the craft breweries do have boilers large enough that they exceed our reporting threshold for NOx emissions.

We don't have any special forms for craft brewers or tailored permitting guidance. We did however produce a P2 fact-sheet for breweries.

Also here is a summary of our 2017 brewery outreach:

I also have lots of presentations from local breweries about successful sustainability projects I can share if you are interested.

A Harry Ching NY Small Business Environmental Assistance Program 5/14/2018
Good afternoon Lynelle, currently NYS regulates all except for on-site consumption/retail sale, but an exemption is in the works to exempt the small ones.

Q Annette Fulgenzi IL Small Business Environmental Assistance Program 4/26/2018
Does anyone have a formula for calculating emissions from storage piles and roadways for PM at aggregate facilities that you could share with me?

A Jenifer Dixon Michigan DEQ 4/30/2018
We use this internally if the facility does not have better information. I am not sure if it will help you, but it may be a starting point.

Q Nancy Larson KS Small Business Environmental Assistance Program 3/20/2018
Our Kansas SBEAP is being asked to do a technical assistance outreach for this industry [ready-mix concrete]. One of the tasks is to oversee the seepage testing of facility lagoons. If your program has experience with this, how did you handle it and how time consuming was it?

Q Annette Fulgenzi IL Small Business Environmental Assistance Program 3/12/2018
I had the following questions from a client regarding the housekeeping provisions in the Chrome NESHAP. Are you aware of any information regarding this issue?
“Could you please provide additional guidance on the housekeeping requirement for separating buffing, grinding or polishing operations that are located in the same room? If these operations are NOT dry and only conducted using cutting fluids, does the separation requirement still apply? California clarified that it does not apply if cutting fluids are used but I could not find any such clarification for the federal Chrome NESHAP requirements.”

I would appreciate any insight you might be able to provide, I emailed the two contacts for the NESHAP at USEPA as well.

Mark Stoddard IN Compliance & Technical Assistance Program 3/13/2018
I am interested to learn what you find. I hope it is not too different from what information I have received (attached documents).

Donovan Grimwood TN Small Business Environmental Assistance Program 3/7/2018
The State of TN is working on Permit-by-Rule for emergency generators and 6H auto body shops. Some of the tools we are planning on are calculators to help determine if permit-by-rule would work for a particular emergency engine, guidelines on what constitutes a pollution control device for an emergency generator, and similar. Some guidance has already been developed and posted to our web site for generators and additional guidance is planned for the auto body group. Though as Tony has pointed out, the majority of facilities can easily avoid 6H. Because the facilities that might have emergency generators is so varied, what are some successes in outreach to this group that you have had?

Renee Bashel WI Small Business Environmental Coordinator 3/7/2018
Has anyone worked with a company complying with 6X where the paint booth/spray area was not 4 walls/curtains? Any scenarios, for parts less than 15 feet, where this has been allowed?

(i) Spray booths or spray rooms must have a full roof, at least two complete walls, and one or two complete side curtains or other barrier material so that all four sides are covered. The spray booths or spray rooms must be ventilated so that air is drawn into the booth and leaves only though the filter. The roof may contain narrow slots for connecting fabricated products to overhead cranes, and/or for cords or cables.

Harry Ching NY Small Business Environmental Assistance Program 3/8/2018
Hi Renee, the definition EPA uses for spraybooths does not appear (in my opinion) to require a company to purchase or construct a “spraybooth”, hence, as long as they not spraypainting outside in the open and they have proper filters they would appear to meet the definition. Note that the definition of spraybooth does not say anything about have 2, or 3 or 4 walls plus roof and/or side curtains (I’m generalizing to cover 6H and 6X) BUT nowhere does the definition say that a spraybooth must be inside a building, hence the building is a spraybooth. Anyway that’s my take.

Lynelle Ladd KS Small Business Environmental Assistance Program 3/8/2018
I would agree with Harry on this. Here in Kansas, many sources do not have a paint booth that is a manufacturer designed unit but have installed what we lovingly call “shop-built” paint-booths that are designed by the owner/operator. Some do not have walls that surround the activity and may even have filtration in the floor, because of the type of parts painted. Others are done in a room without any filtration but are just considered to be “enclosed.” Our air pollution control agency does not require the installation of a paint booth that meets certain criteria, unless there is some complaint coming in about paint mists traveling off property and damaging other property (like cars parked in a neighboring parking lot – which has happened, but it was actually coming from the paint booth stack! It can be really windy in Kansas some days. ☔️)
Also, the way Kansas calculates PTE for painting and coating, there is no “control efficiency” applied to the PTE based on a paint booth or paint booth filter. The only factor for any “control efficiency” is related to particulate matter and the type of spray gun used. [However, powder coating would allow for calculation of filtration and control and even recycling of the powder coating for re-application.]

All that being said, there are OSHA requirements for painting operations that have to do with safety and combustive/explosive atmosphere and highly combustible volatiles in close proximity to electrical apparatuses. So even where EPA doesn’t appear to require a source to install a “proper” paint booth, OSHA could come in and find fault with the set-up and require a more “controlled” painting environment.

*R Renee Bashel WI Small Business Environmental Coordinator 3/8/2018*
Thank you both. It has been a few years since I worked with that rule, so I forgot about the concept that the building could qualify as the spray “booth” or spray area…even though it uses that term in the rule language.

*Q Donovan Grimwood TN Small Business Environmental Assistance Program 3/5/2018*
I have a company that is looking at putting in a forced air boiler for drying of lumber. Previously, they had used a boiler to heat water and circulate the water in a radiator in order to provide the heat to dry the lumber. They will be using a wood fired boiler (taking advantage of waste wood generated on site) in either case. Would the forced air boiler have less emissions than the other type of boiler or are they equivalent? Would the forced air be more efficient and use less fuel than a standard boiler? They are looking to use a top loading system where they can just dump in a bunch of wood and light it off in either case.

*A Harry Ching NY Small Business Environmental Assistance Program 3/6/2018*
Heat transfer from water-to-air as compared to air-to-air is pretty close. Therefore I would concentrate on the design of the wood burner/boiler for efficiency. As far as emissions goes, again it’s the design of the wood burner/boiler not how the energy is transferred into the kiln. Less emissions are generated by high efficiency units because you are burning/convertig the carbon and VOCs into energy and mostly emitting CO2 and water. Some of the new wood gasification units are very efficient.

*A John Yntema, GA Department of Natural Resources 3/6/2018*
Is the moisture content of the wood fuel to be the same for the boiler as for the air-to-air system? Are both burning green sawdust? At least in Georgia, the current norm for sawmills (at least for softwood mills) is to use green sawdust as the fuel. This is the case for new boilers as well as for direct air-to-air systems. Sawmills usually have both dry sawdust and green sawdust they can use. Dry softwood sawdust is no longer favored as fuel, as it can be a valuable product.

It should be noted that boilers over 10 MMBtu/hr are subject to a NSPS, whereas direct systems are not. In Georgia, boilers of any size are regulated. Direct air-to-air systems are essentially unregulated. Opacity standards may apply, but that is irrelevant since green wood combustion from air-to-air systems are essentially opacity free.

Air-to-air systems can use dry sawdust. However, combusting dry sawdust allows ash to get on the wood, which is not good. The preferred option is green wood air-to-air combustion (gasification). The downside for all (or most) air-to-air systems is that the wood fuel is not completely burned up. You do not get all the Btu out of the wood that is available. But it is good that the PM emissions of ash from an air-to-air stack is therefore lower.
That air-to-air ash can be considered as sequestering carbon (though I am not sure it officially qualifies for credits). It is similar to charcoal. On the other hand, high carbon concentration ash takes up somewhat more space in a landfill. On the other hand, high carbon ash can be a valuable product, if there is a facility that is equipped to use it. In Georgia, we have a brand new plant that uses high carbon ash to make carbon black.

Or high carbon ash can be used as a soil amendment that is known as Terra Preta. However, I don’t think anyone has figured out how to do this commercially. Below is a website that explains Terra Preta. [Read at your own risk. I have not verified that this website contains accurate information, but it does give you a flavor.] http://carbon-negative.us/soil/TerraPreta.htm

A Lynelle Ladd KS Small Business Environmental Assistance Program 3/6/2018
I want to read back the question the way I am reading it and see if I am getting this correct. If I am totally off-base on what you are asking, just ignore my response that follows.

The way I am reading your question, you are basically describing two different methods of heat transfer, using a boiler (of any kind). Previously, steam was used to heat radiantly, from a radiator unit which heated the air “passively” (just like in a home with radiant heat) to dry the wood. Now the facility wants to install a boiler (which I am assuming is still going to heat water to steam) that sends the steam to tubes and then air is forced over the heated tubes - “forced air” to deliver/blow hot air into the lumber drying chamber [just like a forced-air furnace in a home requires some sort of fan to transfer heated air.]

Emissions of any boiler are a sole result of combustion efficiency, fuel used and any method of control on combustion (rich/lean, low-NOx, Over-fire-air (OFA), flue recirculation, etc.). Radiators don’t emit anything, and the fan in a forced-air boiler is electrically operated, so no emissions from “forcing air” into the lumber drying chamber.

If it is a new boiler, the manufacturer likely has some “test-cell” emission factors for the main pollutants that can be used to calculate the PTE (I don’t think it matters how the steam is used since steam from boilers is used in so many ways – ). If you can’t get the Manufacturer’s emission estimates for burning wood, then you may have to resort to AP-42.

R Donovan Grimwood TN Small Business Environmental Assistance Program 3/6/2018
Thank you for your responses. Yes, currently they are using natural gas, but want to switch back to wood as that will be a ready resource for them (being a lumber mill). They had originally had a wood fired boiler, but it was evidently not designed well and had opacity issues and complaints from nearby residences concerning smoke. They switched to natural gas as part of an agreement and are getting a new boiler designed to include a smoke scrubber that they are looking at installing.

According to the manufacturer of the boiler, it is going to be a top loaded boiler (i.e. open the lid and dump wood in) with a 1000 lbs. per load charge. It would then burn for about 25 hours per load (so charging rate of 40 lbs./hr. of wood). At least that is the relevant information I have been able to get concerning fuel usage for calculating emissions.

The manufacturer was wanting to know about forced air vs. the water radiator circulatory system they have been using as well as discussing the insulation of the building. I’m not sure I got him to understand that those would be related to the efficiency of the process, but wouldn’t necessarily effect the efficiency of the boiler and how much emissions it produces.

Q Christopher Lynch NE Business Environmental Program 2/23/2018
I have an information request: Other than California, which is phasing out the use of perc dry cleaning machines per regulations passed in 2007, is anyone aware of any other state or local jurisdiction that has put in place a moratorium on the licensing of new perc dry cleaning machines? The requester is defining a moratorium as a measure that would “grandfather” existing perc dry cleaners to continue operations but would prohibit any new machines from being installed and coming into operation. The requester is looking for existing code, local ordinance, or statutory language. I’ve passed along the California regulations. If you’re aware of anything else out there, please pass it along.

**Q Lynelle Ladd KS Small Business Environmental Assistance Program 2/14/2018**

This is a long email, so it may not pertain to you, I just basically want to double check work I doing using the NCDENR woodworking tool. I think a while back someone from NC shared their state emission spreadsheet for this type of emission source on technical or on main.

I am working with a source in Kansas that is cutting not only plywood flooring/wall material but foam insulation sheets. I wanted to use the NCDENR woodworking tool to get a PTE, but the uncontrolled numbers are coming back huge and by that I mean 7 times the PSD threshold for PM. I am hoping someone can confirm that a PM value that large would be typical for the numbers below that I am working with.

Here is what I know:

- 156,000 sheets are cut annually (estimate)
- Sizes of material (wood and insulation) varies
  - Width is standard 4 feet
  - Thickness varies between ½ inch and 1 inch
  - Length is mostly 8 feet, but there are materials 10 feet and 12 feet long
- Number of cuts per sheet varies between 1 and 30 cuts
- Length and shape of the cuts is custom to each project, so there is no standard
  - Worst-case cut distance we had last year was 384 inches for a single sheet.

The source provided me with an estimated total cut “rate” of 59,904,000 inches, or 4,992,000 ft. of board was cut for 2017. I am no carpenter but I researched how to calculate bd-ft online to enter into the NCDENR tool. Online information says $T \times W \times L / 144 = \text{Bd. Ft.}$ Using a worst case thickness, length and width, I ended up with 7,488,000 bd-ft. I wanted to hope my math was bad, but I found an online bd-ft calculator and entered the same information and got a similar answer.

They have control on all sawing and that gets everything down to a very reasonable “Controlled PTE”, but I was just wondering if there is something I am missing or doing incorrectly when it comes to the NCDENR spreadsheet. This could mean the difference between this source being required to obtain a Title V or our KS FESOP. If someone from NC can help me, or if anyone else has used it before, please either send me an email or give me a call.

**A Renee Bashel WI Small Business Environmental Coordinator 2/14/2018**

Does the emission estimate tool account for the regulated particle size fraction? A lot of wood waste is too large particle size to be regulated.

In the past I have used these AP-42 appendices to help find the fraction of emissions in the PM10 size or smaller:


**Q Kevin Moluf KS Small Business Environmental Assistance Program 2/1/2018**
While browsing through some grants, I had an idea about florists and organic wastes. Has anyone had experience with a similar project?

Q Susan Tripp VA Office of Small Business Assistance to Paula Hoag 1/26/2018
Thanks for joining our call yesterday, it was very helpful. Quick question for you. You mentioned some sort of meeting between trade associations and small businesses. I understand why this is a small, closed group. Do you think it might be possible for any trade association reps that are participating in your meeting to meet with our group separately? Just a thought.

R Paula Hoag EPA Office of Small Business Programs 1/29/2018
Good question! I will check with Joan on that. I assume we would have to gauge the interest from the trades and see if any that plan to attend the meeting are game.

R Susan Tripp VA Office of Small Business Assistance 1/29/2018
Thanks! I know our group is always talking about making connections with trade associations. When we were last in DC there was a great presentation from the Center for Retail Compliance and I think we’ve had others over the years.

Q John Podolinsky MT Small Business Environmental Assistance Program 1/25/2018
I received a call from a window cleaning company who’s looking to switch from a methanol-based window cleaner to an ethanol-based cleaner. I understand methanol is more damaging to window frames than ethanol. Does anyone have experience with regulatory applicability for ethanol-based cleaners? Also, I’m interested in green cleaning alternatives and suggestions.

A Mark Stoddard IN Compliance & Technical Assistance Program 1/26/2018
You may consider exploring the Cleaner Solutions Database maintained by UMass – Toxics Use Reduction Institute - http://www.cleanersolutions.org/?action=contaminant_search&contaminant%5B%5D=Unknown&substrate%5B%5D=Glass%2FQuartz&equipment%5B%5D=Any&cleaning_type%5B%5D=Any&set=&submit=Submit

EPA Safer Choice and Safer Chemical Ingredients list - https://www.epa.gov/saferchoice/safer-ingredients#searchList

Chemical Hazard Data Commons – I believe that you must subscribe to obtain access - https://commons.healthymaterials.net/assessments


Q Sara Johnson NH Small Business Environmental Assistance Program 12/29/2017
I am creating a SOP for Membership in the NSC. I want the next person who takes over as SBO to understand why they need to join the NSC and how to participate. Here are the items I will include in the SOP.

Did I forget anything?

1) Visit nationalsbeap.org – email the current chair to introduce yourself.
2) Join the main sbeap list serve
3) Join the subcommittees – Technical, promotional, education
4) Join the workgroups – optional – annual training, annual report, web site
5) Be the region 1 rep or alt
6) Attend annual training
7) Submit annual report data
8) Get involved in discussions, provide feedback on proposed regulatory changes, share tweets and support the network.

There will be no one to train the next SBEAP/SBO. SOPs are a way to improve continuity and share knowledge. I am not leaving yet, but hope to move out of New England by the end of 2018.

A Elizabeth Sapio  CO Small Business Ombudsman 12/29/2017
You could let them know that they can request a mentor from another state to ask questions. Your list looks good to me for NSC involvement.

R Donovan Grimwood  TN Small Business Environmental Assistance Program 12/29/2017
That would be Jeremy in PA currently to discuss mentors correct? I would definitely put direct names and contact info when possible, though where to find that information is likely more useful. Also, check the National SBEAP map for your state and contact the web contact (Nancy and Barbara currently) to get the state contact information updated if needed.

Q Nancy Larson  KS Small Business Environmental Assistance Program 12/27/2017
[In response to IL Dry Cleaning Calendar] I like to post six variations of the calendar for states to view. I will add yours as an update to our page as one of the 2018 versions. I like the cover, is it a photo that KS could use or did you purchase it?

A Annette Fulgenzi  IL Small Business Environmental Assistance Program 1/2/2018
Unfortunately, it is a photo our graphic design shop purchased that is copyrighted.

Q Nancy Larson  KS Small Business Environmental Assistance Program 12/18/2017
Anyone have a factsheet or guidance they like to direct clients to on this[how to read an SDS]?

R Sara Johnson  NH Small Business Environmental Assistance Program 12/19/2017
Did Renee give a presentation on this? Or maybe I am thinking how to read the Federal Register.

A Renee Bashel  WI Small Business Environmental Coordinator 12/19/2017
I create a fact sheet on How to Use an SDS for Air Pollution Requirements that I may have mentioned in presentations before: http://dnr.wi.gov/files/PDF/pubs/sh/shb112.pdf

R Harry Ching  NY Small Business Environmental Assistance Program 12/19/2017
Renee, great factsheet! Within the limitations of any factsheet, everything is right on. I would like to mention that many manufacturers also has an Environmental Data Sheet (EDS) that provides additional useful info for what we do.

Q Sara Johnson  NH Small Business Environmental Assistance Program 12/6/2017
Do any SBEAPs support the Soak Up the Rain initiatives?

A Mark Stoddard  IN Compliance & Technical Assistance Program 12/6/2017
How much information can one assimilate in order to disseminate important information to a variable [target] audience? With that being stated, I did listen to an EPA webinar, Growing New Jobs With Green Infrastructure on Wednesday, November 8 - https://www.epa.gov/green-infrastructure/growing-new-jobs-green-infrastructure presented representatives with Jobs For the Future and the National Green Infrastructure Certification Program. Some entities that we help are subject directly or indirectly through an MS4 (municipal separate storm sewer system) program which can include industrial activity.

Q Donovan Grimwood  TN Small Business Environmental Assistance Program 11/6/2017
Received a call asking about the legality and regulations around the addition of cannabidiol to bottled water. Research indicates that it is essentially a derivative of hemp oil and not necessarily marijuana, though there is a close association between cannabidiol and THC. The client has contacted the FDA as it is dealing with a food product and they are researching it, and I am researching it from a water quality/water additive perspective, but wanted to ask the group if anyone else has been asked this question or dealt with something similar. Industrial hemp production does appear to be legal in TN, though marijuana is another matter.

**A Lisa Hunt WI Small Business Environmental Assistance Program 11/6/2017**
My understanding is that cannabidiol is one component of marijuana as is THC. Cannabidiol is used medicinally for pain relief and other purposes but doesn’t create a high and is legal everywhere. Not sure about putting it in bottled water though. That seems weird.

**R Donovan Grimwood TN Small Business Environmental Assistance Program 11/6/2017**
It is, but also occurs in industrial hemp. And it does have some of the medical uses you say. The client has been approached by several groups about cannabidiol (CBD) as an additive and is doing his research as well. Though I did come across this website: [http://www.cbdlivingwater.com/](http://www.cbdlivingwater.com/). Honestly, some of what they are saying as to their manufacture sound like throwing random buzzwords into a blender and thinking no one would understand what they are saying. So… I agree that it does seem a bit unusual. Hopefully the client will not do the same.

**A Mark Stoddard IN Compliance & Technical Assistance Program 11/6/2017**
Is it considered a plant based oil? Depending on storage quantity or its use in equipment, it may have to be considered with respect to SPCC.

C21H30O2 – it appears to be an alkane bonded to three ring structure one of which appears to be aromatic.

I would assume this would have some impact on a wastewater effluent in terms of CBODs and BODs.

**Q Nancy Larson KS Small Business Environmental Assistance Program 11/3/2017**
Does anyone have waste determination experience working with PPE worn during amalgam filling removal at dental offices? I have a client that suspects they fail TCLP for mercury and would be consider RCRA hazardous.

If you have experience or have run a TCLP on this waste stream, please share your experience. I know most of these offices generate exempt quantities, but some dentists want to go above and beyond.

Thanks!

FYI – sharing two interesting videos that tell the exposure story.

**Particulate exposure**
During the removal of amalgam fillings, dentists are generating large quantities of mercury vapor and mercury contaminated particulate matter.

**Vapor exposure**
Here are some other mercury levels we’ve recently measured that were a shock to us (video has both Sue Casteel from ATSDR and Eric Nold from EPA region 7) Mercury levels after opening a new jar of pre-encapsulated amalgam and Mercury levels after a new amalgam is triturated (measurements from MT3000 are in micrograms)
A Dianne Wilkins OK Department of Environmental Quality 11/3/2017
I wouldn’t be surprised if they failed TCLP since the level for Hg is so low. However, we haven’t any additional information here.

A Sara Johnson NH Small Business Environmental Assistance Program 11/6/2017
I did a mercury amalgam project over 17 years ago when I was in pollution prevention. We passed a rule that required dental offices to install amalgam separators. We did not do any testing of PPE.

A Mark Stoddard IN Compliance & Technical Assistance Program 11/6/2017
As I vaguely recollect, EPA proposed a dental pretreatment standard which essentially required amalgam separators.

A Sheila Lockwood Chemical Hygiene and Biosafety Officer Seattle U 11/6/2017
I have never performed TCLP on gloves for amalgam contamination when supporting the Dental School at the University of Washington or the Emergency Dental Clinic with UWMC. I would suspect that with all the swishing and irrigation taking place it is unlikely you would have sufficient contamination remaining.

Does your client have good management procedures for all the other waste generating processes, x-rays, amalgam capture filters on the vacuum system and wastewater system, waste container for the near empty capsules, extracted teeth containing amalgam fillings, spent lighting, used batteries etc.? If not, I would focus on these areas first.

Here is a link to the Washington State Department of Ecology guidance on the topic, http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/hwtr/business_type/dental_waste.html. The team I was with at the UW, worked closely with Ecology to develop and performance proof the guidance. Feel free to give a call to chat once you have looked at the Ecology guidance. Washington and King County requirements may be much more restrictive than Kansas or your local POTW’s requirements.

Q Mark Stoddard IN Compliance & Technical Assistance Program 10/26/2017
Do states offer guidance for the disposition of wastewater from the cleaning of a roof? A contractor was referred to my office by another state employee, emergency response who was onsite to oversee the initial stage of a response to a release to a nearby stream. It was reported earlier that day. According to the contractor that I am attempting to help, the roof needs to be cleaned prior to the application of a roofing coating material. The cleaner is typically a detergent. Power washing may remove carbon black from the current roofing material. Additionally, the water used contains residual chlorine. The roofing manufacturer will not authorize the warranty unless the roof is adequately cleaned. This method of applying a roofing coating material is an alternative to a complete roof replacement and much less costly. It will afford 10 years of added life. The contractor is seeking assistance as to options including capture and control of any wastewater from this activity.

Illinois issued ‘Mobile Power Washing . . . Keep It Clean!’ in July 2002 and the State of Colorado issued guidance on low risk discharges from surface cosmetic power washing operations in July 2010 which is not very different from guidance issued within my state of Indiana by the Indiana Ready Mix Concrete Association where it is advised to conduct washouts in an area that will not cause runoff (promoting ground percolation).
A Tom Jablonski  MN Small Business Environmental Assistance Program 10/26/2017
Attached is MN Guidance on the topic.  Hope it helps.

A Donovan Grimwood  TN Small Business Environmental Assistance Program 10/26/2017
Here is the information I had in regards to Best Management Practices (BMP) for Power Washers.  There was a webpage on EPA, but they have since moved things and it has proven difficult to find.  There was an overview of Best Management Practices on the Pressure Washing Industry Resource Center (http://www.power-pressure-washers.com/best-management-practices.htm) that refers to the EPA Model Ordinance for Cosmetic Cleaning.  I also found a 13 part YouTube presentation from PowerWash.com on EPA Power Wash Regulations for Mobile Power Wash Cosmetic Cleaning (https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kJuBWlwr3o4).  Each of these contain information that I hope will be helpful as they outline many BMPs for Power Washers.  Two of the main BMPs that were noted were:

1. Do not let wastewater enter stormwater sewer systems.  Use covers to prevent wastewater from entering the stormwater sewer systems.
2. Use a vacuum/sump pump to collect water for disposal into the sanitary sewer system of the property you are working at.  Check with the POTW first for permission and to make sure the sewer at the commercial site is a sanitary sewer system.

I also contacted Wade Murphy with the Division of Water Resources concerning the regulations governing Power Washing.  Here is the email that he sent me:

Here is a summary of the regulatory situation:

TDEC regulates discharges of pollutants to waters and the operation of sewerage systems.  TDEC does not “regulate” pressure washing.

Discharges:  We do not authorize discharges from pressuring washing activities; it is impossible for us to write discharge permits for pressure washing activities.  Terms and conditions of discharge permits are a function of the water quality assessment and of the degradation resulting from a discharge to a specific water.  Pressure washing activities are mobile and do not discharge to a single water.  Additionally, we cannot authorize discharges to the ground or to municipal storm sewer systems because we have no authority to authorize one person to put wash water on the property of another person.  The pressure washer must obtain that permission from the property owner and the washer and property owner assume all liability for the activity.  We only authorize discharges to waters held in the public trust.

Sewerage Systems:  Pressure washers themselves are not sewerage systems.  Systems associated with pressure washing that collect wash water and transport it for disposal do qualify as sewage systems and we issue State Operation Permits for those type systems.  For the reasons above, we do not have an exemption for systems that incorporate treatment to remove the pollutants from the water (carbon filters e.g.) thereby resulting in high quality water.  They either have to reuse that water (no permit required for a recycle system), haul it off for disposal (requires a permit), or assume complete responsibility for wherever else they put it (no permit granted).

In addition to the above information for water, I did note that systems that use filters to recycle water for reuse may over time accumulate enough pollutants to be classified as a hazardous waste.  If this occurs, one would need to apply for a Hazardous Waste Generator permit and have
to dispose of filters and wastewater as such. Generally, water and filters are changed out often enough to avoid this situation.

So those are the basic guidelines in TN. If the wash water enters a stream or has the potential and precautions are not taken, it would likely need a NPDES permit for industrial discharge.

Q Renee Bashel  WI Small Business Environmental Coordinator 9/29/2017
We are updating the waste information in our Dry Cleaner Calendar and have found a few new things from other states to borrow. At the same time our waste folks are asking questions I’m not sure about, and I am hoping some of you may have experience with these:

1. How do they dispose of the machines when they upgrade or change? Do the machine vendors help recycle or dispose of them? Does it make sense to provide the shop owners with information on large appliance recycling?

2. Are there any solvents commonly used in the shop other than perc and petroleum based that we should mention as hazardous: alkaline or ammonia cleaning solutions, organic peroxides and perchlorates?

A Harry Ching NY Small Business Environmental Assistance Program 9/29/2017
Hi Renee, my program is currently only air but here’s what I remember.
1. Since Perc is an “F-listed” haz waste, anything that come in contact with Perc is also a hazardous waste. Therefore waste perc machines are hazardous waste. Options:
   a. Use the scrap metal exemption but this does not remove liabilities because the waste machine is still haz waste. Also, there maybe a time limit to use this option.
   b. Have the machine cleaned to remove all perc residues then dispose of as non haz waste.
2. Pretreatment chemicals contain various concoctions that include perc, trichloroethylene, glycol ethers, alkaline, etc.

Mark Stoddard IN Compliance & Technical Assistance Program 10/6/2017
From Rick Armstrong, MWDLA Executive Director, IN
1. How do we dispose of machines when upgraded or changed?
2. Are there solvents used other than perc and petroleum based that are hazardous?

It is really too expensive to retrofit to a 4th or 5th generation machine. Most cleaners are switching to SK4 or hydrocarbon machines. When they purchase their new machines, the company or dealer selling them the equipment disposes of the old. With us, after we get all the perc out of our machine we broke the machine down and sold it for scrap and whatever we could get. This is what most “dealers” do. Recyclers will take the machines if all the perc, filters and any residue is out of the machine.

We cleaned the tanks and the still out then took a blow torch and cut it down and had it recycled for whatever we could get. I don’t know what Haiges or Machinex does. It has been 14 years since we put in our new machine. I will see Jeff Dunn from Machinex at a seminar we have this week. I will ask him what they do. I can also ask the cleaner where we are going what they did this last year when they discontinued the use of their perc machines.

The majority of the cleaners are switching to water based spotters so they don’t have a problem of disposal. They are trying to cut out as much of the hazardous disposal expense as possible. I hope this answers your questions, but if you need anything else, just let me know.

A Jenna Latt CA Small Business Environmental Assistance Program 10/6/2017
CA does not have any programs for recycling dry cleaning machines. However, in doing a little research, here’s the information we received from a local equipment vendor.

“1. Most of the dry cleaners we've served and upgraded, we took back their old dryclean machines after they drained all their perc out. And they are responsible for calling their hazardous waste disposal company to pick up the perc drums. After, we take it back, we usually send it to a scrap recycle center for money. Also, this is included in their delivery and rigging charges, so they do not need to pay extra for this.

2. Yes, we do usually help our customers help recycle/dispose of them. This is mainly done for cleaners who upgrade their equipment.

3. I think it would make more sense if the vendors (no the State) provided that information and service.”

Our regulatory side of the house confirmed what the vendor said. I’m also attaching our list of perc alternative chemicals which may be helpful in assessing waste.

Q Susan Tripp VA Office of Small Business Assistance 9/21/2017

Just happened to see that there is an upcoming Regional Regulatory Roundtable being held in Glen Allen, VA on October 16, 2017. For the states where roundtables have already been held, I was curious if those SBEAP’s got involved in spreading the word for the event. If so, what outreach methods or networks did you use?

A Lynelle Ladd KS Small Business Environmental Assistance Program 9/25/2017

September 14th, the SBA Office of Advocacy Regional Regulatory Roundtable was held in Overland Park, KS. Kansas SBEAP promoted via our Twitter account. I attended all sessions. The format in Overland Park more closely resembled a regulatory public hearing, rather than a roundtable, which I associate with discussions and question and answer sessions. Topics were broken into 4 main sections: Input from Transportation, Hospitality and Retail, Input from Financial Services and Real Estate Industries, Input from Construction and Manufacturing, and Input from Agriculture, Energy and Land Use Concerns.

“Testimony” was given by attendees on a wide range of topics, but no discussions occurred. Only two environmental regulations were mentioned (but are tied together by the one). Concerns in the energy sector for NSPS 4Oa and a general statement that LDAR requirements (VvA) are overly burdensome because most locations are unmanned and the operators have to drive far distances to perform this audits. Also of general concern across sectors was that all the rules (OSHA, DOT, EPA) have too much paperwork requirements.

I am not sure if some of the attendees submitted statements prior to the meeting. However, I was surprised that EPA Region 7 was not in attendance, although an OSHA regional representative, a U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service representative and an IRA representative from the region attended.

A Sara Johnson NH Small Business Environmental Assistance Program 9/25/2017

NH did promote it thru an email list that we had as well as to other small business assistance providers. My co-worker attended the Roundtable. The only environmental issue that came up was a disgruntle business that had an enforcement action.

A Nancy Larson KS Small Business Environmental Assistance Program 9/25/2017

In Kansas we used our @SBEAP Twitter and our website as well as reached out to regional stakeholders. Nationally, we promoted all events via our @National_SBEAP Twitter. We also added several to the website calendar.

Q Nancy Larson KS Small Business Environmental Assistance Program 5/4/2017
Anyone have one of these (presentation about history of SBEAP) that you can share? I have a presentation to air quality groups next week that includes some of this information.

**Q Susan Tripp VA Office of Small Business Assistance 3/13/2017**
I am a presenter at a Brownfields conference sponsored by VA DEQ. My topic is air permitting for dry cleaners and the audience will primarily be landlords, lessors and developers. I do not have a technical background, but I have been studying up on subpart M. Does anyone have a presentation they would be willing to share? I would give you full credit! If not a presentation, would you provide some bullet points of information you think I should be sure to include in my presentation?

**A Jessica Dalton FL Division of Air Resource Management 3/13/2017**
Attached is a presentation that one of Florida’s district compliance offices gave to a similar audience a few years back. It’s gear towards Florida rules and procedures but it may help.

**A Barb Goode KS Small Business Environmental Assistance Program 3/13/2017**
It appears it was 2005 when we last did a dry cleaner workshop. I’m copying Nancy to see if that’s right. You are welcome to use any of this or none of this and since it is so old, don’t worry about crediting us. The subpart M information is in the last half of the presentation.

**Q Nancy Larson KS Small Business Environmental Assistance Program 1/3/2017**
When your state calculates PTE for solvent recovery systems do they use AP-42 Chapter 4.6 and 4.7 or mass balance? Mass balance would mean that 100% of the solvent throughput is considered emitted even though they are obviously reusing the solvent so 100% in practice is not emitted. Also – does your state allow a company research and development time before requiring they apply for construction permits? I can’t find anything in the CAA or our state statues that addresses this R&D topic.

**Q Dan Nickey University of Northern Iowa 11/27/2016**
I will be attending the fall CAAAC meeting this Thursday in DC. I have been asked to provide comment on a presentation regarding the health effects of diesel emissions. They would like me to take five minutes to discuss (no Power Point) what our organizations are doing to reduce diesel emissions and what gaps we would like to be filled. Sorry for the short notice I received this request on Friday. If you have any thoughts please forward them to me by the end of Wednesday. At the meeting, I will also be obtaining more information on the CAAAC awards.

**Q Susan Tripp VA Office of Small Business Assistance 6/13/2016**
I’ve been trying to recall which states at the DC training indicated that they had a food waste reduction initiative in place. Seems like there were one or two states, but I can’t remember which ones. Anyone out there have some information on this?
Announcements

Regulatory News
Federal Register Notices—July
Federal Register Notices—June-July 2018
EPA TCE Problem Formulation
Recent Announcements (6/4/2018)
Federal Register Notices—January and February 2018
Withdrawal of “Once-In-Always-In”
Additional Information on Withdrawal of “Once-In-Always-In”
Federal Register Notices—October 2017
Federal Register Notices—June-August 2017
Federal Register Notice—March 2017

Opportunities for Comments
AAPCA Comments on Draft EPA FY 2018-2022 Strategic Plan
Listening and Comment sessions—Office of Air and Radiation
Notice to trade associations about opportunity to comment on regulatory reform

EPA News
Plan to Restructure Regional Offices to Standard Structure
Leavenworth PFAS Community Engagement Event (Announcement)
EPA transition to e-manifests
Change in EPA Conference Lines
Speech by EPA Administrator Gina McCarthy

Technical Information, Training, And Events
Effects of Plastics on Health (Webinar)
Advice on Salting Parking Lots
State Lean Strategies
Webinar for Food and Beverage Companies (Announcement)
Water facility Tools (Webinar)
PTE Determination—Topic for Upcoming Technical Sub-Committee Meeting
Information for Hospitals

SBEAP Resources and Events
Census Bureau Tools
State Strategies to Help Businesses Launch and Expand (Webinar)
Small Business Environmental Roundtable (Announcement)
Smart Sectors
ECOS Compliance Research Webinar Series
Tools For Behavior Change Webinar
Recommendation for TechDirect for information on training/funding opportunities
Regulatory Roundtable, Glen Allen Virginia (Announcement)
Highlighting high quality report from county in MD
Webinar on Community-Based Social Marketing—Materials but no recording
Regulatory Roundtable, Boise and Couer d’Alene (Announcement)
Ways to Participate in #SmallBusinessWeek
Webinar on DERA and Volkswagen Environmental Mitigation Trust (Recording)

SBEAP News
Server Failure
National SBEAP Calendar Updates
Reminder about tweets
Request for Tweets
NSC Document on working with EPA
Introduction to Trade Association Listserv
**Nancy Larson KS Small Business Environmental Assistance Program 11/13/2018**

Good morning/afternoon 507 program folks. Since nearly all of us have a Brewery or two in our region/state, I wanted to be sure you did not miss this, “Microbrewery Business Is Hopping” from the US Census Bureau. I use their American Fact Finder and other information to research small business relevant info frequently. FYI, Census Bureau also offers training on some of their tools. Kind of “nerdy” but very useful. Costs are low for the training. As you can see, CA could claim the title “Beer Capital” of the US! Though Colorado is not far behind.

Forwarded from La Ronda Bowen: Seriously, Data visualization is becoming increasingly popular. In CA, where we have a lot of money right now going into low income/disadvantaged/environmental Justice communities, the good and the bad news is that anyone can locate businesses by industry type and address very easily through our data visualization tool – Cal Enviro Screen. Unlike the EPA’s EJ screen, ours does not focus on environmental “problem” areas but includes social and economic factors (Language other than English spoken in the home, income, age, educational attainment, reported health statistics, etc). These unlike attributes are combined to create a score and the resulting “disadvantaged communities”. I share this so you will not be surprised if something similar gets underway in your state.

In CA, some individuals are seeking tighter regulations on select small business sectors (gasoline service stations, metal platers, refineries large and small, etc.). This is true even though these businesses are already using BACT and are among the cleanest in the world. Closure of some of these firms is guaranteed according to the business owners themselves. That will mean reduced employment and opportunity for business ownership in areas needing it most. Are any other 507 program folks aware of similar trends in your state?

CARB AB 617 Community Air Protection Program:
https://ww2.arb.ca.gov/search/site?keys=Community+Air+Protection+Blueprint

See the EPA Enviro Justice Screen here: https://www.epa.gov/ejscreen

See the CalEnviroScreen here: https://oehha.ca.gov/calenviroscreen (oehha = Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assesment)

---

**Tony Pendola NC Small Business Environmental Assistance Program 11/9/2018**

This email regarding a significant realignment/reorganization of the EPA Regional Offices was sent late yesterday: In February 2018, the EPA released its reform plan in response to President Trump’s March 2017 Executive Order 13781, Comprehensive Plan for Reorganizing the Executive Branch. The EPA’s Reform Plan contains 11 projects, including Examining EPA’s Field Presence. After reviewing information presented by the Field Presence Workgroup, the agency concluded that greater consistency in the EPA’s regional organizational structure is needed to increase visibility into regional office operations. When the regional offices are organizationally aligned with headquarters, we will be better able to streamline decision-making for accountability and performance, allowing us to better carry out our mission. To do so, the Agency proposes to establish a standard organizational structure for its regional offices that is intended to:

- Increase coordination between EPA National Programs and their regional counterparts as we work to meet our strategic goals and objectives;
- Improve the consistent implementation of EPA regulations and policies;
- Allow for better resource allocation to more effectively carry out the agency’s mission;
- Facilitate the agency’s overall operational excellence; and
- Provide greater transparency for EPA customers.

Currently, every regional office has a different structure. The proposed new standard structure for every regional office includes the following:

Regional Administrator, Deputy Regional Administrator, and the following divisions:
Air and Radiation;
Administration and Resource Management (to include Office of Administration and Resources Management, Office of the Chief Financial Officer and Office of Environmental Information functions); Enforcement and Compliance Assurance; Land and Redevelopment (to include Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention and Brownfields functions); Superfund and Emergency Management; Water; Laboratory Services and Applied Science; and Regional Counsel (to include the Freedom of Information Act program).

We have received and reviewed each region’s proposed detailed plan and incorporated them, as appropriate, into the realignment proposal. The plan maintains our 10 regional offices. This reorganization does not move staff geographically, reduce or demote staff, downsize/close/move regional offices or laboratories, or make any changes to specific regional or geographic programs.

If you have any questions on the proposed reorganization, feel free to contact me.

Best Regards,

Jack Bowles | Director of State and Local Relations
Office of Congressional & Intergovernmental Relations

Sara Johnson NH Small Business Environmental Assistance Program 10/22/2018

There is no denying that plastic pollution in our oceans and environment is an enormous societal challenge. Globally, plastic production has increased by more than tenfold since 1970, faster than the growth rate of any other group of bulk materials. Faced with this massive presence in our environment, we wanted to answer this question: What are the effects of plastic on human health? We researched the issues, from production to end-of-life, and brought together a diverse group of scientists, health professionals, policy experts, and advocates to answer this question.

We are excited to bring you this four-part webinar series over the next four months, which will present the latest research on the key ways plastic affects public health. As petrochemicals are rapidly becoming the largest driver of global oil consumption, we want to explicitly explore the links between petrochemicals, climate change, and human health. The first webinar in the series starts on October 30 and will explore the hazardous effects of plastic production. Then we will investigate harmful chemicals in plastic food packaging, probe the emerging science on the impacts of microplastics, and consider the advantages and disadvantages of bio-based plastics.

Plastic Production's Threats to Health: Global Trends, Chemical Footprints of Common Plastics, and the PVC Industry's Wake of Pollution

Join us to hear Araceli Fernandez Pales, Senior Energy Technology Analyst at the International Energy Agency, discuss the new IEA report The Future of Petrochemicals, which explores the role of the sector in today’s global energy system and how its significance for global energy security and the environment is set to increase on the basis of established trends. Mark Rossi, Executive Director of Clean Production Action, will discuss the hazardous chemicals that are the building blocks of the plastics economy, delving into the toxic life cycle of plastics and tools for identifying safer and greener chemicals. Jim Vallette, Research Director at Healthy Building Network, will discuss how the production of chlorine and its derivatives like chlorinated plastics has a massive and growing impact on human health and the environment. He will discuss results from the Chlorine & Building Materials project, revealing this industry's markets, trends, alternatives, and impacts, which include an alarming dependence upon asbestos and mercury.

This webinar is the first in our four-part series on the Effects of Plastics on Health. More in the Series:

Topic two: Food Packaging
Plastic Food Packaging: State of the Science on Chemical Constituents and Health Hazards
RSVP to join on December 3, 2018 at 10am PST / 1pm EST / 7pm CET
Ksenia Groh, PhD, Scientific Communication Officer, Food Packaging Forum
Leonardo Trasande, MD, MPP, Associate Professor in the Departments of Pediatrics, Environmental Medicine, and Population Health & Chief, Division of Environmental Pediatrics, NYU School of Medicine
Rachel Shaffer, MPH, co-author, American Academy of Pediatrics' Policy Statement on Food Additives and Child Health
Topic three: Microplastics
Microplastics: An Emerging Threat to Global Ecology and Public Health
January 2019
Speakers and details being confirmed.

Topic four: Bio-based Plastics
Bio-based Plastics: Investigating Opportunities and Challenges
February 2019
Marty Mulvihill, PhD, Co-founder and Partner, Safer Made and Founder, Berkeley Center for Green Chemistry
Ann Blake, PhD, Founder and Principal, Ann Blake Environmental & Public Health Consulting
Another speaker and details being confirmed.

If you missed our recent webinar on pre-conception environmental exposures and children's health, you can watch it on YouTube.

Collaborative on Health and the Environment
info@healthandenvironment.org | www.healthandenvironment.org

Lisa Hunt WI Small Business Environmental Assistance Program 9/21/2018
FYI - For those of you who didn’t get a chance to attend Pew’s webinar on the State Strategies to Help Businesses Launch and Expand report, it is available to watch any time here: https://drive.google.com/file/d/1keJQC0sSA2jLbpM3fTvL1cuE32_VSnhJ/view?usp=drive_web.

Nancy Larson KS Small Business Environmental Assistance Program 8/27/2018
EPA Releases Agenda for Leavenworth PFAS Community Engagement Event
Media Contact: press@epa.gov
WASHINGTON (August 24, 2018) — Today, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) released an early agenda for the final per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) community engagement at the Riverfront Community center, 123 S. Esplanade, Leavenworth, Kansas. This event will allow EPA to provide important information to the public on the agency’s PFAS actions and to hear directly from Heartland communities, states, local governments, and tribes about their experiences with PFAS.

**Wednesday, September 5**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Session</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12:00 PM - 1:00 PM</td>
<td>Registration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1:00 PM - 1:30 PM</td>
<td>Welcome and Opening Remarks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1:30 PM - 2:00 PM</td>
<td>PFAS 101: Intro and EPA Research Overview</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2:00 PM - 2:45 PM</td>
<td>State, Tribal, Federal and Local Panel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2:45 PM - 3:30 PM</td>
<td>Identifying Solutions for PFAS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3:30 PM - 7:15 PM</td>
<td>Listening Session</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Additional details will be posted on the PFAS Community Engagement Website. Both sessions are open to the public and press. If you are interested in attending the event, please register here: https://www.epa.gov/pfas/forms/pfas-community-engagement-leavenworth-kansas. Those interested in speaking should select the option to speak while registering. Please check back at the PFAS Community Engagement website for further information leading up to the event. Citizens are also encouraged to

EPA has made addressing PFAS a priority, and EPA is moving expeditiously on the following actions:

1. EPA will initiate steps to evaluate the need for a maximum contaminant level (MCL) for PFOA and PFOS. We will convene our federal partners and examine everything we know about PFOA and PFOS in drinking water.

2. EPA is beginning the necessary steps to propose designating PFOA and PFOS as “hazardous substances” through one of the available statutory mechanisms, including potentially CERCLA Section 102.

3. EPA is currently developing groundwater cleanup recommendations for PFOA and PFOS at contaminated sites and will complete this task by fall of this year.

4. EPA is taking action in close collaboration with our federal and state partners to develop toxicity values for GenX and PFBS later this year.

Background

Throughout the summer, EPA has conducted similar engagements with communities impacted by PFAS. Community Engagements have been held in Exeter, New Hampshire (June 25-26); Horsham, Pennsylvania (July 25); Colorado Springs, Colorado (August 7-8); and Fayetteville, North Carolina (August 14). The EPA also engaged with tribal representatives at the Tribal Lands and Environment Forum in Spokane, Washington, on August 15.

These community engagement events are critical to understand ways the Agency can best support the work that’s being done at the state, local, and tribal levels. Using information from the National Leadership Summit, community engagements, and public input provided by the docket, EPA plans to develop a PFAS Management Plan for release later this year.

To ensure that everyone who would like to provide input to the EPA has the opportunity to do so, the Agency has opened a docket for input from the public and will be accepting comments until September 28, 2018. Comments may be submitted at https://www.regulations.gov/docket?D=EPA-HQ-OW-2018-0270.

To learn more about PFAS, please visit: www.epa.gov/pfas

Sara Johnson NH Small Business Environmental Assistance Program 9/19/2018

1) Federal Register Notices -

9/12/18, Proposed Rules, NESHAPs for Surface Coating of Large Appliances; Printing, Coating, and Dyeing of Fabrics and Other Textiles; and Surface Coating of Metal Furniture Residual Risk and Technology Reviews, Pages 46262-46341 [FR DOC# 2018-19018]


[EPA is proposing the results of the residual risk and technology reviews (RTR) for three rules—the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for the Surface Coating of Large Appliances; the NESHAP for the Printing, Coating, and Dyeing of Fabrics and Other Textiles; and the NESHAP for the Surface Coating of Metal Furniture. The EPA is proposing to find the risks due to emissions of air toxics from these source categories under the current standards to be acceptable and that the standards provide an ample margin of safety to protect public health. We are proposing no revisions to the numerical emission limits based on these risk analyses or technology reviews. The EPA is proposing no new requirements based on the technology review of the NESHAP for the Printing, Coating, and Dyeing of Fabrics and Other Textiles. The EPA is proposing to require the use of high efficiency spray application equipment under the technology review for the two rules that employ the use of coating spray]
application, the NESHAP for the Surface Coating of Large Appliances and the NESHAP for the Surface Coating of Metal Furniture, if the source is not using the emission rate with add-on control compliance option. The EPA is also requesting comment on whether the high efficiency spray equipment technology requirement under the technology review is necessary in light of the risk analyses indicating that there are ample margins of safety. The EPA also is proposing to amend provisions addressing emissions during periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction; to amend provisions regarding electronic reporting of performance test results; and to make miscellaneous clarifying and technical corrections. DATES: Comments must be received on or before October 29, 2018.

[EPA is proposing three distinct actions, including Emission Guidelines for Greenhouse Gas Emissions from Existing Electric Utility Generating Units (EGUs). First, EPA is proposing to replace the Clean Power Plan (CPP) with revised emissions guidelines (the Affordable Clean Energy (ACE) rule) that inform the development, submittal, and implementation of state plans to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emission from certain EGUs. In the proposed emissions guidelines, consistent with the interpretation described in the proposed repeal of the CPP, the Agency is proposing to determine that heat rate improvement (HRI) measures are the best system of emission reduction (BSER) for existing coal-fired EGUs. Second, EPA is proposing new regulations that provide direction to both EPA and the states on the implementation of emission guidelines. The new proposed implementing regulations would apply to this action and any future emission guideline issued under section 111(d) of the Clean Air Act (CAA). Third, the Agency is proposing revisions to the New Source Review (NSR) program that will help prevent NSR from being a barrier to the implementation of efficiency projects at EGUs. DATES: Comments must be received on or before October 30, 2018.]

Nancy Larson KS Small Business Environmental Assistance Program 8/27/2018
Small Business Environmental Roundtable
Issue for Discussion
September 7, 2018

In implementing section 5 of amended TSCA, EPA has been in the process of revising its procedures for reviewing new chemicals. Key statutory provisions require EPA to make one of four possible determinations on a Pre-Manufacture (PMN) notice:

- The chemical substance presents an unreasonable risk.
- There is insufficient information in the notice for EPA to make a risk determination.
- There is insufficient information and the PMN substance may present an unreasonable risk.
- The PMN substance is not likely to present an unreasonable risk.

Before a PMN substance can be manufactured commercially, EPA must make an affirmative determination within 90 days of a PMN submission (with a possible one-time 90-day extension). Amended Section 5 also requires that determinations must take into account risks to potentially exposed or susceptible subpopulations without consideration to cost or other non-risk factors. The agency must also consider reasonably foreseeable conditions of use, those being “the circumstances, as determined by the Administrator, under which a chemical substance is intended, known, or reasonably foreseen to be manufactured, processed, distributed in commerce, used, or disposed of.”

For the regulated community, it is essential that the New Chemicals program reduce delays, complete reviews within the statutory deadlines, and perform with greater predictability and transparency. Small businesses requiring significant research and development (R&D) and manufacturing lead-time need an
EPA program that will allow them to meet customer demands, operate profitably, and bring innovative chemicals to market efficiently.

Speaker Bio: Jared Rothstein

Jared Rothstein is the Senior Manager of Regulatory Affairs at the Society of Chemical Manufacturers and Affiliates (SOCMA) overseeing the association’s advocacy efforts on environmental, health, and safety policies. He manages a broad range of regulatory issues including chemicals managements, accident prevention, process safety, and facility site security. SOCMA is the US-based trade association dedicated solely to the specialty and fine chemical industry. SOCMA members play an indispensable role in the global chemical supply chain, providing specialty chemicals to companies in markets ranging from aerospace and electronics to pharmaceuticals and agriculture. Over 70% of SOCMA’s manufacturer members are small businesses.

Sara Johnson NH Small Business Environmental Assistance Program 8/2/2018

Federal Register Notices –


[This action finalizes the residual risk and technology review (RTR) conducted for the Portland Cement Manufacturing Industry source category regulated under national emission standards for hazardous air pollutants (NESHAP). These final amendments include no revisions to the numerical emission limits of the rule based on the RTR. The amendments reflect corrections and clarifications of the rule requirements and provisions. While the amendments do not result in reductions in emissions of hazardous air pollutants (HAP), this action results in improved monitoring, compliance, and implementation of the rule.]


[EPA is providing notice that it is supplementing the record for the proposed Risk Management Program (RMP) Reconsideration rule published on May 30, 2018. We have placed into the rulemaking docket the November 2017 version of the RMP database containing risk management plans submitted to EPA. EPA used this version to support analysis of changes in the RMP reporting facility universe discussed in the Regulatory Impact Analysis of the proposed Reconsideration rule. To afford the public an opportunity to comment on the updated RMP database and its impacts on the proposed Reconsideration rule, EPA is extending the comment period for the proposed rule. DATES: The comment period for the proposed rule published on May 30, 2018 at 83 FR 24850, is extended. Comments and additional material must be received on or before August 23, 2018.]


[EPA is providing notice that it has responded to a petition for reconsideration of the final National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Chemical Recovery Combustion Sources at Kraft, Soda, Sulfite, and Stand-Alone Semi-chemical Pulp Mills published in the Federal Register on October 11, 2017. The Acting Administrator denied the petition in a separate letter to the petitioners. The letter, which provides a full explanation of the agency’s rationale for the denial, is in the rulemaking docket.]
Barb Goode KS Small Business Environmental Assistance Program 7/18/2018
This evening I received the following information that we have experienced a catastrophic failure of the old/existing server. As indicated, Dave has been in process of migrating sites already, so not everything has failed, but a significant set of information has. Dave is working on this and will continue to do so until the sites can be used once again. We will keep you posted on the status as we learn more. Please contact me with any questions/comments. I’m not sure how much I can answer but we will do our best to get things straightened out and restored to usability.

Forwarded Message from Lisa Stobierski: The Hosting.com server had a catastrophic (permanent) failure this afternoon, leaving the websites that hadn't been migrated to the new VPS down/unavailable. At this time, the following sites are offline:

ENVCAP
HERC
TERC
LGEAN
STERC
CICA
VETCA

George and I have talked about it and I'll be migrating the EPA sites over the next 24 hours so that information is available to users. However, complex ColdFusion systems that haven't been migrated yet to PHP will not be functional until I can convert those systems. Of note, the STERC library (and library user account system), news entry/display systems on various sites, various other database driven systems, and notably the ENVCAP-based state resource tools will be non-functioning after the sites are migrated, until I can convert them to run with PHP instead of ColdFusion. I'll keep George updated with the current state as websites come back online; I expect the (crippled) versions to be all up sometime tomorrow.

Sara Johnson NH Small Business Environmental Assistance Program 7/2/2018
Federal Register Notices -

[The EPA is taking final action to extend the period during which certain electronic reports required by the Mercury and Air Toxics Standards (MATS) may be submitted as portable document format (PDF) files using the Emissions Collection and Monitoring Plan System (ECMPS) Client Tool. This action will extend the end date of that period from June 30, 2018, to July 1, 2020. This extension is necessary because the electronic reporting system that owners or operators of affected MATS sources will be required to use when PDF filing is no longer allowed will not be available by June 30, 2018. This extension does not alter the responsibility of owners or operators of affected MATS sources to comply with the applicable MATS and report their compliance information to the appropriate authority. In addition, this extension ensures that the compliance information can be submitted in a timely manner and made available to the public. Finally, this rule is effective on July 1, 2018, to provide the regulated community a continuous and viable vehicle to submit compliance reports.]

June 15, 2018, Proposed Rule Amendments, Standards of Performance for New Stationary Sources and Emission Guidelines for Existing Sources: Commercial and Industrial Solid Waste Incineration Units;
[On June 23, 2016, the EPA promulgated its final response to petitions for reconsideration of the final new source performance standards (NSPS) and emission guidelines (EG) for commercial and industrial solid waste incineration (CISWI) units that were promulgated on March 21, 2011, and revised after reconsideration on February 7, 2013. Following promulgation of the June 2016 final action, the EPA received requests from industry stakeholders and implementing agencies to clarify various issues with implementation of the standards. In addition, the EPA identified certain testing and monitoring issues and inconsistencies within the rules that required further clarification or correction. To address these issues, the EPA is proposing amendments to several provisions of the 2016 CISWI NSPS and EG. In addition, the EPA identified regulatory provisions that require clarification and editorial correction to address inconsistencies and errors in the final rules. If finalized, the proposed amendments will provide clarity and address implementation issues in the final CISWI NSPS and EG. The proposed revisions will not have any environmental, energy, or economic impacts, if finalized. Comments must be received on or before July 30, 2018.]

**Nancy Larson KS Small Business Environmental Assistance Program 6/19/2018**

We do try to keep the calendar at https://nationalsbeap.org/calendar up to date. If you or your state has an event you want me us to post, e-mail it to me with a reference title – calendar event.

**Nancy Larson KS Small Business Environmental Assistance Program 6/12/2018**

It is coming! EPA’s transition to e-manifests. I attended one of the R7 workshops yesterday and it was very well received by the audience. There are two more Kansas workshops, but EPA is hosting webinars weekly. Clients can continue to use paper manifests, but they will pay about 5 times more than those that use the e-manifest system.

**Nancy Larson KS Small Business Environmental Assistance Program 6/11/2018**

For those of you interested in reading or scanning the 200 page document, find it at https://www.epa.gov/assessing-and-managing-chemicals-under-tsca/trichloroethylene-tce-problem-formulation.

**Lisa Hunt WI Small Business Environmental Assistance Program 6/6/2018**

Good afternoon SBEAPs and SBOs,

The National Steering Committee is putting together a small group of people who want to work on a document of how we would like to work with EPA, particularly focused on building relationships with the Office of Air Quality, Planning and Standards and the regions. We’ll be looking at things like what came out of the NSC strategy session and our conversation with Assistant Administrator of Air and Radiation Bill Wehrum at the Annual Training. Having a draft document will be useful for further interaction with EPA, as we will have all of our thoughts organized. If anyone is interested in getting involved, please let me know ASAP. Early next week, I will send out a poll to pick a time for our first call. Let me know if you have any questions.

**Nancy Larson KS Small Business Environmental Assistance Program 6/4/2018**

From ORCR Web Box: Below are some recent announcements:

**Definition of Solid Waste 2018 Rule**

On May 23, the EPA Administrator signed a final rule implementing the recent court decision on EPA’s 2015 definition of solid waste (DSW) rule on the recycling of hazardous secondary materials. In issuing its final decision, the court agreed with EPA’s requested clarification that the definition of legitimate recycling applies in all circumstances. This decision ensures businesses and states have a consistent and clear definition of legitimate recycling of hazardous secondary materials. EPA encourages states to adopt
the 2018 final rule, which implements these changes, and for industry to take advantage of these flexibilities to minimize waste through increased recycling of these materials. For more information, visit: https://www.epa.gov/hw/final-rule-2018-definition-solid-waste-dsw-response-court-vacatur.

**Building Tribal Capacity through the National Tribal Waste Management Peer Matching Program**

Issue 10 of the Tribal Waste Journal: *Building Tribal Capacity through the National Tribal Waste Management Peer Matching Program* focuses on strengthening tribal capacity and developing sustainable waste management programs through the National Tribal Waste Management Peer Matching Program. It provides examples of successful peer matches, resulting in sustainable and economically beneficial program improvements. Check it out here: https://www.epa.gov/tribal-lands/tribal-waste-journal-building-tribal-capacity-through-national-tribal-waste-management.

**Presentation Slides Posted from the Hazardous Waste Generator Improvements Rule Workshop**

EPA developed the slides below for a six-hour workshop on the *Hazardous Waste Generator Improvements final rule* to spread awareness of this rule to the states and regulated community. The training is designed to describe and explain in more detail the rule’s provisions and how this rule may potentially affect generators and states implementing the rule. Access the presentation slides here: https://www.epa.gov/hwgenerators/presentation-slides-workshop-hazardous-waste-generator-improvements-rule.

**Public Comment Period Open for the Draft Update to the Planning for Natural Disaster Debris Guidance and to Related Documents**

EPA is requesting public comment on three documents. The first one is the draft guidance, Planning for Natural Disaster Debris. This draft guidance is an update to the Planning for Natural Disaster Debris guidance that EPA published in March 2008. EPA also is requesting public comment on the All-hazards Waste Management Decision Diagram and the Pre-Incident All-hazards Waste Management Plan Guidelines: Four-step Waste Management Planning Process. The public comment period is open through June 26, 2018 via Regulations.gov under Docket ID No. EPA-HQ-OLEM-2017-0657.


**Lisa Hunt WI Small Business Environmental Assistance Program 2/23/2018**

FYI - EPA has recently changed their conference lines. The one we’ve used for subcommittee calls in the past is no longer valid. Many of you have been using Zoom for meetings instead of the conference line, so this shouldn’t have a big impact. However, if you want to use EPA’s line for a conference call, please contact Joan or Paul in advance to reserve the line. Their office now only has one number, so they’ll have to check availability.

**Sara Johnson NH Small Business Environmental Assistance Program 2/6/2018**

Recent Federal Register Notices —


[In response to numerous requests for additional opportunities for the public to provide oral testimony on the proposed rule in more than one location, the EPA is announcing that three listening sessions will be held. In addition, the EPA will reopen the public comment period until April 26, 2018. On October 16, 2017, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) published a proposal to announce its intention to repeal the Carbon Pollution Emission Guidelines for Existing Stationary Sources: Electric Utility Generating Units, commonly referred to as the Clean Power Plan, as promulgated on October 23, 2015. The proposal also requested public comment on the proposed rule. The EPA held public hearings on November 28 and 29, 2017, in Charleston, West Virginia, and extended the public comment period until January 16, 2018.]
January 29, 2018, Direct Final Rule, NESHAP: Off-Site Waste and Recovery Operations, 3986-3992
[This final action removes the additional monitoring requirements for PRDs on containers that resulted from the 2015 amendments because we have determined that they are not necessary. This action finalizes amendments to the NESHAP for Off-Site Waste and Recovery Operations (OSWRO). The final amendments address continuous monitoring on pressure relief devices (PRDs) on containers. This issue was raised in a petition for reconsideration of the 2015 amendments to the OSWRO NESHAP, which were based on the residual risk and technology review (RTR). Among other things, the 2015 amendments established additional monitoring requirements for all PRDs, including PRDs on containers. For PRDs on containers, these monitoring requirements were in addition to the inspection and monitoring requirements for containers and their closure devices already required by the OSWRO NESHAP. This action does not substantially change the level of environmental protection provided under the OSWRO NESHAP, but reduces burden to this industry compared to the current rule by $28 million in capital costs related to compliance, and $4.2 million per year in total annualized costs under a 7 percent interest rate. Over 15 years at a 7-percent discount rate, this constitutes an estimated reduction of $39 million in the present value, or $4.3 million per year in equivalent annualized cost savings. DATES: This final action is effective on January 29, 2018.]

January 26, 2018, Revisions to Testing Regulations for Air Emission Sources, Pages 3636-3656
[This action proposes corrections and updates to regulations for source testing of emissions. The proposed rule includes corrections to testing provisions that contain inaccuracies, updates to outdated procedures, and approved alternative procedures that provide testers enhanced flexibility. The revisions will improve the quality of data but will not impose new substantive requirements on source owners or operators. DATES: Comments. Written comments must be received by March 27, 2018.]

Sara Johnson NH Small Business Environmental Assistance Program 1/30/2018
Please remember to share tweets with Nancy Larson. I sent her one today and NH fugitive dust workshop. Renee has sent multiple tweets about the awards program. How about someone write one about the new once in always in policy memo? Or maybe one on the education webinar once it is up online? Anything to share in your state, workshop, video, rule change?

Tony Pendola NC Small Business Environmental Assistance Program 1/25/2018
Forwarded: Wanted to give you a heads up about the following internal policy memo. Let me know if you have any questions.
Reducing Regulatory Burdens: EPA withdraws “once-in always-in” policy for major sources under Clean Air Act
WASHINGTON – Today, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) issued a guidance memorandum withdrawing the “once-in always-in” policy for the classification of major sources of hazardous air pollutants under section 112 of the Clean Air Act. With the new guidance, sources of hazardous air pollutants previously classified as “major sources” may be reclassified as “area” sources when the facility limits its potential to emit below major source thresholds.
“This guidance is based on a plain language reading of the statute that is in line with EPA’s guidance for other provisions of the Clean Air Act,” said Bill Wehrum, assistant administrator of EPA’s Office of Air and Radiation. “It will reduce regulatory burden for industries and the states, while continuing to ensure stringent and effective controls on hazardous air pollutants.”
Today’s memo is another step by which EPA is reducing unnecessary regulatory burdens that deterred innovative efforts to improve the environment. The “once in always in” policy has been a longstanding disincentive for sources to implement voluntary pollution abatement and prevention efforts, or to pursue technological innovations that would reduce hazardous air pollution emissions. States, state organizations and industries have frequently requested rescission of this policy, which was one of the most commonly cited requests in response to President Trump’s Executive Order 13777. Today’s EPA action is an
important step in furtherance of the president’s regulatory reform agenda while providing a meaningful incentive for investment in HAP reduction activities and technologies.

The Clean Air Act defines a “major source” as a one that emits, or has the potential to emit, 10 tons per year of any hazardous air pollutant, or 25 tons per year or more of any combination of hazardous air pollutants. Sources with emissions below this threshold are classified as “area sources.” Different control standards apply to the source depending on whether or not it is classified as a “major source” or an “area source.”

In a 1995 memo, EPA established a “once-in always-in” policy that determined that any facility subject to major source standards would always remain subject to those standards, even if production processes changed or controls were implemented that eliminated or permanently reduced that facility’s potential to emit hazardous air pollutants.

Today’s memo finds that EPA had no statutory authority under the Clean Air Act to place a time limit on when a facility may be determined to be an area source, and that a plain language reading of the Act must allow facilities to be reclassified as area sources once their potential to emit hazardous air pollutants falls below the levels that define major sources.

EPA anticipates that it will soon publish a Federal Register notice to take comment on adding regulatory text that will reflect EPA’s plain language reading of the statute as discussed in this memorandum.

More information is available online at https://www.epa.gov/stationary-sources-air-pollution/national-emission-standards-hazardous-air-pollutants-neshap-9

**Barb Goode KS Small Business Environmental Assistance Program 1/25/2018**

Additional info, some background:

http://www.4cleanair.org/sites/default/files/Documents/011218wklyupdate.pdf


EPA today issued a guidance memorandum that withdraws the long-standing Once-In-Always-In policy for sources of hazardous air pollutants. EPA states:

“On January 25, 2018, EPA issued a guidance memorandum withdrawing the “once in always in” policy for the classification of major sources of hazardous air pollutants under section 112 of the Clean Air Act. With the new guidance, sources of hazardous air pollutants previously classified as “major sources” may be reclassified as “area” sources at any time, provided the facility limits its potential to emit below major source thresholds.”


EPA states in its memo that it will soon publish a notice in the Federal Register to take comment on regulatory text that will reflect this guidance.

**Sara Johnson NH Small Business Environmental Assistance Program 11/29/2017**

https://twitter.com/National_SBEAP

Please remember during your day / week to submit tweets to Nancy Larson for the SBEAP/SBO twitter account. If you use Outlook task, task yourself to submit a tweet once a month. We are all doing great things, we are all offering workshops, creating new publications, updating web pages, giving presentations, etc. We ask that you share that news with us to place on the twitter feed. The twitter audience includes the small business community, small business providers, trade associations, etc.

Help is available to create the tweet if you are unfamiliar with the format. Contact your NSC rep or alt or anyone on the Promotional Subcommittee. You can also help by promoting the account to your small business clients. I have the link in my email signature.

Want to learn more, join the Promotional Subcommittee. New members are always welcome.
AAPCA began compiling agency comments of the draft EPA FY 2018-2022 strategic plan:
There’s some good ones in there – enjoy!


Also EPA has had a webpage for a while that consolidates regulatory information by certain industry sectors here https://www.epa.gov/regulatory-information-sector. I am assuming that the Smart Sectors, will do more of this, plus provide an easier method for trade associations and industry sector groups a voice in future regulatory planning.

R Mark Stoddard IN Compliance & Technical Assistance Program 11/6/2017
I recall the Common Sense Initiative which became or evolved into the Strategic Goals Program from about 1999 to 2002. Indiana worked with various stakeholders in the metal finishing industry as well as EPA and local government.

R Lynelle Ladd KS Small Business Environmental Assistance Program 11/6/2017
The factsheet hints that the Clinton-era “Common Sense Initiative” and the Bush-era initiative called “Sector Strategies”, which was discontinued in 2009, were the “parents” of this idea.

I don’t know for how long, but the “Regulatory Information by Sector” (https://www.epa.gov/regulatory-information-sector) has been around for a while and may have been part of the “Sector Strategies”.

I am not sure but I wonder if they intend to do the same concept with the 14 industry sectors that they list, including update existing information and resources for those sectors already listed on the “Regulatory Information by Sector” page. For certain, gathering all regulatory requirements (at least Federal) into one spot under each industry-type is extremely helpful.

R Mark Stoddard IN Compliance & Technical Assistance Program 11/6/2017
I also recall working with EPA, an EPA contractor and an external stakeholder group comprised of business with the Indiana Cast Metals Association to work on an environmental management system template in 2002-2003. We would meet at various businesses that were engaged in metal casting at the time. I believe Navistar was one of the participants.

Sara Johnson NH Small Business Environmental Assistance Program 11/2/2017
Forwarded from Sonia Altieri Environmental Council of the States: Dear ECOS Compliance Committee,

We hope you can join us for the 5th webinar of the five-part Compliance Research Webinar Series on Thursday, November 9th from 1:00 p.m. until 2:30 p.m. EST: Innovative Approaches to Foster Compliance - the Role of Deterrence. Please click on this link to register: November 9th Compliance Research Webinar

If you are looking for ways to increase compliance in your program, this short presentation will be of interest. Dr. Sarah Stafford, a Professor at the College of William and Mary working in Economics, Public Policy, and Law, will present the basic theories of compliance and deterrence and the findings of social science research on what techniques are most effective. She will also present some innovative approaches being used in programs across the U.S. to encourage facilities to increase voluntary compliance and to decrease inadvertent violations.

Description of the Compliance Research Webinar Series
If regulatory agencies were to invest in crafting plain English executive summaries of their permits, would this improve compliance? Should regulatory agencies send the same inspector to a facility year
after year, or are there benefits to rotating inspectors? Do you ask yourself questions like these about your program with no clear answer? The Compliance Research Webinar Series, hosted by EPA OECA's NETI and designed for ECOS, EPA, and state environmental agencies, will help program administrators understand how collaboration with academics can identify effective and measurable approaches to compliance. In each of five webinars, social and behavioral scientists from top research universities will present research findings on compliance monitoring, rule and permit design, reporting and transparency, and innovative enforcement. Following the presentations, participants will discuss program initiatives that can be put to the test through collaboration with academics.

Each webinar is being recorded and is available to EPA, state, and local environmental agency staff through the EPA National Enforcement Training Institute (NETI) website at https://www.epa.gov/compliance/national-enforcement-training-institute-neti-elearning-center in the NETI eLearning Training Catalog. You must register for an account with NETI to access the Training Catalog.

**Sara Johnson**
**NH Small Business Environmental Assistance Program**
**11/2/2017**
https://nationalsbeap.org/sbeap/resources/subcommittees/promotion

Tools for Behavior Change webinar recording is available on the web page. If you have any feedback on this webinar, please contact me. Suggest additional webinar topics to the NSC Promotional Subcommittee.

**John Podolinsky**
**MT Small Business Environmental Assistance Program**
**11/1/2017**
Fyi on this TechDirect info which provides lots of good training and funding opportunities in a host of environmental topics including the second to the bottom small biz contractor training opportunity…

**Innovative Brownfields Characterization and Cleanup Solutions: Training for Small Business Contractors, Pittsburgh, PA, December 4, 2017.**
Feel free to subscribe to TechDirect for future offerings!

**Sara Johnson**
**NH Small Business Environmental Assistance Program**
**10/25/2017**
Forwarded:
Recent Federal Register Notices -

10/24/17, Withdrawal of Final Rule, NESHAP for Wool Fiberglass Manufacturing; Flame Attenuation Lines
[Because the EPA received adverse comment, we are withdrawing the direct final rule for the NESHAP for Wool Fiberglass Manufacturing; Flame Attenuation Lines, published on July 27, 2017.]

[In this action, the EPA is proposing to repeal the Carbon Pollution Emission Guidelines for Existing Stationary Sources: Electric Utility Generating Units (EGUs), commonly referred to as the Clean Power Plan (CPP), as promulgated on October 23, 2015. Comments must be received on or before Dec 15, 2017.]

[This action finalizes the residual risk and technology review (RTR) conducted for the Manufacturing of Nutritional Yeast source category regulated under the NESHAP. In addition, we are finalizing other amendments, including revisions to the form of the volatile organic compounds (VOC) standards for fermenters, removal of the option to monitor brew ethanol, inclusion of ongoing relative accuracy test audit (RATA), and revisions to other monitoring, reporting, and recordkeeping requirements.]

10/11/17, Final Rule, NESHAP: for Chemical Recovery Combustion Sources at Kraft, Soda, Sulfite, and Stand-Alone Semi-chemical Pulp Mills
[This action finalizes the residual risk and technology review (RTR) conducted for the chemical recovery combustion sources at kraft, soda, sulfite, and stand-alone semi-chemical pulp mills regulated under the NESHAP. We are finalizing our proposed determination that risks from the source category are acceptable and that the standards provide an ample margin of safety to protect public health. We are also finalizing amendments to the NESHAP based on developments in practices, processes, and control technologies identified as part of the technology review. These final amendments include revisions to the opacity monitoring provisions and the addition of requirements to maintain proper operation of the electrostatic precipitator (ESP) automatic voltage control (AVC). Additional amendments are also being finalized including the requirement to conduct 5-year periodic emissions testing, and submit electronic reports; revisions to provisions addressing periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction (SSM); and technical and editorial changes. These amendments are made under the authority of the Clean Air Act (CAA) and will improve the effectiveness of the rule.]

Recent Federal Register Notices - 
10/24/17, Withdrawal of Final Rule, NESHAP for Wool Fiberglass Manufacturing; Flame Attenuation Lines
[Because the EPA received adverse comment, we are withdrawing the direct final rule for the NESHAP for Wool Fiberglass Manufacturing; Flame Attenuation Lines, published on July 27, 2017.]

[In this action, the EPA is proposing to repeal the Carbon Pollution Emission Guidelines for Existing Stationary Sources: Electric Utility Generating Units (EGUs), commonly referred to as the Clean Power Plan (CPP), as promulgated on October 23, 2015. Comments must be received on or before Dec 15, 2017.]

[This action finalizes the residual risk and technology review (RTR) conducted for the Manufacturing of Nutritional Yeast source category regulated under the NESHAP. In addition, we are finalizing other amendments, including revisions to the form of the volatile organic compounds (VOC) standards for fermenters, removal of the option to monitor brew ethanol, inclusion of ongoing relative accuracy test audit (RATA), and revisions to other monitoring, reporting, and recordkeeping requirements.]

10/11/17, Final Rule, NESHAP: for Chemical Recovery Combustion Sources at Kraft, Soda, Sulfite, and Stand-Alone Semi-chemical Pulp Mills
[This action finalizes the residual risk and technology review (RTR) conducted for the chemical recovery combustion sources at kraft, soda, sulfite, and stand-alone semi-chemical pulp mills regulated under the NESHAP. We are finalizing our proposed determination that risks from the source category are acceptable and that the standards provide an ample margin of safety to protect public health. We are also finalizing amendments to the NESHAP based on developments in practices, processes, and control technologies identified as part of the technology review. These final amendments include revisions to the opacity monitoring provisions and the addition of requirements to maintain proper operation of the electrostatic precipitator (ESP) automatic voltage control (AVC). Additional amendments are also being finalized including the requirement to conduct 5-year periodic emissions testing, and submit electronic reports; revisions to provisions addressing periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction (SSM); and technical and editorial changes. These amendments are made under the authority of the Clean Air Act (CAA) and will improve the effectiveness of the rule.]

Sara Johnson NH Small Business Environmental Assistance Program 10/23/2017
I am on the Lean/Continuous Process Improvement Team at NHDES. While NH does participate in lean activities and have a few lean “leaders” at our agency, we do not have a lean culture throughout the
programs or divisions. We did a little research and found that some states are sharing their lean strategies, MOUs, and implementation plans on their state web pages.

We have information from Wisconsin, Connecticut, Vermont, Colorado, Minnesota, Washington, New York and Arizona.
Please share your state’s links on lean implementation plans, strategies, or culture.  

We hope to review all that implementation plans, charters, pages, to see how we can create a lean culture at NHDES.

Nancy Larson  
KS Small Business Environmental Assistance Program 10/2/2017
Forwarded from David Rostker: The Office of Advocacy will be hosting a Regulatory Reform Roundtable in Glen Allen, Virginia on October 16. The purpose of these roundtables is to help us identify specific regulatory barriers to small business growth through first-hand testimony and thereby assist federal agencies in complying with the President’s directive to eliminate burdensome regulations. Please see the attached announcement for more detail. Advocacy needs input from Virginia small businesses that we can use to pursue reforms that will benefit their businesses. Advocacy is hosting this roundtable at the request of U.S. House Small Business committee member, Rep. Dave Brat, who will be in attendance. Congressman Brat serves as the Chairman of the Small Business Subcommittee on Economic Growth, Tax, and Capital Access. We also expect representatives of federal agencies and other congressional offices to attend the roundtables.

- On Monday, October 16 in Glen Allen, Advocacy will host a roundtable discussion from 9:30am – 12:00pm at 4201 Dominion Blvd. Registration will begin at 9 am. To register or see more information on this event visit this link: https://www.eventbrite.com/e/sba-office-of-advocacy-regional-regulatory-roundtable-glen-allen-va-tickets-38049014627

Advocacy has previously held regional regulatory reform roundtables in Louisiana, Idaho, Washington, Kentucky, Ohio, Missouri and Kansas. Please visit our Regulatory Reform webpage to see what we’ve heard at these previous roundtables and to view all of our Regulatory Reform activity at: https://www.sba.gov/advocacy/regulatory-reform.

This invitation is public and may be distributed. Future Regional Regulatory Reform Roundtable in other parts of the country will be announced as they are scheduled. For those unable to attend a roundtable, we have established an online form for small businesses to tell us about their federal regulatory concerns: https://www.sba.gov/advocacy/regulatory-reform-input

Sara Johnson  
NH Small Business Environmental Assistance Program 9/12/2017
Federal Register Notices –


[In this action, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is proposing amendments to previous proposals to the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for the Wool Fiberglass Manufacturing source category. In the July 29, 2015, final rulemaking, the EPA deferred action on previously proposed formaldehyde, methanol and phenol emission limits from rotary spin (RS) lines at wool fiberglass manufacturing facilities. In this action, the EPA is proposing to readopt the existing emission limits for formaldehyde, to establish emission limits for methanol, and to establish a work practice standard for phenol emissions from bonded RS lines at wool fiberglass manufacturing facilities. In addition, the EPA is proposing amendments to the emission limits promulgated on July 29, 2015, for formaldehyde, methanol, and phenol from flame attenuation (FA) lines at wool fiberglass manufacturing facilities. The EPA is only taking comments on the specific proposed requirements and revisions set forth in this proposed rulemaking, which are based on information contained in this proposal. The EPA is not]
taking comment on any aspect of previous rulemakings, including the November 25, 2011, April 15, 2013, and November 13, 2014, proposals. DATES: The EPA must receive written comments on this proposed rule on or before October 13, 2017.]

8/24/17, Proposed Rule, NESHAP: Manufacture of Amino/Phenolic Resins, Pages 40103-40118
[On October 8, 2014, the EPA finalized amendments to the NESHAP for the Manufacture of Amino/Phenolic Resins (APR). Subsequently, the EPA received three petitions for reconsideration of the final rule. The EPA is reconsidering and requesting public comment on issues related to the maximum achievable control technology (MACT) standards for continuous process vents (CPVs) at existing affected sources. The EPA is proposing to revise the MACT standard for back-end CPVs at existing affected sources based on hazardous air pollutant (HAP) emissions test data for back-end CPVs at existing sources for this source category submitted by petitioners. The EPA is also soliciting comments regarding the need to revise the standard for front-end CPVs at existing sources, and to extend the compliance date for the proposed revised emission limit for back-end CPVs at existing sources. Additionally, the EPA is proposing requirements for storage vessels at new and existing sources during periods when an emission control system used to control vents on fixed roof tanks is undergoing planned routine maintenance. The EPA is seeking comments only on the four issues specifically addressed in this notice: proposed revised back-end CPV MACT standards for existing sources, whether the EPA should modify the front-end CPV MACT standards for existing sources, whether the EPA should extend the compliance date for the proposed revised back-end CPV MACT standards for existing sources, and the proposed work practice standards for storage vessels during planned routine maintenance of emission control systems. In this rulemaking, the EPA is not reopening or requesting comment on any other aspects of the 2014 final amendments to the NESHAP for the Manufacture of APR, including other issues raised in petitions for reconsideration of the 2014 rule. The EPA estimates this proposal, if finalized as proposed, would reduce compliance costs to this industry by $2.1 million per year, compared to a revised cost estimate of the MACT standard as amended in 2014. DATES: Comments must be received on or before October 23, 2017.]

[The EPA is proposing to amend the Portland Cement NESHAP. We are proposing to revise the testing and monitoring requirements for hydrochloric acid (HCl) due to the current unavailability of HCl calibration gases used for quality assurance purposes. DATES: The EPA must receive written comments on this proposed rule on or before October 6, 2017.]

[The EPA published a direct final rule in the Federal Register on June 23, 2017 titled NESHAP From the Portland Cement Manufacturing Industry: Alternative Monitoring Method. This final rule removes the provisions that were added in the June 23, 2017, direct final rule and restores the provisions that were deleted in that rule.]

Cynthia Nelson NH Department of Environmental Services 8/29/2017
Here is a video that is very fun! And has a lot of application to my presentation:
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hO8MwBZl-Vc
Madeline Snow—Lowell Center for Sustainable Production, University of Massachusetts Lowell 11/27/2017
We are continuing to experiment with ways to reach food and beverage folks, this time with the SBA with a webinar on December 12th. Emma Sabella will also be part of the webinar and hopefully Patricia
Gallagher from Ocean Spray. It’s an ambitious content but the idea is to see if there might be interest in a series of webinars where we could go into greater depth. Notices are being sent to anyone who attended workshops, those who had wanted to, associations, and a smattering of companies we would really like to participate.

**John Podolinsky**
**MT Small Business Environmental Assistance Program 7/19/2017**

Join the [Enforcement and Compliance History Online](https://echo.epa.gov) (ECHO) team for another quarterly webinar. For this webinar, we will be focusing on water facility search tools including the water facility search, effluent charts, and the pollutant loading tool.

The webinar will take place on August 22 at 1:30 pm (EDT) and you can register by using the following link: [https://register.gotowebinar.com/register/3213381389219278337](https://register.gotowebinar.com/register/3213381389219278337)

*Please note we will be recording this webinar for the training page if this time conflicts with your schedule.*

**Feel free to forward this webinar on to anyone who might be interested!**

ECHO: [https://echo.epa.gov](https://echo.epa.gov)
ECHO Training: [https://echo.epa.gov/help/training](https://echo.epa.gov/help/training)
ECHO Tool Guide: [https://echo.epa.gov/resources/general-info/tool-guide#features](https://echo.epa.gov/resources/general-info/tool-guide#features)
Laura L. Barnes (IL Sustainable Technology Center, 4/3/2017)

**April Seminars**

All seminars are held at ISTC (1 E. Hazelwood Dr. in Champaign) in the SJW conference room. Please feel free to bring a lunch. The seminars will be broadcast live and will also be recorded and archived on the ISTC website: [istc.illinois.edu](http://istc.illinois.edu). To be added to the seminar and events email list, please contact Beth Meschewski at elm2@illinois.edu.

To support our sustainability efforts, please bring along your own reusable beverage container (mug, cup, water bottle, etc…), if you are able to.

**April 13, 2017 12 – 1 pm CST at ISTC**

*Roles of Nitrifiers in the Removal of Micropollutants during Wastewater Treatment Processes*

*Presented by Yujie Men - Assistant Professor, Department of Civil and Environmental Engineering, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign*

There are emerging concerns about organic micropollutants such as pesticides, pharmaceuticals and personal care products due to their potential adverse effects on environmental ecosystems and the public health. Wastewater treatment plants (WWTPs) are a major sink for down-the-drain chemicals and thus play a key role in their environmental fate. Strong associations have been observed between ammonia oxidation activities and the biotransformation of some micropollutants. However, whether there is a causal relationship between those two remains unclear. Batch scale pure culture and inhibition studies, as well as micropollutant removal investigation for a full scale enhanced nitrification step at local WWTPs have been applied to get a better understanding of roles played by ammonia oxidizers. Various types of evidence indicate essential involvement of nitrifying microorganisms in the biotransformation of certain micropollutants. For above half of the micropollutants investigated, the biotransformation of micropollutants in WWTPs achieved by heterotrophs or a combined contribution of heterotrophs and nitrifiers. The findings provide important insights into the persistency of different micropollutants during biological wastewater treatment processes.

**April 27, 2017 12 – 1 pm CDT at ISTC**

*Lake and Wetland Restoration: A Tale of Three Systems*

*Presented by Alan Steinman - Director of Grand Valley State University's Annis Water Resources Institute (MI)*

Excess nutrient runoff is negatively impacting aquatic ecosystems in the Great Lakes and throughout the world. Understanding these impacts and how to mitigate them have become, for better or worse, something of a growth industry in the environmental and ecological disciplines. In this talk, I will describe three coastal systems located in west Michigan that have been exposed to a history of environmental abuses. Excess nutrients, phosphorus in particular, have resulted in impaired ecological
structure and function, including potentially toxic algal blooms. I will discuss the unique attributes of each system, the nature of the key stressor(s), our restoration approach, and how successful we have been in meeting our restoration targets. Two key themes underpinning our efforts include: 1) a modest upfront investment in scientific investigations can save substantial resources in the long run, despite societal anathema to "studies"; and 2) post-restoration monitoring is critical to assess restoration success, and when necessary, be sufficiently nimble to make adjustments as necessary.

ISTC is a part of the Prairie Research Institute at the University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign.

**John Podolinsky MT Small Business Environmental Assistance Program 7/19/2017**

**R Sara Johnson NH Small Business Environmental Assistance Program 7/19/2017**
[https://reports.data.montgomerycountymd.gov/countystat](https://reports.data.montgomerycountymd.gov/countystat)

They also use a data visualization tool. If you scroll down, they have data from lots of programs, including environmental protection. **“Montgomery County Priority Objectives**
In 2006, a diverse group of 150 residents were tasked with identifying the qualities of life in Montgomery County that matter most. The results of their work are the eight Priority Objectives shown below. Clicking on an Objective tile will show you a set of high-level indicators tracking Montgomery County’s performance in each area based on Census and other public data, plus the entire range of County Department Headline Performance Measures that align with the selected area.” More states and counties are using these tools to tell their story.

**Brent Goetz OH EPA 7/11/2017**
We are a week out from next Tuesday’s Technical Sub-Committee meeting and I am looking forward to a productive and beneficial hour of information sharing! The topic for this month’s meeting will be calculating PTE for surface coating operations. I am sure that many of you have faced challenging situations, which calculating PTE for these operations did not always yield a realistic PTE and sometimes triggered unnecessary permitting obligations. These calculations can be especially challenging for businesses who might coat large things infrequently, resulting in a vastly overinflated PTE. In preparation for next Tuesday’s meeting I am requesting a few examples of these difficult situations along with the outcome in your respective state. I would like the included calculations if possible, however if you don’t have the calculations maybe we can work through them together as a group. I will sort through what is provided and pick a variety for discussion points during our call next Tuesday.

**R Tony Pendola NC Small Business Environmental Assistance Program 7/13/2017**
Easy solution in NC! “(b) Potential emissions for a coating operation, solvent cleaning operation, or graphic arts operation shall be determined using actual emissions”

**R Brent Goetz OH EPA 7/13/2018**
Did you make that happen, if so what process did you go through?

**R Harry Ching NY Small Business Environmental Assistance Program 7/13/2018**
Tony, how does this work for EPA (Title V)? Does EPA accept this or does it conflict with their definition or do you just use this for state purposes?

**R Tony Pendola NC Small Business Environmental Assistance Program 7/13/2018**
I think EPA cares about Title V facilities which are not eligible for this rule.
R Lynelle Ladd KS Small Business Environmental Assistance Program 7/13/2017
For the purposes of determining a source’s PTE (being less than major source thresholds) as described in 15A NCAC 02Q .0803(c) [I hope that is a correct reference to the NC regulation], how is that determined? Is PTE initially determined using the former methodology used in NC and if the facility is below major source then actuals can be used as PTE? Or are actuals used and completely replace the former methodology for PTE calculation and the source would only become “major” if somewhere down the line their actuals exceeded major source thresholds?

R John Yntema GA Department of Natural Resources 7/14/2017
Is that rule definition really in your state SIP???

Sara Johnson NH Small Business Environmental Assistance Program 7/11/2017
Forwarded from Dolly Tongg: Tribal Community-Based Social Marketing Training Guide: Strategies to Promote Sustainable Behaviors
Tribes: Are you looking for innovative ways to promote sustainable behaviors? Then start with Community-Based Social Marketing! The Fond du Lac Band of Lake Superior Chippewa partnered with the U.S. EPA Region 5 to create a Tribal Community-Based Social Marketing (CBSM) Training Guide. This training guide provides an overview of how to use the CBSM process to increase sustainable behaviors in tribal communities. CBSM combines marketing techniques with community engagement and has proven to be far more effective in leading to sustainable behaviors than information dissemination alone.
Some features of the Tribal CBSM Training Guide* include:
- PowerPoint overview of CBSM that you could use to educate your team or other stakeholders you would like to involve in designing a CBSM project;
- Checklists for when and how to use specific CBSM strategy tools;
- Case study on how the Fond du Lac Tribal and Community College increased its recycling rate by 41% using the CBSM process; and
- Recycling Toolkit that provides step-by-step templates for conducting the CBSM process to promote recycling behavior, based on Fond du Lac’s experience.

*To download each separate Training Guide component in its original format, open the zip file at: http://www.fdirez.com/RM/CBSMGuides.htm

Joan B. Rogers EPA Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization 6/19/2017
The Office of Advocacy will be hosting Idaho Regulatory Reform Roundtables in Boise and Coeur d’Alene next month. The purpose of these roundtables is to help us identify specific regulatory barriers to small business growth through first-hand testimony and thereby assist federal agencies in complying with the President’s directive to eliminate burdensome regulations. Please see the attached announcement for more detail.
Advocacy needs Idaho small business input we can use to pursue reforms that will benefit their businesses. We also expect representatives of federal agencies and congressional offices to attend the roundtables.
On Tuesday, July 11 in Boise, Advocacy will host a roundtable discussion from 8:00 a.m. to noon at the Riverside Hotel. More information on this event can be found here: https://www.eventbrite.com/e/sba-office-of-advocacy-regional-regulatory-roundtable-boise-id-tickets-35412783589
Advocacy will be in Coeur d’Alene on July 13 from 8:00 a.m. to noon at the Best Western Plus Coeur D’Alene Inn. More information on this event can be found here: https://www.eventbrite.com/e/sba-office-of-advocacy-regional-regulatory-roundtable-coeur-dalene-id-tickets-35413513773
We also have established an online form for small businesses that may not be able to attend, but have regulatory issues they’d like to tell us about: https://www.sba.gov/advocacy/regulatory-reform-input.
Advocacy has a webpage for all of our Regulatory Reform activity at: https://www.sba.gov/advocacy/regulatory-reform.

This invitation is public and may be distributed to your members, colleagues, and clients. Future Regional Regulatory Reform Roundtable in other parts of the country will be announced as they are scheduled.

You are receiving this email because you are currently on our distribution about Advocacy’s Environmental Roundtables. Please email kevin.bromberg@sba.gov if you no longer wish to receive these emails, or if you would like to be added to this list.

Nancy Larson KS Small Business Environmental Assistance Program 5/1/2017

Five Great Ways to Participate in National #SmallBusinessWeek April 30 - May 6, 2017

Every day, small business owners and entrepreneurs across the Pacific Northwest work relentlessly to grow their businesses, create 21st century jobs, drive innovation and increase our competitiveness in the global economy. During National Small Business Week (NSBW) – April 30-May 6, 2017 – the U.S. Small Business Administration (SBA) will recognize the contributions and impact of these entrepreneurs and small business owners. Following are five ways you can join us in next week's celebration:

1. Engage on social media
   be sure to include the hashtag #SmallBusinessWeek in your posts. Use the same hashtag to join the official NSBW Twitter chat May 2 at 9:30 a.m. PST with @SCOREMentors.- Twitter Feed is here.
2. Watch live events online
   The SBA will broadcast several events throughout the week at www.sba.gov/nsbw. Plus, SBA Administrator Linda McMahon will participate in a Facebook Live event May 2 at 8:30 a.m. PST on www.facebook.com/SBAgov with Facebook Vice President and Chief Privacy Officer for Policy Erin Egan about how to start and grow a business.
3. Issue a proclamation or statement
   Issue a proclamation to reach out to your city and local government offices.
4. Participate in a webinar
   Register for the following six webinars the SBA is hosting with experts from various cosponsoring organizations during NSBW.
5. Honor the NSBW Small Business Persons of the Year in Our Area
   Read about SBA National Winners in our NSBW Award Winners Guide - or - Below are the state Small Business Persons of the Year from the Region 7 Great Plains states of Iowa, Kansas, Missouri and Nebraska. One of SBA's State winners will be named the National Small Business Person of the Year at a ceremony in Washington, DC on Monday, May 1. Read their stories here:
   - IOWA Small Business Person of the Year 2017 - Benny “Ben” Duane Puck, Puck Custom Enterprises, Manning, IA
   - KANSAS Small Business Person of the Year 2017 - Kenneth G. Bellesine, Central Electropolishing Company, Inc., Anthony, KS
   - MISSOURI Small Business Person of the Year 2017 - Philip and Gina Cohen, Cohen Architectural Woodworking, Inc., St. James, Missouri
   - NEBRASKA Small Business Person of the Year 2017 - Cody and Chrystal Brooks, Owners, White River Feed, LLC, Chadron, NE

For more, contact SBA’s Iowa District Office public information officer at Thomas.lentell@sba.gov.
For more, contact the Wichita District SBA Office public information officer at Michael.Aumack@sba.gov.
For info and more on the St. Louis SBW winners, contact the St. Louis District SBA Office public information officer at Patricia.Freeland@sba.gov.
Date: 10/9/2011  
Author Information: June Teasley, Regional Communications Director

**Sara Johnson NH Small Business Environmental Assistance Program 4/25/2017**

Dear Small Business Assistance Providers,

As a state small business partners we want to make sure you are aware that these listening and comment meetings start today with the Office of Air and Radiation. A detailed schedule for the various offices and departments can be found below.

The Small Business Environmental Assistance Program have a National Steering Committee that is working hard to organize and provide comment. Of special interest to our small business audience is the work that Joan Rogers and Paula Hoag are doing through the Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization. However, your voice is needed too!

Please help us spread the word about “Public participation in EPA’s Regulatory Reform” as a web link or story through your e-mail distributions and newsletters. Make time to participate in a listening meeting or webinar. Find the schedule below, on our calendar or at [https://www.epa.gov/laws-regulations/regulatory-reform#Public](https://www.epa.gov/laws-regulations/regulatory-reform#Public).

- The Office of Air and Radiation plans a public meeting via teleconference on April 24, 2017 at 11:00 a.m. EDT.
- The Office of International and Tribal Affairs will host an outreach call with tribal representatives on April 24, 2017 at 2:00 p.m.
- The Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization plans a public meeting on April 25, 2017 from 10 a.m. - 1 p.m. EDT.
- The Office of Water (OW) is planning to meet with water associations, including ECOS, ACWA, ASDWA, and GWPC on April 26, 2017 from 1:00 - 3:00 p.m., with regulatory reform discussion between 1-2 p.m.
- The Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations will host a meeting with intergovernmental representatives on April 26, 2017 at 2:00 p.m.
- The Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention (OCSPP) will host a public meeting on May 1, 2017 from 9:00 a.m. – 12 noon p.m. EDT on TSCA Subchapters I, II and VI rules and as well as EPCRA Subchapter II § 11023 rules.
- OCSPP will host a public meeting on May 1, 2017 from 1:00 p.m. - 2:30 p.m. EDT on TSCA Subchapter IV (Lead Exposure Reduction) rules.
- OW is planning a virtual listening session for the public on May 2, 2017 from 11 a.m. - 2 p.m.
- OCSPP will meet with the Pesticide Program Dialogue Committee on May 4, 2017 from 9:00 a.m. - 12:00 p.m. EDT.
- The Office of Land and Emergency Management (OLEM), will host a public meeting to obtain public feedback on May 9, 2017, from 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. EDT in Arlington, VA.

This is a great opportunity for us to make sure the small business voice is represented. Thanks in advance for your commitment and participation!

**Nancy Larson KS Small Business Environmental Assistance Program 4/14/2017**

Hello SBEAP trade associations –

We want to make sure you know about this opportunity for comment sent out originally by Joan B. Rogers, Deputy Director EPA Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization.

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization (OSDBU), in implementing EO 13777: Enforcing the Regulatory Agenda, is hosting a meeting to consult with our external stakeholders, to hear which rules and regulations our stakeholders believe should be repealed, replaced, or modified, consistent with applicable law.
The Executive Order, signed February 24, 2017, establishes the “policy of the United States to alleviate unnecessary regulatory burdens placed on the American people.” Among other things, it requires each agency to create a Regulatory Reform Task Force to evaluate existing regulations and to identify regulations that should be repealed, replaced or modified. The meeting will afford the agency an opportunity to listen and learn directly from those impacted by our regulations.

Sara Johnson NH Small Business Environmental Assistance Program 4/3/2017
3/16/17, Final rule; delay of effective date, Accidental Release Prevention Requirements: Risk Management Programs Under the Clean Air Act; Further Delay of Effective Date
[By a letter dated March 13, 2017, the Administrator announced the convening of a proceeding for reconsideration of the final rule that amends the chemical accident prevention provisions addressing Risk Management Programs under the Clean Air Act published in the Federal Register on January 13, 2017. The effective date of these regulations had been March 21, 2017. By this action, the EPA is administratively staying and delaying the effective date of this rule for 90 days. Thus, the January 13, 2017 rule will become effective on June 19, 2017.]

Nancy Larson KS Small Business Environmental Assistance Program 3/7/2017
My name is Nancy Larson and I am the director with the Kansas Small Business Environmental Assistance Program or SBEAP. Our group also hosts the new www.nationalsbeap.org website and eight different listservs that help facilitate communication between the various state SBEAPs, including our National Steering Committee or NSC.

As you know by now, at EPA's suggestion, we have just created a listserv for you, our trade association partners. Although we have worked with many of you for years, there are some of you we do not know and would like to get to know better.

The purpose of the "Trade Association listserv" is to facilitate communication between trade associations, the SBEAPs and EPA. There are 76 members on the Trade Association listserv and by using the listserv e-mail sbeap_tradeassoc@nationalsbeap.org, you can communicate with all members through one e-mail. In addition, your list allows other SBEAP list members to communicate with you. However, if as a trade association you would like to send a message out to the SBEAPs, then it must be done through me, the list manager. Our SBEAP main listserv has nearly 200 members representing state SBEAPs from all around the U.S.

Attached please find a National SBEAP Listserv best practices guide. Below please find a copy of the welcome e-mail with additional instruction. You should have received this e-mail a few weeks ago when this list was developed.

Please feel free to contact me if you have questions.

Janet Bowen EPA Region I 12/21/2016
2. EPA Honors 2016 Energy Star Combined Heat and Power Award Winners, 12/7/16
The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is recognizing four facilities with the Energy Star Combined Heat and Power (CHP) Award for the superior performance of their CHP systems. High-efficiency CHP technology reduces emissions of carbon dioxide and other air pollutants by capturing the heat produced during electricity generation, which would otherwise be wasted, and using it to provide zero-emission space heating, cooling, hot water, and steam for commercial, institutional, and industrial use. The following facilities were recognized:
• Maine Army National Guard; Bangor, Maine
• South Oaks Hospital; Amityville, N.Y.
• University of Maryland Upper Chesapeake Medical Center; Bel Air, Md.
• University of Massachusetts Medical School, Worcester Campus; Worcester, Mass
View more information on awards including a summary of each award winner: [https://www.epa.gov/chp/award-winners](https://www.epa.gov/chp/award-winners)

The final Hazardous Waste Generator Improvements Rule was published in the Federal Register on November 28, 2016. The effective date is May 30, 2017.

Website: [https://www.epa.gov/hwgenerators/final-rule-hazardous-waste-generator-improvements](https://www.epa.gov/hwgenerators/final-rule-hazardous-waste-generator-improvements)

7. FDA bans powdered surgeon gloves; powdered patient examination gloves; absorbable powder for surgeon’s glove, 12/12/16

"Climate Adaptation: The State of Practice in U.S. Communities", is the first study to examine in depth actions that multiple municipalities are taking to address climate-change fueled events like flooding, heat waves, wildfires, and intense storms. Findings show that more municipalities are preparing for climate risks than conventionally believed. Many of those actions support multiple community goals and values, and despite the progress, much more work is necessary to comprehensively address climate risks.

Learn More: [http://kresge.org/climate-adaptation](http://kresge.org/climate-adaptation)

9. Climate Ready Boston
Climate Ready Boston is an initiative to develop resilient solutions to prepare our City for climate change. Climate Ready Boston is an ongoing initiative. They released a comprehensive study report in December 2016 (linked below). Next, they plan to work with the community and other partners to help advance their vision for a Climate Ready Boston.

Read report: [https://www.boston.gov/sites/default/files/20161207_climate_ready_boston_digital2.pdf](https://www.boston.gov/sites/default/files/20161207_climate_ready_boston_digital2.pdf)

10. The Rockefeller Foundation, USDA, and EPA to Lead Creation of National Resource Center for Action Against Food Waste, 12/15/16
"Coalition of 12 organizations set to launch FurtherWithFood.org, an online hub for information and solutions to cut food waste"
The Rockefeller Foundation announced its collaboration with the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), and a partnership of 10 private sector and non-profit organizations to create "Further With Food: Center for Food Loss and Waste Solutions,” an
online hub for the exchange of information and solutions that can help realize the national goal of cutting food waste in half by 2030. When the Further With Food website launches in January, 2017, it will feature content on best practices for preventing, recovering and recycling food loss and waste; educational materials; research results; and information on existing government, business, and community initiatives.


The Healthcare Plastics Recycling Council and Plastics Industry Association (PLASTICS) facilitated a cooperative, first-of-its-kind regional recycling program in the Chicago area and the results of this innovative pilot are in.

View report: [http://media.wix.com/ugd/49d7a0_4fb9558c809b4799b5194502b7f49b4f.pdf](http://media.wix.com/ugd/49d7a0_4fb9558c809b4799b5194502b7f49b4f.pdf)
Check out other hospital HPRC resources: [http://www.hprc.org/hospitals](http://www.hprc.org/hospitals)

12. University Hospitals (UH) Case Medical Center Achieves Gold Level E3 Award
Ohio EPA Director Craig W. Butler visited University Hospitals (UH) Case Medical Center to recognize the hospital as the first in Ohio to reach the highest standard of environmental excellence and stewardship through the Ohio Encouraging Environmental Excellence (E3) program. UH Case Medical Center demonstrated there are a variety of efficiency and pollution prevention opportunities in hospitals. University Hospitals’ Case Medical Center (UHCMC) has created a sustainability department, council and committees. The organization’s annual recycling volume has increased by 270 percent and recycling costs are down 46 percent – all over a four year span. By donating unused equipment and medical supplies for humanitarian relief, 38,000 pounds of waste is no longer directed to landfills.

Video published 12/2/16: [https://youtu.be/4XEr9Oq64Kg](https://youtu.be/4XEr9Oq64Kg)

13. Georgetown Climate Center Report Captures and Shares Lessons Learned from the Rebuild by Design Resilience Projects Following Hurricane Sandy, 11/14/16
This Georgetown Climate Center report aims to capture and share lessons learned from the innovative process for developing the RBD proposals and the novel projects that were generated through this competition. This report describes how the Hurricane Sandy Rebuild by Design Competition projects are demonstrating innovative approaches for rebuilding in ways that will make our communities more resilient to future climate impacts and other environmental changes, as well as to social and economic stressors. It describes the lessons that can be learned from these projects about how these approaches can be institutionalized and replicated in other communities and regions across the nation.


14. LOW IMPACT DEVELOPMENT TOOLKIT
prepared for the city of mesa, arizona
The three main components of the LID Toolkit are: 1) The LID Toolkit includes a user-friendly catalogue of tools including the description, installation methods, and maintenance needs for each LID practice; 2) Best practices include examples of current practices compared with LID best practices that can be used in new or existing development and 3) Case studies include supporting information for local and national case studies of LID implementation and City-specific data.


15. Healthy Hospital, 2016 November-December

16. Recycling Program Helps Two Midwestern Universities Turn Used Gloves into Eco-Responsible Durable Goods, 11/23/16

17. Operating on medical and hospital projects: sustainable buildings/energy efficiency, 11/22/16

18. Guest View: Sparrow Ionia Hospital is LEED certified, 11/30/16

19. Partnership between St. Joseph Hospital and Waste Not OC makes use of excess food and identifies those in need, 12/6/16

20. Florida Health Systems Share Regional Energy and Water Efficiency Best Practices, 12/6/16
The Greenbeat blog

21. COP22 | Spotlight on Climate and Health as Officials Map out Implementation of Paris Agreement, 11/29/16

22. Companies are getting strategic about their energy use: 5 key trends, 11/14/16
[http://www.forbes.com/sites/edfenergyexchange/2016/11/14/companies-are-getting-strategic-about-their-energy-use-5-key-trends/#27ce356e44b0](http://www.forbes.com/sites/edfenergyexchange/2016/11/14/companies-are-getting-strategic-about-their-energy-use-5-key-trends/#27ce356e44b0)

23. Operating on medical and hospital projects: sustainable buildings/energy efficiency, 11/22/16
*Engineers tasked with working on hospital and medical campuses find themselves tackling unique challenges: evolving technology, increased specialization, and maintaining operations while under construction. Here, professionals with experience on such facilities share advice on how to finish projects that report a clean bill of health for sustainable buildings and energy efficiency*

24. Sustainability and CSR in Healthcare Sector is Focus of Free 3BL Media Webinar, Jan. 4

25. New purpose-built Cape Town hospital's sustainable hospital operations management, 12/8/16

26. New VA hospital built to withstand disasters, 12/15/16
Louisiana Veterans Health Care System hospital meets patients’ needs in a highly resilient facility

27. Going Green For Good: Valley Recognized For Recycling Leadership
http://saddlebrook.dailyvoice.com/lifestyle/going-green-for-good-valley-recognized-for-recycling-leadership/692497/

28. Health Care is a Beacon of Hope for Food and Health in Uncertain Times, 12/14/16

29. Challenges of hospital plastics recycling include contamination, low commodity values, 12/20/16
WasteDive

30. Chicago-Area Hospitals Share Successes, Challenges of Pilot Healthcare Plastics Recycling Program, 12/19/16
The project, led jointly by the Healthcare Plastics Recycling Council and the Plastics Industry Association, exposes complexities around plastic market economics and recycling behavioral change

31. Is Innovation the Key to Successful Healthcare Plastics Recycling? 10/25/16

36. EPA Tools and Resources Webinar: Environmental Quality Index (EQI), 1/18/17 at 3pm EST
The difficulties in examining the many broad-based environmental factors impacting human health outcomes are increasingly recognized, with exposures to harmful and benign substances occurring simultaneously. Yet, it is unlikely that any single exposure alone is responsible for good or poor health. Each exposure estimated in epidemiologic models accounts for a relatively small proportion of observed variance in health outcomes. Clearly, it is not just good-quality air or high income that produces health but, rather, the combination of these and other various exposures or health-related variables. One limitation to current approaches in environmental research is their focus on single exposure categories.

A scale or index produced through data reduction approaches could be used to help improve statistical efficiency, while simultaneously summarizing information on the wider environment humans are exposed to. An EQI for all counties in the United States for the time period 2000-2005 was developed, which incorporated data for five environmental domains: air, water, land, built, and socio-demographic. The primary goal in creating the EQI is to use it as a composite environmental indicator for research on human health.

Who should attend?
State environmental and health agencies, tribes, local governments, communities and others interested in learning about their environment’s quality at the county level.

Additional information and webinar recordings can be found:  
https://www.epa.gov/research/epa-tools-and-resources-webinar-series

37. 2016 Guiding Principles for Sustainable Federal Buildings, webinar series available on demand
This training series (5 webinars) provides updated guidance for complying with the 2016 Guiding Principles for Sustainable Federal Buildings.

To take any on demand training, you first need to set up a free account. For more information about the webinar series and to register, go to: https://www4.eere.energy.gov/femp/training/series/2016-guiding-principles-sustainable-federal-buildings

FEMP eTraining Courses are designed for Federal energy and facility managers, but are open to all individuals.

I am available to help you address any challenges you might be facing as you work to reduce your hospital's environmental impacts, especially on mercury elimination, waste reduction, green building, energy conservation and reduction of use of toxic chemicals. I welcome the opportunity to share your successes with other hospitals that may be facing similar situations. My intention in these e-mails is to share information that may help in your work. Please feel free to reply and let me know how this e-mail network can be more helpful for you, or if you have any questions or concerns. Also let me know if you would prefer not to receive these messages.

Nancy Larson  
KS Small Business Environmental Assistance Program 12/21/2016

If you want to listen to the recording, it is linked below. Forwarded: Thank you for your interest in the Diesel Emissions Reduction Act (DERA) Request for Proposal and Volkswagen Environmental Mitigation Trust Request for Information Webinar that was held on December 14. A link to the webinar recording and the presentation slides have been posted on our Past Webinars page http://www.michigan.gov/deq/0,4561,7-135-3308_3333-371332--,00.html.

If you attended the webinar or viewed the recording, and haven’t done so already, please take a moment to complete a short, 5-question evaluation for the webinar at https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/DERARFPandVolkswagonEnvironmentalMitigationTrustRequestforInformationWebinar.

John Podolinsky  
MT Small Business Environmental Assistance Program 11/18/2016

MONDAY: EPA Administrator Gina McCarthy to Deliver Speech and Take Questions at National Press Club Luncheon
WASHINGTON-- This Monday, November 21st, EPA Administrator Gina McCarthy with address the National Press Club at their luncheon and also take questions from the audience. Her remarks will focus on the legacy the EPA has built under President Obama – from historic actions to combat global climate change to protecting public health while also addressing the importance of having a strong and active agency.