

**UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
REGION 5**

IN THE MATTER OF:)	
)	
AK Steel Corporation)	NOTICE OF VIOLATION
Middletown, Ohio, facility)	
)	EPA-5-99-OH-07
Proceedings Pursuant to the)	
Section 113 of the Clean Air Act,)	
42 U.S.C. § 7413)	

NOTICE OF VIOLATION

This Notice of Violation is issued pursuant to Section 113(a) (1) of the Clean Air Act ("Act"), 42 U.S.C. § 7413(a) (1). You are hereby notified that the Administrator of the United States Environmental Protection Agency ("U.S. EPA"), by authority duly delegated to the undersigned, finds AK Steel Corporation ("AK Steel"), Middletown, Ohio, to be in violation of Part C of the Act, 40 C.F.R. § 52.21 and the Ohio State Implementation Plan ("SIP"). Specifically, AK Steel is in violation of Section 165(a) of the Act and 40 C.F.R. § 52.21 for failing to obtain a Prevention of Significant Deterioration ("PSD") permit prior to modifying a major emitting facility. AK Steel is also in violation of the State Implementation Plan for failing to meet the SIP limits for visible particulate matter emissions.

REGULATORY AUTHORITY

1. Section 110 of the Act, 42 U.S.C. § 7410, requires States to adopt, and submit to the U.S. EPA for approval, SIPs providing for the implementation, maintenance, and enforcement of the National Ambient Air Quality Standards ("NAAQS") promulgated by U.S. EPA pursuant to Section 109 of the Act, 42 U.S.C. § 7409. U.S. EPA has promulgated NAAQS for, among other pollutants, particulate matter.
2. Part C of the Act, 42 U.S.C. §§ 7470-7491, requires the Administrator to promulgate regulations to prevent the significant deterioration of air quality in areas designated as attainment or unclassifiable in accordance with Section 107(d) of the Act, 42 U.S.C. § 7404(d). In accordance with the Act, the Administrator promulgated regulations at 40 C.F.R. § 51.166 setting forth State Implementation Plan ("SIP") approval requirements for the prevention of significant deterioration of air quality.
3. Section 161 of the Act, 42 U.S.C. § 7471, and 40 C.F.R. § 51.166(a) (1) require the States to submit SIPs containing emission limitations and

other measures necessary to prevent the significant deterioration of air quality. Pursuant to Section 110(a) of the Act, 42 U.S.C. § 7410(a), the Administrator determined the Ohio SIP did not satisfy the measures required to ensure the prevention of significant deterioration of air quality. As a result, the Administrator disapproved the PSD portion of the Ohio SIP, 40 C.F.R. § 52.1884(a).

4. In accordance with Section 110(c) of the Act, 42 U.S.C. § 7410(c) and 40 C.F.R. § 52.21(a), the Administrator incorporated 40 C.F.R. § 52.21(b) through (w) ("PSD Regulations") as part of the Ohio SIP, 40 C.F.R. § 52.1884(b).
5. 40 C.F.R. § 52.21(i) and Section 165(a)(1) of the Act prohibit construction of a major stationary source or a major modification of a major stationary source without a permit issued under the PSD regulations in any area which has attained the National Ambient Air Quality Standards ("NAAQS").
6. "Major stationary source" is defined at 40 C.F.R. § 52.21(b)(1)(i) as, among other things, any iron and steel mill plant that emits or has the potential to emit, 100 tons per year of any air pollutant subject to regulation under the act.
7. "Major modification" is defined in part at 40 C.F.R. § 52.21(b)(2)(i) as "any physical change in or change in the method of operation of a major stationary source that would result in a significant net emissions increase of any pollutant subject to regulation under the Act."
8. 40 C.F.R. § 52.21(b)(2)(iii)(e)(1) and 40 C.F.R. § 51.166(b)(2)(iii)(e)(1) state, among other things, that a physical change or change in the method of operation shall not include the use of an alternative fuel or raw material by the stationary source, which the source was capable of accommodating before January 6, 1975.
9. 40 C.F.R. § 52.21(j)(1) states, among other things, that a major modification shall meet each applicable emissions limitation under the State Implementation Plan.
10. 40 C.F.R. § 52.21(k) requires, among other things, that the owner or operator of a major stationary source that proposes to undertake a major modification shall demonstrate that allowable emission increases from the proposed modification, in conjunction with all other applicable emission increases or reductions, including secondary emissions, would not cause or contribute to an air pollution violation of any NAAQS in any air quality control region or any applicable maximum allowable increase over the baseline concentration in any area.
11. 40 C.F.R. § 52.21(m) requires, among other things, that any application

for a permit under 40 C.F.R. Part 52, Subpart A, contain an air quality analysis for each pollutant for which the modification would result in a significant net emission increase as defined at 40 C.F.R. § 52.21(b) (23).

12. 40 C.F.R. § 52.21(n) requires, among other things, that the owner or operator of a proposed source or modification shall submit all information necessary to perform any analysis or make any determination required under 40 C.F.R. § 52.21.
13. 40 C.F.R. § 52.21(o) requires, among other things, that the owner or operator of a major stationary source that proposes to undertake a major modification provide an analysis of the impairment to visibility, soils and vegetation that would occur as a result of the major modification.
14. 40 C.F.R. § 52.21(j) (3) states that the owner or operator of a major stationary source that undertakes a major modification shall install best available control technology ("BACT") for each pollutant regulated under the Act for which the modification would result in a significant net emission increase at the source. This requirement applies to each proposed emissions unit at which a net emissions increase in the pollutant would occur as a result of a physical change or change in the method of operation in the unit.
15. "Significant" is defined at 40 C.F.R. § 52.21(b) (23) (i) as, "in reference to a net emissions increase or the potential of a source to emit any of the following pollutants, a rate of emissions that would equal or exceed any of the following rates" including but not limited to: 100 tons per year (TPY) of CO, 40 TPY of NO_x, 40 TPY of SO₂, and 25 TPY of particulate matter.
16. Section 165(a) of the Act states, among other things, that no major emitting facility may be constructed or modified unless a permit has been issued in accordance with requirements of Part C of the Act.
17. 40 C.F.R. § 52.21(r) provides, among other things, that any owner or operator of a source subject to the PSD regulations that commences construction without applying for and receiving a permit to construct under the PSD regulations shall be subject to appropriate enforcement action.
18. On April 15, 1974, the Administrator of the U.S. EPA approved Ohio Pollution Control Board Rule AP-3-07 as part of the federally enforceable SIP for the State of Ohio. 39 Fed. Reg. 13539. Ohio Pollution Control Board Rule AP-3-07 regulates visible emissions from stationary sources.
19. On May 27, 1994, the Administrator of the U.S. EPA approved Ohio

Administrative Code ("OAC") Rule 3745-17-07 as part of the federally enforceable SIP for the State of Ohio. 59 Fed. Reg. 27464. OAC Rule 3745-17-07 superceded Ohio Pollution Control Board Rule AP-3-07 and regulates visible emissions from stationary sources.

20. OAC Rule 3745-17-07(B) (3) states that visible particulate matter emissions of fugitive dust from, among other things, blast furnace casthouses shall not exceed twenty percent opacity as a six-minute average.
21. OAC Rule 3745-17-07(B) (7) (d) states, among other things, that the visible particulate emission limitations specified in OAC Rule 3745-17-07(B) (3) shall not apply to any fugitive dust source which is exempted from the requirements of OAC Rule 3745-17-08(B).
22. On October 31, 1980, the Administrator of the U.S. EPA approved OAC Rule 3745-31-02 as part of the federally enforceable SIP for the State of Ohio. 45 Fed. Reg. 72119. OAC Rule 3745-31-02 prohibits the installation or modification of an air contaminant source without first obtaining a permit to install from the Director of the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency.
23. On March 31, 1981, the Administrator of the U.S. EPA conditionally approved portions of Rule 08 of Chapter 3745-17 of the Ohio Administrative Code for the primary total suspended particulate nonattainment area of Middletown, Ohio. 46 Fed. Reg. 19458. At the time of this approval, Ohio had submitted OAC Rule 3745-17-01 through 11. The March 31, 1981, Federal Register notice only approved Part 08 as it applied to ARMCO, now AK Steel. Rulemaking on the adequacy of Rules 01-07, 09-11 and 08 for the remainder of the State was to be discussed in a separate Federal Register notice.
24. OAC Rule 3745-17-08 states that the owner or operator of a fugitive dust source located in the Middletown area must develop a control program for that source. The March 31, 1981, approval at 46 Fed. Reg. 19458, exempts from compliance with OAC Rule 3745-17-08(B), fugitive emissions from the number 3 blast furnace and the numbers 15 and 16 basic oxygen furnaces located at AK Steel. The March 31, 1981, Federal Register notice further states that "these sources are permitted to operate at status quo levels."
25. On May 27, 1994, the Administrator of the U.S. EPA approved portions of the Ohio Implementation Plan revisions for particulate matter regulations. This approval included the remaining portions of OAC 3745-17-08. 59 Fed. Reg. 27464.
26. OAC Rule 3745-17-08(A) (2) states that, "notwithstanding the exemptions in paragraph (A) (3) of this rule [includes exemptions for AK Steel], the

requirements of paragraph (B) of this rule shall apply to any fugitive dust source regardless of location if, in the Director's judgement, probable cause exists to believe that such source is causing or contributing to a violation of rule 3745-15-07 or 3745-17-02 of the Administrative Code."

27. OAC Rule 3745-17-08(B) states that "no person shall cause or permit any fugitive dust source to be operated; or any materials to be handled, transported, or stored; or a building or its appurtenances or a road to be used, constructed, altered, repaired, or demolished without taking or installing reasonably available control measures to prevent fugitive dust from becoming airborne." Such reasonably available control measures shall include, among other things, the installation and use of hoods, fans, and other equipment to adequately enclose, contain, capture, vent and control the fugitive dust. OAC Rule 3745-17-08(B) (3).
28. OAC Rule 3745-17-08(C) states that for purposes of determining compliance with the requirements of paragraph (B) of this rule, the Director shall consider a control measure to be adequate if it complies with the following: (1) the visible particulate emission limitation(s) contained in Rule 3745-17-07 of the Administrative Code; and (2) if applicable, the control requirements contained in paragraph (B) (3) of this rule.
29. OAC Rule 3745-15-07 prohibits the emission or escape into the open air from any source or sources whatsoever, of smoke, ash, dust, dirt, grime, acids, fumes, gases, vapors, odors, or any other substances or combinations of substances, in such manner or in such amounts as to endanger the health, safety or welfare of the public, or cause unreasonable damage to property. OAC 3745-15-07 declares such emissions to be a public nuisance and states that it shall be unlawful for any person to cause, permit, or maintain any such public nuisance. Sources of odors exempt from regulation under all of Chapter 3745-17 (particulate matter emission limits), 3745-18 (sulfur dioxide emission limits), 3745-21 (volatile organic compound emission limits) or 3745-31 (permit to install rules) of the Ohio Administrative Code are not subject to OAC 3745-15-07.
30. Pursuant to Section 110 of the Act, 42 U.S.C. § 7410, on August 13, 1984 (49 Fed. Reg. 32181), the Administrator approved OAC Rule 3745-15-07 as part of the federally enforceable SIP. 40 C.F.R. § 52.1870(c) (63).
31. 40 C.F.R. § 52.23 provides, among other things, that failure to comply with any provisions of 40 C.F.R. Part 52, or with any approved regulatory provision of a SIP, or with any permit limitation or condition contained within an operating permit issued under an EPA-approved program that is incorporated into the SIP, renders the person or governmental entity so failing to comply in violation of a

requirement of an applicable implementation plan and subject to enforcement action under Section 113 of the Act.

FINDINGS OF FACT - MODIFICATIONS

32. AK Steel operates an integrated steel production facility located at 1801 Crawford Street, Middletown, Butler County, Ohio ("Middletown Works"). The facility consists of numerous steel making operations including the No. 3 blast furnace.
33. The facility at 1801 Crawford Street was formerly known as ARMCO Steel. For purposes of this Notice of Violation, all references to AK Steel between 1989 and 1993 mean AK Management Corporation. All references to AK Steel prior to 1989 mean ARMCO Steel.
34. Butler County is an area presently classified as attainment or unclassifiable for all criteria pollutants except for ozone. Butler County is classified as moderate non-attainment for ozone. 40 C.F.R. § 81.336.

No. 3 Blast Furnace Modification

35. Prior to 1984, AK Steel's No. 3 blast furnace had the maximum capacity to produce approximately 3600 tons of iron per day. Based on AK Steel's self-asserted emission factor for cast house fugitive particulate matter emissions of 0.4 pounds of particulate matter per ton of iron produced, annual emissions were approximately 262.2 tons of particulate matter per year. U.S. EPA calculated particulate matter emissions from the stove stack using AK Steel's self-asserted emission factor of 0.143 pounds of particulate matter per ton of iron produced. Stove stack particulate matter emissions were 94 tons per year. Total emissions from the No. 3 blast furnace, not including slips or other sources of emissions, were 356.2 tons per year. The emission factor for blast furnace cast house emissions for particulate matter in AP-42 is 0.6 pounds of particulate matter per ton of iron produced. At such levels the impact of AK Steel's unlawful modifications, detailed below, are even greater. For the purposes of this NOV, however, U.S. EPA will utilize AK Steel's self-asserted emission factors for convenience. U.S. EPA here notifies AK Steel, however, that AK Steel's unlawful emissions increases may be even greater than those set forth below.
36. In 1984, AK Steel modified the No. 3 blast furnace. These modifications included an installation of new skip cars to increase volume by 33%, installation of high conductivity refractories with high density cooling, installation of redesigned bustle to allow for higher future blast temperatures, installation of hardened tuyere stocks, automation of the stockhouse to increase available charging time by 12%,

installation of new cast house runners to allow casting at higher production rates, and proposed installation of a new designed blast furnace top.

37. After AK Steel undertook the modifications referenced in Paragraph 27, AK Steel's No. 3 blast furnace had the capacity to produce approximately 4200 tons of iron per day. Based on AK Steel's self-asserted emission factors, these modifications increased annual cast house particulate matter emissions to 306.6 tons per year and stove stack particulate matter emissions to 109.6 tons per year. Total emissions were 416.2 tons per year, resulting in a net increase of particulate matter emissions of 60.0 tons per year. This is greater than 25 tons per year and is a significant increase of particulates as defined at 40 C.F.R. § 52.21(b)(23)(i). Accordingly, these modifications and changes in the method of operation were subject to the PSD Regulations at 40 C.F.R. § 52.21.
38. As part of the No. 3 blast furnace rebuild project begun in 1984, AK Steel installed a new designed top to the No. 3 blast furnace to allow for an increase in the top pressure. AK Steel undertook this aspect of the project in late 1987, when it installed a Nippon designed top. The Nippon Top allowed for an increase in top pressure from 31.0 kPa to 51.7 kPa.
39. As part of the No. 3 blast furnace rebuild project begun in 1984, AK Steel installed a new and redesigned bustle pipe to allow for higher blast temperatures. AK Steel undertook this aspect of the project in 1990 and 1991, when AK Steel rebuilt all three blast furnace stoves using a Hoogovens Design. During the rebuild, the height of the stoves was increased, from 110 feet to 123 feet 7 inches, and the stove design was changed, to a mushroom dome design. The 1990 rebuild of the blast furnace stoves permitted an increase in the hot blast temperature from approximately 1800° F to 2050° F. This increase in temperature also contributed to an increase in the top pressure.
40. On March 3, 1992, AK Steel submitted an application to renew its permit to operate for the No. 3 blast furnace. In this application AK Steel stated that the maximum hourly production from the No. 3 blast furnace was 468,000 pounds of iron or 5600 tons of iron produced per day. This maximum production rate was based on the calendar year 1991 as stated in the permit application.
41. Prior to these modifications, AK Steel had the potential capacity to produce approximately 4200 tons per day of molten iron. After these modifications were completed in 1991, AK Steel had the potential capacity to produce approximately 5600 tons of molten iron per day. These modifications resulted in the net potential increase in particulate matter emissions of 138.7 tons per year. This is well over

25 tons per year and is a significant increase of particulates under the definition set forth at 40 C.F.R. § 52.21(b)(23)(i).

Gas Addition Modifications

42. In 1991, AK Steel installed new piping to accommodate natural gas injection. This use of natural gas allowed AK Steel to significantly increase production.
43. In 1995, AK Steel modified the oxygen supply lines to the No. 3 blast furnace to accommodate additional oxygen in order to increase production. This modification included installing a 12 inch diameter oxygen line. Blueprints provided by AK Steel indicate that the old oxygen supply line was only 6 inches in diameter.
44. In another 1995 modification of the No. 3 blast furnace, AK Steel replaced the No. 3 blast furnace skip hoist with a redesigned skip hoist. This skip hoist was specifically installed to be able to accommodate the potential increase in production due to the injection of oxygen and natural gas into the blast furnace. Addition of the skip hoist increased the charging rate to the No. 3 blast furnace.
45. The 1991 modification to the natural gas line and 1995 modification to the oxygen supply line and the skip hoist increased the charging capacity of the No. 3 blast furnace such that AK Steel could achieve a production rate of 6300 tons of iron per day, a 700 ton per day increase as compared to 1991 production rates. This increase in production resulted in net emission increase of 51.1 tons of particulate matter from the cast house per year. This does not include emissions from the stove stack or other sources, and is thus a conservative estimation. Moreover, AK Steel currently estimates its No. 3 blast furnace capacity at 9777 tons of iron per day. Production at this rate, even considering the flame suppression system installed in 1996, has the potential to emit 535 tons per year of particulate matter. Accordingly, the 1995 modifications resulted in an increase in particulate matter emissions that was greater than 25 tons per year and is a significant increase of particulates under the definition set forth at 40 C.F.R. § 52.21(b)(3)(i).

FINDINGS OF FACT - VISIBLE EMISSIONS

46. On June 20, 1997, the Director of the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency found AK Steel in violation of OAC Rule 3745-15-07 when kish from the Middletown Works of AK Steel fell upon area residents' property on multiple occasions.
47. On September 19, 1997, an inspector from the Hamilton County Department

of Environmental Services (HCDES) conducted visible emission observations from the No. 3 blast furnace roof monitor. These visible emission observations included several six-minute averages that were greater than 20% opacity. AK Steel conducted visible emission observations concurrent with these observations. AK Steel's observations also included several six-minute averages that were greater than 20% opacity. See Table 1.

48. On September 8, 1998, an inspector from HCDES conducted visible emission observations from the No. 3 blast furnace roof monitor. These visible emission observations included several six-minute averages that were greater than 20% opacity. See Table 1.
49. On October 26, 1998, an inspector from HCDES conducted visible emission observations from the No. 3 blast furnace roof monitor. These visible emission observations included several six-minute averages that were greater than 20% opacity. See Table 1.
50. On November 24, 1998, an inspector from HCDES conducted visible emission observations from the No. 3 blast furnace roof monitor. These visible emission observations included several six-minute averages that were greater than 20% opacity. See Table 1.

Table 1. No. 3 Blast Furnace - Visible Particulate Matter Emissions.

Date	Observer	Time	Six-Minute Average
9/19/97	HAMCO	09:40-09:45 am	46.0%
		09:47-09:52	20.8%
		10:13-10:18	70.6%
		10:19-10:24	38.8%
		10:25-10:30	26.3%
		10:35-10:40	39.8%
9/8/98	HAMCO	08:54-08:59 am	31.3%
		09:00-09:05	36.9%
		09:06-09:12 ¹	34.8%
		09:16-09:23 ¹	27.7%
		09:26-09:32 ¹	36.3%
10/26/98	HAMCO	10:29-10:34	20.2%
		10:54-10:59	32.3%
		11:00-11:05	54.4%
		11:06-11:11	59.8%
11/24/98	HAMCO	10:34-10:39 am	21.3%
		10:40-10:45	28.1%

FINDINGS OF VIOLATION

51. As stated in Paragraph 26, AK Steel emitted over 100 tons of particulate matter before modifications commenced in 1984. Thus, AK Steel is a major stationary source as defined at 40 C.F.R. § 52.21(b) (1) (i).
52. In violation of Section 165(a) (1) of the Act and 40 C.F.R. § 52.21(i), AK Steel modified the No. 3 blast furnace on numerous occasions between 1984 and 1995 without first obtaining a construction permit issued in accordance with the Prevention of Significant Deterioration requirements (PSD permit).
53. In violation of 40 C.F.R. § 52.21(j) (1), on a continuing basis between

¹ These six-minute average periods were greater than 6 minutes because some readings were obscured by a steam plume. The next consecutive readings were included in order to average 24 readings.

1984 and the present, AK Steel failed to meet each applicable emission limitation under the State Implementation Plan after undertaking a major modification of the No. 3 blast furnace.

54. In violation of 40 C.F.R. § 52.21(j)(3), on a continuing basis between 1984 and the present, AK Steel failed to install BACT for particulate matter emissions on the No. 3 blast furnace after undertaking a major modification of the No. 3 blast furnace.
55. In violation of 40 C.F.R. § 52.21(k), on a continuing basis between 1984 and the present, AK Steel failed to demonstrate, among other things, that the emission increases from the No. 3 blast furnace modifications would not cause or contribute to an air pollution violation of any National Ambient Air Quality Standard.
56. In violation of 40 C.F.R. § 52.21(m), on a continuing basis between 1984 and the present, AK Steel failed to conduct an air quality analysis, and include this analysis with the permit application, for each pollutant that would undergo a significant increase, as defined at 40 C.F.R. § 52.21(b)(23), as a result of the No. 3 blast furnace modifications.
57. In violation of 40 C.F.R. § 52.21(n), on a continuing basis between 1984 and the present, AK Steel failed to submit all information necessary to perform any analysis or make any determination required under 40 C.F.R. § 52.21 regarding the No. 3 blast furnace modifications.
58. In violation of 40 C.F.R. § 52.21(o), on a continuing basis between 1984 and the present, AK Steel failed to provide an analysis of the impairment to visibility, soils and vegetation that would occur as a result of the No. 3 blast furnace modifications.
59. In violation of OAC Rule 3745-31-02, AK Steel modified the No. 3 blast furnace on numerous occasions between 1984 and 1995 without first obtaining a permit to install.
60. As a result of the modifications to the No. 3 blast furnace as stated in the Paragraphs above, the No. 3 blast furnace has not operated under status quo levels as required when Ohio granted AK Steel exemptions to OAC Rule 3745-17-08 for fugitive particulate emissions. Therefore, the exemptions established under OAC Rule 3745-17-08(A)(3)(b), for, among other things, the No. 3 blast furnace are no longer valid. AK Steel's No. 3 blast furnace is therefore subject to the requirements of OAC Rules 3745-17-08(B) and 3745-17-07(B).
61. As a result of AK Steel's violation of 40 C.F.R. § 52.21(j)(1), identified above, AK Steel is also in violation of OAC Rule 3745-17-07(B)(3) for visible particulate matter emissions that were greater than 20 percent opacity.

62. The Director of the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency has found that AK Steel violated OAC Rule 3745-15-07, and thus AK Steel is subject to the requirements of OAC Rules 3745-17-08(B) and 3745-17-07(B). OAC Rule 3745-17-08(B) requires, among other things, that AK Steel shall not cause or permit any fugitive dust source to be operated without first installing reasonably available control measures to prevent fugitive dust from becoming airborne. Compliance with OAC Rule 3745-17-08(B) is determined by meeting, among other things, the requirements in OAC Rule 3745-17-07(B) (3), which state that visible particulate matter emissions of fugitive dust from, among other things, blast furnace casthouses shall not exceed twenty percent opacity as a six-minute average.
63. As stated previously, AK Steel has exceeded the twenty percent opacity limit on the No. 3 blast furnace cast house on several occasions and is thus in violation of OAC Rule 3745-17-07(B) (3).

The Administrator of the U.S. EPA, by authority duly delegated to the undersigned, notifies the State of Ohio and the AK Steel Corporation that the facility described above is in violation of the Ohio State Implementation Plan as promulgated pursuant to Section 110 of the Act, 42. U.S.C. § 7410, and Section 165(a) (1) of the Act and 40 C.F.R. § 52.21, Prevention of Significant Deterioration, as set forth in this Notice of Violation.

4-9-99
Date

Richard C. Karl
Richard C. Karl, Acting Director
Air and Radiation Division

CERTIFICATE OF MAILING

Re: Notice of Violation at AK Steel Corporation, Middletown, Ohio

I, Shwanda Mayo, do hereby certify that a Notice of Violation Pursuant to the Clean Air Act was sent by Certified Mail, Return Receipt Requested, to:

Richard M. Wardrop, President
AK Steel Corporation
703 Curtis Street
Middletown, Ohio 45044

I, Shwanda Mayo, certify that a copy of the Notice of Violation Pursuant to the Clean Air Act was sent by first class mail to:

Robert Hodanbosi, Chief
Division of Air Pollution Control
Ohio Environmental Protection Agency
1600 WaterMark Drive
Columbus, Ohio 43215

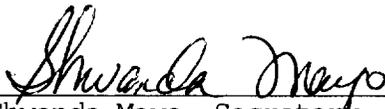
and

Cory Chadwick, Program Manager
Hamilton County Department of Environmental Services
1632 Central Parkway
Cincinnati, Ohio 45210

and

J. Jeffrey McNealey, Esquire
Porter, Wright, Morris & Arthur
41 High Street
Columbus, Ohio 43215-3406

on the 16 day of April, 1999.



Shwanda Mayo, Secretary

P300 759 730
Certified Mail Article Number