

Air pollution emergency emission control action programs.

- (A) Any person responsible for the operation of a source of air contaminants which emits 0.25 tons per day or more of air contaminants for which air quality standards have been adopted shall prepare emission control action programs, consistent with good industrial practices and safe operating procedures, for reducing the emission of air contaminants into the ambient air during periods of an air pollution "Alert", air pollution "Warning", and air pollution "Emergency". Emission control action programs shall be designed to reduce or eliminate emissions of air contaminants into the ambient air in accordance with the objectives set forth in tables 1 to 5 of the appendix to this rule.
- (B) Emission control action programs required by paragraph (A) of this rule shall be in writing and show the source of air contamination, the approximate amount of reduction of air contaminants, the approximate time required to effect the program, a brief description of the manner in which the reduction will be achieved during each stage of an air pollution episode, and such other information as the director shall deem pertinent.
- (C) Emission control action programs shall be filed with the director at the following times:
- (1) Existing sources as of December 15, 1978 - shall file not later than June 15, 1979;
 - (2) New sources that are, or will be, part of a facility, as defined in Chapter 3745-77 of the Administrative Code, and that are required to obtain a Title V permit under Chapter 3745-77 of the Administrative Code - shall file with an application for a Title V permit, in accordance with rule 3745-77-04 of the Administrative Code;
 - (3) New sources not part of a facility, as defined in Chapter 3745-77 of the Administrative Code, and that are not required to obtain a Title V permit under Chapter 3745-77 of the Administrative Code - shall file with an application for a permit-to-install and operate, in accordance with rule 3745-31-02 of the Administrative Code.
- (D) During a condition of an air pollution "Alert", air pollution "Warning", and air pollution "Emergency" emission control action programs required by paragraph (A) of this rule shall be made available on the premises to any person authorized to enforce the provisions of the emergency procedure.
- (E) Emission control action programs as required by paragraph (A) of this rule shall be submitted to the director upon request within thirty days of the receipt of such request; such emission control action programs shall be subject to review and

approval by the director. If, in the opinion of the director, such emission control action programs do not effectively carry out the objectives as set forth in table 1 to 5 of the appendix to this rule, the director may disapprove said emission control action programs, state the reason for disapproval and order the preparation of amended emission control action programs within the time period specified in the order.

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3745-25 (EP-19)
TABLE 1 EMISSION REDUCTION OBJECTIVES FOR PARTICULATE MATTER

SOURCE OF AIR CONTAMINATION	AIR POLLUTION ALERT	AIR POLLUTION WARNING	AIR POLLUTION EMERGENCY
1. Coal or oil fired electric power generating facilities	a. Substantial reduction by utilization of fuels having lowest available ash content.	a. Maximum reduction by utilization of fuels having lowest available ash content.	a. Maximum reduction by utilization of fuels having lowest available ash content.
	b. Maximum utilization of midday (12:00 Noon to 4:00 pm.) atmospheric turbulence for boiler lancing and soot blowing.	b. Maximum utilization of mid-day (12:00 Noon to 4:00 p.m.) atmospheric turbulence for boiler lancing and soot blowing.	b. Maximum utilization of mid-day (12:00 Noon to 4:00 p.m.) atmospheric turbulence for boiler lancing and soot blowing.
	c. Substantial reduction by diverting electric power generation to facilities outside of Alert Area.	c. Maximum reduction by diverting electric power generation to facilities outside of Warning Area.	c. Maximum reduction by diverting electric power generation to facilities outside of Emergency Area.
2. Coal or oil-fired process steam generating facilities.	a. Substantial reduction by utilization of fuels having lowest available ash content.	a. Maximum reduction by utilization of fuels having lowest available ash content.	a. Maximum reduction by reducing heat and steam demands to absolute necessities consistent with preventing equipment damage.
	b. Maximum utilization of midday (12:00 Noon to 4:00 p.m.) atmospheric turbulence for boiler lancing and soot blowing.	b. Maximum utilization of mid-day (12:00 Noon to 4:00 m.m.) atmospheric turbulence for boiler lancing and soot blowing.	b. Maximum utilization of mid-day (12:00 Noon to 4:00 p.m.) atmospheric turbulence for boiler lancing and soot blowing.
	c. Reduction of steam load demands consistent with continuing plant operations.	c. Reduction of steam load demands consistent with continuing plant operations.	c. Taking the action called for in the emergency plan.
		d. Making ready for use a plan of action to be taken if an emergency develops.	
3. A - Manufacturing, processing, and mining industries. AND B - Other persons required by the Board or prepare standby plans.	a. Substantial reduction of air contaminants from manufacturing operations by curtailing, postponing, or deferring production and allied operations.	a. Maximum reduction of air contaminants from manufacturing operations by, if necessary assuming reasonable economic hardship by postponing production and allied operations.	a. Elimination of air contaminants from manufacturing operations by ceasing, curtailing, postponing or deferring production and allied operations to the extent possible without causing injury to persons or damage to equipment.
	b. Maximum reduction by deferring trade waste disposal operations which emit particles, gases, vapors or malodorous substances.	b. Maximum reduction by deferring trade waste disposal operations which emit particles, gases, vapors or malodorous substances.	b. Elimination of air contaminants from trade waste disposal processes which emit particles, gases, vapors or malodorous substances.
	c. Reduction of heat load demands for processing consistent with continuing plant operations.	c. Reduction of heat load demands for processing consistent with continuing plant operations.	c. Maximum reduction of heat load demands for processing.
4. Refuse disposal operations.	a. Maximum reduction by prevention of open burning.	a. Maximum reduction by prevention of open burning.	a. Maximum reduction by prevention of open burning.
	b. Substantial reduction by limiting burning of refuse in incinerators to the hours between 12:00 Noon and 4:00 p.m.	b. Complete elimination of the use of incinerators.	b. Complete elimination of the use of incinerators.

TABLE 2 EMISSION REDUCTION OBJECTIVES FOR SULFUR OXIDES

SOURCE OF AIR CONTAMINATION	AIR POLLUTION ALERT	AIR POLLUTION WARNING	AIR POLLUTION EMERGENCY
1 Coal or oil-fired electric power generating facilities.	a. Substantial reduction by utilization of fuels having lowest available sulfur content.	a. Maximum reduction by utilization of fuels having lowest available sulfur content.	a. Maximum reduction by utilization of fuels having lowest available sulfur content.
	b. Substantial reduction by diverting electric power generation to facilities outside of Alert Area.	b. Maximum reduction by diverting electric power generation to facilities outside of Warning Area.	b. Maximum reduction by diverting electric power generation to facilities outside of Emergency Area.
2. Coal or oil-fired process steam generating facilities.	a. Substantial reduction by utilization of fuels having lowest available sulfur content.	a. Maximum reduction by utilization of fuels having the lowest available sulfur content.	a. Maximum reduction by reducing heat and steam demands to absolute necessities consistent with preventing equipment damage.
	b. Reduction of steam load demands consistent with continuing plant operations.	b. Reduction of steam load demands consistent with continuing plant operations.	b. Taking the action called for in the emergency plan.
		c. Making ready for use a plan of action to be taken if an emergency develops.	
3. A - Manufacturing and processing industries AND B - Other persons required by the Board to prepare standby plans.	a. Substantial reduction of air contaminants from manufacturing operations by curtailing, postponing, or deferring production and allied operations.	a. Maximum reduction of air contaminants from manufacturing operations by, if necessary, assuming reasonable economic hardship by postponing production and allied operations.	a. Elimination of air contaminants from manufacturing operations by ceasing, curtailing, postponing or deferring production and allied operations to the extent possible without causing injury to persons or damage to equipment.
	b. Maximum reduction by deferring trade waste disposal operations which emit particles, gases, vapors or malodorous substances.	b. Maximum reduction by deferring trade waste disposal operations which emit particles, gases, vapors or malodorous substances.	b. Elimination of air contaminants from trade waste disposal processes which emit particles, gases, vapors or malodorous substances.
	c. Reduction of heat load demands for processing consistent with continuing plant operations.	c. Reduction of heat load demands for processing consistent with continuing plant operations.	c. Maximum reduction of heat load demands for processing.

TABLE 3 EMISSION REDUCTION OBJECTIVES FOR NITROGEN OXIDES

SOURCE OF AIR CONTAMINATION	AIR POLLUTION ALERT	AIR POLLUTION WARNING	AIR POLLUTION EMERGENCY
1. Steam-electric power generating facilities.	a. Substantial reduction by utilization of fuel which results in the formation of less air contaminant.	a. Maximum reduction by utilization of fuel which results in the formation of less air contaminant.	a. Maximum reduction by diverting electric power generation to facilities outside of emergency Area.
	b. Substantial reduction by diverting electric power generation to facilities outside of Alert Area.	b. Maximum reduction by diverting electric power generation facilities outside of Warning Area.	
2. Process steam generating facilities.	a. Substantial reduction by utilization of fuel which results in the formation of less air contaminant.	a. Maximum reduction by utilization of fuel which results in the formation of less air contaminant.	a. Maximum reduction by reducing head and steam demands to absolute necessities consistent with preventing equipment damage.
	b. Reduction of steam load demands consistent with continuing plant operations.	b. Reduction of steam load demands consistent with continuing plant operations.	
		c. Making ready for use a plan of action to be taken if an emergency develops.	
3. A - Manufacturing and processing industries. AND B - Other persons required by the Board to prepare standby plans.	a. Substantial reduction of air contaminants from manufacturing operations by curtailing, postponing, or deferring production and allied operations.	a. Maximum reduction of air contaminants from manufacturing operations by, if necessary, assuming reasonable economic hardship by postponing production and allied operations.	a. Elimination of air contaminants from manufacturing operations by ceasing, curtailing, postponing or deferring production and allied operations to the extent possible without causing injury to persons or damage to equipment.
	b. Maximum reduction by deferring trade waste disposal operations which emit particles, gases, vapors or malodorous substances.	b. Maximum reduction by deferring trade waste disposal operations which emit particles, gases, vapors or malodorous substances.	b. Elimination of air contaminants form trade waste disposal processes which emit particles, gases vapors or malodorous substances.
	c. Reduction of head load demands for processing consistent with continuing plant operations.	c. Reduction of heat load demands for processing consistent with continuing plant operations.	c. Maximum reduction of heat load demands for processing.
4. Stationary internal combustion engines.	a. Reduction of power demands for pumping consistent with continuing operations.	a. Reduction of power demands for pumping consistent with continuing operations	a. Maximum reduction by reducing power demands to absolute necessities consistent with personnel safety and preventing equipment damage
		b. Maximum reduction by utilization of fuels or power source which results in the formation of less air contaminants.	b. Maximum reduction by utilization of fuels or power source which results in the formation of less air contaminants.
5. Refuse disposal operations.	a. Maximum reduction by prevention of open burning.	a. Maximum reduction by prevention of open burning.	a. Maximum reduction by prevention of open burning.
	b. Substantial reduction by limiting burning of refuse in incinerators to the hours between 12:00 Noon and 4:00 p.m.	b. Complete elimination of the use of incinerators.	b. Complete elimination of the use of incinerators.

TABLE 4 EMISSION REDUCTION OBJECTIVES FOR HYDROCARBONS

SOURCE OF AIR CONTAMINATION	AIR POLLUTION ALERT	AIR POLLUTION WARNING	AIR POLLUTION EMERGENCY
1. Petroleum products storage and distribution.	a. Substantial reduction of air contaminants by curtailing, postponing, or deferring transfer operations.	a. Maximum reduction of air contaminants by assuming reasonable economic hardship by postponing transfer operations.	a. Elimination of air contaminants by curtailing, postponing, or deferring transfer operations to the extent possible without causing damage to equipment.
2. Surface coating and preparation.	a. Substantial reduction of air contaminants by curtailing, postponing, or deferring transfer operations.	a. Maximum reduction of air contaminants by assuming reasonable economic hardship by postponing transfer operations.	a. Elimination of air contaminants by curtailing, postponing, or deferring transfer operations to the extent possible without causing damage to equipment.
3. A - Manufacturing and processing industries. AND B - Other persons required by the Board to prepare standby plans.	a. Substantial reduction of air contaminants from manufacturing operations by curtailing, postponing, or deferring production and allied operations.	a. Maximum reduction of air contaminants from operations by, if necessary, assuming reasonable economic hardship by postponing production and allied operations.	a. Elimination of air contaminants from manufacturing operations by ceasing, curtailing, postponing or deferring production and allied operations to the extent possible without causing injury to persons or damage to equipment.

TABLE 5 EMISSION REDUCTION OBJECTIVES FOR CARBON MONOXIDE

SOURCE OF AIR CONTAMINATION	AIR POLLUTION ALERT	AIR POLLUTION WARNING	AIR POLLUTION EMERGENCY
1. A - Manufacturing industries. AND B - Other persons required by the Board to prepare standby plans.	a. Substantial reduction of air contaminants from manufacturing operation by curtailing, postponing, or deferring production allied operation	a. Maximum reduction of air contaminants from operations by, if necessary, assuming reasonable economic hardship by postponing production and allied operations.	a. Elimination of air contaminants from manufacturing operations by ceasing, curtailing, postponing or deferring production and allied operations to the extent possible without causing injury to persons or damage to equipment.
2. Refuse disposal operations	a. Maximum reduction by prevention of open burning.	a. Maximum reduction by prevention of open burning.	a. Maximum reduction by prevention of open burning.