

December 2017 Constant Contact

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Asbestos Program Transition from the ODH

Effective Jan. 1, 2018, the ODH's asbestos program will be transferred to the Ohio EPA's Division of Air Pollution Control. The asbestos program transfer includes applicable Ohio Administrative Code (OAC) rules, some employee relocation and reassignment of all aspects of the program regulating asbestos hazard abatement contractors, specialists, project designers, workers, training courses and other professionals currently regulated by the ODH. Ohio EPA has been working to integrate the program into the Agency's existing asbestos program. The goal of both agencies is to improve internal efficiency while making compliance easier for customers.

The rules governing asbestos hazard abatement contractors, specialists, project designers, workers, training courses and other professionals currently regulated by ODH in OAC Chapter 3701-34 will be adopted by Ohio EPA under OAC Chapter 3745-22 on Jan. 1, 2018. Ohio EPA's rules, based on the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP), will remain in OAC Chapter 3745-20. Several definitions in the licensing rules were changed to align with Ohio EPA's regulations. The requirements that determine if a 10-day prior notification must be submitted to the Agency remain the same for both programs.

More Information:

<http://www.epa.ohio.gov/dapc/>

Keystone Pipeline Leaks 210,000 Gallons of Oil in South Dakota

About 5,000 barrels of oil, or about 210,000 gallons, spilled from the Keystone Pipeline on Nov. 16, 2017 in South Dakota, blackening a grassy field in the remote northeast part of the state and sending cleanup crews and emergency workers scrambling to the site.

"This is not a little spill from any perspective," said Kim McIntosh, an environmental scientist with the South Dakota Department of Environment and Natural Resources. No livestock or drinking water sources appeared to be threatened, Ms. McIntosh said, and no farm buildings or houses are within a mile.

The spill, near Amherst, SD, comes just days before regulators in neighboring Nebraska decide whether to grant the final permit needed to begin construction on a different pipeline proposal, the Keystone XL, which would be operated by the same company.

The pipeline company, TransCanada, said in a statement that the South Dakota leak was detected around 6 a.m. local time on Nov. 16, 2017. The pipeline was shut down, and the cause of the leak was under investigation.

More Information:

<https://www.nytimes.com/>

State of Ohio Releases Latest Version of Plan to Reduce Nutrients in Lake Erie Basin

The Ohio Lake Erie Commission and the State of Ohio have completed the Ohio Domestic Action Plan (DAP) 1.0 to reduce phosphorus entering Lake Erie under the binational Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement with a goal of reducing phosphorus loading to Lake Erie by 40 percent by 2025. This version of the Ohio DAP is being provided to U.S. EPA for review and comment and to serve as Ohio's part of the US Domestic Action Plan, the final version of which is due in Feb. 2018.

This Ohio DAP 1.0 is a continuation and expansion of the Western Basin of Lake Erie Collaboration Implementation Framework finalized by the State of Ohio in early 2017. This first version uses, and all subsequent versions will use, the adaptive management process, which is central to the long-term implementation of the Ohio DAP. This means that water quality monitoring, sampling and nutrient management practices are being developed, evaluated and adjusted as circumstances change in order to meet the goals of the binational Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement. Verification that implemented programs are working to reduce nutrients from entering the lake will be needed as the state moves towards its goal. This Plan will change over time as needed to ensure Ohio is focusing on the correct practices to achieve the required nutrient reductions.

More Information:

<http://www.epa.ohio.gov/News>

CO2 Emissions Are on a Rise First Time in 3 Years

Industrial emissions of carbon dioxide are projected to rise to record highs in 2017 after a three-year plateau, scientists said on November 13, 2017. It's a sign that the world is still far from achieving its goals to limit global warming.

Global emissions from fossil fuels and industry are on track to increase roughly 2 percent over last year's levels, driven in part by a rebound in coal use in China, the world's largest emitter. While dozens of nations, including the United States, have been reducing their emissions in recent years, those declines have so far been offset by rising pollution from developing countries.

The new figures, reported by [the Global Carbon Project](#) and published in three scientific journals, arrived in the middle of an international conference in Bonn, Germany, where the countries that signed the 2015 Paris agreement discussed how to strengthen efforts to stave off drastic climate change.

More Information:

<https://www.nytimes.com/>