

## **Environmental Compliance Workshop**

The Environmental Compliance meeting for this quarter will be held on Wednesday, January 20, 2010 at the Public Works Training Center, located at 317 N. Beltline. The meeting will be from 9:30 am -11:00 am and will include continental breakfast The topic will be A Practical Guide to Tier II Reporting. Facilities are required to file Tier II reports if they store certain amounts of hazardous chemicals

Our speaker will be Bernardine Zimmerman, Chemical and Data Information Specialist with the Texas Department of State Health Services Tier II Chemical Reporting Program. Ms. Zimmerman will be giving an overview of the Tier II program and regulations, including how to determine if you are required to file, and what chemicals should be reported. If you have questions about the Tier II program, or are not sure if you are required to file, this is

your opportunity to get answers before the March 1 filing deadline.

Ms. Zimmerman is also conducting a more

in-depth Tier II workshop in Dallas Jan. 20 and 21. See page 4 of this newsletter for more information.

To register for the Grand Prairie compliance meeting or for more information contact Cheri Hebison at (972) 237-8070, chebison@gptx.org, or fax your registration form to (972) 237-8228.



We're online!!! www.gptx.org/ EnvironmentalQuality



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## Greenhouse Gas Reporting



The Final Mandatory Reporting of Greenhouse Gases Rule became effective on Dec. 29, 2009. The rule requires reporting

of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by suppliers of fossil fuels or industrial greenhouse gases, manufacturers of vehicles and engines, and certain other industries. The rule identifies 17 category industries that must report, regardless of their emissions, and 7 category industries that must report if they emit 25,000 metric tons or more per year of GHG emissions. Other industries which emit 25,000 metric tons from stationary combustion of fuel must also report. Emissions tracking by these facilities began Jan. 1, 2010 with the first annual report due on March 31, 2011.

The gases covered by the proposed rule are carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), methane (CH<sub>4</sub>), nitrous oxide (N<sub>2</sub>O), hydrofluorocarbons (HFC), perfluorocarbons (PFC), sulfur hexafluoride (SF<sub>6</sub>), and

other fluorinated gases including nitrogen trifluoride (NF<sub>3</sub>) and hydrofluorinated ethers (HFE).

For more information, see the EPA Greenhouse Gases Rule Web page: http://www.epa.gov/climatechange/emissions/ghgrulemaking.html

Resources include an applicability tool, fact sheets, frequently asked questions, technical support documents for category industries, and scheduled training opportunities.

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### Hose Bibb Vacuum Breakers

City of Grand Prairie Ordinance Section 13-166, entitled "Cross-Connection Standards" prohibits the direct connection of any possible source of contamination with the potable water supply.

The most common cross connection is the hose. A sill cock is designed to permit easy attachment of a hose for outside watering purposes. However, hoses can be extremely hazardous because they are often left submerged or left lying on the

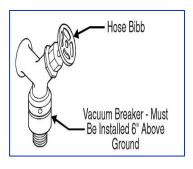
ground which may be contaminated with fertilizer.

### Prevention

A hose bibb vacuum breaker,

or HVB, can be installed on your outside faucets to prevent backflow of contaminated water into the water supply.

An HVB is easy to install as shown in the following illustra-



tion. Simply thread the HVB assembly onto the male hose threads of the faucet or hose bibb. Then connect the hose onto the male threads of the HVB.

These devices can be purchased at your local hardware store for less than \$10, a very small price to pay for the safety of you and your neighbors.

## P2 & Machine Maintenance

Hydraulic and metalworking fluid leaks are a source of pollution in the metal fabricating process. Over time, machine gaskets, seals, and wipers become worn and cracked, causing fluid to drip onto the floor, machine parts, or in the case of hydraulic fluids, into the metalworking fluid (MWF) baths. Drips to floors and machine parts require cleanup that is usually performed using mops, granular absorbent, rags, or absorbent pads. In the case of hydraulic fluids dripping into metalworking fluid baths, the tramp

oil acts as a site for bact e r i a l growth, and also causes smoke and odor problems, all of which result in the need

"Over time, machine gaskets, seals, and wipers become worn and cracked, causing fluid to drip onto the floor, machine parts, or in the case of hydraulic fluids, into the metalworking fluid baths."

to change the fluid.

To eliminate these problems firms should design a gasket, seal, and wiper maintenance program that is appropriate to the application. Wear on the parts will depend upon the severity of

the application and the fluid environment, and the program should be tailored appropriately. A maintenance program might include:

• a list of all plant equipment, including equipment location

• an operating schedule for each piece of equipment

• a service history (days since last tune up)

• a maintenance history or log (days since last breakdown) • maintenance manuals for all equipment.

The use of pumps, spigots and funnels for transferring MWF will reduce the amount of lost fluid and the risk of spilling fluids. Using absorbent pads

when spills do occur will cut down on the amount of absorbent material that must be discarded as hazardous waste, and save money in fresh absorbent and waste handling costs since the pads can be wrung out and reused. The use of mops for gross clean-up of leaks and spills should be discouraged because a small volume of spilt metalworking fluid added to a large volume of water will greatly increase the volume of waste that must be treated as oily contaminated waste or hazardous waste.



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# **Environmental Trouble**

A sandblasting and painting facility in Orange County was assessed \$1,000 for failing to maintain records sufficient to demonstrate compliance with all applicable permit by rule conditions.

A sludge transporter in Victoria County was assessed \$3,080 for failing to deposit waste at a facility designated by or acceptable to the generator where the owner or

operator of the facility agrees to receive the wastes and the facility has written authorization by permit or registration to receive wastes and failing to maintain complete records of each individual collection and deposit.

An aircraft painting facility in Potter County was assessed \$26,750 for numerous waste violations including: failing to store all waste paints, solvents, and clean-up rags in closed containers, failing to ensure that the height of exhaust stacks comply

with the permit, failing to equip each hangar with dry filters that meet the particular matter removal efficiency requirements, and failing to not vary from representations contained in a permit application.

A water well drilling operation in Bexar County was assessed \$11,426 for failing to notify the TCEQ within 24 hours after discovery of a spill, failing to immediately abate and

contain the spill, failing to dispose of municipal solid waste at an approved facility, and failing to register with the TCEQ aboveground storage tanks containing a petroleum product.

A steel fabrication plant in Tarrant County was assessed \$4,000 for failing to obtain authorization for its painting operation.

A circuit board manufacturer in Dallas County was assessed \$18,340 for numerous waste violations including: failing to clas-

sify and maintain all hazardous waste determination records, failing to update the notice of registration, failing to maintain aisle space to allow for an emergency, failing to have personnel successfully complete an annual refresher training program regarding emergency response and to ensure the proper management of hazardous waste, accumulating waste for more than 90 days, and failing to prevent the transport and disposal of hazardous waste to an unauthorized facility.

A heavy equipment manufacturer in Williamson County was assessed \$11,222 for failing to properly label used oil containers with the words "Used Oil," failing to document any changes to the Notice of Registration, failing to conduct proper waste determinations on solid wastes, failing to contain paint waste in a container marked "Universal Waste-Paint Related Wastes," and failing to prevent the discharge of industrial waste.

# TCEQ 2009 Enforcement Report

The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality announced that enforcement actions issued in fiscal year 2009 have resulted in 1,756 administrative orders, up from 1,624 the previous year—the highest number since the agency was granted administrative penalty authority in 1985.

Penalties totaling \$14,524,544 were issued, and an additional

\$6,375,212 was required to be paid by violators for a total of 282 Supplemental Environmental Projects. Enforcement orders resulted in nearly 47 million pounds of pollutants eliminated, reduced, or the routes of

exposure reduced, and an estimated cost of nearly \$170 mil-



lion that respondents will spend to achieve compliance.

In Fiscal Year 2009, the TCEQ conducted 106,758 investigations. The agency investigated approximately 4,875 complaints dur-

ing that time period.

### CITY OF GRAND PRAIRIE

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This newsletter is a publication of: **Environmental Services Department, Environmental Quality Division** Submit your comments / suggestions to:

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#### **Registration Form**

**Environmental Services Department** 

**City of Grand Prairie** 

**Environmental Compliance Workshop** 

A Practical Guide to Tier II Reporting

**Public Works Training Center** 

317 N. Beltline

January 20, 2010

9:30 am - 11:00 am

(Continental Breakfast Provided)

Company Name: \_\_ Address: Telephone: Attendees:

### PLEASE RETURN BY MAIL OR FAX TO:

**Environmental Services Department** P.O. Box 534045

Grand Prairie, TX 75053-4045

Fax to: 972.237.8228

work-

## Texas Department of State Health Services Tier II Reporting Workshops

interactive

Bernardine Zimmerman. Chemical and Information Data Specialist with the Texas Department of State Health Services Tier II Chemical Reporting Pro-



gram, will be conducting in-depth,

shops on Tier II reporting at 1:00 pm on Wed. Jan. 20 and 8:30 am on Thurs. Jan. 21 in downtown The work-Dallas shops last 3-4 hours

and include an overview of the

Tier II program and hands-on training using the *Tier II Submit* software. There is no charge for the workshops, but you must register by calling Ms. Zimmerman at (800) 452-2791 ext. 2480 or (512) 834-6603 ext. 2480. Location and directions will be provided upon registration.

## go green, breathe clean.

City of Grand Prairie and Air North Texas are improving air quality in North Texas. Do your part by driving cleaner.

Drive calmly. Speeding, rapid acceleration and braking wastes gas. Calm driving increases gas mileage by 33% at highway speeds and by 5% around town.

Go the speed limit. Gas mileage usually decreases rapidly at speeds above 60 mph. You can assume that each 5 mph you drive over 60 mph is like paying an additional \$0.24 per gallon for gas. Observing the speed limit is also safer.

Turn off your engine. Contrary to popular belief, restarting your car does not burn more fuel than leaving it idling. In fact, idling for just 10 seconds wastes more gas than restarting the engine.

Warm up your engine by driving, not idling. The best way to warm the engine is by easing into your drive and avoiding excessive engine revving. A vehicle's engine warms twice as quickly when driven...even during winter.

Walk inside instead of using the drive-through. Many drive-through restaurants can take three minutes or more to get your order out. It's quicker, uses less gas, and is better for the environment.

Go green, breath clean with the help of the City of Grand Prairie and Air North Texas.

To learn more visit: www.AirNorthTexas.org

