

TOX-MINUS FIRST ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT RESULTS

Ohio EPA Northeast District Office (Alphabetically by Facility) - April 22, 2008

Facility and City	County	Reductions
Belden Brick Company <i>Canton</i>	Stark	Belden Brick is working to reduce TRI releases by recycling "green brick," which is unfired, formed brick made of shale and/or clay that may contain additives such as barium, chromium and manganese. Their goal is to recycle 25% of the "green brick" in 2008 and 50% in 2009, thus reducing reportable releases by 6% in 2008 and 12% in 2009.
City Of Orrville Dept. Of Public Utilities Electric Dept. <i>Orrville</i>	Wayne	Orrville Utilities is planning to enhance selected burners on at least one PC unit this spring or fall, which should result in lower burner maintenance and increased efficiency. They are also developing real-time efficiency software that will allow them to monitor, track and make better, information-based, decisions concerning projects that will lower unit heat rate and emission levels.
City Of Painesville Power Plant <i>Painesville</i>	Lake	Painesville Power is installing new in-line diffusers in their #5 boiler, thus expecting lower NOx emissions and an increase in boiler efficiency. The plant has also identified five thermal insulation projects, which will reduce heat loss and improve the plant's thermal efficiency.
Ford Motor Co. - Ohio Assembly Plant <i>Avon Lake</i>	Lorain	The plant completed converting one of its paint booth systems to 3-Wet technology (process that removes one of the main baking sequences, that is, the primer booth and oven, and allow for the wet-on-wet application of the primer, basecoat and clearcoat) in January 2008. The plant will also implement a new uni-wipe adhesive system in the installation process of windshields, thus eliminating the need for methyl ethyl ketone (MEK). The plant also plans to shorten their paint transfer line, reducing the amount of needed cleaning solvent by about 105 gallons each time the lines are cleaned. Finally, the plant will conserve natural resources where possible.
GM Lordstown Complex East <i>Lordstown</i>	Trumbull	GM is setting a reduction goal of 25% for the TRI chemical releases encompassing air and water emissions and waste volumes from base year 2005 to 2012 by implementing such practices as optimizing paint application equipment for improved transfer efficiency; minimizing purge solvent usage in the paint shops; and increasing recycling for beneficial use of all the by-products such as scrap, parts, cardboard, sand, plastics, etc. In addition, the Lordstown complex will be upgraded with a new state-of-the-art paint shop.
Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. Akron Technical Center <i>Akron</i>	Summit	Goodyear's Akron Technical Center has closed their powerhouse, reducing H2SO4 by 115,900 pounds per year; HCl by 287,796.2 pounds per year; and HF by 15,550.2 pounds per year. The tech center is also landfill free, reducing landfill amounts by approximately 21.5 tons of trash and 40.75 tons of friction waste.
Lincoln Electric Co. <i>Euclid</i>	Cuyahoga	The single largest TRI emission from the Euclid facility is a non-hazardous foundry sand waste stream that contains ores, minerals, ferroalloys, and metallic powders that are scrapped from the production areas. Focusing on this single waste stream would provide a significant reduction in the Euclid facility TRI emissions. There is a 10% per year, intensive to production rates, reduction goal for this waste stream.
Lincoln Electric Co. <i>Mentor</i>	Lake	In 2006 and 2007, the focus at the Mentor facility was on their largest waste streams, which include the copper plating wastes and non-hazardous sludge from the water treatment plant. During this time, a 33% reduction in TRI emissions has already been realized. Further process improvements should provide incremental decreases in TRI emissions over the next ten years.
Millennium Inorganic Chemicals - A Cristal Co. (Plant A) <i>Ashtabula</i>	Ashtabula	Cristal – Millennium Inorganic Chemicals plans to reduce the emissions of Carbonyl Sulfide (COS) at the Ashtabula facilities by about 5% below their reported 2007 COS emissions. They plan to meet this goal by 2012.
Millennium Inorganic Chemicals - A Cristal Co. (Plant B) <i>Ashtabula</i>	Ashtabula	Cristal – Millennium Inorganic Chemicals plans to reduce the emissions of Carbonyl Sulfide (COS) at the Ashtabula facilities by about 5% below their reported 2007 COS emissions. They plan to meet this goal by 2012.
Owens Corning Tallmadge Plant <i>Tallmadge</i>	Portage	The Tallmadge facility anticipates that by the year 2012, it will have reduced the emissions of 1-chloro-1, 1-difluoroethane to zero tons per year, eliminated the need to submit a TRI report.
Premix <i>North Kingsville</i>	Ashtabula	From 2008 to 2011, Premix proposes to reduce air emissions and solid waste landfill disposal by investigating process changes. For example, in 2008, Premix will investigate alternate solvents and cleaning systems in order to reduce their air emissions, and they will investigate possible reductions for zinc in order to reduce solid waste landfill disposal.

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Timken Co. - Faircrest Steel Plant <i>Canton</i>	Stark	Timken has successfully moved the disposition of their Electric Arc Furnace Dust (K061) from a treatment and disposal method to a recycling method. In January 2008, 1,486.33 tons of K061 were sent out from the Faircrest facility.
Timken Co. - Harrison Steel <i>Canton</i>	Stark	Timken has successfully moved the disposition of their Electric Arc Furnace Dust (K061) from a treatment and disposal method to a recycling method. In January 2008, 533.58 tons of K061 were sent out from the Harrison facility.
V&M Star <i>Youngstown</i>	Mahoning	One of V&M Star's goals is to improve the waste management method for sludge disposal, which is currently in an approved landfill. V&M Star is investigating several alternative uses for the sludge including the possibility of on-site waste-to-energy utilization and the potential use of sludge as a road base material.