

Air Pollution Control



APC Contractual Representative
Serving All of Stark County

Division Canton City Health Department

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Daniel J. Aleman, P.E., MBA
APCD Administrator

James M. Adams, MPH
Health Commissioner

CERTIFIED MAIL

June 22, 2010

Jonathon E. Seabolt
7376 Cindell St. SE
East Canton, OH 44730-9538

**Re: WARNING LETTER RE: ILLEGAL OPEN BURNING ON YOUR
PROPERTY IN OSNABURG TOWNSHIP**

Dear Mr. Seabolt:

The Canton City Health Department, Air Pollution Control Division (APCD) represents the Ohio EPA in air quality matters within Stark County. As such, APCD employees are charged with the responsibility to investigate and enforce Ohio EPA (OEPA) air pollution regulations.

I performed an open burning inspection on your property on June 21, 2010 and obtained evidence of illegal open burning in the form of burnt wire in your burn pile. Further, in your case, please be advised that the burning of insulation off of wire is particularly hazardous because burning plastic generates toxic emissions.

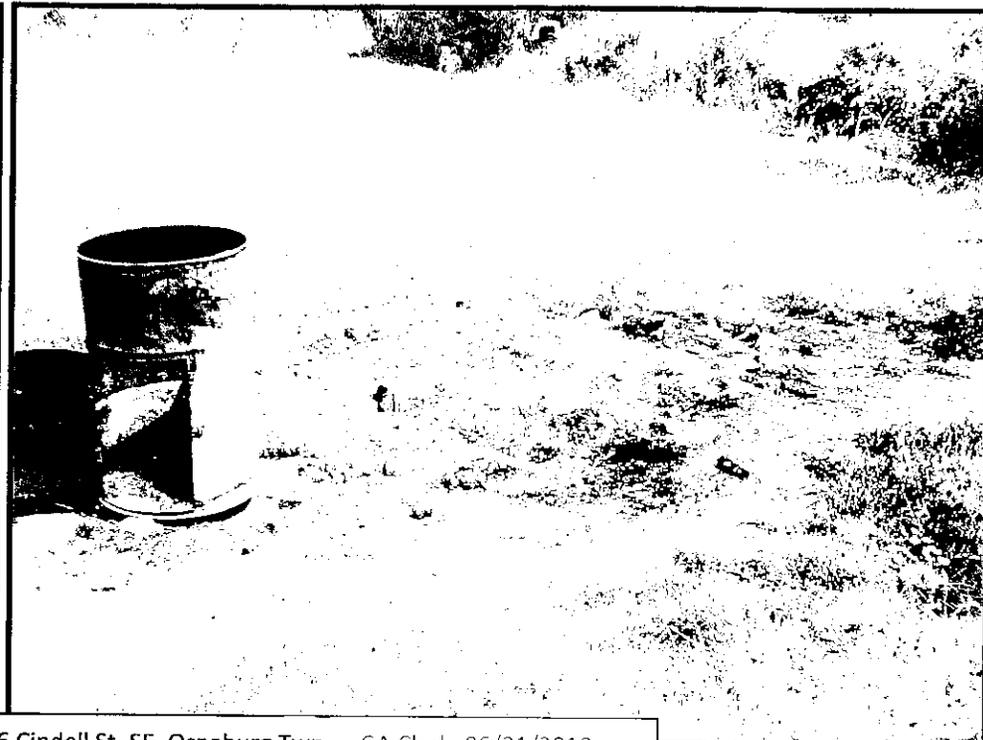
You are hereby advised that this fire was conducted in violation of Ohio Administrative Code 3745-19-04 (A). There will be no EPA fines or enforcement at this time, but please be aware that future violations can incur fines of \$250 per day per violation.

Sincerely,

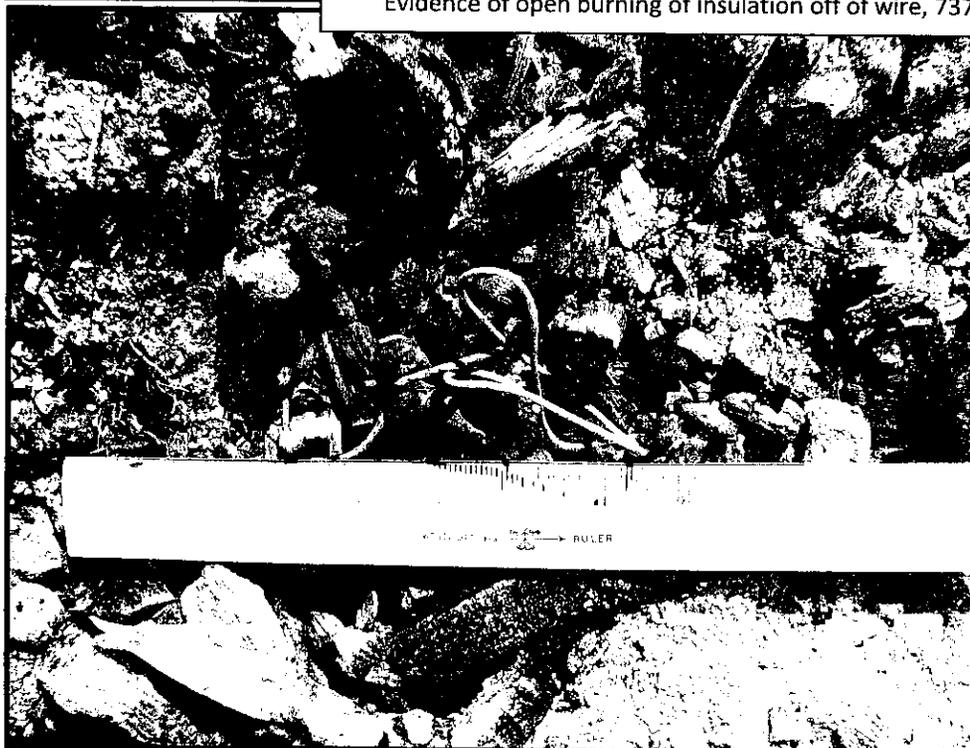
Gregory A. Clark, CHMM, CAHES
Air Pollution Control Engineer

Enclosures: OAC Rule 3745-19-04, site photos, "Trash and Wood Burning".

cc: Addressee via First Class Mail
Osnaburg Twp Fire Dept, 110 W. Church St., East Canton, OH 44730-1104
Correspondence File
Complaints, Open Burn, Residential, Osnaburg Township
GA Clark



Evidence of open burning of insulation off of wire, 7376 Cindell St. SE, Osnaburg Twp. GA Clark, 06/21/2010



7009 0080 0002 0413 2008

RECEIPT

UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE

| | |
|-------------|---------|
| Postage | \$.44 |
| Service Fee | 2.80 |
| Insurance | 2.30 |
| Total | \$ 5.54 |

DONATHON E SEABOLI
 7376 CINDELL STREET SE
 EAST CANTON OH 4730-9538

3745-19-04 Open burning in unrestricted areas.

Comment: For dates of non-regulatory government publications, publications of recognized organizations and associations, federal rules, and federal statutory provisions referenced in this rule, see the last paragraph of rule 3745-19-01 of the Administrative Code titled "Incorporation of references."]

(A) No person or property owner shall cause or allow open burning in an unrestricted area except as provided in paragraphs (B) to (C) of this rule or section 3704.11 of the Revised Code.

(B) Open burning shall be allowed for the following purposes without notification to or permission from the Ohio EPA:

(1) Heating tar, welding, acetylene torches, highway safety flares, heating for warmth of outdoor workers and strikers, smudge pots and similar occupational needs.

(2) Bonfires, campfires and outdoor fireplace equipment, whether for cooking food for human consumption, pleasure, religious, ceremonial, warmth, recreational, or similar purposes, if the following conditions are met:

(a) They are fueled with clean seasoned firewood, natural gas or equivalent, or any clean burning fuel with emissions that are equivalent to or lower than those created from the burning of seasoned firewood;

(b) They are not used for waste disposal purposes; and

(c) They shall have a total fuel area of three feet or less in diameter and two feet or less in height except when such fire is used for ceremonial purposes it may have a total fuel area no greater than five feet in diameter and five feet in height if the ceremonial fire burns no longer than three hours.

(3) Disposal of residential waste or agricultural waste generated on the premises if the following conditions are observed:

(a) The fire is set only when atmospheric conditions will readily dissipate contaminants;

(b) The fire does not create a visibility hazard on the roadways, railroad tracks, or air fields;

(c) The fire is located at a point on the premises no less than one thousand feet from any inhabited building not located on said premises;

(d) The wastes are stacked and dried to provide the best practicable condition for efficient burning; and

(e) No materials are burned which contain rubber, grease, asphalt or liquid petroleum products.

(4) Disposal of hazardous explosive materials, military munitions or explosive devices that require immediate action to prevent endangerment of human health, public safety, property or the environment and that are excluded from the requirement to obtain a hazardous waste permit pursuant to paragraph (D)(1)(d) of rule 3745-50-45 of the Administrative Code.

(5) Recognized training in the use of fire extinguishers for commercial or industrial fire prevention.

Fires allowed by paragraphs (B)(1), (B)(2), (B)(3) and (B)(5) of this rule shall not be used for waste disposal purposes, and shall be of the minimum size sufficient for their intended purpose; the fuel shall be chosen to minimize the generation and emission of air contaminants.

(C) Open burning shall be allowed for the following purposes upon receipt of written permission from the Ohio EPA, in accordance with paragraph (A) of rule 3745-19-05 of the Administrative Code, provided that any conditions specified in the permission are followed:

(1) Disposal of ignitable or explosive materials where the Ohio EPA determines that there is no practical alternate method of disposal, excluding those materials identified in paragraph (B)(4) of this rule;

(2) Instruction in methods of fire fighting or for research in the control of fire as recognized by the State fire marshal division of the Ohio department of commerce and the guidelines set forth in the National Fire Protection Association's (NFPA) publication 1403: "Standard on Live Fire Training Evolutions, Chapter 4, Acquired Structures", provided that the application required in paragraph (A)(1) of rule 3745-19-05 is submitted by the commercial or public entity responsible for the instruction;

(3) In emergency or other extraordinary circumstances for any purpose determined to be necessary by the director and performed as identified in the appendix of rule 3745-19-03 of the Administrative Code. If deemed necessary, the open burning may be authorized with prior oral approval by the director followed by the issuance of a written permission to open burn within seven working days of the oral approval;

(4) Disposal of land clearing waste generated on the premises if the following conditions are observed:

(a) The fire is set only when atmospheric conditions will readily dissipate contaminants;

(b) The fire does not create a visibility hazard on roadways, railroad tracks, or air fields;

(c) The fire is located at a point on the premises no less than one thousand feet from any inhabited building not located on said premises; and

(d) An air curtain destructor or other device or method determined by the director to be at least as effective is used to curtail release of air contaminants;

(5) Recognized horticultural, silvicultural, range, or wildlife management practices; and

(6) Fires and/or pyrotechnic effects, for purposes other than waste disposal, set as part of commercial film-making or video production activities for motion pictures and television.

(D) Open burning shall be allowed for the prevention or control of disease or pests with written or verbal verification to the Ohio EPA from the local health department, cooperative extension service, Ohio department of agriculture, or U.S. department of agriculture, that open burning is the only appropriate disposal method.

Effective: 07/07/2006 R.C. 119.032 review dates: 01/20/2006 and 07/07/2011 CERTIFIED ELECTRONICALLY Certification 06/27/2006 Date Promulgated Under: 119.03

Trash and Wood Burning

Why be concerned about trash and wood burning?

When wood, household garbage, plastic, or leaves are burned, they produce smoke and release toxic gases. The smoke contains vapors and solid compounds suspended in the air called particulate matter. The particulate matter and toxic gases released during burning can be very irritating to people's health.

People who are exposed to these air pollutants can experience eye and nose irritation, breathing difficulty, coughing, and headaches. People with heart disease, asthma, emphysema, or other respiratory diseases are especially sensitive to air pollutants. The chance of human health effects occurring depends mostly on the concentration of air pollutants in people's breathing zone (the air that's breathed around the nose and mouth). Typically, no adverse health effects are expected, unless people are very close to the source of smoke or the smoke isn't diluted enough with clean air.

The toxic chemicals released during burning include nitrogen oxides, sulfur dioxide, volatile organic chemicals (VOCs), and polycyclic organic matter (POMs). Burning plastic and treated wood also releases heavy metals and toxic chemicals such as dioxin.

Trash burning

Before scientists learned about the dangers of burning trash, it was commonly burned at homes and landfills. Because of the smoke, air pollution, and odor complaints of backyard burning, many local governments prohibit residential trash burning. Wisconsin state law also restricts certain types of open-burning.

Backyard trash burning is especially harmful because it releases chemicals that are persistent in the environment, polluting our air, food, lakes and streams. A recent study found that residential trash burning from a single home could release more dioxin into the air than an industrial incinerator.

Wood burning for residential heating

Most people do not know that wood smoke can be a cause of air pollution. Camp fires, residential fireplaces, and wood stoves all release toxic chemicals when they burn wood. However, burning only clean, dry wood with lots of oxygen can greatly reduce air pollution and smoke. New U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) approved wood stoves and fireplaces greatly reduce the level of air pollution. Also burning particleboard, treated, stained, painted or wet wood should be avoided because when burned, they release very toxic chemicals.

Outdoor wood burning stoves, also called waterstoves, are used to heat water for homes. These stoves operate by damping the fire to prolong the fuel source. This "damping" produces harmful chemicals and smoke due to incomplete (low temperature, oxygen starved) burning. For this reason, some local ordinances ban or regulate their use.

How does trash and wood burning cause health problems?

The gases released by trash and wood burning can cause breathing irritation. Some of these gases are called aldehydes, which cause strong irritation when they contact the eyes, nose, and throat. Aldehyde and other organic gases are the reason why smoke burns ones eyes.

Smoke from wood and trash contains very small particles that can be breathed deep into the lungs. Once trapped in the lungs, these particles can cause cell damage. The cell damage can eventually make breathing difficult. In general, the health risk posed by smoke is small, as long as the smoke is mixed with plenty of outdoor air. However, smoke from burning trash and wood can still be harmful if the smoke accumulates near homes.

The small particles in wood smoke can worsen heart conditions by preventing oxygen from reaching tissues. Breathing difficulties such as asthma, may increase in adults or children, if they breathe too much smoke. Other health problems aggravated by burning include lung infections such as acute pneumonia and bronchiolitis. Allergies can be worsened. Burning trash can cause other long-term health problems.

What can be done to reduce air pollution from residential burning?

- Do not burn residential trash, such as garbage, plastic, old furniture, or construction material, like treated wood products or particleboard.
- Become aware of state and local burning laws, e.g. Wisconsin Administrative Code NR 429.04 prohibits burning:
 - Wet cardboard, paper or other trash
 - Plastics of any kind, including milk bottles and plastic bags
 - Oily substances, such as greasy rags, oil filters
 - Rubber products, including tires and hoses
 - Asphalt, including asphalt roofing shingles or tarpaper.
- Ensure that wood stoves are properly installed and swept regularly. Reduce pollution further by increasing chimney height, allow plenty of oxygen (keeping the flue open), and burn only clean, dry, and untreated wood.
- Use cleaner heating devices, like EPA certified wood stoves. Fireplace inserts and indoor wood burning stoves manufactured after 1992 meet EPA efficiency standards. These stoves emit 85% less smoke or pollution and require 30% less wood to heat than older stoves.
- Use composting, mulching, recycling, or other garbage disposal options.
- Encourage your local government to regulate leaf burning, waterstoves, etc.

For more information

- Contact the Wisconsin Division of Public Health, Bureau of Environmental Health, PO Box 2659, Madison, WI 53701-2659, (608) 266-1120; or
- Visit the department's website, <http://www.dhfs.state.wi.us/eh>

