

## AIR POLLUTION CONTROL IN THE GREATER DAYTON AREA

## A CHRONOLOGY

1947

- December - Dayton Chamber of Commerce initiated a program of air pollution control for the City of Dayton. Engineers from the Coal Procurers' Committee for Smoke Abatement surveyed all coal burning sources in Dayton and recommendations for corrective measures were made.

1949

- July - Bureau of Air Pollution Control established--City of Dayton. A survey of air pollution sources was conducted.

1952

- March - City of Dayton Air Pollution Control Ordinance was adopted. City Commissioners established a policy of education and cooperation rather than attempt to legally coerce any violators of the ordinance.
- June - Bureau of Air Pollution Control was combined with the Bureau of Heating Inspection to form the combustion control section of the City of Dayton.

1958

Dayton installed a monitoring site at Third & Ludlow (City Hall) to become part of the National Air Sampling Network.

1960

- July - Montgomery County Board of Health adopted regulation #120 of the Montgomery County Sanitary Regulations. The regulation governed the emissions of smoke and noxious gases.

1968

- 1) First year in which local air pollution control efforts received federal grant money.
- 2) Monitoring of air pollution begun in Dayton area by Montgomery County Health Department. Three employees, 64 sampling sites.

1969

Continuation of air pollution monitoring by Montgomery County Health Department. Midwest Research Institute Report.

1970

- 1) Clean Air Act Passed.
- 2) Air Pollution moved from its Second Street offices to the Drexel Health Center.
- 3) Four new employees added to Air Pollution including William M. Auberle, Supervisor.
- 4) First county-wide air pollution regulation was adopted on April 24.
- 5) In-house legal counsel hired.

1971

- 1) Merger of City of Dayton and Montgomery County Health Departments completed.
- 2) Air Pollution Section Staff more than doubles.

1971 (Cont)

- 3) Funding from the Montgomery County Commissioners included a provision for the hiring of two Environmental Patrolmen and the motor vehicle inspection program.
- 4) Air Quality Report was published.
- 5) Three counties, Miami, Greene, and Clark were added to the Air Pollution Control Section's jurisdiction.
- 6) Permit system for small incinerators initiated.
- 7) \$4,000,000 spent on control measures by industrial sources. A source which made a major step towards compliance was GHR Foundry.
- 8) Most open burning dumps and junkyards were abated by the end of 1971.
- 9) August--Air Pollution Section began survey of aero allergens in Miami Valley for pollen count.
- 10) First ozone sampling.
- 11) Total of 25 monitoring stations.
- 12) Air Pollution Control Section and Radiation combined to the Bureau of Engineering.

1972

- 1) Three Environmental Patrolmen were added thanks to County Commissioners' funding.
- 2) State of Ohio Implementation Plan takes effect.
- 3) State of Ohio Air Pollution Regulations adopted.
- 4) Thirty-one monitoring stations.
- 5) Many major industrial sources brought into compliance including sources at Frigidaire, McCalls, Kuhns Bros. Foundry, Dayton Steel, Advance Foundry, Inland, Chrysler Airtemp, NCR, and St. Elizabeth's Hospital.

1973

- 1) Name changed to Regional Air Pollution Control Agency from Air Pollution Control Section.
- 2) RAPCA assumes responsibility for air pollution control in Darke and Preble Counties--total of six counties.
- 3) RAPCA becomes affiliated with Ohio Environmental Protection Agency.
- 4) Implementation of 24 hour answering service for complaints.
- 5) Montgomery County Commissioners provide funding for a noise study program.
- 6) RAPCA staff totals 45 including Environmental Patrolmen.
- 7) DPL Hutchings Plant completes installment of electrostatic precipitators.

DJH/dac  
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