



# Pollution Prevention News

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## NICE<sup>3</sup> Grants Awarded

EPA's Pollution Prevention Division, the Department of Energy, and the Department of Commerce have awarded the first three grants for FY 1991 under the jointly administered NICE<sup>3</sup> grants program. The NICE<sup>3</sup> grants program (National Industrial Competitiveness through Efficiency: Energy, Environment, and Economics) is designed to foster new industrial processes and/or equipment which can significantly reduce the generation of high-volume wastes in industry, conserve energy and energy-intensive feedstocks, and enhance the competitiveness of U.S. industry.

Awards totalling \$600,000 went to:

- PPG Industries, Inc. of Cleveland, OH and the Ohio Department of Development for a source reduction/water recycling project in a water-based paint plant;
- FMC Corporation of Pasadena, TX, the Texas Water Commission, and the Texas Governor's Office for a proposed methanol recovery process for hydrogen peroxide production; and
- Mechanical Technology Inc., the Niagara Mohawk Power Corp., Carrier Corp., and four New York State offices to demonstrate a program to minimize and recycle volatile organic compounds emitted as a result of using solvents in industrial processes.

Approximately \$1.4 million will be distributed under this program. For more information on the NICE<sup>3</sup> program, contact Alan Schroeder at DOE (202-586-1641), Jackie Krieger in EPA's Pollution Prevention Division (202-260-4172), or Elizabeth Robertson at the Department of Commerce (202-377-8100).

## The Clean Air Act: One Year Later

*Excerpts from Administrator William Reilly's Testimony before the Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations of the Committee on Energy and Commerce, U.S. House of Representatives, November 12, 1991.*

"I am happy to be here — a few days shy of the first anniversary of President Bush having signed the bill into law — to report on our progress to date.

The new Act contains an estimated 55 major rulemakings and 30 other guidance and actions to be completed within the first two years of passage. This represents about a five-fold increase over our air program regulatory activity of the past several years.

I am pleased to announce that, despite

this massive new regulatory agenda, we have already proposed or promulgated rules that, when implemented, will remove almost two thirds of the 56 billion pounds of air pollutants that the Clean Air Act will take out of the air by the year 2005. Two weeks ago, for example, I announced EPA's regulatory proposal to reduce acid rain by removing 10 million tons of sulfur dioxide from the air. By establishing a strict permitting and emissions monitoring program, the proposal is not only environmentally significant, but it also brings into existence the President's market-based emissions trading system that will save as much as \$1 billion compared with previous acid rain proposals.

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# Clean Air Act

## One Year Later

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In fact, we are using a series of market-based innovations to implement this entire legislation so that it has minimal impact on the economy. Besides the market-based trading system in the acid rain proposal, other initiatives include (1) fuel averaging, trading and banking in our reformulated gas and oxygenated fuels programs; (2) emissions averaging in developing our toxic standards; and (3) voluntary programs that give industry flexibility in determining control strategies.

I would like to briefly discuss some of our major program achievements to date. In September, President Bush announced our final rulemaking to resolve the decade-long dispute over visibility impairment in the Grand Canyon National Park. Forged through an unprecedented consensus between utilities and environmentalists, the rule will cut sulfur dioxide emissions from the Navajo power plant by 90% by 1999. . .

In May we also issued a final rule that, beginning with the 1994 model year passenger cars and light trucks, will cut tailpipe hydrocarbon emissions by 31% and nitrogen oxide emissions by 60% per vehicle from 1991 new car levels.

We also issued a final rule requiring the use of advanced pollution control equipment to cut some 90% of overall air emissions from municipal waste combustors. This will eliminate some 200,000 tons of pollutants per year beginning in 1994. . .

We have also formally proposed the complete phase-out of CFCs and other ozone-depleting substances to meet the goals of the amended Montreal Protocol. This will result in the elimination of over one billion pounds of ozone-depleting chemicals each year when implemented. We have formally proposed the creation of a recycling program to assure that CFCs are recycled using EPA-approved refrigerant recycling equipment when auto air conditioners are serviced after 1992. . .

Perhaps most significant is the historic negotiation we entered into with repre-

sentatives of the oil, gasoline marketers, the producers of oxygenated fuels, members of environmental, states, and other groups to reach an agreement on cleaner reformulated gasoline and oxygenated fuels. Formal proposal of the reformulated gasoline/oxygenated fuels rule is scheduled for December. If promulgated as proposed, the agreement would reduce VOC emissions by roughly 95 million pounds per year in the nine cities with the worst smog problems. The agreement would also reduce carbon monoxide (CO) emissions by 20% in the 41 cities with CO problems. . .

In meeting the extensive and oftentimes tight regulatory deadlines in the Act, we have developed an unprecedented process of consultation with out-

side parties prior to proposing a regulation.

. . . By the end of 1992 we will have put into place a toxics program that will achieve greater reductions by the end of 1995 than EPA has been able to accomplish in the past 20 years. Last summer, we proposed a program contained in the Clean Air Act Amendments to provide companies with the opportunity to obtain a six-year extension from the Maximum Achievable Control Technology (MACT) standards in exchange for a 90% reduction of air toxics (or a 95% reduction in toxic particulates) prior to EPA regulation. We plan to promulgate this rule in December. This program dovetails with our strategy of encouraging industry to reduce toxic emissions as soon as possible, rather than to wait for regulation."

## CFC Phase-Out Schedule Proposed

EPA has proposed the phase-out by U.S. companies of all production and imports of CFCs (chlorofluorocarbons) and other stratospheric ozone depleters by the year 2000, in accordance with the 1990 Amendments to the Montreal Protocol and the requirements of the Clean Air Act Amendments. The phase-out is expected to restore stratospheric ozone to its normal level by the middle of the next century. The proposal will also have a global warming benefit in that CFCs are a greenhouse gas.

The phase-out schedule begins January 1, 1992, for CFCs, halons, carbon tetrachloride, and methyl chloroform. Companies can meet the schedule by consuming allowances apportioned to them each year by EPA in decreasing amounts. The allowances may be traded between U.S. companies if the trades result in less overall production than would have occurred otherwise.

An EPA estimate of the economic impact of the proposal placed total costs of switching to alternative substances to replace ozone depleters at \$36 billion through the year 2075. On the benefits side, EPA estimates that over the next 85 years, the phase-out will save the lives of at least 3.2 million, and possibly as many as 4.5 million, Americans who

would otherwise die from skin cancer as a direct result of ozone layer depletion. Studies released earlier this year found that the protective ozone layer over densely populated areas of the United States was thinning twice as fast as previous projections.

Although exact figures are unavailable, many companies have reduced their use of CFCs through recycling or switching to substitutes. These responses have resulted from an anticipation of the current proposed phase-out, as well as an earlier phase-out begun in 1988 and the price increase resulting from an excise fee on ozone depleters imposed by Congress in 1989.

CFCs and other ozone depleters will still be permitted to be sold and used after their production is prohibited, but EPA is preparing other rules requiring maximum recycling of ozone depleters and minimizing their emissions into the atmosphere from certain appliances. EPA also expects to issue a ban on nonessential products and to require mandatory product labeling.

For more information, contact David Lee, Office of Air and Radiation (ANR-445), 401 M Street SW, Washington, D.C. 20460.

## News from Industry

### Aerospace Industry Establishes Prevention Exchange Team

**Phil Li**  
**Manager, Environmental Management**  
**Allied-Signal Aerospace Company**

Over the last few months, Allied-Signal Aerospace Company (Phoenix, AZ) spearheaded an effort to establish a pollution prevention technical information exchange team among the major aircraft engine manufacturing companies. After much negotiation, the first exchange team meeting was hosted in October by Pratt & Whitney at their East Hartford, CT facility.

The meeting brought together representatives from five engine manufacturing companies (Garrett Engine Division/Garrett Auxiliary Power Division of Allied-Signal Aerospace, Allison Gas Turbine of General Motors, G.E. Aircraft Engine of General Electric, Pratt & Whitney of United Technologies Corp., and Lycoming of Textron), three engine customers (Boeing, the U.S. Air Force, and the U.S. Navy), and the Aerospace Industries Association of America.

The purpose of the meeting was to focus on pollution prevention issues unique and common to the aerospace engine manufacturing industries and to discuss possible ways of meeting the challenges presented by current and pending environmental regulations. Over the course of the two-day meeting, topics were covered such as solvent substitution, low VOC paint usage, alternative plating technology, engine cleaning, and pollution prevention program management.

A highlight of the meeting was a tour of the Pratt & Whitney manufacturing facility so that attendees could witness some of the pollution prevention strategies being implemented. At the end of the tour, we came away not only impressed by Pratt & Whitney's operations, but as Wayne Simpson, Manager of Environment, Health and Safety at G.E. Aircraft Engines put it, "It is hard to believe we are touring Pratt & Whitney's facility — a major competitor!"

Ron Henson, Pratt & Whitney V-P for Environment, Health and Safety echoed this sentiment at the conclusion of the meeting, noting: "Even though we compete with our products, this is an area where we must work together to ensure a safe environment." The success of the first meeting led to an agreement to continue holding joint meetings on a semi-annual basis.

These meetings have set a precedent — never before has there been a reason so important that we could remove the barriers of competition to work towards a common goal. Good pollution prevention technology is simply too important to all of us not to share.



*Pratt & Whitney's John Zavodjancik, Tim Lorette and Matt Falco look at a JT8D bearing housing dewaxing operation in East Hartford. Dewaxing efforts are helping to cut down the amount of solvent cleaners used to manufacture P & W engines.*

### Dow Chemical Names Enviro Council

The Dow Chemical Company has formed a Corporate Environmental Advisory Council, made up of an external group of global policy and opinion leaders, several of whom have strong ties to pollution prevention. The group will advise the company on environmental, health and safety issues.

The first seven members of the committee (three to seven more members will be named soon) are: Lee Thomas, former administrator of EPA and now chairman of Law Environmental Inc.; Anthony Cortese, dean of Environmental Programs, Tufts University; Pierre-Marc Johnson, former premier of Quebec, Canada, and now a lawyer in Montreal and a teacher and researcher at McGill Law School; Jacqueline Aloisi de Lardere, director of the UNEP Industry and Environment

Office; Timothy O'Riordan, professor of Environmental Sciences at the University of East Anglia in Norwich, England, and associate director of the Centre for Social and Economic Research on the Global Environment; Philip Shabecoff, executive publisher of Greenwire, and former environmental correspondent of The New York Times; and Joanna Underwood, president of INFORM, an environmental research organization.

David Buzzelli, Dow's vice president and corporate director of Environmental, Health and Safety, noted: "Through this panel, we hope to broaden our perspective, become more responsive to public concerns, and most assuredly, elevate our environmental, health and safety performance." For more information, contact Dan Fellner, 517-636-5765.

# Implementing Pollution Prevention

## States Try Innovative Green Taxes

In a move away from traditional command-and-control regulation, states are experimenting with environmental fees and taxes in attempts to prevent pollution. The charges—levied specifically on pollution generators—aim to make those generators respond with demand-reducing strategies, such as recycling or switching to less polluting substitutes. Recent initiatives in the states of Washington, Wisconsin and Minnesota are examples.

Washington's Hazardous Substance Tax, enacted in March 1990, taxes petroleum products, chemicals listed by EPA under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) and pesticides

listed under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act. The person who generates hazardous substances in the state must pay the tax, which is based on the wholesale value of the hazardous substance.

Wisconsin has levied a pollution discharge fee on industry since 1972, and state legislators consider the program so successful, that they plan to essentially double the dollar amount to be collected from industry under the program and charge municipalities for the first time as well. Under Wisconsin's plan, industries report their discharges on an average day of flow, and the Department of Natural Resources then calculates fees, which vary depending

on the amount and type of discharge.

In 1992, Wisconsin will be reassessing the dollar amounts assigned to the types of discharge, which will provide "a tremendous pollution prevention opportunity," says Lloyd Lueschow of the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources. "If we put a high value on something that can be reduced, industries will work to reduce it."

Pollution prevention fees in Minnesota were first collected in 1991 under an innovative approach that returns the fees back to industry in the form of programs to help them reduce their releases. Under the Minnesota program, companies releasing chemicals under

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## PVC Bans on the Rise in Europe

Europe continues to lead the way in efforts to reduce the use of plastics made from polyvinyl chloride (PVC). PVC is widely used in floor tile, window frames, pipes, and many common office and home products. Concerns about PVC stem from its production, which results in toxic waste products, and its disposal, because PVC incineration produces toxic chlorinated hydrocarbons and hydrochloric acid, while land disposal can result in leaching of organochlorine substances into soil and ground water. Good substitutes exist for most PVC applications.

Anti-PVC sentiment is strongest in Germany, where public consciousness was raised by a 1983 fire in the city of Bielefeld. Dioxin releases in that fire were attributed to burning PVC, and since then more than 60 local governments in Germany, including Berlin, Munich and Stuttgart, have decided to phase out PVC in public construction and government offices. For example, a German hospital was constructed free of PVC except for a few applications, such as operating room floors, where its electrical conductivity properties were required. At the national level, the German government seems unlikely to ban PVC anytime soon, according to Manfred Krautter, a chemical engineer

with Greenpeace International in Hamburg. But when towns refuse to use PVC in public works, it stimulates the non-PVC market and encourages citizens to demand PVC-free products in the private sphere.

In Scandinavia, "the PVC debate is very high. There is a high awareness of plasticizers [additives to PVC] leaching into food, especially fatty food such as meat and cheese," says Beverley Thorpe of the toxics division of Greenpeace. The governments of Denmark, Sweden, and Switzerland have banned PVC use in packaging, which accounts for 10 percent of PVC production. Consumer groups in the Netherlands, Austria, Luxembourg, and Germany have successfully lobbied industry to follow suit. In Switzerland and Italy, attention has also focused on the danger of transporting the PVC precursor vinyl chloride, which is highly explosive and toxic.

IKEA, a major Swedish furniture company, recently announced that it will phase out PVC in its products, except for essential uses such as electrical cords in some lamps, where no good substitute is available. Grenaa Hospital in Denmark cut PVC use by 75 percent and is continuing to look for alternatives to keep PVC out of the

hospital incinerator.

PVC producers are promoting recycling as an alternative to source reduction, but environmental activists point out that the plastic loses quality in the process, making recycled PVC unsuitable for most PVC applications.

The PVC debate is nowhere near as lively in the U.S., Canada, and the United Kingdom as it is in Scandinavia and the German-speaking countries. "I expect a snowballing of public concern against PVC in the English-speaking world as the information from Europe becomes available in English," says Greenpeace's Thorpe.

In other locally based environmental efforts, 200 cities in Germany and 60 in the Netherlands have stopped buying tropical timber, according to an article in the May/June 1991 issue of *Sierra*. Closer to home, local legislation is reportedly on the rise as well. Following the lead of Irvine, CA which passed a law in 1989 banning the manufacture and use of CFCs and other ozone-depleters within city limits, similar ordinances have been passed in Denver, Ft. Collins, Littleton, and Greenwood Village in Colorado; Newark, NJ; Independence, OR; New Britain, CT, and Toronto, Ontario.

—Judith K. Rosenthal

# Pollution Prevention 1991

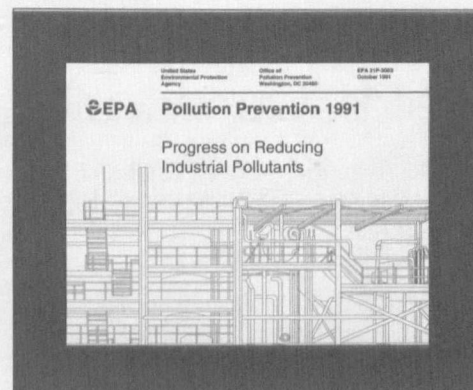
## EPA Issues Report on Industrial Toxics

Encouraging signs of progress can be seen in the industrial pollution prevention arena, but available data do not permit a quantitative estimate of national source reduction, according to a report just issued by EPA's Office of Pollution Prevention. The report, *Pollution Prevention 1991: Progress on Reducing Industrial Pollutants* discusses nationwide trends in industrial pollution prevention. This is the first comprehensive examination EPA has done of programs and policies in industry, federal, state and local governments, academia, and public organizations. Detailed analyses of state legislation and programs as well as industrial case studies are included. The report also contains a brief review of progress in pollution prevention in non-industrial sectors.

The report reviews data collected under EPA's Toxics Release Inventory, Hazardous Waste Generator Survey,

and Hazardous Waste Biennial Report, as well as data from the Chemical Manufacturers Association's annual survey and three surveys conducted by the American Petroleum Institute. The data bases cover widely differing universes of facilities and pollutants, were started at different times, and do not have many years of data available. The report attempts to link the information in the various databases in order to make inferences about the facilities covered.

In assessing waste reduction progress with currently available data, the authors note, adjusting for production levels is a complex task and not always appropriate. Factors other than production quantity can also influence waste quantity, and meaningful production ratios can be difficult to calculate in a complex, multi-product facility. The report notes that future data collection mandated by the Pollution Prevention



Act, coupled with current TRI information and the RCRA biennial reports, should allow a more complete assessment of pollution prevention efforts.

The report also contains the first listing ever compiled of university programs related to pollution prevention. Some 50 programs are included, with information on external funding sources, emphasis, and activities. Universities have become increasingly active in research activities in pollution prevention, technical assistance to local business, and collaborative efforts to integrate pollution prevention into academic curricula.

To order a copy of the report, please fill out and mail in the coupon below or call the Pollution Prevention Information Clearinghouse at 703-821-4800.

## Green Taxes

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the federal Toxic Release Inventory (TRI) and other selected large quantity generators are assessed the fees.

Minnesota reports that toxic chemical releases decreased to 66 million pounds in 1990 from more than 80 million pounds in 1989, a drop that "in part is related to the special emphasis Minnesota is putting on preventing pollution at its source," says Kevin McDonald of Minnesota's Office of Waste Management. "There's been an amazing amount of cooperation and compliance. Minnesota industry is interested in working with state government to reduce pollution."

Also in Minnesota, a pending bill would implement weight- or volume-based waste fees as a means of encouraging packagers and packaging materials suppliers to recycle more waste and to encourage them to shift away from nonrecyclable materials. The bill, which

has been laid over for interim study before the next legislative session, would impose fees on the first importer into the state of a selected list of toxic materials that are used in products and packaging. The bill also would impose a fee on packaging with low levels of recycled material, to be paid by the person who ships to or bills to a person in Minnesota. Proponents are looking to the bill to help the state achieve a 25 percent reduce in the amount of discarded packaging by July 1994.

States may be taking a lesson from federal practices. Taxes levied by Congress on ozone depleting chemicals during the phase-out period as part of the 1989 Budget Reconciliation Act are credited with producing immediate reductions in U.S. CFC production.

— Teresa Opheim

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Organization: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

City: \_\_\_\_\_

State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

Please send a copy of *Pollution Prevention 1991: Progress on Reducing Industrial Pollutants*.

Mail to:

The National Report  
Pollution Prevention Division  
U.S. EPA (PM-222B)  
401 M Street SW  
Washington, D.C. 20460

## Resources

### Scoping Out Prevention Needs, Opportunities

A new report, *Industrial Pollution Prevention Opportunities for the 1990s* (EPA/600/8-91/052), prepared by the Risk Reduction Engineering Laboratory of EPA's Office of Research and Development, identifies 17 industries or major industry segments that are considered most likely to make a significant contribution to pollution prevention. The opinions of a panel of 25 experts were used to identify these industries, which range from plastics to printing to automobile refinishing and repair.

Presented in the report is a synopsis of information produced from studies of each of the 17 areas. The information includes specific environmental problems present, pollution prevention efforts underway, and opportunities for applying new technologies and procedures. The investigation also yielded the following list of generic, cross industry pollution prevention needs:

- VOC control (recovery technology)
- CFC substitutes
- Oil-water separation

- Improved seals for pumps and valves
- Equipment modifications
- Improved operational testing (process baths, etc.)
- Small-scale recovery for recycling
- Inventory control techniques for pollution prevention
- Metal degreasing
- Acid recovery
- Boiler waste reduction
- Adsorption systems for regeneration and recovery
- Industrial process scrap metal waste reductions.

Because of the wide applicability of these technologies and the large potential for pollution prevention, the report recommends that these research areas receive significant priority for EPA-supported research efforts.

Copies of the report are available from CERL, U.S. EPA, 26 W. Martin Luther King Drive, Cincinnati, OH 45268.

### Also Available

#### From the Office of Pollution Prevention:

EPA's *Pollution Prevention Benefits Manual*, Phase II, assists managers in calculating the true costs of current materials and waste management practices and then evaluating the financial paybacks of pollution prevention alternatives. For copies, contact the Pollution Prevention Information Clearinghouse, 703-821-4800.

#### From the Pollution Prevention Research Branch:

Six more *Guides to Pollution Prevention* cover photoprocessing (EPA/625/7-91/012); automotive repair (EPA/625/7-91/013); fiberglass-reinforced and composite plastics (EPA/625/7-91/014); marine maintenance and repair (EPA/625/7-91/015); automotive refinishing (EPA/625/7-91/016); and pharmaceuticals (EPA/625/7-91/017). For copies, contact: CERL Publications Unit, U.S. EPA, 26 W. Martin Luther King Drive, Cincinnati, OH 45268 (513-569-7562).

### Army Issues Materiel Developers Guide for Pollution Prevention

The United States Army Acquisition Pollution Prevention Support Office (AAPPSO) has produced a draft Materiel Developers Guide for Pollution Prevention. The guide is intended to provide members of the Army acquisition community with an introduction to pollution prevention. The ultimate program goal is to infuse pollution prevention technologies and methodologies early in the design phase and thereafter into every phase of the Army's weapons/materiel acquisition process.

The new guide provides the materiel acquisition developer with a detailed, step-by-step approach leading to the development and execution of an

Acquisition Pollution Prevention Program that will address environmental considerations throughout the system's life-cycle, from concept exploration through demilitarization.

Guidelines for developing and managing an Environmental Management Team (EMT) are provided. The EMT concept is central to the successful development and execution of the Acquisition Pollution Prevention Program. Selection criteria for EMT staff, a suggested team management approach, and a discussion of available training resources (including points-of-contact) are also provided.

The Army's pollution prevention approach to acquisition emphasizes that

prevention is a continuous improvement and decision-making process. However, design modifications to minimize environmental impact on already-fielded systems are far more difficult and costly than design modifications to reduce pollution from a conceptual or on-paper design. The Army's acquisition pollution prevention program goes beyond compliance and attempts to reduce hazardous materials usage to the lowest technologically achievable levels.

For more information regarding AAPPSO and the Guide, please contact Luis Garcia-Baco at the Headquarters Army Materiel Command, 703-274-0815.

# Chesapeake Bay Accord Stresses Prevention

A renewed effort to save the Chesapeake Bay — the nation's largest estuary — was the purpose of a new agreement by a partnership of federal and state senior officials. The accord was signed on August 6 by the Chesapeake Executive Council. The Council is comprised of the Administrator of U.S. EPA, the governors of Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Virginia, the Mayor of Washington, D.C., and the Chairman of the Chesapeake Bay Commission (a legislative Representative).

The Four Point Strategic Directions Agreement identifies the future thrust and direction of the Chesapeake Bay Program. The following goals, which were accompanied by an action agenda for implementation, summarize Bay Program direction.

- (1) Accelerate the rate of nutrient reduction in the Chesapeake Bay watershed, with a reevaluation of the current 40% reduction goal and new emphasis on nitrogen reductions.
- (2) Adopt pollution prevention as the preferred approach for reducing ecological and human health risks. Action items include developing state-specific Growth Management Plans to promote sustainable development, promoting EPA's Green Lights and 33/50 programs,



D.C. Mayor Sharon Pratt Dixon signs agreement; from left, Governor William Schaefer (Md.), EPA Administrator William Reilly, Governor Robert Casey (Pa.), Governor Douglas Wilder (Va.), and Delegate Tayloe Murphy, Jr.

- expanded urban IPM (integrated pest management) programs, and increasing the availability of information on the Bay to local decision-makers.
- (3) Restoring and enhancing the Bay's fish, shellfish, and waterfowl, as well as their habitats, including setting measurable goals for living resources and habitat restoration.
- (4) Broadening public participation in the Bay program.

A summary of the Bay Program's restoration efforts to date released in the Bay Program's latest Progress Report noted a 20% reduction in phosphorus levels since 1985; a return of underwater grasses to Bay shorelines; a significant increase in the striped bass (or "rockfish") population; and a 94% compliance rate for federal facilities located in the Bay basin.

For more information, contact Thomas McCully in the Chesapeake Bay Program Office, 301-267-0061.

Richard Tomlinson

## Presidential Award-Winners Announced

On October 31, President Bush announced the winners of the President's Environment and Conservation Challenge Awards, calling them "the new generation of environmental entrepreneurs." In the category of Partnerships, awarded for fostering cooperative approaches to environmental concerns, the **Virginia Coast Reserve** was named for working with dozens of government agencies, citizen groups, and local residents to protect 40,000 acres of undeveloped barrier islands on the Atlantic Coast.

**McDonald's Corporation** and the **Environmental Defense Fund** shared an

award for their task force aimed at dramatically reducing solid waste at McDonald's 8,500 restaurants. Also named was the **Marine Resources Council** for working with governments, businesses, and civic groups to manage both the economic and environmental values of the Indian River Lagoon in Eastern Florida.

Winners in the category of Environmental Quality Management included **Pacific Gas and Electric Company** for its programs to increase energy efficiency, develop environmentally preferred technologies, and promote the use of clean fuels; and **The Los Angeles Times** for its recycling and conserva-

tion efforts as one of the nation's largest consumers of recycled newsprint.

Other winners included: the **American Farmland Trust** for its several hundred sustainable agriculture programs in the Midwest; the **Tufts Environmental Literacy Institute** for integrating environmental values into university curricula; the **Environmental Media Association** for encouraging the entertainment industry to incorporate environmental messages into TV programs and films; and **Project Wild** for its conservation programs that have reached more than 20 million young people nationwide.

# Calendar

Title	Sponsor	Date/Location	Contact
Pollution Prevention Through Waste Minimization	National Environmental Health Association	Feb. 9-12, 1992 Denver, CO	Tel: 303-756-9090 Fax: 303-691-9490
Pollution Prevention Workshop	Dade County, Fla. Assn. of Env. Professionals	Feb. 19, 1992 Miami, FL	Jose Lopez 305-375-3849
Pollution Prevention Regulatory Update, Technical Strategies	Government Institutes, Inc.	Mar. 4-6, 1992 Orlando, FL	Terri Green 301-921-2345
Globe '92	Gov't. of Canada	Mar. 16-20, 1992 Vancouver, BC	Tel: 604-666-8020 Fax: 604-666-8123
Southwestern Regional Solid Waste Symposium	SWANA	Mar. 31-Apr. 2, 1992 Oklahoma City, OK	Brad Roberges 301-585-2898
Environ. Virginia Symposium: Pollution Prevention & Economic Implications	VMI Research Labs, Inc.	April 7-8, 1992 Lexington, VA	VMI 703-464-7331
14th Annual Conference and Workshop	National Environmental Training Association	Apr. 26-29, 1992 Boston, MA	C.L. Richardson 602-956-6099

## 33/50 Program

The Pollution Prevention Research Branch is holding a series of one-day symposiums to explore reducing 33/50 chemicals in selected industries. Still to come in 1992:

Feb. 6, Atlanta GA — Furniture finishing; food processing; wood processing; textile dyeing.

April 9, Edison, NJ — Metal finishing and fabrication; printing; industrial organic coatings.

Contact: Andrew Weisman, 513-252-1222.

## Symposiums

## U.S. EPA/Netherlands Symposium

On May 10-15, 1992, EPA and the Netherlands Ministry of Housing, Physical Planning, and Environment will jointly sponsor an International Symposium on Pollution Prevention: Comparative Risk Analysis and Priority Setting, to be held in Denver, CO. Major topics include: health and ecological risk assessment, global and regional risk ranking, pollution prevention technology and priorities. Contact: Mary Bourassa, SAIC, 703-734-3198.

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