

OZONews

A weekly electronic news service on ozone protection & implementation of the Montreal Protocol compiled by:
UNEP DTIE OzonAction Programme, Paris

17 December 2001

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1- China to Eliminate CFC-12 Air Conditioners

BEIJING-- Relevant departments, including the State Environmental Protection Administration, have recently held a Conference in Beijing, the capital city of China. At the Conference, the State Environmental Protection Administration urged autos enterprises to stop manufacturing the CFC-12 air-conditioned buses. According to statistics, during the third quarter of this year, the elimination rate of the CFC-12 air conditioners reached 85.47 per cent. However, among the 23 major autos manufacturers in China, 11 of them are still manufacturing the CFC-12 air conditioners. Also during the third quarter of this year, the output of the CFC-12 air conditioned buses amounted to 37,375 units in China. Experts say this has hindered China from implementing the international convention: "The Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer". What's more, on November 26 1999, the State Environmental Protection Administration and the former State Machinery Industry Bureau jointly issued a circular, saying that starting from January 1 2002, China's newly-manufactured autos mustn't adopt the CFC-12 air conditioners.

Article @:

http://hoovnews.hoovers.com/fp.asp?layout=query_displaynews&q=%22ozone+layer%22&so=&dc=&ro=&ed=&sd=&s=1&boldtext=%22ozone+layer%22&sym=&doc_id=NR20011212375.2_75bd000232bb53c8

Source: China Automotive News, through Hoover's Online, 12 December 2001

2- Equipment Containing Ozone Depleting Substances at Industrial Bakeries (USA)

Environmental Protection Agency announces a unique voluntary Partnership Program for the baking industry. EPA believes that there are many bakeries that are leaking ozone depleting substances, including chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs), in excess of permitted levels, and therefore, intends to establish a voluntary program for reducing these emissions in an expeditious, highly cost-effective manner. This program generally requires participants to audit certain appliances and phase out Class I industrial process refrigeration appliances. It also provides incentives to replace existing appliances with non-ozone depleting systems, and requires compliance with the leak repair regulations. Participation in the partnership program is purely voluntary, and this is not a rule, but it does combine the advantages of predictability and reduced penalties with incentives to move away from the use of ozone depleting substances (ODS)... EPA has concluded two large industrial process refrigeration enforcement cases, one of which involved a baking company with bakeries in several states. In both cases, the companies voluntarily chose to replace their industrial process refrigeration appliances with equipment designed to prevent pollution. The ozone depleting coolant was replaced by a cooling system which uses a secondary loop containing a cooling solution, glycol, that is not an ozone depleting substance. Although the primary loop of the refrigeration system may still contain some ozone depleting substances, the quantity is greatly reduced, and the ODS refrigerant is located where vibration and the potential for leaks is greatly reduced. The EPA wants to encourage all companies with industrial process refrigeration appliances that may be leaking to consider a similar pollution prevention approach to ensuring their compliance with the refrigerant recycling and emissions reduction regulations found at 40 CFR part 82, subpart F...

Full Text @:

http://hoovnews.hoovers.com/fp.asp?layout=query_displaynews&q=%22ozone+layer%22&so=&dc=&ro=&ed=&sd=&s=1&boldtext=%22ozone+layer%22&sym=&doc_id=NR20011210665.1_b00700b89de5517c

Contact: Mr. Charles Garlow, Air Enforcement Division, Tel: 1 202-564-1088.

Source: Hoover's Online, 10 December 2001

3- Global Pollution Trends

If car numbers keep increasing at the present rate, there will be more than a billion on the road by 2025. Today, motor vehicles put out 900 million tonnes of carbon dioxide a year - about 15 per cent of our total output. More vehicles will mean more global warming. Also by 2025, two-thirds of the world's people will live in cities, so traffic jams and pollution will loom large in most people's lives. Worst of all will be the megacities of Asia. Beijing, Shanghai and Calcutta will each be home to as many as 20 million people, Bombay to 25 million. Life in the country may not be much better. Asia is heading for a downpour of acid rain that will destroy forests and wither crops. The worst hit look like being Thailand, south-east China, north-east India and Korea, where economic growth is powered by fossil fuels rich in sulphur. Industrialised nations have reduced SO₂ emissions. They have also cut production of CFCs and halons, the chemicals that destroy stratospheric ozone. But the ozone layer is not yet safe. Under the Montreal Protocol, developing nations have until 2010 to cut production. There is still a black market in CFCs, and halon production has increased in countries such as Brazil, India, Mexico and China.

Source: China Environmental Protection, 06 December 2001, @: <http://www.zhb.gov.cn/english/>

OzoNews is available on the OzonAction Programme web site @:

<http://www.uneptie.org/ozonaction/compliance/ozonews/main.html>

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