

FOCUS

WASTE MINIMIZATION

Environmental Sustainability in North Carolina

WHAT IS ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY?

North Carolina promotes the traditional definition for environmental sustainability: "meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs." While environmental sustainability is a complex concept to grasp, it is actually quite easy to practice. State government and industry have many opportunities to implement sustainable practices that encourage pollution prevention and wise use of resources.

Environmental sustainability calls for new, integrative approaches to achieve economic, social, and environmental objectives. Implicit in this principle is the interdependence between economic growth and environmental protection. For businesses, environmental sustainability means adopting strategies and activities that meet current needs while protecting and enhancing the human and natural resources that will be needed in the future.



THE GREENING OF STATE GOVERNMENT

North Carolinians are privileged to enjoy one of the highest standards of living in the world in one of the finest natural settings. At the dawn of the 21st century, North Carolina is strengthening its efforts to create an environmental ethic for an environmentally sustainable future. The state and its public and private citizens must move beyond command and control regulation and mere compliance to making protection of our natural resources and environment a part of our daily lives.

As the first issue of FOCUS in the new year, we bring a special message for you to carry into the new millennium. It is more critical than ever before for North Carolina's businesses, industries, and governments to work together to secure an environmentally sustainable future. The task is too grand for any entity alone. We are in this together as the environment recognizes no societal boundaries.

North Carolina state government's various activities and the magnitude of its operations make it a business—a very large business. It operates both the largest motor fleet and motor fleet maintenance in the state, and when all the prisons, colleges, hospitals, and training centers are considered, government also has the state's largest dormitory and cafeteria. Below are some environmental facts and figures to further demonstrate the operations of state government.

- 103,377,463 kWh electricity consumed by state-owned buildings in Raleigh
- 102,561,272 gallons water consumed by state-owned buildings in Raleigh
- 139,576,208 miles driven by state-owned vehicles
- 27,111,205 gallons of gasoline consumed by state vehicles
- 7,510 Motor Fleet Management vehicles in operation
- 516,681 total acres property managed by state agencies
- 5,800 acres total agricultural crop, pasture, and orchard land cultivated
- 44,701 acres state forest managed
- 149 regulated hazardous waste generators
- 5.25 million gallons per day of permitted waste water discharge from state facilities
- 35 permitted state facilities under National Pollution Discharge Elimination System
- 82+ million square feet of state building space managed

- continued on page 2 -

Environmental Sustainability in North Carolina

AGENCY PARTICIPANTS:

Department of Administration, Department of Cultural Resources, Department of Agriculture, Department of Correction, Department of Justice, Department of Environment & Natural Resources, Department of Crime Control & Public Safety, Department of Health & Human Services, Department of Commerce, Department of Labor, Department of Public Instruction, Department of Revenue, Department of Transportation.

UNIVERSITY PARTICIPANTS:

Appalachian State University, East Carolina University, Elizabeth State University, Fayetteville State University, N.C. Agricultural and Technical State University, N.C. Central University, N.C. School of the Arts, N.C. School of Science and Mathematics, N.C. State University, University of North Carolina at Asheville, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, University of North Carolina at Charlotte, University of North Carolina at Greensboro, University of North Carolina at Pembroke, University of North Carolina at Wilmington, Western Carolina University, Winston-Salem State University

What is State Government doing?

Upon approaching the new millennium, Gov. James B. Hunt Jr. challenged N.C. state government to make its practices more environmentally sustainable. Gov. Hunt's environmental initiative, also known as *N.C. Project Green*, was launched in September 1998. When the effort first began, it was discovered that many state agencies were already engaged in numerous activities to reduce the negative impacts their operations have on the environment. To date, 13 state agencies and 17 state universities have initiated more than 77 sustainable projects. Departments, agencies, and campuses, just like businesses are searching for ways to "do what we do better," not just doing things more efficiently. With N.C. Project Green, state government is finding ways to operate that incorporate environmental concerns. Details on N.C. Project Green as well as individual agency plans are on the Internet at <http://www.p2pays.org/ncsustainability>.

Why is it important for State Government to practice Environmental Sustainability?

North Carolina government is an important contributor to our state's environmental quality in three main ways:

- 1 As the state's single largest organization and employer, it consumes energy and natural resources and creates waste and other environmental impacts.
- 2 State government is a highly visible role model for the state's citizens, businesses, industries, and local governments.
- 3 State government creates laws and policies that shape the economic growth of the state and its impacts on the environment.

"We've got to stop thinking of ourselves as owners of our planet, and start thinking of ourselves as stewards."

*The Honorable
GOV. JAMES B. HUNT JR.*

FOCUS: Waste Minimization is published by the divisions of Pollution Prevention and Environmental Assistance, Waste Management, Air Quality, and Water Quality of the N.C. Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR). It is intended to provide North Carolina industries and other interested parties with current information concerning proper waste management and waste reduction. The information contained in this publication is believed to be accurate and reliable. However, the application of this information is at the reader's own risk. Mention of products and services in the publication does not constitute an endorsement by the State of North Carolina. The information contained in this publication may be cited freely.

If you have comments, waste minimization case summaries, resource information, or questions for the next issue of the FOCUS newsletter, call Norma Murphy at (919) 715-6513, fax (919) 715-6794, e-mail Norma.Murphy@ncmail.net, or write the N.C. Division of Pollution Prevention and Environmental Assistance (DPPEA), 1639 MAIL SERVICE CENTER, RALEIGH NC 27699-1639.

State of North Carolina: James B. Hunt, Jr., Governor; Bill Holman, DENR Secretary; Gary Hunt, DPPEA Director.



visit DPPEA online at <http://www.p2pays.org>

Sustainability Highlights

Motor Fleet and beer distillery waste: *a sustainability partnership*

Who would have guessed that waste from beer distilleries could be recycled into an alternative fuel source for automobiles. The Motor Fleet Management Division, under the Department of Administration, may not have originated the idea, but they have done an amazing job in advancing this innovation by purchasing alternative fuel vehicles. Although several types of fuels are available, Motor Fleet is primarily selecting ethanol-derived fuel. Ethanol-powered vehicles (also known as E-85) are capable of running on gasoline or E-85 ethanol fuel. The E-85 mixture is produced out of waste generated by beer distilleries from grains grown in North Carolina. Using this type of fuel has many advantages. It reduces air pollution as well as our dependence on foreign oil, and creates an additional market for North Carolina's agricultural businesses.



Ethanol-powered vehicles on display at N.C. Project Green event

A recipe for environmental success: *inmates, worms, and waste reduction*

The N.C. Department of Correction houses approximately 31,881 prisoners in more than 70 prisons. Here is an example of the money that can be saved just by introducing environmentally sustainable practices at one prison. The Brown Creek Correctional Institution set a goal to reduce 40 percent of its waste. Waste reduction activities were three fold: source reduction, composting, and reuse and recycling. One of the major projects involves vermicomposting, a composting method that uses worms to break down organic waste. The prison now composts food residuals from the kitchen, vegetative wastes from the gardens and greenhouse, and even hair from the barbershop. It also increased recycling and reuse of old materials such as inmate clothing. This series of activities resulted in a 67 percent waste reduction for Brown Creek, equating to an annual savings of \$60,672.



Vermicomposting at one of the N.C. correctional institutions

Environmental Sustainability?

To date, some of the state's projects to reduce the negative impacts that its operations have on the environment include:

- More than 1,000 alternative fuel vehicles
- Rebuilding vehicles (\$2+ million dollars saved)
- Wetlands restoration on state properties
- Composting/vermiculture of food wastes
- Recycled materials in highway construction
- Recycled office paper, metals, and glass (136 million pounds last year)
- Buy recycled (nearly 70% of all paper products purchased with recycled content)
- Sustainable disaster debris management from hurricanes Fran and Floyd

WHAT ARE THE BENEFITS?

Practicing environmental sustainability is beneficial for future generations and can also bring immediate benefits. Here are a few benefits from practicing environmental sustainability:

- Cost efficiency
- Reduced air emissions
- Reduced negative impacts on water quality and increased water efficiency
- Conservation of non-renewable fossil fuels and other natural resources
- Improved worker safety
- Regulatory good will

What you and your company can do to ensure Environmental Sustainability

WANT TO KNOW MORE?

For more information on environmental sustainability:

WEB SITES

NC DPPEA: www.p2pays.org

U.S. EPA WasteWi\$e:
www.epa.gov/wastewise

U.S. EPA Enviro\$ense:
es.epa.gov/index.html

Sustainable Business Network:
www.envirolink.org/sbn/index.html

President's Council on Sustainable Development:

www.whitehouse.gov/PCSD

Go to NC Project Green Web page for more sustainability links:
www.p2pays.org/ncsustainability/main/links.htm

SELECTED LITERATURE

Ray Anderson. *Mid-Course Correction: Toward a Sustainable Enterprise*. Peregrinzilla Press. 1998.

Paul Hawken et al. *Natural Capitalism: Creating the Next Industrial Revolution*. Little Brown & Company. 1999.

Action steps: the road to sustainability

Go beyond regulatory compliance: Implement environmental management systems (EMSs), pollution prevention technologies, employee awareness and involvement.

At a minimum, reduce paper waste: Use double-sided printing in office printers and fax machines; eliminate printed copies of newsletters, forms, and reports; encourage use of electronic media and the Internet; remove names from mailing lists to reduce junk mail.

"Buy into" sustainable purchasing: Purchase products with high recycled content; eliminate virgin paper products; recycle office supplies such as chemicals, furniture, equipment, and carpeting.

Provide resource-efficient transportation: Drive alternative fuel vehicles, encourage staff carpooling/vanpooling, adopt employee telecommuting initiatives.

Practice sustainable land and property management: Minimize pesticide and fertilizer use; implement water conservation, energy management, water-conserving landscaping (xeriscaping) practices; use native species plantings and integrated pest management.

And there's always... Source reduction, energy efficiency, recycling, resource recovery, renewable energy, customer education, and outreach.

N.C. WasteWise reduces waste and saves money

Reducing waste while saving money. That's precisely why, in 1998, N.C. state government joined the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) voluntary WasteWise Program. WasteWise helps businesses, institutions, and government agencies implement practical methods for reducing solid waste. Its Web site can be accessed at www.epa.gov/wastewise. As the coordinating agency for the program, the N.C. Division of Pollution Prevention and Environmental Assistance (DPPEA) provides guidance and technical assistance to N.C. WasteWise partners.

WasteWise is an important component of the N.C. Project Green environmental sustainability initiative. Participation in the N.C. WasteWise Program publicly demonstrates state agency leadership in reducing waste and increasing the cost-effectiveness of government operations. It also creates incentive for agencies to do more to prevent waste, recycle, and purchase recycled products.

To date, 28 departments, universities, and community colleges have partnered with N.C. WasteWise by committing to the program's waste prevention, recycling, and buying recycled goals.

To meet the program's goals, partner agencies have pledged to reduce office paper waste, assess the amount of solid waste they generate, and purchase only recycled paper and paper products when feasible. In addition, two inter-agency work groups are collaborating on projects to facilitate the reuse of surplus state property and to expand recycling opportunities to state offices and facilities located outside Raleigh.

To increase partner paper waste prevention, DPPEA and the WasteWise Task Force, a group of inter-agency members, will encourage agencies to distribute newsletters electronically. Newsletters were targeted by the campaign because of the large quantities of paper and resources used to print them, the frequency at which they are produced, and the high cost of labor and postage associated with circulation. **To help reduce the number of paper FOCUS: Waste Minimization issues distributed, please complete and return the postcard insert.** DPPEA strongly supports electronic distribution of this newsletter as well as other division materials.

For more information about the N.C. WasteWise Program, contact Heather Sandner at 919.715.6505 or visit www.p2pays.org/ncsustainability/wastewise.

Multimedia News Update

Air Quality News

RULES ADVANCE FOR CUTTING POWER PLANT EMISSIONS



A key element in Gov. Jim Hunt's Clean Air Plan for controlling ozone pollution has progressed as a state panel moved forward with proposed rules for curbing emissions from power plants. The rules, if adopted by the state Environmental Management Commission (EMC), would require the state's coal-fired electric power plants to re-

duce their emissions of nitrogen oxides (NOx) by about two-thirds by 2007. NOx is the key cause of ozone smog, which is harmful to public health and the environment.

"The proposed rules are the next piece in the puzzle for solving our ozone problem," said Bill Holman, secretary of the N.C. Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR). "Last summer, the General Assembly passed legislation for curbing exhaust from cars and trucks. Now it's time to focus on power plants, which are the largest source of ozone-forming pollution in North Carolina."

The public will have opportunities to comment on new permits for the 14 coal-fired electric power plants in North Carolina during a series of public hearings to be conducted this spring and summer by the N.C. Division of Air Quality (DAQ). The hearings will focus on the plants' proposed Title V permits, which are new federal permits for major air emissions sources. DAQ

will hold the first of these hearings at 7 p.m. on April 3, 2000, at the Statesville Civic Center for Duke Power Company's River Bend plant in Gaston County and Dan River plant in Rockingham County.

The proposed state rules would provide utilities with two options for reducing their emissions of nitrogen oxides. One option would seek a two-thirds reduction in NOx emissions from the state's five largest power plants. The other option would seek an equivalent reduction in NOx emissions from all power plants, while allowing utilities more flexibility in where to achieve the cuts. Environmental groups have called for stricter cuts in NOx emissions from power plants, while utilities have proposed lesser reductions.

The Governor's Clean Air Plan should reduce total NOx emissions by more than 40 percent when fully implemented by the year 2007. These NOx reductions include 20 percent from the Title IV provisions of the Clean Air Act, 8 percent from the emissions controls on motor vehicles, and about 15 percent from the power plant reductions. In order to meet the new ozone standard, DENR is likely to propose additional controls on power plants and other industries within the next few years.

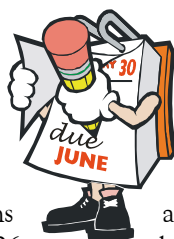
For more information, contact Tom Mather at 919.715.7408 or visit DAQ's Web site: daq.state.nc.us. ☐

AIR EMISSIONS INVENTORIES DUE BY JUNE 30TH

All North Carolina facilities with air quality permits are required to report their emissions estimates for 1999 to DAQ by June 30, 2000. DAQ requires annual emissions inventories for the 450 facilities with Title V air quality permits. A few smaller Synthetic Minor facilities also may be required to respond in any given year, due to compliance issues or other needs specific to their case. All 3,400 facilities in the state with air permits are required to report their emissions inventories every third year (for calendar years 1996, 1999, 2002 and so on). Facilities covered by local air quality programs in Mecklenburg, Forsyth, Buncombe and Haywood counties must report to the local program in their areas.

Normally, DAQ sends an air inventory request in mid-

January following the end of the calendar year in question. This year, DAQ mailed inventory packets by certified mail to about 1,100 facilities with Synthetic Minor or Title V air permits on Jan. 18, 2000. The remaining 2,300 smaller facilities with air permits will be using a simplified, machine-readable form this year. Because of the snows and other delays, most of these forms were mailed in late January and early February. All emissions inventory forms must be mailed to DAQ and postmarked by June 30, 2000, or the facilities will face penalties. It then will take several months before the data show up in DAQ databases. For more information about emissions inventories, call Jim Southerland at 919.715.7566 or visit DAQ's Web site: daq.state.nc.us. ☐



Hazardous Waste News

NEW METAL SLUDGE RECOVERY RULE

By encouraging metals recovery from hazardous wastewater treatment sludge, a new Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) final rule will help the metal finishing industry meet voluntary waste-reduction goals as part of EPA's National Metal Finishing Strategic Goals Program (SGP). The SGP grew out of EPA's Common Sense Initiative (CSI).

The new rule allows large quantity generators to accumulate hazardous waste code F006 sludge on site for 180 days (or 270 days, as applicable) if the waste is going for recycling to recover the metals. This rule addresses a barrier to metals recovery and recycling that was identified by CSI. To take advantage of the

longer accumulation period, metal finishing facilities must meet certain conditions. The longer accumulation time will mean that generators will be able to send larger shipments of the waste off-site for metals recovery less often, thereby reducing transportation costs associated with recycling and making it a more attractive waste management option.

The rule was published in the March 8, 2000, Federal Register (60 FR 12378) and became effective immediately in North Carolina. For more information about the rule, visit: www.epa.gov/epaoswer/hazwaste/gener/f006acum.htm or call the RCRA/Superfund Hotline at 800.424.9346 or 703.412.9810. P

Q&A ON LIGHTS CONTAINING MERCURY (LCMS)

Many facilities have contacted DPPEA with questions concerning the management of lights containing mercury (LCMs), especially with the coverage under the universal waste code. In response to these questions, DPPEA provides these answers to better explain the universal waste code and to help better manage used LCMs.

WHY ARE LCMS CONSIDERED A HAZARDOUS WASTE?

(Several facilities have asked this question because the universal waste rule presumes that LCMs are hazardous waste. These facilities have tested their LCMs and they do not fail toxic characteristic leaching procedure (TCLP) and, therefore, have not been considered a hazardous waste.)

Lamps would be hazardous if they met one or more of the four characteristics. Based on EPA's discussions, they found lamps to fail the TCLP for mercury, lead, and other metals (from metal halide lamps). The preamble language (July 6, 1999) has more specifics. Although there was some discussion in the comments of the final rule that not all lamps failed TCLP, the lamps in the EPA evaluation did, thus leading to the Universal Waste Rule.

Recent information from a consultant who is helping a neon lamp manufacturer shows that their waste contains enough mercury to be a hazardous waste.

WHAT ANALYTICAL METHOD IS RECOMMENDED FOR SAMPLING LCMS?

The National Electrical Manufacturers Association (NEMA) has created a standard for sampling and analyzing LCMs. The standard is LL 1-1997, *Procedures for Linear Fluorescent Lamp Sample Preparation and the TCLP*

Procedures for Linear Fluorescent Lamp Sample Preparation and the TCLP. This standard presents procedures for preparation of linear fluorescent lamps for TCLP. It supplements the TCLP by supplying specific instructions for size reduction and for other critical procedures specific to the testing of linear fluorescent lamps. This standard can be ordered from the Global Engineering Documents and Information Handling Services for \$27. Global may be reached at 800.854.7179, or through the NEMA Web site: www.nema.org.

IS THERE A CERTAIN NUMBER OR VOLUME OF LCMS THAT ARE CONSIDERED HAZARDOUS?

DENR had an enforcement policy from March 1996 until the Universal Waste regulation came into effect for lamps on January 6, 2000. That enforcement policy allowed a certain number of lamps to go to lined landfill without testing. However, the enforcement policy is no longer in effect. The lamp waste stream is just like any other. If it is determined to be a hazardous waste via testing or generator knowledge, the lamps can be managed as a hazardous waste or under the new universal waste regulations.

For further information on LCM management, contact Linda Culpepper, Hazardous Waste Section, at 919.733.4996, ext. 216, or Linda.Culpepper@ncmail.net. Lamps that are intact and destined for recycling can be managed under EPA's Universal Waste Rule. To get a list of LCM recyclers, contact Norma Murphy with DPPEA at 919.715.6513 or Norma.Murphy@ncmail.net. P

Solid Waste News

CONSTRUCTION AND DEMOLITION DEBRIS RECYCLING GRANTS AWARDED

The N.C. Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), Division of Pollution Prevention and Environmental Assistance (DPPEA) awarded \$272,900 in grant funding to support 17 public and private sector projects to reduce the amount of construction and demolition (C&D) debris disposed in North Carolina landfills. Grant funding was awarded in three different project areas: mixed C&D processing, source separated recovery, and market development. These projects will divert approximately 42,000 tons of C&D material per year from North Carolina landfills.

Projects selected for funding are described at www.p2pays.org/news/press_releases/2400.htm. For a hard copy of the awarded projects, contact Norma Murphy at 919.715.6513, 800.763.0136, or Norma.Murphy@ncmail.net.

Approximately 2.5 million tons of building-related C&D debris were generated in North Carolina during 1997. This represents approximately 25 to 30 percent of the total waste stream. A majority of that material was disposed in municipal solid waste landfills (MSWLFs),

construction and demolition landfills (C&DLFs), and land clearing and inert debris landfills (LCIDLFs).

Estimated recovery for 1997 was approximately 153,000 tons, about six percent of the C&D waste stream. Salvage and reuse activities at demolition/deconstruction job sites contributed to majority of recovered tonnage. Additional recovery was recorded by several mixed C&D debris processing facilities. The supply of C&D debris is considerably greater than the current demand from C&D recyclers in North Carolina.

Generally, C&D debris recycling is motivated more by cost-avoidance (i.e., a reduced tipping fee) than by revenue generation. Thus, the quantity of C&D debris recovered is directly related to the cost of disposal. In areas of the country where landfill tipping fees are significantly higher, more material is being diverted. However, in North Carolina where tipping fees average \$24 per ton for C&D landfills, there is less incentive for C&D recycling. A majority of C&D debris continues to be disposed in North Carolina's abundant and relatively inexpensive landfills. ♻

Water Quality News

REDUCING POLLUTED RUNOFF: THE STORM WATER PHASE II RULE

On December 8, 1998, EPA entered the Storm Water Phase II Rule into the Federal Register. The Phase II Rule will extend regulation of storm water from construction activities greater than five acres to construction activities equal to or greater than one acre and regulate small municipal separate storm sewer systems in urbanized areas not currently covered by the Phase I Rule. Regulation of these entities will become effective in mid-2001.

Bill Mills, of the N.C. Division of Water Quality, stated "While the Phase II Rule is mainly geared towards municipal activities there are aspects of this rule that can have an impact on industry." Those issues of importance to industrial operations include:

Industry located in municipalities previously not covered by the Phase I Rule may be indirectly affected if their municipality

becomes regulated under the Phase II Rule.

Industry that is developing land equal or greater than one acre may require NPDES permitting.

All categories of industrial activity, except construction, can now claim the no exposure exemption under the Phase II Rule as of February 2000. The no exposure exemption allows industries to avoid storm water permits if there is no exposure of industrial materials or activities to storm water. Under the Phase I rule only category, 11 industries are allowed to claim this exemption.

For more information, contact Bill Mills at 919.733.5083, extension 548. The federal Storm Water Phase II Rule and associated materials are located at www.epa.gov/owm/sw/phase2. ♻

NOW AVAILABLE ONLINE

www.p2pays.org/dmrm

- **DIRECTORY OF MARKETS FOR RECYCLABLE MATERIALS**
This edition (updated September 1999) includes more than 100 new recycling businesses and lists a broad spectrum of recycling companies working in all realms of the industry. It includes a comprehensive listing of recyclable material brokers, collectors, processors, and end users that service North Carolina.

www.p2pays.org/br

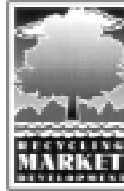
- The new Buy Recycled Resources site is dedicated to buying recycled and environmentally preferable purchasing. This site features general information, product lists, and helpful links.
- **THE N.C. MANUFACTURERS OF RECYCLED PRODUCTS DIRECTORY** (updated June 1999)
 - **GOVERNMENT AND BUSINESS GUIDE TO BUYING RECYCLED PRODUCTS**
 - **THE AVAILABILITY, COST, AND PERFORMANCE OF RECYCLED PAPER**

www.crarecycle.org/search.html

- **NORTH CAROLINA RECYCLED PRODUCTS DIRECTORY**
This searchable database contains information ranging from agricultural, household, and office products, to building and construction materials.

CALL FOR BUSINESS PLANS

RECYCLING AND ENVIRONMENTAL BUSINESSES:
Need financing? Then mark your calendars!



5TH ANNUAL SOUTHEAST RECYCLING AND ENVIRONMENTAL BUSINESS INVESTMENT FORUM

September 20, 2000
Adam's Mark Hotel, Charlotte, N.C.
Business plans due June 23, 2000

We are giving you plenty of notice to update your business plan in preparation for this event. For more information about the forum or to discuss how it could help your business, please contact Ted Campbell at 803.737.0477 or tcampbel@commerce.state.sc.us. Look for more details in the next issue of *FOCUS*.

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

EVENT	DATE	LOCATION	CONTACT
Governor's Award for Excellence in Waste Reduction	April 28	Downtown Raleigh	Barb Satler, 919.715.6519
N.C. Clean & Green 2000 Environmental Sustainability Event	April 28	Downtown Raleigh	Sharron Rogers, 919.715.6526
Hazardous Waste Large Quantity Generator Training	May 2-3 May 16-17 May 23-24	Hickory Raleigh Greensboro	Manufacturers Chemical Industry Council (MCIC), 919.834.9459
ISO 14001 EMS: The Nuts and Bolts of Getting It Done.	May 10 May 23 May 25	Asheville Greenville Kernersville	Beth Graves, 919.715.6506 or Beth.Graves@ncmail.net
Y2K Composting in the Southeast Conference	Oct. 9-11	Charlottesville, Va.	www.conted.vt/y2kcompost.htm

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FOCUS: WASTE MINIMIZATION



N.C. DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES —
DIVISION OF POLLUTION PREVENTION AND ENVIRONMENTAL ASSISTANCE
1639 MAIL SERVICE CENTER
RALEIGH, NC 27699-1639

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