

Planned Actions Associated with Zero Discharge

ACTION	OUTPUT	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	DEADLINE	STATUS AS OF NOVEMBER 1996	CARRIED OVER INTO LO LAMP
VIIA. Zero Discharge Commitments in the United States					
VIIA1. Implement direct/indirect industrial and municipal discharge limitations		NYSDEC	See items IA1, IA2, and IA3		YES
VIIA2. Review all Best Professional Judgement (BPJ) guidelines and revise as required by evolving technology on a five-year cycle.	Revised BPJ guidelines within five-year interval	NYSDEC	1/94		YES
VIIA3. Implement projects under NYSDEC's Pollution Prevention Unit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Report on development of regulations for pollution prevention. - Report on industry conferences. 	NYSDEC	Ongoing		
VIIA4. Finalize and implement the Great Lakes Water Quality Guidance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Anti-degradation. - Consistent water quality standards and point source control procedures for Great Lakes states. 	NYSDEC/ USEPA	3/97	NYSDEC expects to have its rulemaking package out for public review by 4/97 and hopes to adopt those rules by the fall of 1997. Implementation of the Great Lakes Water Quality Guidance. This will result in consistent state water pollution control programs through the U.S. Great Lakes States.	YES
VIIA5. Implement testing program for commercial pesticide active ingredients.	Testing of 600 chemicals	USEPA	Ongoing to a 1998 deadline		YES

ACTION	OUTPUT	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	DEADLINE	STATUS AS OF NOVEMBER 1996	CARRIED OVER INTO LO LAMP
VIA6. Conduct multi-media P2/WM inspections, report findings	P2/WM options for facilities discharging priority toxics	USEPA/ NYSDEC	9/93	In 1993, USEPA conducted pollution prevention inspections of 7 industrial facilities in the Lake Ontario basin. The facilities included manufacturers of electrical insulators, treated wood products, metal cans, cardboard food cartons, etc. Of the 491,000 lbs. of pollutants that were emitted by these facilities (estimated through permits and waste reports) pollution prevention measures (implemented as a result of inspections) resulted in the elimination of an estimated 212,800 lbs. (43%) of these pollutants.	Completed
VIA7. Development of Toxics Reduction Strategy	Identify, assess and reduce toxic inputs.	USEPA	Ongoing	The Four Parties (USEPA, EC, MOE, NYSDEC) will be determining the steps necessary to further identify, assess, and reduce toxic inputs to Lake Ontario.	YES
VIA8. Report on 33/50 voluntary initiative	Reduce releases and off-site transfers of target chemicals	USEPA	7/94	USEPA's 33/50 program targeted 17 toxic chemicals for reduction through voluntary partnerships with industries throughout the U.S. Starting from a 1988 baseline, the program's goals were to reduce releases of the targeted chemicals by 33% in 1992 and by 50% in 1995. In New York, 230 facilities participated. From a 1988 baseline of 72.9 million lbs. of toxic chemicals released, the most recent data available (1994) show a reduction of 49.8 million lbs. Final tallies are still being calculated but the 1994 data demonstrate that the 50% goal has already been achieved.	Completed
VIII.B. Zero Discharge Commitments in Canada					

ACTION	OUTPUT	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	DEADLINE	STATUS AS OF NOVEMBER 1996	CARRIED OVER INTO LO LAMP
VIII B1. Implement the Municipal Industrial Strategy for abatement (MISA) Program for: i-Direct Industrial and Municipal Discharges ii-Indirect Discharges	Effluent Limit Regulations for 9 industrial sectors and the municipal sector; Effluent Limit Regulation for industrial discharges to municipal systems	MOE	See items IB1 and IB2		See Tables IB1 and IB2
VIII B2. Bans and Phase-out Report	Report on Candidate Substances list for Bans and Phase-outs	MOE	Completed revision in preparation; scheduled for 6/93	Revised revision under discussion with OMAF.	Delay expected in releasing revised report due to OMAF concern for pesticides.
VIII B3. Bans and Phase-out Report	Public consultation on selection of substances for bans and phase-outs	MOE/EC		Ontario involved in Federal area program (multi-stakeholder consultation).	
VIII B4. Implement projects under the Comprehensive Waste Management Funding Program: -Municipal Rs Program -Industrial Rs Program -Household Hazardous Waste Program		MOE	Ongoing	The Comprehensive Waste Management Funding Program is being reviewed as part of the overall plan for waste management in Ontario. The 3 Rs are: reduction, reuse, and recycling. Disposal programs assist municipalities in planning and construction of landfills and remediation of existing problems.	Blue box programs now extend to over 3 million households in the Province collecting over 440,000 t/year. Over 680,000 composters have been supplied to homes in partnership with municipalities. The Province has diverted 25% of its waste from landfills (1987 to 1992) and plans to divert 50% by year 2000.
VIII B5. Implement pesticides management components of "Food System 2002" -Ontario Pesticides Education Program -Research-Integrated Pest Management	50% reduction in pesticides use Farmer education programs Solicited research program	Ontario Ministry of Agriculture and food(OMAF) MOE/OMAF MOE/OMAF	2002 Ongoing Ongoing	Over 11,500 farmers attended education courses. MOE agreed training will be mandatory by 1991. At least 425 courses for 11-12,000 farmers are planned for 1990/91. A total of \$2.1 million of \$3.9 million in research funds are allocated and projects are underway.	

ACTION	OUTPUT	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	DEADLINE	STATUS AS OF NOVEMBER 1996	CARRIED OVER INTO LO LAMP
VIII B6. Fund and conduct research programs and technology development	<p>Industrial process change to reduce loadings</p> <p>Innovative technology to enhance reduction, recycling, recovery and reuse of waste materials</p>	MOE	Ongoing	MOE distributes \$1.5 to 2 million annually to university and contract researchers for issues related to the aquatic environment, the atmosphere, waste management, pollution prevention, waste reduction, and a variety of other issues such as pesticide control.	<p>MOE is conducting and supporting varied research relating to toxics in Lake Ontario, including</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -eliminating contaminants from the aquatic atmospheric and terrestrial environments through improved industrial agricultural and municipal waste treatment and pollution prevention measures. -developing sophisticated procedures and equipment to analyze and identify the sources distribution and fate as well as the environmental and human health significance of hazardous materials in the environment.
VIII B7. Implementation of the Canadian Environmental Protection Act	A new regulatory framework	Environment Canada	To be established	<p>Implementation of a CEPA will include:</p> <p>The development of a comprehensive regulatory scheme to control toxic substances at each stage of the life cycle from development and manufacture through transport, distribution, use, and storage and to their ultimate disposal as waste.</p> <p>The creation of a "living" list of priority substances subject to ongoing assessment for health and environmental impacts and control actions including regulatory restrictions.</p> <p>The imposition of a requirement on industry to supply the data necessary to allow for evaluation and assessment before materials are permitted to enter Canada.</p>	<p>Implementation of a Canadian Environmental Protection Act will include: authority to control introduction into Canadian commerce of substances new to Canada; authority to obtain information on and require testing of both new substances and substances already existing in Canadian commerce;</p> <p>provision to control all aspects of the life cycle of toxic substances from their development, manufacture or importation, transport, distribution, storage, and use, their release into the environment at various phases of their life cycle, and their ultimate disposal as waste; provision to create guidelines, codes, and regulations for environmentally sound practices as well as objectives to set desirable environmental quality levels.</p> <p>This activity is ongoing.</p>