

Pilkington Pays Air Pollution Fine from Glass Melting Furnace

Pilkington North America will pay a \$60,000 civil penalty for violating the air pollution permit at its Rossford, Ohio, facility. In the settlement, the company also agreed to analyze its emissions and raw materials to prevent future violations, according to information from the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

The company's glass manufacturing facility has an air pollution control permit for a float glass melting furnace. The permit limits particulate, sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxide emissions and includes limits on production rates to keep emissions within limits. The permit also has hourly limits on particulate emissions and sulfuric acid mist.

Toledo's Division of Environmental Services cited the company in December 2005 for exceeding its production limit. According to the Ohio EPA, Pilkington acknowledged the violation and reported several similar violations. The company outlined a plan to address the problems and conducted several stack tests to determine the cause of the excess emissions.

Pilkington concluded the type of dolomite rock used as the raw material in the glass-making process was the primary cause of the high particulate emissions. The company has since secured a different supply of dolomite.

The settlement requires Pilkington to conduct emissions testing during each production run of different types of glass and obtain a corresponding sample of the dolomite used in each run for the next 12 months and to conduct annual stack tests thereafter. The company also must test the dolomite biweekly and track which type of the raw material enables the company to stay at or below permitted emission limits.

As required by the agreement, the company also has requested a modification to its permit-to-install that includes a sampling and analysis plan for testing stacks and the raw material.

Window Film Industry Pledges Support to Clinton Climate Initiative

Numerous companies are pledging their support to the Clinton Foundation's Climate Initiative (CCI) to reduce carbon dioxide emissions by making energy savings technologies affordable and accessible to cities around the world. Among those companies are St. Paul, Minn.-based 3M and Bekaert Specialty Films LLC in San Diego.

Former President Clinton launched the CCI in August 2006. In its first phase, CCI is working with the C40 Large Cities Climate Leadership Group to accelerate efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

Under its agreement with CCI, 3M will sell five of its window films to 40 of the world's largest cities at greater volumes and reduced costs. A represen-

tative from 3M notes that there has been some increased interest at some of its locations since the CCI announcement.

Installation of Solar Gard® window film, a Bekaert product, is included under the Energy Efficiency Building Retrofit Program, which was designed to help public entities lower their energy consumption. Kathryn Giblin, director of global marketing for Bekaert, says the company will offer preferential pricing to the C40 cities.

Luc Goemaere, Bekaert head of strategic accounts, says the pricing options will be offered through the products' distributor and dealer networks. "We will honor the structure we have today and work with the partners we have today to make this happen." ■



At the Council of Mayors' meeting President Clinton greets CCI vendors. From left: Luc Goemaere, Bekaert; Christophe Fremont, Solar Gard; Deryl Kratzer, Tremco Roofing and Building Maintenance; former President William Jefferson Clinton; Nathan Rothman, Optimum Energy; and Joel Johnson, BASF Polyurethane Foam Enterprises.