

Control Technology Center **NEWS**

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CICA - THE FIRST SIX MONTHS

By Jaime E. Mendieta
Senior Environmental Employee,
CICA/OAQPS

CICA is the acronym in Spanish for the "EE UU-México Centro de Información sobre Contaminación del Aire (US-Mexico Information Center on Air Pollution). CICA is a new bilingual service of the EPA - CTC. Its mission is to serve customers working on US-Mexico border air pollution problems. CICA's primary clients are federal, state or local agencies, and universities responsible for the border area. This includes federal offices in Mexico, such as the *Instituto Nacional de Ecología (INE)*, *La Procuraduría de Protección Ambiental (PROFEPA)* and *Secretaría del Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales y Pesca (SEMERNAP)*.

CICA's tasks are the result of international agreements that support efforts to improve air quality for this fast growing border region. Based on an October 1995 edition of Newsweek, this region is 2000 miles long and 120 miles wide (60 miles north and south of the border). The region covers the southern borders of four US states (California, Arizona, New Mexico and Texas) and the northern borders of six Mexican states (*Baja, Sonora, Chihuahua, Coahuila, Nuevo Leon and Tamaulipas*). The region's largest economic center is El Paso-Ciudad Juarez, and its largest city is Tijuana-San Diego.

CICA has come to know many hard working technicians and engineers already working on different environmental problems along the border. These dedicated individuals are gradually becoming aware of the resources and



technical assistance that EPA can provide directly to them via CICA, without going through cumbersome procedures or channels. Direct communications have been initiated, but accomplishments have been difficult to achieve.

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AIRWAVES

By Bob Blaszczak
CTC/OAQPS, Co-Chair

I usually am concerned about getting the latest edition of the CTC NEWS to you in a timely manner, but for this edition it's totally out of my hands. If you are reading this before January '96, you've probably acquired an electronic copy from the CTC BBS. As of this writing, Federal agencies are operating under a continuing resolution (CR), which means we have no final budget. Since the CR funds EPA at a fraction of last year's budget and larger cuts are pending, printing and mailing newsletters has been temporarily suspended in an effort to save money. Rumors indicate that it may be late December before we have a final budget. Cuts are inevitable. The only issues are how deep and where. Hopefully, the CTC will be able to continue its service to you and put out the January 1996 edition of the CTC NEWS in a

more timely and traditional manner. In the interim, trying to run an information transfer program during the CR is like driving a car with two flat tires.

There have been a few big changes at the CTC. Chuck Darwin, my able Co-Chair from the Office of Research and Development (ORD), is stepping aside to devote more time to his ambitious project management duties. We'll all miss Chuck in his capacity as CTC Co-Chair, but he'll still be available to respond to your HOTLINE calls. He is being replaced by Charlotte Bercegeay, a very capable program manager. This change resulted from the reorganization of ORD. The Air and Energy Research Laboratory (AEERL), the ORD laboratory that cosponsored the CTC with the Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards (OAQPS), is now the Air Pollution Prevention and Control Division (APPCD) in the National Risk Management Research Laboratory (NRMRL). Once Charlotte gets her feet on the ground, we'll persuade her to write an AIRWAVES article to introduce herself and her revamped organization. The CTC is excited about this new laboratory structure and the

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AIR WAVES

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potential to better integrate pollution prevention and other media concerns into our service. Welcome aboard, Charlotte!

Another significant change is in the mix of CTC services that you access. Although the CTC experienced an overall 22% growth in FY95 vs. FY94 (over 42,000 accesses), some unexpected changes have been realized. First, HOTLINE calls from both the government and non-government sectors decreased by about 15%. That marks the first time private calls decreased since the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 opened the CTC to others, and the first time the total number of HOTLINE calls decreased from the inception of the CTC.

Second, hard copy requests for documents increased by 93%, ending a 2-year downward trend. Total documents (hard copy requests and CTC/RBLC BBS downloads) have steadily risen over time, but the hard copy portion had been on a steady decrease. Evidently, many of you are still not comfortable with electronic BBS's and prefer hard copies of CTC products. Unfortunately, cost considerations and the popularity of our bulletin boards are steering us away from the traditional

hard copy approach to information transfer. Although hard copies will be available, the number of copies and the time frame in which they are made available may be restricted in the future.

The third change is the substantial growth of the RACT/BACT/LAER Clearinghouse (RBLC) BBS (27%). This was partly due to the popularity of the new Regulation Data Base which is part of the RBLC BBS. See the attached table for more information on FY95 activity.

Funding/budget decisions and full realization of organizational changes will continue to impact and mold the CTC in FY96. We hope to continue our tradition of service to you, but we need your patience and understanding as we adapt.

Have a Happy and Safe Holiday season.

CICA

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Conventional methods of communication routinely used within the US may not work as well or are not always accessible in Mexico. This ranges from an international long distance call to an electronic communication. What has worked for the CTC does not work as smoothly for CICA services. In fact, differences in language have been much less troublesome than access to communication systems. In response, CICA is attempting to implement an "800" type telephone service for Mexico. Though the cost of such a service is very reasonable, the ongoing US Federal budget situation has delayed implementation of the service.

In spite of the communication problems noted above, CICA has

been successful. A synthesis of CICA's accomplishments during its first six months of operation follows:

- CICA has received 43 requests for assistance; 80 percent of these were received during the last two months. Recent increases in faxes, letters, and E mail show that the channels of communication are improving and, in turn, requests for CICA services are increasing.
- CICA has provided 171 copies of computer programs, models and publications to its clients (the same percentages used above also apply here).
- CICA actively participated in June 1995 in a technical conference on US-Mexico border issues organized by the Texas Natural Resources and Conservation Commission. Besides introducing itself to the participants, CICA agreed to develop an ambient monitoring information clearinghouse for the US-Mexico border area.
- In September 1995, CICA staff visited El Paso-Ciudad Juarez. This trip resulted in six presentations, three in English in El Paso and three in Spanish in Ciudad Juarez. Participants included government officials, industry representatives, university students, consultants and private individuals.
- CICA has received three project requests. These were initiated by Mexican state and city governments. These requests are the result of CICA's efforts to stimulate Mexican participation in initiating projects to improve air quality along the border.
- CICA is sponsoring the development of Spanish versions of the Industrial Source Complex 3 Model and the Screen 3 Model. These Spanish versions should be available in the spring of 1996.
- CICA has also responded to requests from other countries, including: Argentina, Guatemala, Chile, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Venezuela and Portugal.

CICA plans to continue its efforts to improve communication and expand its services. Our plans are to include all states and principal cities within the border region, and effectively and efficiently apply available resources to bor-

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ACCESS TO CTC SERVICE

| ACTIVITY | FY94 | FY95 | Change from FY94 |
|-------------------------------------|-------|-------|------------------|
| HOTLINE: | | | |
| Gov. Agencies | 1208 | 1022 | - 15% |
| Non-Gov. | 3179 | 2659 | - 16% |
| Total Hotline Calls | 4387 | 3681 | + 16% |
| Requests/CTC Products (hard copies) | 5211 | 10078 | + 93% |
| CTC BBS | 12291 | 12327 | + 0.3% |
| RBLC | 13098 | 16574 | + 27% |
| Total Accesses to CTC Services | 34987 | 42660 | + 22% |

MACT, CTG, NSPS, ACT AND TITLE I RULE SCHEDULES**

| <u>MACT STANDARD</u> | <u>Proposal</u> | <u>Final</u> | <u>ACT</u> | <u>Final</u> |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|--------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Aerospace (coatings) | * 6/6/94 | *9/1/95 | Plywood/Particle Board (PM10) | Schedule Under Dev. |
| Asbestos MACT/GACT | *1/24/95*** | 11/95*** | Batch Processes | *2/7/95 |
| Asbestos Litigation | *1/1/93 | *** | | |
| Ferroalloys | 4/96 | 5/97 | <u>NSPS</u> | <u>Proposal</u> |
| Flexible Polyurethane Foam | 2/96 | 1/97 | Degreaser NSPS | *8/31/94 |
| Marine Vessel (load/unload) | *5/13/94 | *9/19/95 | Elec. Utility Gen. Rev. (NOx) | *5/30/94 |
| Mineral Wool | 2/96 | 3/97 | Landfill NSPS & 111(d) | *5/30/91 |
| Off-site Waste & Recovery | *10/13/94 | 2/96 | Med. Waste Inc. NSPS & 111(d) | *2/1/95 |
| Petroleum Refineries | *6/30/94 | *8/19/95 | NOx NSPS Revision (407(c)) | 11/95 |
| Pharmaceutical Production | 3/96 | 11/97 | Mun. Waste Combustors II & III | *9/20/94 |
| Polymers & Resins I | *6/15/95 | 5/96 | SOCMI Sec. Sources NSPS | *8/31/94 |
| Polymers & Resins II | *5/16/94 | *3/8/95 | Starch Mfg. Industry NSPS | *8/31/94 |
| Polymers & Resins III | Schedule under revision | | | |
| Polymers & Resins IV | *3/15/95 | 3/96 | <u>Other Rules</u> | <u>Proposal</u> |
| Portland Cement | 1/96 | 1/97 | Arch./Ind. Coatings (§183e) | *5/5/95 |
| Primary Aluminum Prod. | 2/96 | 11/96 | Auto Refinishing (§183e) | Schedule under Dev. |
| Printing/Publishing | *3/1/95 | 3/96 | Consumer Products List (§183e) | *8/31/94 |
| Pulp & Paper (combustion) | *2/27/95 | 12/96 | Haz. Waste TSDf, Phase II | |
| Pulp & Paper (non-comb.) | *10/29/95 | 3/96 | (RCRA) | *7/22/91 |
| Secondary Aluminum Prod. | 8/96 | 12/97 | Haz. Waste TSDf Phase III | |
| Secondary Lead Smelters | *5/31/94 | *6/23/95 | (RCRA) | Schedule under revision |
| Shipbuilding (coatings) | *11/22/94 | 12/95 | | |
| Wood Furniture Coating | *11/21/94 | *11/14/95 | | |
| Wood Treatment | Proposal to be delisted | | | |
| <u>CTG ****</u> | <u>Proposal</u> | <u>Final</u> | | |
| Aerospace Coatings | *11/15/94 | 4/96 | | |
| Industrial Wastewater | *12/29/93 | ***** | | |
| Shipbuilding (coating) | ***** | ***** | | |
| Offset Lithography | *11/93 | ***** | | |
| Plastic Parts Coating | ***** | ***** | | |
| VOL Storage | *12/93 | ***** | | |
| Wood Furniture Coating | *11/94 | 3/96 | | |

NOTE:
 * Indicates date completed
 @ Indicates on a court ordered deadline
 ** All schedules are tentative and subject to change without notice. Only those rules with proposal or promulgation dates within one year are included. Completed rules are removed from list after six months.
 *** Schedule to be determined by litigation/negotiation
 **** ACT's were issued for most CTG categories in April 1995
 ***** Final CTG cancelled or no plans to finalize

CICA

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der air pollution problems. Because we are finding partners on both sides of the border that share and support CICA's goals, CICA will succeed.

About the author

Jaime Mendieta
 CICA Program Coordinator:



In February 1995, EPA decided to obtain the services of a bilingual engineer with experience and knowledge of both Hispanic and American cultures to coordinate and help to provide CICA services. I was available because of a downsizing action of a utility company.

I am a senior electrical engineer who during the last 18 years, specialized in design and modification of nuclear power plants. I decided for a new field of work, with minimum stress and without the need to move my household. My desire was to pursue a new career. However, this time I was not driven by monetary ambition, but by a strong desire to help others. I believe that I had worked to support my family and myself for most of my life, but now it was time to share with others the fruits of my knowledge and personal experiences. To be educated in both South America (SA) and the US was one lucky factor in my life. It made me

flexible and adaptable to circumstances. I received two engineering degrees, one from the University of Illinois in the US and one from the Universidad de Los Andes in Colombia. Also, I obtained my professional engineering license in Colombia. The first years of my career were in international business. This included general management, production, manufacturing, and consulting work. I served different types of industries within the US and Latin America, including Mexico. The above qualifications are some of the many reasons I took the CICA challenge.

RBLC DATA BASE EXPERIENCES TROUBLE

By Joe Steigerwald
CTC, OAQPS

Attention - - RBLC users who have been getting the message that all of the lines into the RBLC data base on the Technology Transfer Network (TTN) BBS are busy: No, there is nothing wrong with your computer or communications software; and no, the RBLC is not *that* busy. The explanation is that the RBLC data base had a number of problems in September and had to be taken off-line a number of times. The easiest way of doing this was to simulate an "all lines busy" condition on the TTN's main computer. Now, for the first time anywhere, here is the rest of the story . . .



The RBLC data base program underwent numerous enhancements and changes in August and early September of this year. Several weeks after the introduction of the new program we started having a number of problems. That caused the system to crash several times. The symptoms seemed to suggest a hardware problem, however, after experimenting with new hardware, the problems continued suggesting a software problem. Experimentation quickly isolated the bad code and it was corrected. The problem solved, *or so we thought*, the data base was brought back on-line.

Later we started to have more problems. These problems did not cause the data base to crash, but caused bad sectors on the RBLC computers hard disk and, if left uncorrected, would have caused the corruption and eventual crash of the data base. After an intensive review of the code and several tests, the offending code was located and corrected. (It turned out to be an error in the internal file copying routine within the RBLC data base's new Browse function.)

Well, now that the *real* story is out

everyone can stop wondering and speculating. Users should not experience any more problems with the RBLC data base or the new Browse function. (If, however, you do see anything strange, please call me at (919) 541-2736 with the exact error message. Thanks.) Happy searching . . .

SELECTED EPA REPORTS NOW ON CTC BBS!

By Joe Steigerwald
CTC, OAQPS

The most popular new items in the CTC BBS' Downloading area are the NOx Alternative Control Documents (ACTs). In the last few weeks electronic copies of 6 of the 9 NOx ACTs have been placed on the CTC BBS. The ACTs that are currently available are: cement; nitric and adipic acid manufacturing; gas turbines; iron and steel; glass manufacturing; and process heaters. One of the remaining three ACTs, internal combustion engines, should be available shortly along with the OAQPS Control Cost Manual which provides comprehensive procedures and data for sizing and costing control equipment and is being updated with a few remaining minor changes to incorporate all the chapters. The final two NOx ACT, nonindustrial boilers and industrial boilers, may not be available for a month or two but they will be on the CTC BBS as soon as possible. In addition to the ACTs, copies of the 1994 CTC Annual Report, a report on escalation indices for air pollution control costs, a revised status list of the newer CTG and ACT documents, and a report entitled "Survey of Control Technologies for Low Concentration Organic Vapor Gas Streams" have also been placed on the CTC BBS for downloading. See the man with a complete list of new files available.

As a matter of background information on the ACTs: Congress, in the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 (CAAA), amended Title I of the Clean

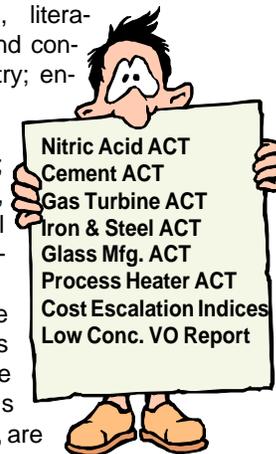
Air Act (CAA) . A new Subpart 2 was added to Part D of Section 103. Section 183© of the new Subpart 2 provides that:

[w]ithin 3 years after the date of the enactment of the [CAAA], the Administrator shall issue technical documents which identify alternative controls for all categories of stationary sources of...oxides of nitrogen which emit, or have the potential to emit 25 tons per year or more of such air pollutant.

Each source category for which an ACT has been issued has been identified as a stationary source that emits more than 25 tons of NOx per year. Each ACT document provides technical information for use by State and local agencies to develop and implement regulatory programs to control NOx emissions. The information in an ACT document is generated from previous EPA documents, literature searches and contacts with industry; engineering firms; control equipment vendors; and federal, state, and local regulatory agencies.

All of the ACT documents as well as the other new items on the CTC BBS, are available in a variety of formats. The CTC BBS usually offers reports in WordPerfect 5.x and WordPerfect for Windows 6.1 formats as a matter of course. We also try to put documents up in ASCII text format when the conversion into ASCII will not cause the loss of important information or formatting. In addition, we have recently been putting up graphic intensive reports in Envoy format. The Envoy format is nice because it allows any user using Microsoft Windows to view and print the report. In addition, for very large reports, the Envoy format shrinks the size of the file somewhat.

So, sign into the OAQPS Technology Transfer Network and log in to the CTC area and download a file today!



SMALL BUSINESS UPDATE

Deborah M. Elmore, Federal SBAP Coordinator, CTC/OAQPS

SBAP FORUM

Welcome to the SBAP Forum. For each issue, we will invite one or more of our State or local Small Business Assistance Programs to discuss successful and innovative activities that may be of interest to their colleagues across the country. If you would like to be one of our guest writers, please contact Deborah Elmore at (919)541-5437.

SUCCESS STORY!

John A. Bernardo, Coordinator
Business Assistance Program,
Tucson, AZ

A wrecking yard was cited for 23 violations (NOVs) of several environmental codes during an inspection. Two days later, staff from the department's Business Assistance Program (BAP) spent four hours discussing the individual violations and suggesting methods for returning to compliance with the business owner. A compliance plan was developed by the owner, inspector, and assistance staff.

During these discussions, the owner confided to assistance staff that since receiving the NOVs, he had been swamped with phone calls from other wrecking yard owners asking what happened, would his business be shut down, and what about their business? It seemed many of the violations proved to be standard operation procedure for wrecking yards.

Upon learning about the widespread concern, BAP staff planned a half-day seminar for wrecking yard and auto shop owners concerning applicable environmental regulations and waste minimization techniques. The owner cited for the 23 NOVs actively participated in the development of the seminar and served as a principal speaker. Though his voice was a bit shaky, he was able to relate his experiences with the Agency, including the assistance provided, and furthered the rapport between the department and the regulated community in ways no government repre-

sentative could ever hope to achieve.

Small Business assistance staff would do well to look for ways of not only encouraging environmental compliance for the individual offender, but maximizing efforts by providing assistance to all members.

\$1.5 MILLION IN SMALL BUSINESS ASSISTANCE GRANTS TO 15 STATES

In late September, the Federal SBAP announced grant awards totaling \$1.5 million for ten model small business assistance projects in 15 states. These grants will be implemented by state Small Business Assistance Programs; States will use these grants to address air pollution issues as well as water, waste, and other environmental concerns. The funds will be utilized to demonstrate effective ways of providing regulatory assistance to small businesses. The program will emphasize (1) pollution prevention as an alternative to traditional governmental "command and control" techniques; and (2) integration with existing small business assistance providers, such as state pollution prevention programs, and university run Small Business Development Centers (SBDCs) supported by the U.S. Small Business Administration (SBA). These grants are funded through a section of

President Clinton's Environmental Technology Initiative (ETI) which focuses on pollution prevention as a means for reducing barriers to pollution control innovation by small businesses. ETI was launched by President Clinton in 1993 to spur the development and use of innovative methods to protect the environment and enhance the competitiveness of the U.S. environmental technology industry. The states selected for grants are Connecticut, Virginia, Florida, Minnesota, Arkansas, Kansas, Utah, and Nevada, along with two multi-state efforts (Texas/New Mexico/Oklahoma, and Washington/Oregon/Alaska/Idaho). Each state and multi-state project will get \$150 thousand to be spent within three years. EPA asked all states in the country to apply for the grants, and the Agency picked the submittals containing the most innovative methods of assisting small business. States are required to match federal funds by at least 20 percent, either in dollars or resources. For further information contact Deborah Elmore at 919-541-5437.

MARK YOUR CALENDARS!

The 1996 State Small Business Ombudsman and Small Business Assistance Program Conference will be held Wednesday, February 28, through Friday, March 1, 1996, at the Holiday Inn on the Bay in San Diego, California.

Complete registration information will be mailed in early January to all State small business program contacts. For more information, contact Deborah Elmore at (919) 541-5437.



RBLC ADDS MORE NEW FEATURES

by Jo Ann Kerrick
VIGYAN

The RACT/BACT/LAER Clearinghouse (RBLC) continues to make improvements to help you work more efficiently. Look for the features described below on the TTN now. We think you'll like what you see.

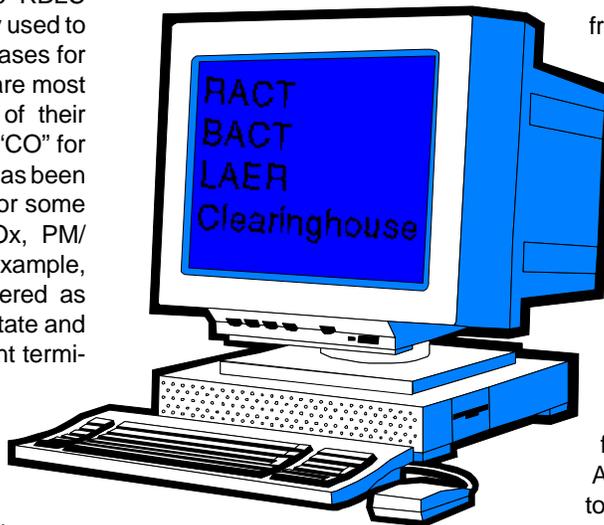
Comprehensive Search for Pollutants

The Query module of the RBLC information system is frequently used to search any of the RBLC data bases for specific pollutants. Pollutants are most often entered with the name of their chemical formula, for example "CO" for carbon monoxide. However, it has been difficult to standardize names for some of the criteria pollutants: NO_x, PM/PM₁₀, SO_x, and VOC. For example, particulate matter may be entered as PM, PM₁₀, or TSP. Because state and local agencies may use different terminology in their permits, they enter their determinations using alternative names for some pollutants. While this flexibility on naming allows users to tailor the RBLC to their own permits, it also makes it more difficult to find all of the data base entries for a particular pollutant.

The RBLC now has an option to insure that you find all information related to a particular criteria pollutant. The Query module detects when you are trying to search for a criteria pollutant and asks whether you want to perform a comprehensive search. If you do, the system searches for all appropriate variations of the pollutant name. This comprehensive search looks for the pollutant name you specified plus any alternative names. Otherwise, you can choose to search just for the name you entered. The search prompt appears whenever you search for a pollutant name that equals one of these four criteria pollutants. The comprehensive search for pollutants is available with either the standard or advanced search options.

Changes in the RBLC Data Fields

All of the data screens in the RBLC have been revised to reflect changes made to the data base structure at the facility, process, and pollutant levels. At the facility level, the number of dates tracked by the system has been reduced from 10 to 4. Infrequently used dates have been removed, and the four remaining dates each use a three-character flag to indicate whether the date is an estimate or an actual date. Removing the extraneous dates simplified the facility data screen and also freed up



enough space to display the initial portion of the facility notes on the same screen as the other facility data. At the process level, three new fields have been added for notes specific to the process or to compliance verification. In addition, the boiler size field has been deleted, and a field for primary fuel added. The changes at the pollutant level may not be immediately visible because the screen looks essentially the same. However, if you've ever tried to enter cost information, you'll notice the difference. The cost fields no longer include a decimal point, so the system now has room to store larger cost values. The problems several users have had entering large capital costs should be resolved with this change.

While we were working on all the RBLC modules, we made several miscellaneous updates. First, BLIS has

been replaced with RBLC. Secondly, we changed the warning screens to appear in red so that they are more visible to users. Last but not least, determinations are listed in order of RBLC ID in the view list in the Query module. Previously, facilities were listed in the order that they were added to the data base, which meant that all entries for one state did not necessarily appear together.

BROWSE Module Added for RBLC Data Base

A new "Browse" option, available from the RBLC main menu, lets you select from a list of process types and search the data base for all determinations of that type. You can even search for a major category of process type to view the complete set of determinations in all of the subcategories for that process category. For example, searching for process type 11.000 will find all external combustion processes from 11.001 to 11.999. In Browse, the view list is sorted by facility name so that you can readily find determinations of interest to you. A "Jump" option lets you move quickly to the facility name that begins with a given letter.

In addition to viewing the facilities on-line, you can mark selected facilities and download them to your local PC. A "Mark" option at the facility list lets you mark or unmark all of the facilities currently displayed on the screen, or you can mark/unmark a single facility. The Browse module works in much the same way as the Browse module for the regulations data base. Use Browse if you are just interested in a particular process type and are uncomfortable with building search criteria. Browse displays a list of process types for you to choose from and then automatically builds a query and searches the data base. The Query module is still available to search for other types of information.

CARLOS NUNEZ : CTC EXPERT ON CARBON ADSORPTION AND CATALYTIC INCINERATION OF VOCS

Carlos Nuñez's duties within EPA are constantly changing to meet the demands of the moment. He has many diverse and versatile roles within the Agency. In addition to being the coordinator for EPA's Source Reduction Review Project (SRRP), he is a computer programmer and the CTC expert in carbon adsorption and catalytic incineration of volatile organic compounds (VOCs). Carlos receives calls related to carbon adsorption, catalytic incineration of VOCs, and related subjects on a regular basis. As the CTC service area continues to expand, Carlos may provide additional assistance to environmental representatives from

Spanish speaking countries on the technologies available to solve environmental problems.

Carlos earned his B.S. degree in chemistry from the University of Puerto Rico, Rio Piedras, PR, in 1983 and his B.S. degree in chemical engineering in 1985 from the University of Puerto Rico, Mayaguez, PR. Both times he graduated *Cum Laude*. Carlos continued his education at North Carolina State University where he was awarded a master's degree in materials science and engineering in 1994.

In 1985, Carlos Nuñez began working in control technology research in what is now EPA's National Risk Management Research Laboratory in Research Triangle Park, NC. Carlos' expertise was recognized by his being asked to represent the United States as an authority in control technologies for

VOCs at two international conferences of the Economic Commission of Europe (ECE) VOC Task Force. His responsibilities for the construction and operation of a laboratory facility included developing and evaluating new and conventional technologies for the abatement of hazardous air pollutants (HAPs).

In his work with corona destruction and catalytic incineration, Carlos became very familiar with computer data bases and programming. Based on his extensive knowledge of computers and his programming background, he accepted a challenge as a computer science instructor at Durham Technical Community College.

Carlos wrote a dBase III program that monitors statistical analysis for the CTC HOTLINE. In addition, Carlos is striving to expand CTC's mission to include pollution prevention research technologies. He believes that it is essential

for the CTC to continue its work, targeted to Regional, State, and Local agencies, and small businesses, with identifying solutions to environmental problems to meet the mandates of the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990. With the addition of expertise on pollution prevention research concepts to control technology research information, the CTC will be able to provide the public with a vast resource through the CTC HOTLINE and through its data bases and bulletin boards.

Carlos has received numerous awards for superior performance during his career, including the EPA's 1991 Office of Environmental Engineering Technology Demonstration Quality Assurance Annual Award and a Special Recognition Award for the design of a computerized data base.

ELECTRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS NOTEBOOK AVAILABLE

Short health effects fact sheet summaries have been developed for most of the Clean Air Act, section 112(b)(1) Hazardous Air Pollutants and available to the public on the Technology Transfer Network's National Air Toxics Information Clearinghouse Board. The files are in WordPerfect 5.1 and are numbered in order for a reasonable hardcopy reference notebook to be printed out if all files are downloaded. The files are continually updated as new data becomes available and users are encouraged to note the file date of each pollutant downloaded. To access the files, select <T> from the Main Board, select <N>,<8> and <1>. A limited number of diskettes (set of 5) are available for distribution from the Air RISC Information Center hotline 919-541-0888.



Control Technology Center NEWS

The CTC NEWS is a quarterly publication of the U.S. EPA's Control Technology Center (CTC). The CTC is an informal, easy-to-use, no cost, technical assistance service for all State and local (S/L) air pollution control agencies and EPA Regional Office staffs. For others, some services may be on a cost reimbursable basis. The CTC offers quick access to EPA experts and expertise via the CTC HOTLINE and the CTC Bulletin Board, and in-depth technical support through source specific Engineering Assistance Projects or more generic Technical Guidance Projects. The CTC is operated by the Air and Energy Engineering Research Laboratory, Office of Research and Development, and the Emission Standards Division, Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards in Research Triangle Park, North Carolina.

If you have any air pollution emission or control questions, or would like more information about the CTC and the types of technical assistance available, CALL THE CTC HOTLINE!
(919) 541-0800

Publication of the CTC NEWS does not signify that the contents necessarily reflect the views and policies of the U.S. EPA, nor does the mention of trade names or commercial products constitute endorsement or recommendation for use.

CTC & CICA ON-LINE

The CTC and CICA (see lead article) are now on-line! Home Pages for both centers on the World Wide Web became operational on November 22, 1995. You can access the CTC Home Page via a link from the Office of Air and Radiation's section on EPA's Home Page, and CICA via a link to the CTC's page.

The CTC or CICA Home Pages can be reached at:

<http://www.epa.gov/oar/oaqps/ctc.html>

<http://www.epa.gov.oar/oaqps/cica.html>

Next time you are on the web, check us out!



CTC ASSISTANCE

CTC HOTLINE: CALL (919) 541-0800 to access EPA expert staff for consultations, references to pertinent literature, or access to EPA technical data and analyses. No question is too simple! Our Fax numbers are (919) 541-0242 or (919) 541-0361.

ENGINEERING ASSISTANCE PROJECTS: If you need in-depth assistance concerning a specific control technology problem, call the HOTLINE or write the CTC. EPA staff and contractors are available for short-term projects such as review of proposed or existing control technology applications. Projects are subject to CTC Steering Committee approval.

TECHNICAL GUIDANCE PROJECTS: If the CTC receives a number of similar HOTLINE calls or a joint request from a group of agencies, the CTC Steering Committee may undertake broad, long-term projects of national or regional interest. The result may be a control technology document for a particular type of source, microcomputer software, or seminars and workshops.

CTC BBS: Call (919) 541-5742 for up to 14400 baud modem to access the CTC Bulletin Board. Set communications parameters to 8 data bits, N parity, and 1 stop bit, and use a terminal emulation of VT100, VT102, or ANSI. You may leave HOTLINE requests, order documents, suggest projects, and download software. The BBS is part of the OAQPS Technology Transfer Network (TTN). The TTN may be accessed via the Internet at the address 'TELNET ttbnbs.rtpnc.epa.gov' or through the EPA Home Page on the World Wide Web. The address of the CTC page on the web is 'http://www.epa.gov/oar/oaqps/ctc.html'.

FEDERAL SMALL BUSINESS ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (FSBAP): Call the CTC HOTLINE to access the FSBAP. The CTC is the focal point for coordination of efforts among the four EPA centers participating in the program. The Federal program is intended to support State Small Business Assistance Programs, as required by the Clean Air Act.

RACT/BACT/LAER CLEARINGHOUSE (RBLC): The RBLC data base (RBLC) is available on the OAQPS TTN BBS. (See the CTC BBS for connection information.) The Clearinghouse provides summary information for control technology determinations made by permitting agencies.

GLOBAL GREENHOUSE GASES TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER CENTER (GGGTTC): Call the CTC HOTLINE to access GGGTTC information on greenhouse gas emissions, prevention, mitigation, and control strategies.



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Environmental Protection Agency
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