

THE AEROSPACE GUIDANCE AND METROLOGY CENTER
POLICY
FOR THE ELIMINATION OF OZONE DEPLETING SOLVENTS
AND
REQUIREMENTS FOR ITS IMPLEMENTATION

Aerospace Guidance and Metrology Center
Newark Air Force Base, Ohio
United States of America

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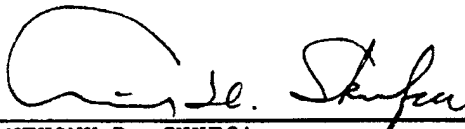
Aerospace Guidance and Metrology Center
Newark Air Force Base, OH

Date: 11 March 1992

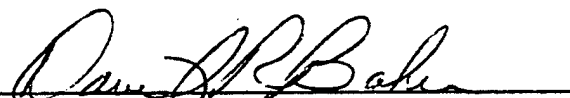
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The policy and requirements included herein are adopted, approved, and in effect as of the date set forth below.

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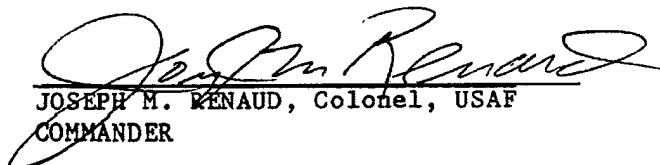


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11 MAY 92

THE AEROSPACE GUIDANCE AND METROLOGY CENTER
POLICY
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PREFACE: This document sets forth the Aerospace Guidance and Metrology Center (AGMC) policy for eliminating ozone depleting solvents from its industrial operations and sets forth requirements for the policy's implementation.

INTRODUCTION: The critical tolerances of the inertial navigation and guidance equipment components repaired at AGMC. mandate extensive 'precision' cleaning during the repair process. As has been industry practice, various solvents have been historically used for this cleaning. Principle among these are Chlorofluorocarbon (CFC)-113 and 1, 1, 1-Trichloroethane. Both of these solvents have been classified as ozone depleting substances (Ods) under the 1987 international treaty "Montreal Protocol on Substance that Deplete the Ozone Layer." Commonly known as the "Montreal Protocol," the treaty was ratified by the US Senate in December 1988. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has since developed domestic regulations to insure the reduction and eventual elimination of the production and use of various ozone depleting substances. Air Force Regulation (AFR) 19-15 implements Department of Defense (DoD) Directive 6050.9 and directs compliance with the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 and EPA regulations relating to CFCs, halons, and other ozone depleting substances.

The President, in the 11 February 1992 news release, announced that the United States would unilaterally accelerate the phaseout of substances that deplete the Earth's ozone layer. He stated that, with very limited exceptions, the US would eliminate all production of substances that deplete the Earth's ozone layer by 31 December 1995. To accelerate the process in the near term, the President called upon US producers to reduce production of these substances to 50 percent of 1986 levels by the end of 1992.

These and other national and international Initiative underway mandate a rapid termination of dependency on ozone depleting solvents in AGMC'S industrial activities. Based on this direction, the AGMC Commander has initiated a policy to achieve total elimination of the solvents classified as ozone depleting substances from AGMC'S industrial processes by the end of calendar year 1994.

POLICY: The AGMC policy consists of two phases and is as follows:

Phase 1: Eliminate a minimum of 90 percent of the 1990 use of ozone depleting solvents by 31 December 1993. This is to be achieved through substitution of acceptable alternative processes and/or through the changing of existing procedures.

Phase 2: Eliminate the remaining 10 percent or less of ozone depleting solvents by 31 December 1994. This is to be done by using Department of Defense and private sector resources to identify solutions to difficult-to-resolve used of ozone depleting solvents. (This effort will be ongoing throughout the policy period.)

REQUIREMENTS FOR POLICY IMPLEMENTATION:

1. Ongoing efforts at AGMC have indicated that aqueous cleaning processes can be developed as alternatives for the majority of AGMC'S current ozone depleting solvent based cleaning processes. In order to achieve the portion of the targets set forth in the above policy that can be achieved through conversion to aqueous processes, it is imperative that extensive alternative processes development take place and that adequate capability for aqueous cleaning be in place early in calendar year 1993 to accommodate the new processes. Adequate capability has tentatively been judged to be between 12 and 27 cleaning centers distributed throughout the Directorate of Maintenance production complex. (Twelve should be considered the absolute minimum; the final number will probably be closer to 16 with 27 being the absolute upper limit.) One is now in operation, and two more are planned to go into operation in mid 1992. To place the required cleaning capability in place will require an intensive effort throughout AGMC. Elements of the effort include design and installation of facilities, acquisition of equipment and deionized water systems, and the concurrent development of alternative aqueous processes.

2. In addition to the above actions, a constant stream of related activities will be necessary. these will range from contracted studies to the acquisition of equipment and material. The studies will be necessary to provide information and to find alternatives for difficult-to-resolve solvent uses. The equipment and materials will be necessary to develop and provide both aqueous and other-than-aqueous alternatives to current solvent using processes.

3. Those actions initiated to reduce and eliminate ozone depleting solvent uses will be visibly identified to assure they receive special handling. Hereafter, the paperwork for all such actions will be stamped in red with a large (one-half inch letters) word "OZONE." Any paperwork carrying this stamp is to be treated with urgency and will be expedited to the maximum. Any deviations from this direction shall require written permission from the Commander of AGMC. The "OZONE" stamp will be controlled by the chief of the Office of Environmental Management.

4. Inherent in AGMC'S policy are certain factors and assumptions. Those factors within the scope of AGMC'S control will be aggressively managed by AGMC to assure positive and timely action. Those assumptions outside AGMC'S control such as certain funding, authorization for process change, etc. , will be given strong attention at the appropriate level to influence positive results to the maximum degree possible.