The Environmental Compliance Poster: A reference that includes key environmental laws every business must follow and bottom line practices that benefit the environment and your bottom line.

Environmental Pledge
This year I pledge to help the greenhouse gas reductions and sustainability efforts of my workplace. I will consider the environmental, social, and economic impact of my daily decisions and make every effort to reduce my footprint. I will not make any individual sustainability efforts with others at my workplace. I will do my part make sure we have a safer and healthier environment.

Things You Can Do...

On Your Way to Work: Commuter Options

• Close to 30% of greenhouse gases released in the United States come from transportation. Each gallon of gasoline burns about 30 pounds of carbon per mile.
• Take public transportation when possible.
• Contribute with coworkers and drive to work together or look for car pools. By doing so you cut your carbon footprint 50%.
• Consider biking or walking one day a week.
• Explore telecommuting options when possible.

At Your Desk

• More than 50 million kilowatt-hours of energy are wasted every year because many of us go to sleep or turn off our computers when not in use, putting 45 billion pounds of carbon emissions into the atmosphere.
• Turn your computer OFF every night. This is NOT bad for your computer; it can save from 100 to 200 dollars in power savings per year.
• Do not use a recycle bin. They DO NOT save energy.
• Enable power management on your computer. Setting your computer to go to sleep (or enter “standby”) automatically when there are short breaks can save you 75% of the total energy costs. The EPA suggests that to maximize power savings, you set computers to enter energy-saving mode after 60 minutes of inactivity and to save even more, install a sensor to turn off power after no activity for up to 20 minutes at a time.

Clean Water Act (CWA)

• Primary Purpose: The CWA regulates the discharge of pollutants into water. These pollutants include trash, debris, and wastes and encourage the development of municipal and commercial programs to reduce the quantity of those wastes going into stormwater. Many cities are transitioning to “green” infrastructure, which includes stormwater as a tool to address climate change and water quality.
• If You Work: Reduce nonpoint source pollution on your property.
• If You Apply: To any business that discharges pollutants, it is required to have a permit to discharge effluent into surface waters.

Clean Air Act (CAA)

• Primary Purpose: The CAA regulates air emissions from stationary and mobile sources. Impacts of air pollution are significant, such as air quality parameters, such as ozone, sulfate, particulate matter, and nitrogen oxides. In addition, it regulates the manufacturing, processing, and storage of hazardous air pollutants.
• If You Work: If you engage in manufacturing, processing, or disposing of hazardous air pollutants, you may need a permit.
• If You Apply: To any business emitting pollutants into the air, the CAA regulates those that can emit 100 pounds of any pollutant, including particle pollutants. If you intend to start a new source, or if your existing source is new, you may need a permit.

Recycling and Other

The information contained herein outlines laws and actions that help you better understand the environment. Each of the laws has specific regulations and requirements that businesses and citizens follow. These unique requirements are different for all business sizes. However, the EPA’s regulations are still effective to understand and follow, for a clearer and more sustainable environment.

Universal Waste Regulations

• Primary Purpose: The EPA’s Universal Waste Regulations streamline hazardous waste management standards for heavily regulated “universal wastes,” which include batteries, partsicles, mercury-containing equipment, and lamps. This regulation eliminates the regulatory burdens on small establishments and other that wish to collect these wastes and get the development of municipal and commercial programs to reduce the quantity of these wastes going into stormwater.

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