FY02 POLLUTION PREVENTION AWARD
NAVAL AIR STATION, WHIDBEY ISLAND
OAK HARBOR, WASHINGTON

Category:	Pollution Prevention: Non-Industrial Installation
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Achievements of the Nominee:

The combined pollution prevention efforts of employees from Naval Air Station Whidbey Island have resulted in substantial and meaningful reductions of hazardous waste, solid waste, air and water contaminants, and many other types of pollutants. Examples include:

- Through material substitution and process improvement, an AIMD parts cleaning operation has reduced the hazardous waste stream by 24,000 gallons in FY02 and saved the Station $76,800 in disposal costs.
- At the Whidbey Recycle and Compost Center, an incredible 65 percent of the Air Station's entire solid waste stream was diverted from landfills through recycling, reuse and composting. The Center has generated $1.9 million in income and $9.6 million in cost avoidance since the program's inception.

In addition to protecting the environment, conserving our valuable cultural, natural, and energy resources, Whidbey pollution prevention (P2) has freed up millions of dollars to support the defense of our country. The men and women at Whidbey Island, and those who practice P2 throughout the Navy and industry, have combined to make pollution prevention and national defense go hand in hand at a time when our country needs it most.

ENTRANT'S CERTIFICATION:

I certify that the information in this application is correct to the best of my knowledge. I understand that if any information is conclusively determined to be presented in a false or misleading manner, my entry(s) will become void.

/s/

Signature

Commanding Officer, NAS Whidbey Island
Title

20 November 2002
Date

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INTRODUCTION

Naval Air Station Whidbey Island (NASWI) is a U.S. Department of Defense facility with a mission to support electronic countermeasures, submarine patrol, and electronic surveillance in peacetime and wartime. The Station employs 7,500 military and 2,000 civilians, covers 7,000 acres and is the home for the Navy's EA-6B electronic attack squadrons, P-3C/EP-3 maritime patrol squadrons and Aviation Intermediate Maintenance Department (AIMD). Other NAS Whidbey Island commands include Search and Rescue, Explosive Ordnance Disposal, Construction Battalion Unit, and Naval Ocean Processing Facility. NASWI property includes Ault Field, Seaplane Base, Outlying Field Coupeville, and Naval Weapons Systems Training Facility, Boardman Oregon. An integral part to the above missions is NASWI's commitment to area residents and to the nation to protect natural resources on and around the station, and to prevent the generation of pollution.

BACKGROUND

NASWI has 14 major departments, 20 tenants, and 21 aircraft squadrons and maintenance activities. It is through the combined efforts of the 9,500 employees, that NASWI's Pollution Prevention program (P2) is successful. While the P2 program is centralized through the Environmental Affairs Department, it is implemented through a network of 120 Hazardous Material Control Coordinators (HMCCs) and Hazardous Waste Managers (HWMs). These sailors and civilians serve as points of contact for each department and tenant command. They work with the environmental staff to train their people, ensure environmental compliance, and identify opportunities for process improvement and pollution prevention. External P2 opportunities come from industry, business, academia, test and evaluation, regulators, and other Navy installations. A cross-functional Pollution Prevention Team was created by the Environmental Affairs Department to funnel those opportunities through a Navy regional coordinator for quick and easy implementation by each and every NASWI employee.

PROGRAM SUMMARY

NASWI is carrying out its pollution prevention program as a comprehensive, systematic approach to ensure environmental compliance without degradation of the Navy's defense mission. In fact, the program is designed so that P2 practices are implemented and sustained to keep pace with dynamic aircraft operational tempos, maintenance policy changes, and military personnel turnover. By tracking ever-improving technologies and identifying better and safer materials and processes, the P2 program directly enhances military readiness. NASWI considers itself unique in its P2 approach and the actions taken to meet such challenges. The program focuses on hazardous waste (HW) disposal, monitoring and treatment of air, water and HW

emissions, and compliance with other Federal, State, and Navy requirements for safety and health. P2 at NASWI has not only been used as a tool for HW reduction, source reduction, and increased recycling but also as a vehicle to undertake compliance issues with regulations like Clean Air Act, Clean Water Act, and Emergency Planning Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA). This cross-functional approach consistently achieves new levels of success, and has earned several distinctions from the community, regulators, military and environmental organizations. The most important aspects of the program, however, are the increased level of services that the P2 program has provided. The Qualified Recycling Program stands out because of its seamless integration into the NAS mission. Recycling has been made so easy that sailor and civilian participation is at an all time high. Another feature of the Whidbey P2 program is the training of station personnel. The frequency of training and the curriculum are designed to meet the needs of sailors who are constantly deploying and returning from the Naval aviation mission. A diligent "checks and balance" ensures that our sailors are trained and qualified to maximize the effectiveness of the P2 program and that practices are sustainable. Finally, our program has improved its procedures for getting new pollution prevention equipment and material substitutions to our customers quickly and easily, with follow-on effectiveness tracking and customer service.


Yard Waste Collection

Since the Quality Recycle Program's inception in 1990, over 55,655 tons of material has been diverted from the waste stream amounting to cost avoidances over $9.6 million, while generating over $1.9 million in sales revenue. Hazardous waste reductions mandated by Washington DOE and the Navy have been surpassed. HW generation decreased by 84 percent from 1,350 tons in 1987 to 215 tons in 2001 and had an 83 percent cost decrease from over $850,000 in 1987 to $144,256 in 2001.

The Station has developed and implemented a facility-wide policy to satisfy the Environmental Management System (EMS) Alternative to Pollution Prevention Planning, meeting Washington State Department of Ecology guidelines. The policy commits to safeguarding the environment through pollution prevention, resource conservation and environmental compliance. This policy makes a requirement of continual improvement by stating that environmental and pollution prevention factors be considered in all planning, procurement and operations decisions. The Environmental Policy has been communicated to all employees and tenants of NASWI and has been made available to the public.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

1. Recycling, Reuse and Solid Waste Reduction:

Recycling Program. NASWI established a Qualified Recycling Program (QRP) in accordance with the Navy's QRP Development Guide. The QRP serves all NASWI Departments, tenant activities, and housing areas. The program includes a weekly curbside recycling service for 1550

Navy family households, plus 140 base industrial and office buildings with a full-line recycling center. The goals of the QRP are to obtain proceeds from recyclable sales, avoid disposal costs, reduce waste volume disposed in landfills and reuse readily available resources. In FY02, the station recycled 6,211 tons of waste, 65 percent of the total base solid waste stream. Since the recycling program was implemented in 1990, the station has earned over $1.9 million in income and avoided over $9.6 million in disposal costs. Program expenses are estimated at approximately $100,000 per year. Part of the operation's success is due to the image that it presents to customers. The facility is kept extremely clean. This cleanliness feature has been enhanced by the addition of two sweepers, which were purchased in FY01. They have decreased manpower requirements while ensuring that debris, metals, and other pollutants are not carried to the storm sewers during precipitation events. This equipment will also keep the parking lots, scrap medal yard, and compost facility clear of debris. The volume and variety of products that are recycled continues to grow due to the innovation of sailors and civilian employees. For example, recycled paper marketers do no accept bound paper (that paper which is bound by glue in the spine of a book. Special cutters were purchased which cut the spine off the book, allowing tons more paper to be recycled. The spines are then used as bulking agents in the compost process.

Recycling Center

Reuse Program. In addition to successful reutilization efforts with fuel, water, equipment and furniture, another initiative that has produced exceptional results in reuse is the "Rag Service Program." During its first year of implementation, the station saved approximately $95,000 by requiring activities to utilize reusable rags vise disposing of them as solid or hazardous waste. The program continues to grow and even with a rise in contract costs and commodities, has saved over $120,000 in procurement and hazardous waste disposal costs in the past two years.

In-Vessel Compost System. NASWI is the Navy's prototype In-Vessel Compost Project. Composting biodegrades organic material and destroys pathogens, producing a stabilized compost product for use as mulch, soil conditioner, and topsoil additive. The system composts yard waste, food, and mixed biodegradable wastes to produce a high quality product for land application within the Station. The In-Vessel Compost Project started operation in July 2000, and produced nearly 1000 tons of compost within a year. The system has the potential to reduce the amount of biodegradable waste being land filled by approximately 1,800 tons per year, with an estimated savings of $286,500 per year in avoided disposal fees. In the spring of 2001, the facility successfully handled a surge in green waste, due to expanded grounds keeping contracts and increased participation by Navy Housing residents.


Compost Facility

By 2002, the list of materials that qualify as biodegradable wastes had grown substantially. The compost center now processes wood chips, as pallets and crates, chipped tree trimmings, pre and post consumer food scraps, yard debris, waxed cardboard boxes, shredded paper, glued-book bindings, and even sewage sludge. With ever expanding potential for composting, the program in targeting a future waste diversion rate above 75 percent.

Biosolids Composting. In FY02 the station completed a biosolids management plan that is scheduled for implementation in FY03 that addresses waste reduction from the Ault Field Wastewater Treatment Plant. Starting next year it is estimated the waste water plant will generate over 300 tons of dewatered sludge per year. With the proposed solution of composting the biosolids at the station's facility vise shipping the material off as solid waste, there would be a cost avoidance savings to the Navy of over $14,000 per year. Additionally, this will aid NAS Whidbey in meeting its new NPDES permit and Sludge Permit objectives, and will provide the Station with a greatly enhanced compost product and free source of organic fertilizer.

2. Hazardous Material & Hazardous Waste Reduction: Hazardous materials are used widely to perform maintenance support, services and operations of aviation activities. The station, through a pollution prevention training program, encourages all personnel to identify P2 initiatives. A HM Substitution process has been developed which addresses requirements for HM use contained in technical manuals and specifications that govern the processes and procedures for systems operation and support. A large number of processes and materials at NASWI that can be affected by P2 are related to corrosion control, and thus NAVAIR's Corrosion Control Manual, NA 01-1A-509. Close coordination exists between sailors, who want to make P2 changes and Naval Air Technical Data and Engineering Services Command (NATEC) representatives to ensure the compatibility of a P2 change with safety of flight issues. Examples include evaluations of various products used in the painting processes for aircraft and aircraft components. This can be seen in the recent installation of paint gun washer filters, and a new-state-of-the-art powder coatings facility. This facility not only increases Whidbey's capability to protect Ground Support Equipment (GSE) from the corrosive effects of saltwater, but will benefit GSE from the USS Abraham Lincoln and the USS Carl Vinson.

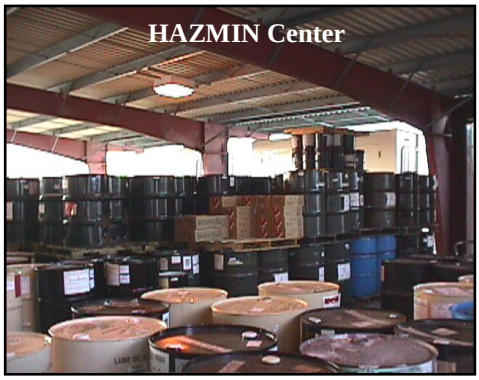
Paint Striper Replacement. Through process improvement and hazardous material replacement, NASWI reduced hazardous waste generation at the AIMD paint stripping facility by 182,191 pounds in FY02. In previous years parts were stripped with a solvent containing 40 percent methylene chloride at the 500 Division work center. Methylene chloride is a hazardous air pollutant and is an EPCRA Section 313 Toxic chemical. Research to find an alternative product to satisfy the military specifications and not impact AIMD's fleet readiness was initiated. In FY02 an authorized alkaline based paint remover replacement was identified and usage was implemented. By replacing Methylene chloride with a non-HAP stripper the station eliminated a significant air pollution source as well as the reoccurring problem of contaminating the process wastewater with methylene chloride and incurring additional large volume HW disposal costs. Additionally, the change enhanced personnel safety and local efforts to meet the requirements of Executive Order 13148 for pollution prevention. This material substitution resulted in hazardous waste disposal cost savings in FY02 of $76,800.

Paint Gun Washer Solvent. Prior to FY01 squadron paint gun washing was accomplished using paint gun washing systems utilizing a volatile organic compound and hazardous air pollutant solvent. Through research and coordination with NAVAIR, the non-HAP product EP-921 was evaluated and authorized for Navy use. The material substitution eliminated HAP emissions and the requirement for NESHAP regulatory oversight, while improving worker safety.

ALQ-99 Coolant Substitution. In FY02 AIMD 600 Division completed conversion from Coolanol 35 to Polyalfaolefin (PAO) as a heat transfer fluid in the ALQ-99 transmitters utilized by the EA-6B aircraft. Replacement of the expensive Coolanol is estimated to save station activities $58,556 in annual purchase costs and hazardous waste disposal fees while reducing work center hazards.

Mercury Free Program. The Naval Hospital Oak Harbor has initiated a mercury free program which targets the elimination of mercury containing instruments throughout the facility. Phased replacement of equipment and thermometers is underway and will result in the elimination of potential pollution sources and toxic waste disposal requirements.

Hazardous Material Management. In FY01, NAS Whidbey Island has expanded the Consolidated Hazardous Material Reutilization and Inventory Management Program (CHRIMP) by adding more activities into the program. All operational level activities are now on-line with the station Hazardous Minimization (HAZMIN) Center. This improvement to the station's CHRIMP program not only reduced the HM Authorized Use List (AUL) inventory, procurement and HW disposal cost but also enabled all squadrons to comply with the Aerospace National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP). A project to evaluate other activities and the Base Operating Support Contractor for full CHRIMP implementation was conducted. The study showed positive implementation results through establishment of satellite CHRIMP sites vice construction of a Military Construction (MILCON) project to house a centrally located HAZMIN Center. This will save the Navy millions of construction dollars. Additionally, each activity AUL was reviewed, evaluated, and in some cases reduced by as much as 15 percent.


HAZMIN Center

3. Procurement/Acquisition:

Affirmative Procurement Program. NASWI has long been purchasing and using environmentally friendly materials utilizing recycled materials as a product component. The station has been aggressive in coordinating with Navy supply officials and contractors to provide station consumers with recycled products to use in their daily activities. Serv-Mart, a station office supply distributor, provides activities with recycled products and paper made of 80 percent recycled material. Additionally, the station is expanding the program to include procurement of re-refined oils, engine coolant, and retread tires in their vehicle maintenance shops. Currently,

engine coolants are recycled on-site for reuse in vehicles. Our parks are refurbished with equipment made from recycled plastic, steel and ground-up tires for cushioning. Establishing an official affirmative procurement program per Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) guidelines to improve upon the above accomplishments is currently being included in the station's budgeting and project review process.

Powder Painting. Maintenance practices for Ground Support Equipment require frequent rework of corroded metallic body panels and other non-structural components. Due to environmental and health concerns associated with the application and removal of liquid coating processes, an alternative powder coating system was evaluated, validated and implemented in FY02. The change significantly reduced department use of hazardous air pollutants and volatile organic compounds. With the process, primers for support equipment are not required therefore reducing hazardous material use. Since powder coating products are not hazardous and solvents are not required, this painting process eliminated hazardous waste generation and virtually eliminated worker exposure to solvents. In addition, the new equipment better supports mission readiness by reducing material costs and providing improved paint transfer efficiencies. This P2 process is also benefiting area ships, by providing improved corrosion control and painting of shipboard support equipment brought to the facility.


Powder Paint Booth

Paint Gun Washer Filters. In FY01, station squadrons completed installation of 22 paint gun washer filter systems resulting in greatly extend solvent life thus avoiding more frequent hazardous waste disposal costs. Use of this equipment has improved work center efficiency while reducing material procurement costs and air emissions. The annual waste stream was reduced by approximately 3,000 pounds and avoided $1,500 in disposal fees.

MEK Reduction. Through the procurement of high volume low pressure paint systems (HVLP), station squadrons have significantly reduced the usage of Methyl Ethyl Ketone (MEK). MEK is a hazardous air pollutant whose use has decreased from 9180 pounds in 1997 to 2880 pounds at the end of 2001. HVLP transfer efficiencies are 65 to 90 percent compared to conventional spray transfer efficiencies of 15 to 30 percent. Reduction in paint usage has equated to a reduction in MEK, an EPCRA reportable hazardous component of the paint.

Electronic Imaging. The Fleet Imaging Center replaced its photographic processing equipment with a highly automated, cost efficient and easy to use photo processor that produces prints of the very highest quality. The processor incorporates Low Volume Thin Tank technology that decreases chemical tank volume by 70 percent thus reducing the volume of hazardous waste generated. This allowed activities within the Northwest Region to consolidate conventional photographic processing at NASWI which in turn reduced HW generation throughout the region. The initiative not only reduced HM use and HW generation at NASWI but also costly HW

photographic disposal requirements. Personnel safety and mission efficiency was also enhanced, due to the elimination of chemical mixing, fewer HM spills, less operator exposure, less water usage and reduced chemical replenishment rates. Maintenance was reduced by 360 man-hours per year and production has increased. Photographic production has increased 26 percent over FY97 figures while chemical waste has dropped 90 percent. In addition, a second system was acquired which further reduced the photographic waste stream. A process concentrator eliminated 85 percent of the already reduced wastewater. This initiative to reduce photochemical waste with new equipment has been so successful that its technology was exported to the station's Navy Exchange photo lab and recommended for nationwide procurement.

X-Ray Machine Replacement. The Naval Hospital Oak Harbor is in the process of replacing their remaining X-ray machines with an electronic imaging system that will eliminate the need for wet photographic processing equipment and the use of various chemicals. This procurement initiative will eliminate hazardous waste generation from the X-ray room.

NDI Digital Radiography. AIMD's 500 Division Non Destructive Inspection (NDI) shop currently utilizes wet chemistry to develop and fix exposed films. Exposing, recording and developing of x-ray images is labor intensive, consumes many resources and generates contaminated, hazardous waste water. The NDI shop is currently validating and evaluating use of a Digital Radiography system as an alternative method to their x-ray operation. This system will not only reduce hazardous material use, water use, HW disposal and labor costs, but will also increase worker safety throughout the process. With less handling of chemicals, safety hazards such as spills and operator exposure are minimized. Current radiation exposure times will be drastically reduced and therefore achieve the Navy's policy of maintaining radiation exposure As Low as Reasonably Achievable (ALARA).

Palm Pilots in P2. In an effort to increase efficiency, the Environmental Affairs Department has procured and initiated using Palm Pilots to carry out duties inherent to Pollution Prevention. During visits to squadrons, maintenance facilities and other customers, the Palms have allowed our staff to reduce paperwork, perform in field cross referencing of Mil Specs, standards, and manuals, verify that hazardous materials are on an approved Authorized Use List, identify alternative hazardous materials, and utilize checklists for inspection purposes of all media.


Command Assist Visit

4. Energy Conservation & Efficiency:

Alternative Fuels. Executive Order 13149, Greening the Government through Federal Fleet and Transportation Efficiency mandates reduction in petroleum use. A FY01 feasibility study was initiated to investigate the use of biodiesel in mobile sources. The completed study has shown that biodiesel can be utilized by mobile sources, such as diesel trucks and equipment. Currently logistical requirements involving the storage, delivery, and distribution of fuels are being

finalized to make this pollution prevention opportunity viable. Use of biodiesel will reduce the station's particulate emissions and will make a large contribution to improve air quality.

Low Sulfur Diesel. In cooperation with the Northwest Air Pollution Authority, the station achieved a 90 percent reduction in sulfur emission from eight outlying facility building heating and hot water boilers by replacing high sulfur content burner oil with low sulfur automotive diesel fuel. Completed in FY01, the conversion project was achieved at no cost to the government.

Executive Order 13123, Greening the Government through Efficient Energy Management. NASWI has an energy reduction program currently in place that has a goal for an overall 40 percent reduction in consumption by 2005, a full ten percent above the mandated Navy target level of 30 percent. A proactive and corrective maintenance program to improve equipment reliability and energy efficiency was implemented to achieve this target, and to meet Executive Order 13123. Additionally, complete energy audits of all facilities and utility distribution systems were performed. An energy accounting system was developed and an aggressive energy awareness program was implemented, instilling in each employee the importance of individual conservation efforts. Several major energy projects were completed in FY01, which decreased energy use by 28.76 percent since 1985, despite increases in electrical equipment. The first phase of a large lighting project was chosen by the Environmental Protection Agency to be featured at the Seattle Science Center Earth Day activity. This project involved interior lighting replacements and upgrades to 80 buildings. It not only provided cost savings in energy, but also utilizes the low mercury fluorescent lamps and new energy alliance three watt exit signs, an energy star product. In progress, phase II of this project is targeting another 80 buildings and facilities, with more of a focus on exterior lighting.


Pump and Treat System

Water Conservation. NAS Whidbey Island continues to implement water saving measures and water recycling projects. The compost facility incorporates a number of water conservation features. The design of the facility included a 10,000-gallon underground tank to capture and re-utilize rainwater from the roof of the building. Second, using clean water discharged from a base Superfund pump and treat system as make-up water in the composting process, NAS Whidbey was able to reduce water usage by as much as 7,500 gallons a week. All recycled water is used in wash down and cleanup of the facility and equipment. In addition to water use reduction, the initiative resulted in cost savings to the Navy in material, equipment and labor, by eliminating the requirement to truck water to the site. The process was approved and applauded by the EPA for both conserving natural resources and for providing beneficial reuse of materials from a Superfund cleanup site. In FY02, the station partnered with the Washington Department of Ecology's "Cleaner Production Challenge", an initiative to help conserve water through process improvement. Water use at NAS Whidbey has declined by 8,000,000 gallons since FY99.

Energy Efficient Homes. Construction of two hundred new homes was completed in the Victory Park Housing area; all of the new homes incorporate energy-efficient feature, including windows, insulation, electrical appliances, and plumbing fixtures. New homes are not the only recipients of energy-compliant products. Efficient products and energy saving tips are published weekly in the "Energy Edge" column of the base newspaper, the Crosswind.

Emergency Generator Maintenance. The preventive maintenance schedule for non-critical emergency generators was modified from monthly to quarterly intervals without affecting the operational readiness of the units. This P2 opportunity has reduced air emissions by 67 percent. It has also substantially reduced preventive maintenance costs.

Electric Vehicles. In an effort to reduce gasoline usage and promote resource conservation, the station initiated a program to replace gas powered vehicles with electric cars. In 2002, six electric vehicles were acquired and are being utilized by various station activities to conduct on- base operations.


Electric Bug

Contaminated Aviation Fuel. Aviation fuel removed from aircraft was previously mixed in with used oil products to be disposed of through a used oil marketer. A new method to handle contaminated aviation fuel was initiated which sends the fuel to the fire school for use in training exercises, saving station fuel procurement costs of approximately $37,000 annually.

5. Executive Order 13148, Right-to-Know & Pollution Prevention. Data collection to determine if the station exceeded the EPCRA Section 313 reporting thresholds was performed in 2001. Calculations of components of each non-exempt material used, amount of each used, and total usage for each section 313 chemical, showed that NASWI was not required to submit a Toxic Release Inventory report because its use of toxic chemicals did not exceed the threshold levels. The station is specifically targeting reduction of chemicals in the toxic chemical list. In accordance with "Right-to-Know" requirements, base EPCRA reports have been made available to emergency response organizations, employees and tenants of NASWI and to the public.

6. Education and Outreach

P2 Awareness. In FY02, the following methods were used to involve military personnel, family members, civilian employees, and the public in pollution prevention and recycling:

- Newspaper articles: NASWI Crosswind – 18 Recycle articles
- Tours: Compost and Recycling Center - 2700 people annually
- Special events involving more than 500 people:
  - Count Down to Earth Day - April 2002
  - Beach and Parks Clean Up – Spring 2002
  - Housing and Base Clean Up - April 2002
  - Dumpster Diving - May 2002
  - Energy Awareness Month - Oct 2001
  - America Recycles Day - November 2001

- Training:
  - Energy Conservation: 40 employees quarterly
  - New Employee Indoctrination: 75 employees monthly
  - Spill Prevention and Response: 40 employees biannually
  - HMCC/HWM: 50 employees quarterly
  - Air Opacity Training: 10 employees biannually

Community Involvement. Public tours, open house events and active participation in Partnership in Education, and Nature for Kids are all part of the station's education and awareness for personnel and the community. Recently established with the Oak Harbor High School (OHHS) and the Washington State Parks and Recreation is a program that provides developmentally and physically disabled youth at the OHHS with summer jobs collecting recyclables from the state parks located in the area. The recyclables are then taken to the station's recycling center for processing and marketing. This effort enables us to show the value in hiring developmentally challenged individuals. Each spring "Count Down to Earth Day" is celebrated with environmental and recycling activities. Military and civilian volunteers participate in cleanup projects of station grounds, beaches, roads and forests.

Earth Day Events

Agency Cooperation. NASWI participates in meetings of the Federal Facilities P2 Working Group with personnel from EPA, Department of Ecology (DOE), and other federal agencies to implement P2 and to share success stories. NASWI provides regularly scheduled Spill Prevention training to HW managers and HMCC, some of which are attended by DOE. An effective tool is a station developed spill prevention awareness training videotape that is specific to the site, which provides first response instruction to potential initial responders.

7. Pollution Prevention Awards Received During Achievement Period:

- Washington State Department of Ecology Waste Reduction and Recycling Award - Best Federal Facility (2001)
- Solid Waste Association of North America (SWANA) Waste Reduction & Composting Technical Division Excellence Award (2001)
- Keep America Beautiful (1st Place) National Award (2001)
- White House Closing the Circle Award, Task Force on Recycling, Federal Environmental Executive (2002)
- American Forest & Paper Association Best Paper Recycling Award (2002)
- Solid Waste Association of North America (SWANA) Waste Reduction & Composting Technical Division Excellence Award (2002)