

A weekly electronic news service on ozone protection & related issues compiled by: UNEP DTIE OzonAction Programme

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1. GCEP Receives Grant to Help Factories Switch From Polluting CFCs

To fulfil Jordan's commitment towards international protocols on the environment, local factories will soon rid themselves from ozone-depleting gases.

The General Corporation for Environment Protection on Saturday received a grant worth \$835,000 to convert local industries that deplete the ozone layer into environmentally- friendly factories.

Minister of Municipal, Rural and Environmental Affairs Abdul Rahim Akour, who heads GCEP's Protection of the Environment Council, signed two agreements with Ahmad Malayeri from the United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO).

According to Malayeri, the agreements are expected to help nine medium-size and small- size commercial refrigeration factories phase out chlore-flore-carbon (CFC) gases and substitute them with environmentally-friendly ones.

"UNIDO has already completed the conversion of all domestic refrigeration factories in Jordan and they are producing refrigerators without CFC," said Malayeri, UNIDO's industrial development officer/Montreal Protocol Branch.

Three large domestic refrigeration factories and another 18 small commercial ones have successfully stopped using CFCs in their industries, he said.

Now, UNIDO will work to end the use of CFC and substitute it with ecologically- friendly gases like 134A gas and cyclopentane substance, as a blowing agent, in factories that produce non-domestic refrigerators and water coolers, Malayeri told the Jordan Times.

"The ozone office in GCEP is coordinating, monitoring and following up the project." Malayeri said.

UNIDO is one of the implementing agencies working to fulfil the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer which was agreed upon in 1987. The protocol came into force in 1989, as 29 countries ratified it. Since then several other countries have joined. One hundred and seventy-three countries are now parties to the convention and 172 to the protocol, of which about 130 are developing countries.

"In comparison to other Arab countries, Jordan has participated very actively... and has achieved the target of the Montreal Protocol," said Malayeri who supervises similar projects in Algeria, China, Iran, Cameron, Sudan, Morocco and Lebanon.

Source: Jordan Times (Amman) http://www.access2arabia.com/jordantimes/index.html By Ruba Saqr, 31 July 2000

2. Soy Adhesive Friendly to Environment, Mills

Mike Lipke spent six months barking up the wrong tree in a frustrating search for a better wood adhesive.

WASHINGTON - USA: July 31, 2000, The Oregon lumber mill where he worked as a general manager was searching for a glue to bond two pieces of wet wood that would not only be more environmentally friendly but create a more dependable product and boost the company's bottom line. After experimenting with new formulas for half a year in the Hampton Lumber Mills research lab, Lipke finally struck gold.......>>The soy adhesive is also applauded by environmental organisations, who welcome an alternative to other petroleum-based adhesives that, while cheaper to produce, are believed to contribute to ozone depletion and smog.

Full text on: http://www.planetark.org/dailynewsstorv.cfm?newsid=7647

3. Information Day on Substances Depleting Ozone Layer in Casablanca

An information day held in Casablanca on June 6 to sensitize cold chains industrialists to the danger of the ozone layer depleting substances and to inform them on new substitution technologies.

The event, entitled "cold chain environment in Morocco at the dawn of the 21st century" is held on the occasion of the world environment day celebrated on June 5 and is meant to inform economic operators on the cold chain industry in Morocco and on the progress made in the implementation of the program to recycle industries using harmful substances.

Morocco which signed in 1996 the Vienna Convention and the Montreal protocol meant to progressively ban the use of substances depleting the ozone layer, adopted a national program for recycling concerned industries. Under the program, the use and marketing of these substances will be totally banned as of January 2005.

Source: http://www.arabicnews.com/ansub/Daily/Day/000531/2000053128.html, 31/5/2000

4. Tabreed to Commence Construction of Two New Plants in Zayed Military City

Dubai, UAE - Construction work on two district cooling plants at Zayed Military City in Suweihan, Abu Dhabi is to commence this week, following the signing of the contract between Tabreed, the National Central Cooling Co. PJSC and international contractor SNC- Lavalin.

The second phase of the Zayed Military City project, valued in excess of US\$40 million, involves the construction of two new plants, which will produce 20,000 refrigerating tonnes per day to a total area of 12 square kilometers. The project is expected to be completed at the end of 2001. Together with the US\$ 15 million plant built in the first phase and which started operations in 1999, Zayed Military City project will have district cooling of a total capacity of 24,000 refrigerating tonnes per day, or a capacity to cool 8000 residential houses. Each plant will generate over Dhs300 million in revenue over the life of the agreement.

"Zayed Military City has realised the benefits of district cooling early on when it commissioned work on the first phase of the project in 1995," said Dany Safi, Managing Director of Tabreed.

The two new plants will not only increase efficiency of cooling but will also offer a reduction of 40 per cent in energy consumption and cost, as well as better cost efficiency in maintenance and service. Also, the use of natural gas supplied by ADNOC to power the plants will ensure that no carbon dioxide emission will result from air conditioning the Zayed Military City. "District cooling is a win-win situation for the UAE and Tabreed," added Safi.

District cooling, which supplies chilled water from a cooling plant through a network of pipes to multiple residential, industrial and commercial buildings for air conditioning use, offers a wide range of qualitative and economic benefits. These include better quality of cooling, maximum cost effectiveness, capital cost elimination, space saving, decrease in sound pollution and environment protection.

The depletion of the ozone layer due to emissions of CFC (chlorofluorocarbon), and other types of chlorinated refrigerants, has been a key driver behind international growth in district cooling.

Tabreed will be operating and maintaining the Zayed Military City district cooling plant, in accordance to the 20-year agreement. The company adheres to the highest quality control procedures, maintaining its plants according to international standards for district cooling.

For the construction of the second phase of the project, Tabreed will be working in partnership with SNC-Lavalin, a leading Canadian engineering-construction firm with offices in some 30 countries, including Abu Dhabi, and projects underway in approximately 100 countries. SNC-Lavalin has proven experience in district cooling systems, having implemented such systems in universities and institutions. The company has annual revenues of more than CDN \$ 1.2 billion and employs more than 7,000 people.

"District cooling has seen considerable growth worldwide, with business and real estate developers boosting demand for this type of climate conditioning," said Sami Bebawi, Executive Vice-President of SNC-Lavalin. "There is a huge potential for district cooling in this region as it is the most economical and convenient solution for building owners and managers. We are pleased to be working with Tabreed, a pioneer in the industry in the Gulf region." Tabreed is also working currently on projects in Al Ain, Dubai, Ras Al Khaimah and Sharjah, that will produce a refrigerating capacity of 75,000 to 100,000 tonnes per day when completed.

The first phase of the Zayed Military City in Suweihan was officially opened in November 1999 with an initial refrigerating capacity of 4,000 tonnes. This will be expanded considerably within a period of five years when the output will be increased to 75,000 tonnes of refrigeration per day.

Source: Middle East News Online, August 1, 2000, http://www.ameinfo.com/cgi-bin/news/news_view.pl?title=Tabreed%20to%20commence%20construction%20of%20two%20new%20plants%20in%20Zayed%20Military%20City,%20at%20USD40%20million%20value

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