



American Bar Association
Section of Environment, Energy, and Resources



Air Quality; Environmental Litigation and Toxic Torts; Environmental Transactions and Brownfields; International Environmental Law; Pesticides, Chemical Regulation and Right-to-Know; Site Remediation; Superfund and Natural Resource Damages Litigation; Sustainable Development, Ecosystems and Climate Change; Waste Management; and Water Quality and Wetlands Committees

Present Program Three in the Nanotechnology Teleconference Series

The Clean Air Act and Nanotechnology

Tuesday, January 16, 2007

12:00 p.m. – 1:30 p.m. Eastern Time / 11:00 a.m. – 12:30 p.m. Central Time

10:00 a.m. – 11:30 a.m. Mountain Time / 9:00 a.m. – 10:30 a.m. Pacific Time

Program Overview:

Under the Clean Air Act (CAA), EPA regulates emissions of fine particulate from stationary and mobile sources as a criteria pollutant, and regulates other chemicals as hazardous air pollutants from specific categories of stationary sources. As are other EPA program offices, EPA's Office of Air and Radiation is now assessing how best to address ambient releases of engineered nanoscale materials. Whether EPA determines to regulate these materials as potential criterial pollutants under CAA Sections 110, as potential hazardous air pollutants under CAA 112, or pursue some other regulatory strategy has important legal, policy, and commercial implications. The utility of engineered nanoscale materials as potentially promising fuels additives is also under review, as are the potential health impacts of these materials for CAA Section 211 purposes. EPA is well aware of the technological challenges posed by emission controls, monitoring, and quantification arising from the quantum scale and the unique properties of these potential pollutant emissions. Similarly, EPA recognizes the environmental benefits offered by engineered nanoscale materials in the areas of sensor technology, air contaminant detection and characterization, and related air management areas. How EPA balances these potentials and risks and benefits is unclear.

The QT will review the science, technology, law, policy, and commercial implications of engineered nanoscale materials when viewed as promising materials in air contaminant detection and monitoring, as regulated emissions subject to engineering controls, potential air contaminants, and as fuel additives. Learn what federal and key state regulatory bodies are up to, as well as what innovators are doing with engineered nanoscale materials in detecting and characterizing air contaminants.

Educational Objectives:

- Review science, technology, law and policy implications of engineered nanoscale materials as products, and regulated emissions from both stationary and mobile sources.
- Learn about the current policy status of issues at federal agencies with jurisdiction under the CAA.
- Learn the current state of innovation in nano issues pertinent to air management.

Faculty:

Moderator:

Mary Ellen Ternes, McAfee & Taft LLC, Oklahoma City, OK

Panelists:

Ann Klee, former EPA General Counsel, Crowell & Moring LLP, Washington, DC

Robert J. Martineau, Waller Lansden Dortch & Davis, PLLC, Nashville, TN

Jim D. Mason, CEcD, EDFP, Executive Director of the Oklahoma Nanotechnology Initiative and Vice President-Technology Initiatives, Oklahoma Technology Council, Oklahoma City, OK

Patrice L. Simms, Natural Resources Defense Council, Washington, DC

Questions?

Do you have a question that you would like the panel to address? Please email your question to Mary Ellen Ternes at McAfee Taft LLC, maryellen.ternes@mcafeetaft.com, by January 15, 2007 at noon Eastern Time and the panel will make every effort to address your inquiry. You will also have an opportunity to ask questions of the panel live at the conclusion of the program.

