approximately eight in use and five under construction. The government is encouraging private enterprises to operate landfills on a profit-making basis under the close scrutiny of SEDUE. A U.S.-Mexico joint venture called Protecol has proposed opening a stabilization plant and landfill on the dried-up bed of lake Texcoco within the Mexico City area. SEDUE is also proposing the repatriation of substantial amounts of industrial waste produced along the Mexican border by American businesses. New regulations regarding hazardous waste disposal are now in effect. All waste products listed by SEDUE and any that cannot prove that they are not corrosive, reactive, explosive, toxic or inflammable are considered hazardous and their improper disposal is subject to heavy fines, factory closure and imprisonement.

The chemical industry has a potentially high impact on the environments and major companies in the sector, such as Dupont, Dow Chemical, Colgate-Palmolive and 3M are facing stricter policies and legislation on health and environmental protection. In response, they are developing special technologies to adequately handle dangerous substances and their waste products, including recycling, cutting the amount of waste materials generation, waste incineration and directly working with training programs and community work.

4.4 NOISE POLLUTION

The most important sources of noise contamination are: industries using internal combustion engines, such as electricity generating plants, steel rolling mills, metal fabrication and paper mills, bus terminals, airports, recreational centers, airplanes, automobiles, trucks and buses, railroads and motorcycles. Noise control is mostly an administrative inspection activity undertaken by SEDUE with the objective of determining the source of noise and designing the action to control, reduce or eliminate it and to impose the sanctions applicable. Instruments and equipment with best sales potential for noise control are the following: noise dosimeters, analyzers, vibration monitors, recording equipment, calibrators, insulation materials, earmuffs and plugs.

5. ACTIONS AND PROJECTS

By presidential order, a comprehensive program to combat atmospheric pollution in the Mexico City area was published in 1989. It is based on five strategic areas:

- Rationalization and reorganization of the urban transportation system;
- Improvement of fuel quality;
- Introduction of alternative fuels;
- Installation of emission control systems for vehicles and industry;
- Ecological recovery of deteriorated areas.

The specific measures proposed along these guidelines, of which four have already been taken, are the following:

- Rationalization of vehicle traffic: one day without a car campaign and expansion of non-polluting public transportation services;
- Mandatory vehicle and diesel bus verification and tune-up;
- Ecological restoration of 26,000 Ha. in the Eastern and Southern areas of the city;
- Tune-up, overhauling, new buses and less polluting engines on the publicly owned R-100 bus lines;