



Environment

INFORMATION FROM KODAK

Environmental Guidelines for Amateur Photographers



As a photographer, you have a unique sensitivity to the environment around you. But, as an amateur photographer, you don't have to worry about the environmental and safety regulations that apply to commercial businesses and professional photographers.

But you still need to know how to safely handle and dispose of photographic processing chemicals.

AMATEUR OR PROFESSIONAL?

An amateur is someone who engages in an activity as a pastime rather than a profession. An amateur photographer does not generate (or try to generate) revenue from the use of photography. When you become a professional

photographer and charge for your services, you are *required* by law to comply with certain environmental and workplace safety regulations (some of which are covered in this publication). As an amateur photographer, you are not required by law to follow those regulations but we are providing *recommendations* on safe handling and waste management practices.

SAFETY

Chemicals are safe when handled properly—that's why it's important to know and understand the chemicals you're working with and the appropriate protective measures you should use when handling them.

J-300 \$10.00

Kodak's health, safety, and environmental publications are available to help you manage your photographic processing operations in a safe, environmentally sound and cost-effective manner. This publication will help amateur photographers know how to safely handle and dispose of photographic processing chemicals.



PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

When working with photographic processing chemicals, you should wear protective clothing to ensure your safety. Whenever the potential exists for chemicals to get in your eyes, wear safety glasses with side shields. When mixing chemicals, wear tight-fitting goggles. Wear impervious gloves, such as those made with Neoprene or Nitrile, to prevent contact with skin. You should also wear an apron, or other protective clothing that is impervious to chemicals, to prevent chemicals from coming in contact with your clothing.

VENTILATION

Some Kodak photographic processing solutions may release vapors or gases that can irritate the eyes and respiratory tract and have unpleasant odors. When processing solutions are warm, they may generate more vapors. In addition, temperature affects processing times. Therefore, it is important that you work with solutions at the proper temperatures. For your own personal comfort and good health practices, you should minimize the concentration of these chemicals by controlling ventilation. We recommend using a room with a source of fresh air for darkroom use. Here are some ventilation guidelines for manual sink-line or open tray processing areas:

- *Supply* tempered fresh air to the darkroom above the processing solutions. Position the supply of fresh air so that it will not affect the capture of vapors or gases by the exhaust opening.

- *Exhaust* the room air from the processing chemical area to the outdoors at a minimum rate of 10 room volumes per hour¹ If you have a fresh-air supply duct to your darkroom, set your exhaust rate slightly higher than the supply rate. This produces a slight negative pressure and reduces the chance of vapors or gases escaping to an adjoining room.

To determine how much exhaust per hour is required for your darkroom:

- Determine room volume (h x l x w)
- Multiply by 10
- Divide by 60 minutes

Most darkrooms are 10' h x 10' l x 8' w which equals 800 cubic feet (ft³). Therefore,

$$\frac{800 \text{ ft}^3 \times 10}{60 \text{ min/hr}} \times 10 = 10 \text{ room changes per hour}$$

Exhaust rate of
133 ft³ min for

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEETS

A Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) is available for every Kodak chemical you purchase. The MSDS tells you how to use, handle, and store the product safely. The content of MSDSs varies from one product to the next. Among the topics covered are:

- **Product Information:** identifying the name of the product and any other trade names.

1. For 10 x 10 x 10-foot room

- **Component Information:** identifying what ingredients are in the product.
- **Hazard Identification:** hazardous components in the product and safe handling information.
- **First Aid Measures:** appropriate emergency procedures and other information.
- **Fire-Fighting Measures.**
- **Precautions to take if a spill occurs.**
- **Handling and Storage:** special personal precautionary measures and storage information.
- **Exposure and Personal Protection:** ventilation and what personal protective equipment is needed, such as gloves, goggles, etc.
- **Physical and Chemical Properties:** such as pH, color, and odor.
- **Stability and Reactivity:** incompatibility with other chemicals.
- **Health Information:** such as symptoms of overexposure.
- **Disposal Information:** waste management options for the product.

OBTAINING MSDSs

To get a copy of a MSDS for a Kodak product, see your dealer or retail store, or visit Kodak on-line at www.kodak.com/go/msds.

MANAGING WASTE

There are two types of waste—solid wastes and processing effluent. Most solid wastes are packaging materials. The waste produced from processing photographic films and papers is called photographic effluent; it includes developer, fixer, bleaches, and wash water. There are many different ways to manage solid and effluent waste materials.

REDUCING WASTE

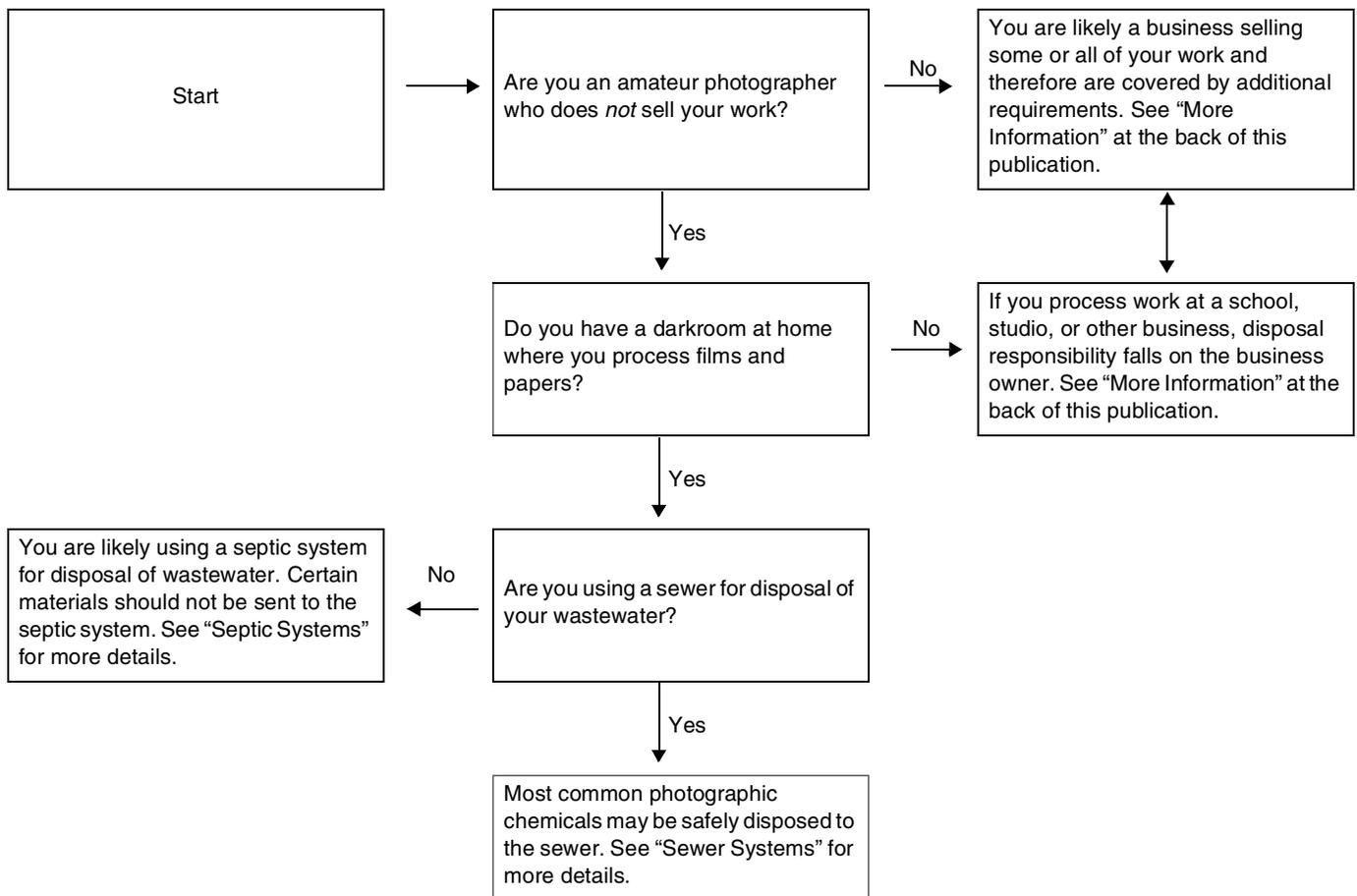
The best way to help the environment—and yourself—is to use photographic processing solutions efficiently. You can accomplish this by:

- Buying only the supplies you need. This way, you won't be storing unused photoprocessing chemicals past their recommended shelf life and later, having to dispose of them.
- Mixing only the amount of photographic processing chemicals you need; this way, you won't have to dispose of additional materials.

PHOTOGRAPHIC EFFLUENT

Before you can decide how to dispose of photographic processing chemicals, you need to know what type of waste disposal system you have. The type of system you have and the types of materials you need to dispose of will determine how you dispose of your waste. There are two types of waste disposal systems—sewer and septic.

Amateur or Professional?

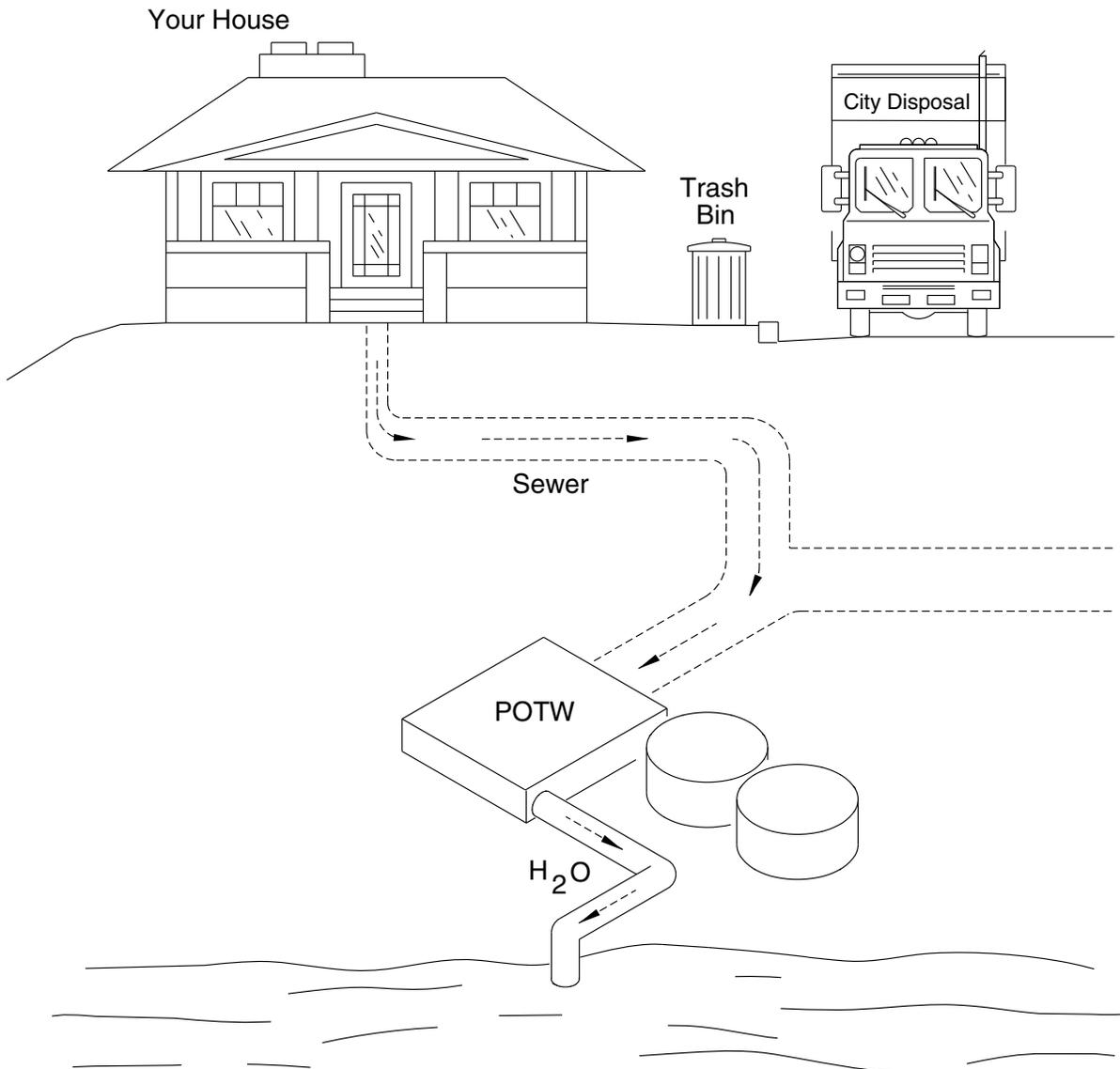


SEWER SYSTEMS

The majority of wastewater generated in our communities travels through the sewer system to a Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW). The POTW is responsible for treating the wastewater that comes through its facility. The water that leaves the POTW after treatment must comply with federal

and state regulatory limits established under the Clean Water Act. In order to comply, the local POTW must establish pretreatment guidelines (commonly referred to as sewer codes) that impact businesses. As a domestic user—an amateur photographer—you are excluded from these regulations. Most photographic chemicals can be sent to the sewer. They include:

- Developers
 - Stop baths
 - Fixers (after silver recovery)
 - Wash waters
- Do **NOT** send:
- Selenium toners
 - Solvents
 - Other materials that are prohibited, i.e., flammable materials



WASTE MANAGEMENT OPTIONS

If you are on a sewer system, the best way—and the most appropriate—is to dispose of your photographic processing effluent through the sewer system. Most photographic processing solutions are biodegradable and are effectively treated when discharged to POTWs. POTWs that have secondary (biological) wastewater treatment can effectively treat the waste stream through the use of biological action, such as bacteria nutrients and aeration, to break down the waste it receives so that it may be safely discharged to a body of water.

Photographic processing effluent includes developer, fixer, bleach, and wash water involved in processing films and papers. Two key characteristics of photoprocessing effluent are pH and the concentration of silver. Developer has a high pH and is therefore alkaline or caustic. Fixer has a low pH and is therefore acidic. When fixer and developer are combined as the total process effluent, the effluent is neutralized, resulting in a better compatibility with drain pipes and treatment at the POTW.

Another key characteristic of photoprocessing effluent is the silver concentration found in photographic fixer or bleach-fix effluent. Although the form of silver (silver thiosulfate) found in photographic processing effluent is not harmful and is removed during secondary treatment at the POTW, it is a good practice to recover silver before discharging the effluent. See page 6 for information on silver recovery.

If you do not want to recover silver from used photographic fixer or bleach-fix, you may choose to utilize other disposal options, such as household hazardous waste collection. Refer to the section on Waste Management Alternatives for Septic Systems for additional information.

SEPTIC SYSTEMS

Septic tank systems are designed and used for the disposal of domestic waste, primarily in areas where municipal sewers are unavailable. They operate with anaerobic (without oxygen) biological action to treat the wastes discharged. This also includes leach fields and cesspools.

Septic systems do not have the ability to properly treat photographic processing solution waste. Regulations have been established by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and many states to minimize the potential of adversely affecting sources of underground drinking water. Although these regulations typically do not impact domestic users, such as amateur photographers, we recommend that you contact your local health department to determine whether discharging photographic processing effluents into your septic system is appropriate for your location.

Table I. General Guidelines

KODAK Products	Sewer System Options	Other Alternatives		
	Discharge to Sewer (POTW)	Household Hazardous Waste Collection	Discharge to nearby POTW	Trash Disposal
Developer unused/used	✓	✓	✓	—
Fixer/Bleach-Fix unused used	✓	✓	✓	—
	✓*	✓	✓*	—
Stabilizers	✓	✓	✓	—
Sepia Toner	✓	✓	✓	—
Rapid Selenium Toner	—	✓	—	—
Indicator Stop Bath	✓†	✓	✓	—
PHOTO-FLO Solution	✓	✓	✓	—

* Recommended after silver recovery is performed.

† Recommended after neutralization.

WASTE MANAGEMENT ALTERNATIVES FOR SEPTIC SYSTEMS

Kodak does **not** recommend the use of septic systems for disposal of photographic processing chemicals because the disposal of photographic processing solutions may affect the proper operation of the septic system. Other disposal options are available for septic system users, including household waste collection facilities, discharge to a nearby municipal treatment plant, or a licensed hazardous waste hauler. Table I provides a summary of waste management options which are available for Kodak products.

Most communities have local household hazardous waste collection facilities. These facilities are available to the public to collect items from domestic use that should not be disposed of through municipal trash, septic, or sewer systems. This option is available if you generate less than 220 pounds (100 kilograms) of hazardous waste per calendar month. Most home hobbyist photographers fall well below this limit.

You can also discharge your photographic wastes to a local municipal sewer authority, often referred to as a Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW). Contact the POTW directly to see if they will accept your waste.

The third option available is to contract with a licensed hazardous waste hauler to manage your photographic processing wastes for off-site disposal. You may check the yellow pages of your local phone book for a list of waste management companies in your area. (There is a fee for this service.)

MUNICIPAL TRASH DISPOSAL

*We do **not** recommend that you dispose of used or unused photographic processing solution in your regular trash.* This is to ensure the safety of the trash collectors who would not know that this material is in the trash and could possibly come into contact with it.

DISPOSAL OF OTHER KODAK PRODUCTS

Used KODAK Rapid Selenium Toner is regulated as a hazardous waste under the USEPA Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) regulations for commercial users. We recommend that domestic users do not discharge this material to the sewer or discard it in the municipal trash. Use a household hazardous waste collection facility or a licensed hazardous waste hauler to manage this material.

KODAK Indicator Stop Bath contains acetic acid. It has a very low pH (1.0). Neutralize this solution with sodium bicarbonate (baking soda) solution prior to sending the material to the sewer. This will help protect your drain pipes. Add the sodium bicarbonate slowly to the solution because it will cause foaming. Neutralize the solution in a well ventilated area using proper personal protective equipment (gloves, goggles, and apron).

If you do not want to neutralize the Indicator Stop Bath prior to disposal, you may choose to utilize other disposal options, such as household hazardous waste collection. Refer to the previous section on Waste Management Alternatives for Septic Systems for additional information.

DISCONTINUED KODAK PRODUCTS

For information on managing discontinued Kodak products, please contact Kodak at 1-800-242-2424 or email kes@kodak.com for assistance.

SILVER RECOVERY

You can find silver in a number of different materials when you process photographic materials. The original source of silver is photographic films and papers. Once processed, silver can be retained in the photographic material or transferred to solutions used to process the photographic materials. Commercial business and photographers must recover silver from photoprocessing effluent to meet sewer discharge limits established by POTWs. Amateur photographers are not required to recover silver. But whether you are a professional or amateur photographer, silver recovery provides environmental benefits, conserves a natural resource, and may provide a source of revenue.

The amount of silver found in photoprocessing effluent will depend upon the amount of film or paper you've processed. See Table II for typical silver concentrations. For small volume users like amateur photographers, metallic replacement is usually a good method for recovering silver from photographic processing effluent. In this method, iron metal (steel wool) reacts with the silver in the fixer solution. The iron replaces the silver in solution, while the less active metal (silver) settles out as a solid sludge. To bring the silver in contact with the iron, the used fixer passes through the container filled with steel wool. The steel wool provides the source of iron to replace the silver.

Table II. Silver Concentrates Found in Photoprocessing Solutions

Solution	Amount
Developer	Contains negligible amounts of silver
Fixer/Bleach-Fix	3000–5000 milligrams/litre
Wash Water/Stabilizer	1–5 milligrams/litre

The advantages to using metallic replacement cartridges are the low initial cost (approximately \$50 each), and the simplicity of installing them—all you have to do are a few simple plumbing connections. The disadvantage of metallic replacement is that the silver is recovered as a sludge, which makes it more difficult to determine the exact amount of silver recovered and requires more costly refining. Also, you cannot reuse cartridges; you must replace them when they become exhausted. For small-volume users, such as amateur photographers, metallic replacement cartridges usually last about six months.

You can recover silver from small batches of fixer by pouring the solution into a metallic replacement cartridge. You can use the KODAK Chemical Recovery Cartridge, Junior Model II.

TIPS FOR RECOVERING SILVER

To use metallic replacement cartridges as efficiently as possible, fill them with water before you use them. This will allow the solution to come into contact with the greatest surface area of steel wool and prevent “channeling.” Regardless of the amount of effluent passed through it, never use a cartridge for more than six months. The cartridge is used to remove silver from the fixer/bleach fix solution only. Do not add developer or any other chemical to the cartridge. Adding developer or other chemicals will destroy the cartridge and inhibit the silver-recovery process.

REFINING

After the metallic replacement cartridge is exhausted, you have to send it to a refiner to reclaim the silver that is present in the form of a sludge in the cartridge. For a list of refiners, visit www.kodak.com/go/kes.

SOLID WASTE

You can choose from several options for managing the solid waste associated with processing Kodak films and papers. Refer to Table III for guidelines on what to do with these materials.

Table III. General Guidelines

Product	Component		Material	Option
Film	Carton/Box		100% recycled fiberboard	Discard in regular trash
	35 mm Canister	Body	 Plastic*	Recycle†
		Cap	 Plastic*	Discard in regular trash
	35 mm magazine		Steel	Recycle†
	35/120/220 spool		 Plastic*	Recycle†
	126/110 cartridge		 Plastic*	Recycle†
	Film		Emulsion, base	Discard in regular trash
Paper	Carton/Box		100% recycled fiberboard	Discard in regular trash
	Core		Fiberboard	Recycle‡
Photochemical Container	Bottles		 Plastic* or glass	Recycle**
	Caps		 Plastic*	Discard in regular trash
	Carton		100% recycled fiberboard	Recycle or Discard in regular trash

* Refer to Appendix A for resin codes and descriptions.

† Check with your community recycling program for details or ask your local photographic processing lab if they participate in the KODAK Film Container Recycling Program.

‡ Check with your community recycling program for details or ask your local photographic processing lab if they participate in the KODAK Paper Core Recycling Program.

** Refer to Appendix B for information on photochemical bottle recycling in community recycling programs.

APPENDIX A

Resin Codes

Today, plastics are among the easiest types of waste to recycle. Responding to requests from recyclers, the Society of the Plastics Industry, Inc. created the following codes to identify plastic packaging by resin types. These codes are typically imbedded in the bottoms of plastic bottles or containers and allow easy sorting of plastic waste.

Code	Resin Type	Examples
	PETE —Polyethylene terephthalate	Beverage containers, boil-in food pouches, processed meat packages
	HDPE —High-density polyethylene	Film trays, chemical bottles, plastic lids for anesthetics and many other products, barrier envelopes, milk bottles, detergent bottles, oil bottles, toys, plastic bags
	V —Vinyl (PVC or polyvinyl chloride)	Film packet outer wraps, food wrap, vegetable oil bottles, “blister” packaging
	LDPE —Low-density polyethylene	Shrink-wrap, plastic bags, garment bags
	PP —Polypropylene	Margarine and yogurt containers, caps for containers, some wraps
	PS —Polystyrene	Egg cartons, fast food trays, disposable plastic silverware
	OTHER —Other types	Multi-resin containers

APPENDIX B

Recycling KODAK Photochemical Containers

PREPARING KODAK PHOTOCHEMICAL CONTAINERS FOR RECYCLING

You can help minimize solid waste by participating in your local community recycling program. The following information will help you in preparing empty plastic or glass Kodak photochemical containers for recycling in your local recycling program:

1. Follow the recommendations for **personal protection and ventilation**, as described in the product Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS), while rinsing the empty container.
2. **Empty** the container of all residual product, and dispose of the residual in accordance with all local, state, and federal regulations.
3. To minimize splattering and respiratory exposure, slowly rinse caps and empty containers with **cold** water. In some instances, the chemical residue may react with water if present in high concentrations. Dispose of the rinsate (rinse water) in accordance with all local, state, and federal regulations.
4. Repeat the rinsing of the containers two more times; you can use warm water (approximately 100° F) for the final rinse to increase the solubility of any remaining chemicals.
5. Once you no longer need the caps, rinse and discard them. Do not place them in the recycling container.
6. If the containers have visible stains or residue after triple rinsing, do not recycle them. Dispose of them in accordance with local regulations.
7. If the rinsed container is plastic, slit it so it cannot be used again and place it into your recycling collection container.

Answers to some frequently asked questions about recycling Kodak photochemical containers:

- Q. Does Kodak accept back the empty plastic or glass photochemical containers?*
- A. Kodak does not accept back the empty plastic or glass photochemical containers. Local recyclers are best equipped to recycle these containers.
- Q. What type of plastic are the containers made from?*
- A. Most of the plastic Kodak photochemical containers are manufactured from high density polyethylene, the Society of Plastics Industry (SPI) code number 2 or low-density polyethylene, SPI code number 4. In addition, some Kodak plastic containers are made of other resins and are coded number 7 to symbolize layered multi-material plastics.
- Q. What is an SPI code and where will I find it?*
- A. An SPI code is a way to identify what type of plastic the container is made from. The number will be located on the bottom of the chemical bottle, inside the chasing arrows (mobius loop). For Cubitainers, the SPI code will be located near the neck of the container.
- Q. What SPI code numbers will the recycler accept?*
- A. You will need to contact your local recycler for the information on what recyclable plastics they accept. Each recycler may have different market outlets for the plastics which determine what recyclables they can collect.
- Q. How do I contact my local recycler?*
- A. Call your local or state recycling coordinator, municipal waste collection agency, or your local waste disposal company. If these agencies cannot assist you, you can call the American Plastics Council (APC) at 1-800-243-5790 for information on plastic recyclers in your area.
- Q. What information will I have to provide to the recycler when inquiring about recycling my containers?*
- A. It would be helpful for the recycler if you provided a sample of the rinsed containers that you would like to recycle; a count of how many containers you generate per week, month, or year; the Material Safety Data Sheets for the photochemical product that was sold in the original container; and a copy of this Appendix. You may be asked to sign a form stating you will make sure the containers have been properly rinsed before you send them to the recycler.

The recycling information in this publication applies to empty Kodak plastic or glass containers used for the following Kodak photochemical products only and is not intended for containers that were reused for other purposes.

Q. *Why do some local recyclers not accept the containers?*

A. Some recyclers may not understand the nature of the contents of the containers. Most Kodak photographic chemicals are water soluble. Properly rinsed photochemical containers with no visible stains or residue are expected to pose no greater health concerns for customers or recyclers than properly rinsed household chemical containers. Some recyclers may only be able to process specific sizes of containers, types of materials (plastic and glass), and colors of glass at their facility. As a result, they may not be able to accept every container that you would like to recycle.

Q. *Can I recycle the 30- and 55-gallon Kodak plastic drums that my photographic chemicals are shipped in?*

A. Yes, this is possible provided you have located a recycler of such drums in your area. However, these drums are part of the KODAK Returnable Drum Program and can be sent to the Kodak-approved drum reconditioner, then back to Kodak for reuse. If you need further information about the KODAK Returnable Drum Program, call Kodak at 1-800-242-2424.

Q. *Whom may I contact at Kodak for additional information about the recycling of Kodak photochemical containers?*

A. For additional information, you may contact the Kodak Information Center at 1-800-242-2424, Monday through Friday, from 9 a.m. until 7 p.m. (Eastern time).

KODAK EKTACOLOR PRIME Chemicals

KODAK EKTACOLOR PRIME Developer Replenisher / RA-4

KODAK EKTACOLOR PRIME Developer Regenerator

KODAK EKTACOLOR PRIME Bleach-Fix and Replenisher

KODAK EKTACOLOR PRIME Stabilizer and Replenisher / RA-4

KODAK EKTACOLOR RA Chemicals

KODAK EKTACOLOR RA Developer Starter

KODAK EKTACOLOR RA Developer Replenisher RT, Part A

KODAK EKTACOLOR RA Developer Replenisher RT, Part B

KODAK EKTACOLOR RA Developer Replenisher RT, Part C

KODAK EKTACOLOR RA Developer Replenisher

KODAK EKTACOLOR RA 100 Developer Replenisher

KODAK EKTACOLOR RA 100 Developer Regenerator

KODAK EKTACOLOR RA 100 Developer Regenerator (WS)

KODAK EKTACOLOR RA Bleach-Fix and Replenisher

KODAK EKTACOLOR RA 100 Bleach-Fix Replenisher

KODAK EKTACOLOR RA Stabilizer and Replenisher / EP-2, RA-4

KODAK FLEXICOLOR Chemicals

KODAK FLEXICOLOR Developer Starter LORR

KODAK FLEXICOLOR Developer Replenisher LORR

KODAK FLEXICOLOR Developer Replenisher LORR, Part A

KODAK FLEXICOLOR Developer Replenisher LORR, Part B

KODAK FLEXICOLOR Developer Replenisher LORR, Part C

KODAK FLEXICOLOR Bleach III / C-41, Part A

KODAK FLEXICOLOR Bleach III / C-41, Part B

KODAK FLEXICOLOR Bleach III Starter

KODAK FLEXICOLOR Bleach III Replenisher, Part A
KODAK FLEXICOLOR Bleach III Replenisher, Part B
KODAK FLEXICOLOR Bleach III Regenerator
KODAK FLEXICOLOR RA Bleach Replenisher NR
KODAK FLEXICOLOR Bleach III NR Replenisher
KODAK FLEXICOLOR RA Fixer and Replenisher
KODAK FLEXICOLOR Fixer and Replenisher
KODAK FLEXICOLOR Stabilizer and Replenisher LF

KODAK Chemicals for Process E-6

KODAK First Developer, Process E-6
KODAK First Developer Replenisher, Process E-6 and Process E-6AR
KODAK First Developer Starter, Process E-6
KODAK Reversal Bath, Process E-6
KODAK Reversal Bath and Replenisher, Process E-6 and Process E-6AR
KODAK Color Developer, Process E-6, Part A
KODAK Color Developer, Process E-6, Part B
KODAK Color Developer Replenisher, Process E-6
KODAK Color Developer Starter, Process E-6
KODAK Bleach, Process E-6
KODAK Bleach Starter, Process E-6
KODAK Fixer, Process E-6
KODAK Fixer and Replenisher, Process E-6 and Process E-6AR
KODAK Defoamer, Process E-6
KODAK Pre-Bleach, Process E-6
KODAK Pre-Bleach and Replenisher, Process E-6 and Process E-6AR
KODAK Final Rinse, Process E-6
KODAK Final Rinse and Replenisher, Process E-6

KODAK EKTACHROME R-3 Chemicals

KODAK EKTACHROME R-3 First Developer Replenisher
KODAK EKTACHROME R-3 Color Developer Replenisher, Part A
KODAK EKTACHROME R-3 Color Developer Replenisher, Part B
KODAK EKTACHROME R-3 Color Developer Replenisher, Part C
KODAK EKTACHROME R-3 Bleach-Fix and Replenisher
KODAK EKTACHROME R-3 First Developer and Color Developer Starter

KODAK EKTACHROME R-3000 Chemicals

KODAK EKTACHROME R-3000 First Developer
KODAK EKTACHROME R-3000 Color Developer, Part A
KODAK EKTACHROME R-3000 Color Developer, Part B
KODAK EKTACHROME R-3000 Color Developer, Part C
KODAK EKTACHROME R-3000 Bleach-Fix



MORE INFORMATION

For more information about Kodak Environmental Services, visit Kodak online at	www.kodak.com/go/kes
For environmental or safety questions about Kodak products, services, or publications, call	800-242-2424
For questions about the safe handling of photographic chemicals or health-related information about Kodak products, call our 24-hour hotline at	1-585-722-5151
For questions concerning the safe transportation of Kodak products, call Kodak Transportation Services at	1-585-722-2400
If you have questions about Kodak products, call Kodak.	
In the U.S.A., call	1-800-242-2424, Ext. 19, Monday–Friday 9 a.m.–7 p.m. (Eastern time)
In Canada, call	1-800-465-6325, Monday–Friday 8 a.m.–5 p.m. (Eastern time)
In countries other than the U.S. and Canada,	contact your local Kodak representative, or your usual supplier of Kodak products.

The following publications are available from Kodak Customer Service or from dealers who sell Kodak products.

- J-210 *Sources of Silver in Photographic Processing Facilities*
- J-211 *Measuring Silver in Photographic Processing Facilities*
- J-212 *The Technology of Silver Recovery for Photographic Processing Facilities*
- J-213 *Refining Silver Recovered from Photographic Processing Facilities*
- J-214 *The Regulation of Silver in Photographic Processing Facilities*
- J-215 *Recovering Silver from Photographic Processing Facilities*
- J-216 *The Fate and Effects of Silver in the Environment*
- J-217 *Using Code of Management Practice to Manage Silver in Photographic Processing Facilities*

This publication is printed on recycled paper that contains 50 percent recycled fiber and 10 percent post-consumer material.



EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY • ROCHESTER, NY 14650