Monsanto

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Date: March 1, 1993

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Attached please find an article which appeared in the *St. Louis Business Journal* as a part of an annual special edition on environmental issues.

The article is favorable, and accurately reflects our progress in emissions reduction in the St. Louis area.

Kevin S. Cahill

Enclosure

DSW 134958

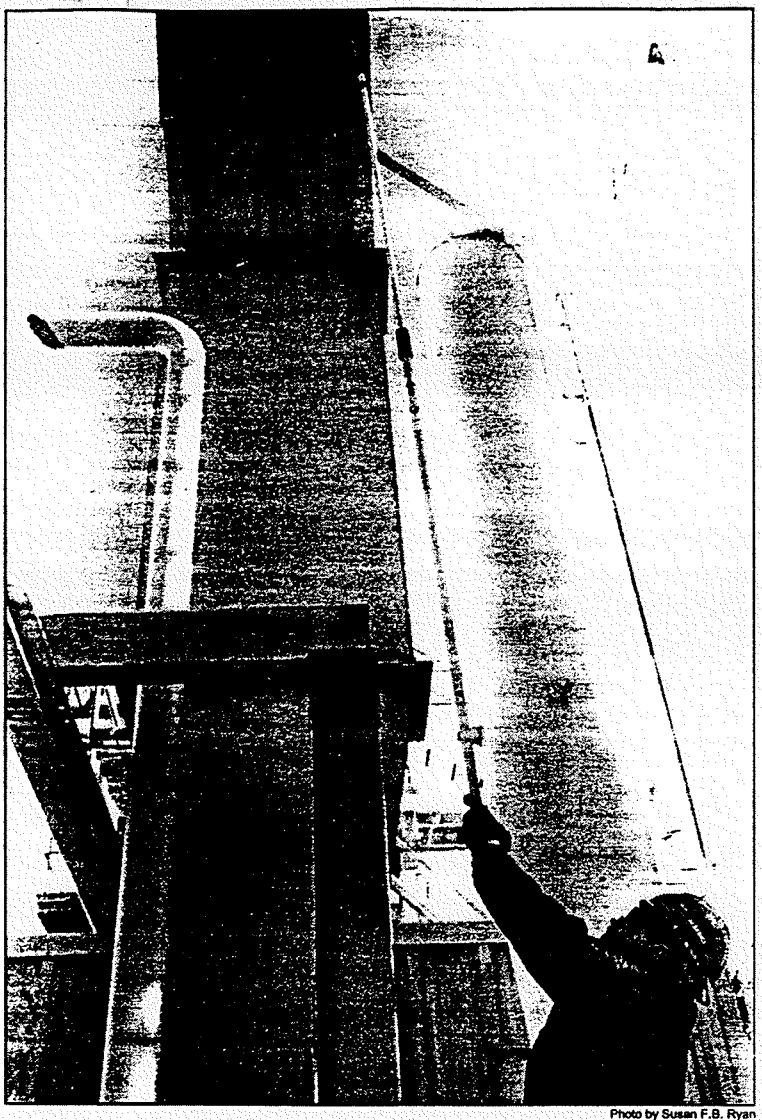

Photo by Susan F.B. Ryan

Tower operator Mike Wilson does a black cloth test to see if white dust particles are coming out of the dust collector stack at the Monsanto Carondelet plant.

Monsanto cuts emissions

By SHERA GROSS

Monsanto Co. is pushing forward on its goal to reduce air emissions by 90 percent from its plants worldwide, including three plants in St. Louis.



The chemical giant reports cutting emissions in the United States by 1.6 million pounds in 1991. Between 1987 and 1991, Monsanto reduced air toxins by 12.2 million pounds, or 66 percent.

"Our goal is continuous environmental improvement," said Monsanto spokeswoman Diane Herndon.

Figures are not yet available for 1992 emissions, but Herndon said it appears the efforts are on target.

Last year, the company turned its focus to toxic chemical emissions. Monsanto, which also makes pharmaceuticals and agricultural products, is trying to cut its overall toxic chemical emissions worldwide by 70 percent by 1995.

The program would eliminate 240 million pounds of chemical releases largely through the use of emission-reducing equipment at its facilities.

Monsanto's three plants in the St. Louis area reported a reduction in emissions of nearly three million pounds from 1987 to 1991 — a 69 percent decrease.

The largest reductions occurred at the W.G. Krummrich plant in Sauget, which dropped 67 percent during the four-year period, to 1.26 million pounds.

In 1990, the plant earned the distinction of being the No. 1 polluter in St. Clair County, with 26.3 million pounds of pollutants emitted, said Dan Rion, spokesman for the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency.

Between 1987 and 1991, the J.F. Queeny plant in St. Louis cut releases 81 percent to 92,500 pounds. The Carondelet plant, which releases very few emissions, slashed chemical releases more than 90 percent since 1987 to less than 1 pound in 1991.

The company expects greater reductions at its St. Louis area plants because of additional emission-reducing technology installed last year.

The Missouri Department of Natural Resources reports the Carondelet plant had two minor violations for open containers in 1991. The violations were rectified to the satisfaction of the agency, said DNR spokeswoman Julie Moberly.

The Queeny plant had no violations in 1991.

Neither Carondelet nor Queeny had any violations last year, Moberly said.

However, the DNR's emergency response team reported each plant had one accidental emission each in 1991 and 1992.

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