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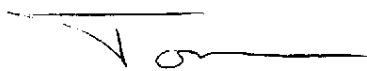
FROM: T. G. Grumbles

DATE: May 9, 1989

SUBJ: CMA AIR REDUCTION POLICY AND WASTE REDUCTION

VISTA

Attached are articles from the May CMA news publication. Two of them deal with CMA's newly adopted chemical release reduction policy, and two deal with company initiatives in waste reduction. We will be sending out detailed information on the release reduction policy and how it relates to Responsible CARE and Vista's policy.


T. G. Grumbles

dlj

Attachment

Distribution: R. W. Seymour, F. G. Jeanson-ABER, L. R. Bauer, D. L. Mahler-BALT, G. D. Williams, J. R. Goyette-BLANE, J. B. Maher, Matt Tonkovich-HMD, J. Friend, M. G. Hayes, G. L. Foshee, J. R. Arnold-LCCP, J. W. Ware-LAB, R. A. Conrad, E. R. Taylor-VCM, H. D. Garrison, B. J. McCudden-OKC, P. L. Foote, G. C. Lipps-PREM, R. B. Martin-PONCA CITY, W. L. McClain, D. L. Cohen, M. G. Jakel, D. L. Morgan

VVV 000010442

CMA adopts plan to curb releases

CMA has adopted a new chemical release reduction policy and program designed to protect the safety and health of employees and residents in communities where chemical plants operate.

The policy, adopted by the Association's board at its April meeting, com-

The policy . . . commits CMA member companies to reduce releases to all environmental media.

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The voluntary initiative is one of the chemical industry's responses to immediate public concerns regarding health threats from releases being reported under section 313 of SARA Title III.

CMA member companies will increase their efforts so that the industry's

performance will be improved and the margin of safety increased.

The section 313 release data reported annually to EPA is the primary focal point and will be a major source of data for measuring and evaluating progress.

To help member companies implement the policy, demonstrate industry leadership and be responsive to public concerns, CMA's board of directors has approved three new projects:

- **Regional Monitoring and Modeling**—to obtain ambient air quality data to confirm that section 313 releases generally do not pose a risk to communities;

- **Community Health Effects Evaluation**—to develop consensus support for the use of reasonable, scientifically sound methods in assessing health effects from community exposure to chemical releases and to improve public acceptability of such measures; and

- **Assistance to Smaller Companies**—to provide technical assistance to customers and smaller companies to

enhance overall environmental, health and safety programs.

The new chemical release reduction policy and program builds on CMA's existing air quality and waste minimization programs. All of these policies and program elements may ultimately be incorporated into a Responsible

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Care Code of Management Practice. That code will take about 18 months to develop and implement.

The new policy and program will be incorporated into CMA's Title III communication activities. For additional information, contact David Carroll at (202) 887-1164. □

VVV 000010443

Board describes reduction policy and program

At its April meeting, CMA's board of directors adopted the following chemical release reduction policy.

CMA will continue to promote among its member companies practices that protect the safety and health of employees and residents of communities in which they operate. Our industry's goal is to assure that employees, communities and the environment are not adversely affected by releases from our operations and to encourage others, including our suppliers and customers, to achieve the same goal.

CMA understands the public concern regarding health effects from releases into the environment. CMA also believes better information on the effect of these releases is needed to assure fully informed action by government, industry and the public.

Therefore, existing Association activ-

ities will be consolidated to bring greater focus to this effort so that the industry's performance will be improved and the margin of safety increased.

In addition, CMA member companies will increase their efforts to reduce releases to the environment and to increase the understanding of potential health effects from these releases.

This CMA policy, recommended for local implementation by each member company, includes the following elements:

- Using SARA section 313 lists as a base, inventory releases to all environmental media. Chemicals other than those covered by section 313 will be included as appropriate.

- Establish reduction priorities for the inventoried releases based on factors including their potential health and environmental impact and the level of community concern.

- Based on this prioritization, formulate a release reduction plan. Reductions may be achieved by many methods, but in general, preference should be given to making the reductions using the following:

- Source reduction
- Recycle/Reuse
- Treatment to reduce volume and/or toxicity

- Initiate a system to periodically communicate release reduction progress and future plans to employees and the public.

In addition, to increase understanding of the effects of chemical releases, CMA will work with member companies and others to better determine the concentrations of chemicals in the environment and potential health effects. Finally, in implementing all of the above, CMA will foster assistance to smaller plants and companies. □

Monsanto plans to reduce wastes 70 percent by end of 1995

Monsanto Chemical Company has adopted a new program to reduce releases of process wastes to the environment.

Under a plan outlined in MCCommentary, a company magazine, Monsanto is focusing initially on curbing those wastes with the highest potential for affecting public health or the environment if not properly managed.

Monsanto says it plans to reduce organic and toxic inorganic materials by 70 percent by the end of 1995. Other wastes targeted by the company include inorganic salts, fossil fuels, deep well salts and byproduct rock and dirt from phosphorous mining and processing operations.

The new goal includes the program Monsanto announced last summer to reduce SARA Title III air emissions by 70 percent by the end of 1992. The new package broadens that program to include releases to all environmental media.

Calling the program "a significant step beyond compliance with government requirements," Monsanto Chemical Company president Bob Potter

outlined major policy elements:

- Preventing waste is our first priority.

- We will handle residual waste to prevent harm to air, water and land.

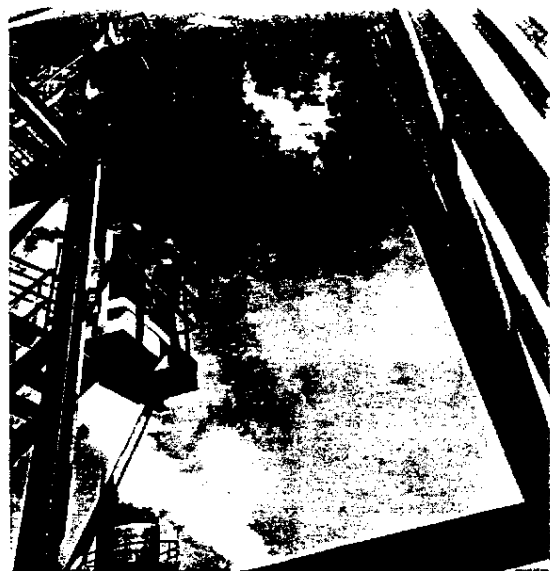
- We have placed a cap on wastes entering the environment from operations at the 1987 reported levels.

- For existing company processes, emissions from new or expanded facilities must be offset so that no additional waste enters the environment.

- For new processes, best available technology and practices will be used on new facilities to minimize waste generation.

- Waste elimination is a strategic issue in our planning and resource allocation efforts. Our approach to environmental problems will change to a more proactive stance. Problems must be anticipated and prevented rather than responding on a reactive basis to crises and public pressures.

Concluded Potter: "We earn our right to operate from the public, and the public expects us to continue to reduce all wastes." □



Hoechst Celanese cuts solid waste

Hoechst Celanese Corp. plans to launch a program to minimize solid waste and recycle plastics.

"As a major industrial corporation in the U.S., we believe it's our responsibility to find better and more efficient ways of handling the generation, recycling and disposal of solid waste," said Dr. Ernest H. Drew, president and chief executive officer and a CMA director.

Dr. Lee Starr, Hoechst Celanese corporate vice president and chief technical officer, will be responsible for developing the corporatewide program.

Starr explained that the program makes sense from a business and environmental control standpoint because of the rising cost and decreasing availability of solid waste disposal options and the growing concern about the issue.

The Hoechst Celanese program will address the corporation's plastics materials from production through recycling and disposal, he said.

Most Hoechst Celanese manufacturing sites have waste minimization programs, Starr said. One is at the corporation's polyester film plant in Greer, S.C.

In a recycling and recovery project initiated last year, the plant reduced its hazardous waste by 20 percent and off-site treatment of the waste by 27 percent.

Next year, when the project is fully operational, hazardous waste generation is expected to be reduced by 40 percent. □

This equipment at Hoechst Celanese's polyester film plant at Greer, S.C., will reduce hazardous waste by 40 percent next year.

