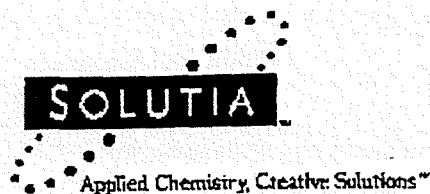


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Solutia Inc. W.G.Krummrich Plant

Company Information:

The Krummrich Plant is the second oldest of the U.S. Solutia Plants, with about 400 employees. In 1917, as part of Monsanto, the site was purchased from the Commercial Acids Company, which had started the plant in 1907 to manufacture sulfuric, muriatic, and nitric acids. Today the plant occupies 311 acres and manufactures a variety of chemical intermediates which include chlorobenzenes, phosphorous pentasulfide, rubber antidegradents, and swimming pool chlorinating agents. In 1991 the plant received site-wide ISO-9002 certification, becoming the first Solutia location within the U.S. to achieve this quality distinction. A desire to be part of the environmental solution led the plant to the use of scrap tire chips as a fuel supplement in the boilers of our powerhouse, and in 1996 Krummrich was the first plant in the nation to receive an Early Reduction Specialty Permit from the U.S. EPA based on our voluntary efforts to successfully cut air emissions. In 1997, the plant received Merit Status in OSHA's Voluntary Protection Program.

Risk Management Program (RMP)

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) created a regulation called Risk Management Program (RMP) as an amendment to the Clean Air Act. The RMP rule requires facilities with certain quantities of chemicals and other regulated substances on a specific EPA list to disclose certain information. Those facilities must make publicly available their emergency response programs, which include plans to prevent and minimize the effect of incidents; five-year accident histories for listed materials; and "worst case" and "alternate case" scenarios related to potential releases. This information will be written in a document or risk management plan. The scenarios take into account potential quantities released, weather, wind direction and wind speed. The worst case scenarios assume all safety systems fail and there is no emergency response. It is important to note that these scenarios are highly unlikely. The deadline for submitting risk management plans to the EPA is June 21, 1999.

The W.G. Krummrich Plant has compiled its accident release history for the RMP listed chemicals for the last five years. According to the RMP rule, the accident release history must include: "all accidental releases from covered processes that resulted in deaths, injuries, or significant property damage on site, or known offsite deaths, injuries, evacuations, sheltering in place, property damage or environmental damage". Accidental release, as defined by the EPA, means an unanticipated emission of a regulated chemical into the environment from a stationary source. The five-year accident history, as defined by the RMP, for the W.G. Krummrich Plant is as follows:

YEAR	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Number of Offsite RMP Releases	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number of Onsite RMP Releases	0	0	0	0	1	1

During the past five years, two U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) reportable injuries have occurred, in separate incidents, as a result of very minor on-site releases of RMP listed chemicals. No significant on-site property damage has occurred during the past five years.

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Example RMP accidental release scenarios

The RMP rule defines a worst case incident as the hypothetical release of the largest container of RMP-listed material within 10 minutes. It assumes weather conditions that would maximize its impact, complete failure of all safety controls and systems, and no emergency response. Given the severe guidelines of a worst-case accidental release scenario, the RMP rule also provides for development of an alternative case release scenario. These alternative scenarios assume the release of a smaller quantity of an RMP-listed material and consider safety system that are in place.

Chemical	About the Chemical	Scenario	Toxic / Flammable	Event	Released (lbs.)	Distance (miles) EPA (1) Model
Chlorine	Greenish-yellow gas with pungent odor. Widely used in cleaning products. Irritating to nose, throat, lungs, eyes, and skin. Cause respiratory congestion. Severe exposure can cause death.	Worst Case Release Scenario Alternative Release Scenario	Toxic(2)	Total Railcar Failure and release in 10 minutes Valve Leak on Railcar Relief Valve Leak	180,000 2100 3600	14 0.1 0.1
Nitric Acid	Clear corrosive liquid that gives off a yellow gas and has a sharp unpleasant pungent odor. Liquid or concentrated vapor can produce severe burns on contact with skin or eyes. Inhalation of vapors may cause nitrous gas poisoning.	Worst Case Release Scenario Alternative Release Scenario	"	Total Storage Tank Failure and release in 10 minutes Leak during material transfer Leak on Railcar bottom	375,000 15,000 9420	20 0.9 0.7
Anhydrous Ammonia	Colorless liquid under pressure with sharp smell and colorless vapors. Severely irritates eyes and respiratory tract, causing coughing, difficulty breathing, chest pain and vomiting. Contact with skin causes chemical burns. Moderate explosive potential in contact with flame.	Worst Case Release Scenario Alternative Release Scenario	"	Total Storage Tank Failure and release in 10 minutes 2" Vent Line Failure	56,000 32,300	2.8 0.2
Aqua Ammonia		Worst Case Release Scenario Alternative Release Scenario	"	Total Storage Tank Failure and release in 10 minutes Hold tank leak Storage Tank Leak	250,000 17,000 43,800	1.2 0.2 0.3

RMP Designated Distance of Concern (1)

- (1) The amount of chemical in the air to which a person can be exposed for an hour without irreversible or serious health effects or the distance that could be impacted by an explosion or fire. Data developed by EPA or computer models were used to simulate conditions and arrive at the distances.
- (2) For RMP, a toxic chemical is one defined by EPA as acutely toxic, meaning it can cause serious health effects or death from short-term exposure.

We Prevent These Accidents by... Designing for safety, maintaining our plant, operating safely, auditing our operations.

In-Plant Emergency Response... Training and Preparation of 24-hour Emergency Response Team (ERT), off-site teams and specialists for hazardous material transportation emergencies, department personnel trained in emergency shut down procedures, routine drills and participation with outside agencies, detection methods for releases, preplanned release drill scenarios put into action, ERT equipment throughout the plant activated to minimize release impact. Any potential off-site release causes the Community Warning Sire to be sounded and the Community Alert Network (CAN) to be activated, automatically phoning affected residences and businesses.

The sharing of this information is intended to improve community understanding of local industries and promote an informed dialogue on their chemical accident prevention practices. It is not a prediction of the probability that any scenarios discussed will ever occur. The information is based upon the Risk Management Plan being prepared for Solutia's W.G. Krummrich Plant. Descriptions in the final Risk Management Plan submitted in June, 1999 may differ from these descriptions due to revisions.

Revised: 5/5/99