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| 0 | Blank slide | (no sound) |
| 1 | Art/Map of U.S. | Everyone in the United States is becoming more aware of chemicals--and the part they play in our lives. |
| 2 | Art/Map of U.S.--closer view, made up of many people's faces | The many benefits of having them for our daily use--and the risks of making and using them. |
| 3 | Art/Map/Closer view | People want to know more about chemicals so they--and their government--can make decisions about them. |
| 4 | Art/One section of map
Congressman | In 1976, the United States Congress passed a law to help collect information about chemicals and to find the hazardous ones so they could prevent harmful effects on humans and the environment. |
| 5 | Art/Another section of map/mgr. | This law not only affects government agencies and chemical company managers... It also affects every person who makes, processes or distributes chemicals. |
| 6 | Art/Another section of map/Employee surprised look on face saying, Who, me? | And that means <u>you</u> ! |

7 Type/TOSCA
Toxic Substances Control
Act

The law is called TOSCA--The Toxic
Substances Control Act...now let me tell
you some more about the law.

8 Art/Person at desk making
list of chemicals--four or
five small bottles on desk
labeled for chemicals we
make--benzene, cresols,
EDC, etc.

Under the Toxic Substances Control Act
industry and the Environmental Protection
Agency must put together and regularly
update a list of all the chemicals made or
used in the United States and certain
information about each one. The companies
making or using chemicals have to tell the
government about them.

9 Art/Same person, shocked look
on face, with thousands of
small jars on desk, on floor,
window sill, etc.

That's no small chore, either, because there
are more than 70,000 individual chemicals
now, and more than 1,000 are being intro-
duced each year.

10 Art/List an endless roll of
paper going off into distance.

Using the list as a guide, research and
testing is done to find out more about the
chemicals that seem to pose the biggest
problems. Then regulations for those
chemicals are proposed.

11 Art/view of mgr. on U.S.
Map,

But the law doesn't just depend on government agencies and chemical company managers to find out about chemical hazards.

12 Photo/Lower ranking employee from work location for which program is prepared.

Every person who makes, processes or distributes chemicals is included under this new law.

13 Art/Repeat/Worker, surprised look on face, pointing at self, saying "Who, me?"

And that's where you come in.

14 Type/Follow quote.

Let me read you a part of the law:

"Any person who manufactures, processes or distributes in commerce a chemical substance or mixture. . .

15 Type/Follow quote.

and who obtains information which reasonably supports the conclusion that such substance or mixture presents a substantial risk of injury to health or the environment. . .

16. Type/Follow quote.

shall immediately inform the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency of such information, unless such person has actual knowledge that the Administrator has been adequately informed of such information.

17. Art/Smug looking employee with halo over head.

We at Conoco Chemicals intend to comply fully with this law to make sure any substantial risks arising from chemicals in our operations are promptly reported.

18. Art/Football team in set position, facing viewer, Conoco Chemicals logo on chest.

We've put together a special plan and a response team to make sure we comply.

19. Art/Hand pointing at viewer.

And because civil and criminal penalties can be assessed directly against any individual employee who violates the law, we want you on our team and to know how you fit into our plan.

20. Type/We want you to know:

- what to report
- how to report it
- to whom
- what will happen

We want you to know what kind of information to report, how to report it and to whom. . . and what will happen after the report has been made. If you follow our plan, you will have fulfilled your responsibility under the law.

21. Art/Sick looking person,
plant, fish.

First, let's look at what kind of information you should report. Any information that leads you to believe that a chemical poses a serious risk to humans or the environment should be reported.

22. Major Effects on
humans:

- Cancer
- Gene mutations
- Birth defects
- Prolonged injury

Human effects might be cancer, gene mutations or birth defects. Or toxicity that results in death or serious or prolonged physical harm to humans.

23. Art/Employee on one
side of fence, man,
woman and child on
other side of fence.

Effects on members of the public as well as Conoco Chemicals employees should be reported.

24. Art/Workers sitting
around table, taking
coffee break, talking.

Let's take a look at an example of a human effect of a type you might notice and that should be reported. Male workers at the west coast plant of a pesticide company noticed that a number of them had been trying, with little success, to father children.

25. Type/Cause:

Over-exposure to
insecticide.

It later turned out that the problem was a result of the workers being over-exposed to dibromochloropropane, or DBCP, a pesticide now known to cause sterility and suspected of causing cancer.

26. Art/Chemical character with mischievous look, sneaking into pond. Now for environmental effects. Any wide-spread and previously unsuspected distribution in the environment of a chemical or substance should be reported.
27. Art/Same character, sitting with arms folded at bottom of pond, determined look on face. If a chemical not found in nature is extremely persistent in the environment, it is a substantial risk and should be reported.
28. Art/Same character, same pose, plant in pond growing wild, fish dying. Any chemical which collects in the environment, which interferes with critical biological cycles, which stimulates plant growth in water, or has any significant toxic effects on non-human organisms should also be reported.
29. Photo-Electric transformer on pole. Let's look at another example. PCBs, or polychlorinated biphenyls, are heavily chlorinated, fire-resistant liquids, which in the past have been used in hydraulic fluids and electric transformer oils.
30. Type/PCBs are not biodegradable. However, it has been discovered that PCBs are not biodegradable in the environment.

31. Art/PCB about to be eaten by small micro-organism. They also are eaten or absorbed by lower forms of plant and animal life which do not give them off again. Instead, PCBs become more and more concentrated in their bodies.
32. Art/PCB about to be eaten by micro-organism, it about to be eaten by larger organism. These lower forms of plants and animals are then eaten by larger animals, which further concentrate the PCBs.
33. Art/Larger organism about to be eaten by a fish, fish hook dangling above fish. By the time the PCBs reach larger animals, such as fish, they may be in heavy enough concentrations to cause cancer in humans who eat the fish.
34. Type/Anything which affects the environment like PCBs should be reported. For this reason, strict regulations have been laid down on the disposal of PCBs into the environment. Anything which affects the environment like PCBs should be reported.
35. Type/Report any serious risk to humans or the environment. We've given you only two examples, but please remember--report any suspected serious risk to humans or the environment.
36. Art/Employees talking. The information may come from talking with your fellow workers.
37. Art/Closeup of eyes. It may be from something you observe.

38. Type/Results of a study. Or it may be the results of a study you find out about. And the effects don't have to be conclusively proven.
39. Type/What not to report. Now for a word about what not to report.
40. Type/Substantial risks already known, like benzene, VCM. Don't make a report about substantial risks that are already known--such as the possibility of benzene or VCM exposure causing cancer.
41. Photo/Cover of EPA reports. Don't report information which has already been reported in EPA reports. . .
42. Art/Oil spill on water. Or if it has already been reported to EPA as part of reporting required under other laws. For example, oil spills or air emissions.
43. Photo/Covers of trade journals. Information in scientific literature or in technical and trade journals need not be reported.
44. Art/Logos of several other chemical companies. Nor must information about chemicals made, processed or distributed by others, but not Conoco Chemicals.

45. Type/When in doubt,
report it.

However, if there is any doubt in your mind, report the information at once and Conoco Chemicals' professional staff will decide if it should be reported.

46. Photo/Employee talking to
supervisor.

Here's what you should do. Tell your supervisor about your information at once. And be sure you tell your supervisor you're making the report under the requirements of TOSCA. He or she will inform the Response Team Coordinator at your work location.

47. Photo/Supervisor on
phone.

The response team coordinator will then inform the director of biomedical and environmental affairs at Chemicals' headquarters in Houston.

48. Photo/Director
consulting with staff.

The director will consult with professional staff members and decide whether or not the report is a substantial risk.

49. Type/EPA will be notified.

If it is a substantial risk, the Environmental Protection Agency will be notified in writing. If it's an emergency, the EPA will be notified by phone.

50. Type/Report will be made
and kept on file.

If it's decided that the situation is
not a substantial risk, the decision
and reports will be written up and kept
in Conoco Chemicals' files.

51. Type/Either way, you'll
hear what happens.

Whatever happens, all members of the
response team who participated in the
report will be notified.

52. Art/Employee contacting
EPA official.

If it's decided the situation is not
a substantial risk, and you still believe
it is, you may then contact the Environ-
mental Protection Agency yourself.

53. Photo/Your responsibi-
lities booklet.

A booklet we've prepared will be given
to you after this presentation. In it,
you'll find the addresses for contacting
the EPA, the information required in
a report, and an explanation of our
entire program. It's yours to keep.

54. Photo/Repeat of employee
talking to supervisor.

Remember, if you're in doubt about whether
to report something, do it anyway.

55. Type/Report emergencies
at once.

An emergency situation must be report-
ed at once.

56. Art/Chemical cloud going over plant fence line affecting people. An emergency under TOSCA is any release of a chemical into the environment which immediately and critically imperils human health or life...
57. Art/Chemical discharge out a pipe into a stream affecting plants, fish, etc. Or seriously threatens non-human organisms with large-scale population destruction.
58. Type/Emergency reports under TOSCA are the only times you'll report a chemical for hazards which are already known. Under emergencies, you'd make reports about chemicals--such as benzene or VCM--which are already known to be potentially harmful. Emergencies are the only time you'll report a chemical which is already known to cause harm to humans or the environment.

59. Type/Even without an emergency, reports must be made quickly.
- When there's no emergency, up to 15 working days can be taken from the time you first become aware of the information until EPA is notified. So the information still must be moved through the company quickly.
60. Photo of plant
- All chemicals we work with--feedstocks, intermediates, by-products or finished products--must be assessed for substantial risk.
61. Art/Closeup of hand pointing at viewer.
- That's all for now, but we hope you'll remember--TOSCA doesn't just affect companies. It affects you.
62. Type/If you have information which supports conclusion that a chemical or substance presents a substantial risk to humans or the environment.
- If you have information which supports the conclusion that a chemical or substance presents a substantial risk to humans or the environment. . .
63. Type/Tell your supervisor.
- Tell your supervisor immediately.
64. Art/Large question mark.
- Now we'll stop to answer your questions.
65. Blank Slide.
- (No Sound).