Monsanto

From: Stephen J. Henderson / Jim Zeuner - J.F. Queeny Plant

Date: September 27, 1993

Subj: Innovative Safety Training

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The John F. Queeny Plant in cooperation with Local 16 and the International Chemical Workers Union is pioneering a unique Safety and Health training effort for Queeny Plant employees. This is the nation's first collaborative effort of an International Union and a company to enhance employee safety through joint ownership of safety training.

The International Chemical Workers Union, Center for Worker's Health and Safety Education, in Cincinnati, was formed to enhance their member's safety through the review of government requirements and providing safety training. Other Monsanto locations and the Queeny Plant are currently utilizing ICWU's training expertise in limited areas. The Queeny Plant and ICWU will expand these programs to encompass all training required by regulation.

ICWU, Center of Safety and Health Education, will customize their education programs to meet the specific needs of Monsanto, the Queeny Plant, and members of Local 16. Other Monsanto locations are evaluating utilization of the ICWU as a training resource and participation with the Queeny Plant. Recognizing the potential increase in activities and to meet the needs of the Queeny Plant, the ICWU is planning to open its first training branch office in St. Louis.

The benefits to Monsanto and the Queeny Plant are:

Maintaining compliance with government regulated training and frequently exceeding this level to improve safety awareness and performance.

Reduce the total time needed for training, by ICWU combining redundant training required by OSHA, EPA, and DOT.

Utilizing ICWU's experience and resources in providing unique training methods to insure that employees can apply the safety knowledge to their daily jobs.

We are pleased and excited to be in the forefront of safety training through this cooperative effort working toward a common goal of employee safety.

S. J. Henderson
Steve Henderson
Plant Manager

Jim Zeuner
Jim Zeuner
President - Local 16

DSW 135189

EPA decision affect Monsanto pollution reporting

MONSANTO TODAY ITEM:

Delisting of low-tox chemicals allows focus on priorities

In past years, Monsanto has appeared on the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) list of top polluters due in large part to its generation and disposal of high volume, low toxicity wastes. All chemicals on the EPA's Toxic Release Inventory (TRI) are treated equally so that a pound of a salt is counted the same as a pound of a carcinogen. This misleading accounting has forced manufacturers to spend time and money to reduce low toxicity wastes to drive the big numbers down -- resources which ~~should more appropriately be applied to reducing~~ more hazardous wastestreams. would be better used to reduce (/word?)
The agency recently agreed with Monsanto and other petitioners by requiring the reporting of only 10 percent of the ammonia portion of ammonium sulfate, one of our largest volume wastes. This action dropped reportable releases by some 30 (?) million pounds from 1993 levels. Other chemicals recently delisted included: sulfuric acid, acetone and butyl benzyl pthalate.

Earlier this week, Monsanto reported to the EPA in compliance with annual Community Right-to-Know laws, releases of 40 (?) million pounds of reportable wastes in 1994 compared with 80 (?) million pounds in 1993.

Even though some of these high volume waste streams are no longer reportable, the company still has efforts underway to reduce them in keeping with its ongoing waste reduction commitments. The Monsanto $1 Million Challenge, announced last year, seeks a way to recover ammonia from high volume salt streams and recycle it back into the process. The winning proposal, now under development, looks promising.

A number of real reductions have also been achieved over the past year. For instance the W.G. Krummrich plant in Sauget, Ill. recovered for sale an additional 1.7 million pounds of hydrochloric acid previously discharged to the public water treatment facility; the NutraSweet plant in Augusta, Ga. treated more than 600,000 pounds of methanol on-site, reducing the amount released, and the Luling, La. plant reduced the emission of methyl chloride by almost 600,000 pounds with the installation of a thermal oxidizer. Additional decreases can also be attributed to owners of guest operations at some Monsanto facilities now reporting their own waste.

Employees who played instrumental roles in the delisting petitions included: Pat Kenworthy, Denny Redington, Rich Kimerle, Kathy Carr and Jerry Coyle (others?).

Need approvals from Pierle, Kenworthy, Krummrich, NS Augusta, Luling, Keffer, Becker.

To go in Thursday, July 6 (no Monsanto Today Tuesday, 7/4)

DSW 135802

JOHN F. QUEENY PLANT
(Thousands of Pounds)

		1991			1992			1993	
	AIR RELEASES	TRANSFERS TO POTW	TREATMENT OFF-SITE	AIR RELEASES	TRANSFERS TO POTW	TREATMENT OFF-SITE	AIR RELEASES	TRANSFERS TO POTW	TREATMENT OFF-SITE
ACETONE	0	0	17	0	0	26	0	0	26
AMMONIA	7	2,300	0	7	2,000	1	7	2,040	0
ANILINE				0	0	16	1	0	32
BIPHENYL	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
BUTYL ALCOHOL (SEC)									
BUTYLBENZYL PHTHALATE	1	0	3	1	0	1	1	0	4
CHLORINE									
CHLOROACETIC ACID									
CHLOROBENZENE							0	0	1
FORMALDEHYDE									
HYDROCHLORIC ACID	45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
MALEIC ANHYDRIDE	13	0	9	15	0	15	14	0	22
METHANOL (MEOH)	1	0	220				0	0	9
4-NITROPHENOL	0	21	110	0	0	130	0	0	154
SULFURIC ACID	7	0	0	7	0	0	7	0	0
TETROCHLOROETHYLENE (PCE)	63	0	10						2
XYLENE									4
TOTAL	**137**	**2,321**	**369**	**30**	**2,000**	**190**	**30**	**2,040**	**257**

DSW 135806

STLCOPCB4035156