

TABLE 2**SARA 313 RELEASES AND TRANSFERS (millions of pounds)**

	1993	1994
Fugitives Air	0.7	0.8
Stack Air	4.2	3.1
TOTAL AIR	4.9	3.9
Water	1.5	0.5
Injection Well	48.6	22.9
Land	0.1	0.1
ON-SITE RELEASES	55.1	27.3
POTW	21.9	20.1
Off-Site Transfer	7.4	4.9
TOTAL TRANSFERS	29.3	24.9
AS REPORTED **	84.4	52.2 ***

*** Adjusted Means:**

- 1) With Soda Springs metals exclusion.
- 2) Without all chemicals delisted to date (except H₂SO₄).
- 3) Without St.Peters, Spartanburg, Fisher, Dayton, and Camden.
- 4) Without analgesics business at Queeny.
- 5) Without the ACI business at Luling and Krummrich.
- 6) Without SAB Business at Chocolate Bayou.
- 7) Without MBHA business at Chocolate Bayou.
- 8) Without the Maleic business at Pensacola and Queeny.

**** As reported means all data sent to EPA, including categories under *.**

***** New Reporting Requirements in 1994****1994 Changes:**

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------|
| a) New Reporting Requirements | + 4.18M |
| b) Production Increases | + 6.23M |
| c) Operations Problems | + 1.22M |
| d) Reduction Projects | - 3.07M |

1995 TRI Data Submission Communication Plan

Preparedness statement and Q&As ready for Monday, 7/3, deadline for submittal of Form R's by plants; include explanation of reporting changes, but give example of real reductions as well.

Send "heads-up" to plants to have preparedness materials ready as well.

Inform management of plan: Pierle, VVW, McDermott, Kennedy, Redington, Keffer, others? *Wash DC of c. Silhouettes*

News item on Monsanto Today, Thursday, July 6, about submission of numbers, reporting changes, and credit for those changes where due.

No press release -- we will still make data publicly available when Environmental Annual Review comes out in the Fall; we will respond to questions about data before then; we don't have anything newsworthy to report. Data flat with last year (although production increased, so efficiency increased, but we don't have data to back that up).

Update St. Louis plant charts with 1994 data and answer questions about biggest increases and decreases.

Over next few months:

Prepare data for Environmental Annual Review

Answer more specific questions about ups and downs

*16 May 1995
Folger
Wash DC of c. Silhouettes
21-847*

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 our 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 pressured manufacturers, including Monsanto, to reduce low toxicity wastes to drive the big numbers down -- resources which should more appropriately be applied to reducing more hazardous wastestreams.

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 include: sulfuric acid, acetone and butyl benzyl phthalate.

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 helped to improve the usefulness of the TRI by contributing to the delisting petitions for the low toxicity materials mentioned above include: 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)