

PWGC Spring Newsletter



*Helping You Make Your Facility
the Best for the Community and
the Environment!*

*"P.W. Grosser Consulting
serves our clients, our
neighborhoods and our
society!"*

More Greenhouse Gas Rules on the Horizon??

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has recently proposed to collect emissions data from additional sources. As stated in our Fall newsletter, the original ruling was passed in October 2009 and requires reporting of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from large sources and suppliers in the United States (31 industries which is approximated to capture 85% of GHG).

The EPA now proposes to collect data from petroleum and natural gas systems, carbon dioxide injection and geologic sequestration, electronic manufacturing, fluorinated gas production, imports and exports of equipment pre-charged with fluorinated GHGs or containing fluorinated GHGs in closed-cell foams, use of electric transmission and distribution equipment, and manufacture of electric transmission and distribution equipment. The EPA says this data will provide a better understanding of where GHGs are coming from and will help EPA and businesses develop effective policies and programs to reduce emissions.

"Gathering this information is the first step toward reducing greenhouse emissions and fostering innovative technologies for the clean energy future," says EPA Administrator Lisa Jackson. "Once we

know where we must act, American innovators and entrepreneurs can develop new technologies to protect our atmosphere and fight climate change."

Additionally, the EPA is proposing that the following three new reporting requirements to facilities subject to reporting:

1. Report information on their ownership or corporate parent companies.
2. Report the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) code(s) that apply to the facility.
3. Report an indication of whether or not reported emissions include emissions from a cogeneration unit.

By collecting data on NAICS code(s) and corporate parent companies for each reporting facility, EPA hopes to gain a better understanding of the total GHG emissions from corporations and specific industry sectors.

Data collected will also provide EPA with a better understanding of the location and magnitude of GHG emissions across the economy.

Contact PWGC for further information.

Reminder- Toxic Release Inventory Due By July 1st!

The Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act (EPCRA) gives the community the right to know about toxic chemicals being released into the environment. The law requires facilities in certain industries, which manufacture, process, or use significant amounts of toxic chemicals, to report annually on their releases of these chemicals. Facilities subject to Toxic Release Inventory (TRI) reporting is based

on amount of employees, North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) code and exceeding any one threshold for manufacturing (including importing), processing, or otherwise using a toxic chemical listed in 40 CFR Section 372.65 and 40 CFR Section 372.65. Facilities must report annually by July 1st.

Contact PWGC for assistance with TRI Reporting.



**STRATEGIC
ENVIRONMENTAL
SOLUTIONS**

*PWGC's
Facilities newsletters are
designed to assist relevant
departments stay updated
on ever changing
environmental rules,
regulations, and other
pertinent issues related to
the Manufacturing,
Chemical, and Production
industries.*

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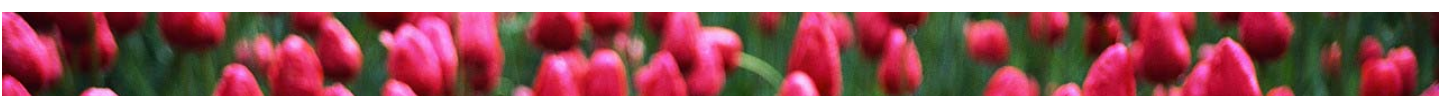
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Carbon Crazy or Carbon Smart??

The debate on whether carbon footprint is just a buzzword or not seems to have dissipated. Not only have regulations been promulgated mandating certain facilities to report greenhouse gas emissions, but more so, there is a high demand by consumers for transparency in environmental impact. As stated in previous newsletters, a carbon footprint analysis is a means to benchmark for potential future reduction. As some have referred to going on a carbon diet, one needs to first step on the scale to know the starting number.

Additionally, although many facilities have conducted a carbon footprint there should be follow up especially if actions have been taken to reduce emissions. Annual analysis will assist with ideas and innovation of how to continually improve emissions. Some facilities have set internal goals to reduce emissions by 30% by 2020 and some have challenged themselves to become carbon neutral. These reductions have also shown small to significant cost savings.

Contact PWGC for further information on carbon footprint.



Have you heard about call to recycle, www.call2recycle.org ? This organization is the only free rechargeable battery and cell phone collection program in North America. Since 1994, Call2Recycle has diverted 50 million pounds of rechargeable batteries from the solid waste stream and established a network of 30,000 recycling drop-off points. This organization's goal is to advance green business practices and environmental sustainability. Call2Recycle is operated by the non-profit Rechargeable Battery Recycling Corporation (RBRC).

Over the past year the RBRC has worked to enlist many facilities in this program. Call2Recycle partners with thousands of businesses, communities, and retailers to offer battery and cell phone drop-off locations.

A benefit to this program is that it provides real measurable data so that a reliable record may be maintained on the amount of rechargeable batteries your facility recycles.

Learn more about recycle programs today! Contact PWGC.

Disaster Plans...



Does your facility have one? Businesses should have an emergency and business continuity plan in the event of a disaster that may occur either from man-made or natural occurrences. Businesses that are located in areas prone to hurricanes, tornadoes, coastal flooding, earthquakes, and other natural phenomena should have a disaster plan that states how to handle these events and understand the value of a good disaster plan and the consequences of not having one. Although Long Island is not prone to many of the above listed natural disasters, man-made disasters, such as power outages, sabotage, terrorism, or violence in the workplace, can occur anywhere. Having a business plan can assist managers and employees with proper preparation in the event of disasters which could potentially save lives and avoid further damage. Putting a plan in motion will improve the likelihood that your company will survive and recover.

The Department of Homeland Security consulted with other government and business organizations to form the Ready Business website (<http://www.ready.gov/business/index.htm>). The site includes stories of business owners who kept their operations running after disasters and provides lessons learned. In today's time, it is very important to plan for disasters and to plan for continuing business after the disaster.