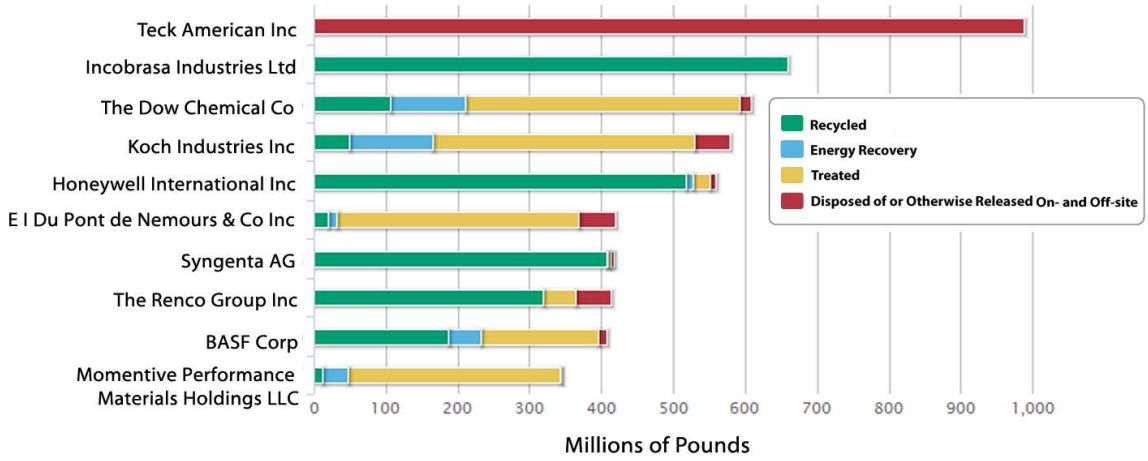
Parent Companies

Many of the facilities reporting to TRI are owned by parent companies that also own other facilities reporting to TRI. Facilities reporting to TRI are asked to provide the name of their highest level parent company in the United States, if they have one.

The parent companies and single facilities with no parent company that reported the largest total quantity of chemicals in TRI production-related waste managed are shown in Figure 33. As stated earlier in this document, production-related waste includes the total amounts of toxic chemicals in waste managed by facilities, which helps track industry progress in reducing waste generation and in moving toward safer waste management alternatives. It includes quantities of chemicals recycled, used for energy recovery, treated, and disposed of or otherwise released on- and off-site.

Figure 33. Production-Related Waste Managed by Top TRI Parent Companies*, 2011



* EPA has placed an added emphasis on the importance of improved data quality for parent company names. These rankings have not been independently verified but reflect the parent company information provided by TRI facilities in Reporting Year 2011. Please note that one facility, Incobrasa Industries Ltd, does not report a parent company, but it is listed in this table because it has a comparable quantity of total production-related waste managed.

These companies vary in size and sector. The number of TRI reporting facilities owned by these companies ranges from 1 to 110. For six of the top ten companies, production related waste is primarily from their facilities in the chemical manufacturing sector (Dow Chemical, Honeywell, DuPont, Syngenta AG, BASF, and Momentive Performance Materials). Other parent companies in Figure 33 are in the food products sector (Incobrasa Industries), metal mining (Teck American), and metal smelting (The Renco Group). Koch Industries' TRI facilities operate in a variety of industry sectors including pulp and paper, petroleum refining, and chemicals.

As stated earlier, the waste management hierarchy, established by the 1990 Pollution Prevention Act, guides and encourages waste generators toward the best options for managing their wastes. At the top of the hierarchy is the most preferable option: the prevention of toxic waste generation through pollution prevention or source reduction activities. Pollution prevention practices can include modifications to equipment, processes, and procedures, as well as reformulation or redesign of products, substitution of raw materials, and improvement in maintenance and inventory controls.

Facilities are asked to report on the pollution prevention activities they initiate each year. In 2011, 12% of all facilities reporting to TRI indicated that they initiated pollution prevention activities. Over 20% of all facilities reporting to TRI for 2011 indicated that they initiated pollution prevention activities in at least one year since 2007. Table 2 shows the percent of current reporting facilities of the top parent companies that have reported source reduction for 2011, and in the recent past (2007 to 2011).

Table 2. Newly Implemented Source Reduction Activities at the Top Parent Companies for Production-Related Waste Managed, 2011

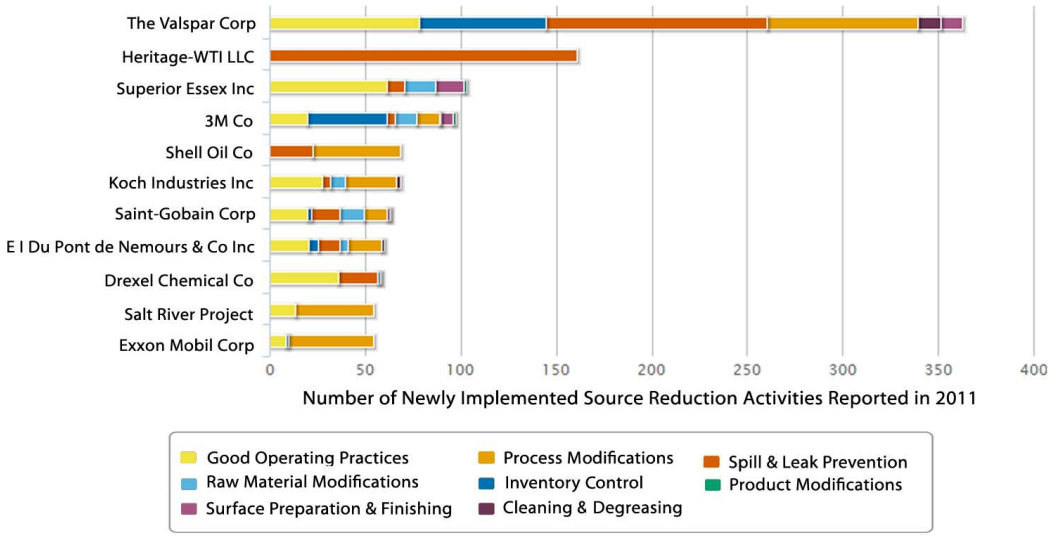
Parent Company	Facilities Reporting for 2011	Percent of Facilities Reporting Source Reduction Activities for 2011	Percent of Facilities Reporting Source Reduction Activities at Least One Year, 2007-2011
TECK AMERICAN INC	1	100%	100%
INCOBRASA INDUSTRIES LTD	1	0%	0%
THE DOW CHEMICAL CO	49	8%	35%
KOCH INDUSTRIES INC	110	19%	22%
HONEYWELL INTERNATIONAL INC	63	19%	29%
E I DU PONT DE NEMOURS & CO	64	25%	38%
SYNGENTA CORP	1	100%	100%
THE RENCO GROUP INC	10	10%	10%
BASF CORP	57	19%	33%
MOMENTIVE PERFORMANCE MATERIALS HOLDINGS LLC	31	19%	32%

Some companies report additional information to EPA about their pollution prevention or waste management activities. For example, among the top 10 parent companies, additional information reported included:

- A Dow Chemical facility changed its methods of production scheduling to consolidate production runs of a single product, thus reducing startup and cleanout activities and the related wastewater.
- New product development continues to focus on no-lead solders (i.e. high tin solders), resulting in less solder usage at a Honeywell facility. The facility added that Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) and other toxic chemical initiatives drive the effort to reduce/eliminate lead from their products.
- To redirect landfill leachate from process effluent back to the production process for reuse, a BASF facility installed a French drain recycling system, reducing the ammonia entering the wastewater treatment system.

To take a closer look at parent companies reporting source reduction activities, Figure 34 presents the parent companies that reported the most newly implemented source reduction activities in 2011.

Figure 34. Top Parent Companies based on Newly Implemented Source Reduction Activities, 2011



Four of these top companies' TRI facilities primarily operate in the chemical manufacturing sector (Valspar, 3M, DuPont, and Drexel Chemical). The Heritage-WTI site is a waste management facility. Superior Essex makes wire and cable. Koch Industries' TRI facilities operate in a variety of industry sectors including pulp and paper, petroleum refining, and chemicals. Saint-Gobain Corp facilities manufacture building products and refractories. Shell Oil and Exxon Mobil facilities are in the chemical manufacturing and petroleum refining sectors, and Salt River Project operates electric utilities. Some of these companies submitted additional text to EPA with their TRI reports describing their pollution prevention activities. Examples include:

- Through better scheduling of deliveries and raw materials usage, a 3M facility reduced their waste material.
- A Koch facility reported implementing multiple pollution prevention activities for methanol including: evaluating and reformulating raw materials used in the production process, implementing new shift and production planning scheduling system, conducting equipment inspections and audits to minimize excess emissions, and implementing an advanced maintenance planning and scheduling program.
- To improve identification and elimination of increased flaring, an Exxon Mobil facility improved its flare system monitoring.

These and other submissions related to pollution prevention can be accessed on each facility's individual Form Rs (Section 8.11) through Envirofacts (www.epa.gov/tri/tridata/index.html) and TRI's Pollution Prevention Website (www.epa.gov/tri/p2).