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OSi Group
Sistersville Plant
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July 31, 2003

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PROJECT XL

FIFTH ANNUAL PROJECT REPORT

We are pleased to submit the enclosed Annual Project Report for the Crompton Corporation, OSi Specialties Group Sistersville Plant's XL Project. Per our agreement with the US Environmental Protection Agency and the WV Department of Environmental Protection, this report is due on July 31.

Sincerely,

Fred E. Dailey
Plant Manager

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DISTRIBUTION

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ANNUAL REPORT
FOR THE PERIOD JULY 1, 2002 to JUNE 30, 2003

FOR PROJECT XL AGREEMENT

Between
Crompton Corporation, OSi Specialties Group,

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, and

West Virginia Division of Environmental Protection

STATUS OF THE XL PROJECT

On October 17, 1997, the Final Project Agreement (FPA) for the Crompton Corporation (formerly Witco Corporation), OSi Specialties Group, XL Project was signed by all parties. On March 30, 1998 Crompton and the WV Division of Environmental Protection (WVDEP) entered into a Consent Order to implement the provisions of the FPA. On September 15, 1998, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) published the final rule implementing the FPA from a federal perspective. That Federal Register notice (Volume 63, Number 178, Page 49384) includes a great deal of background on this XL project.

Methanol from the capper unit was first shipped for reuse on October 8, 1997. Methanol reuse under the XL agreement officially commenced on October 27, 1997.

The Waste Minimization / Pollution Prevention Study Team was formed December 16, 1997. The WM/PP Advisory Committee was formed on December 30, 1997. The study is complete and Crompton issued the Final Report on December 11, 1998. Since then, the plant has continued to implement opportunities and develop new ones.

The thermal oxidizer for the capper unit vents was started up on April 1, 1998. On July 15, 1998 the performance test for the oxidizer was completed. The oxidizer passed all of the performance requirements, and the results were reported to the EPA and WVDEP. The oxidizer is reducing total organics in the vent stream by 99.99%, versus the 98% minimum required by the Agreement.

ANNUAL REPORT REQUIREMENTS

This annual report must contain information as specified by the Federal Rule [40 CFR 264.1080(f)] implementing this project (as well as the Final Project Agreement, and the corresponding sections of the State Consent Order). Beginning in 1999, on July 31 of each year, the Sistersville Plant shall submit an Annual Project Report to the EPA and WVDEP contacts, with respect to the preceding twelve month period ending on June 30. The rule prescribes the

required content of this report. The following are listed in the order prescribed in paragraphs (f)(2)(viii)(B)(1) through (f)(2)(viii)(B)(8) of this rule.

(1) Instances of operating below the minimum operating temperature established for the thermal incinerator under paragraph (f)(2)(ii)(A)(1) of this section which were not corrected within 24 hours of onset.

July 1 to December 31, 2002	None
January 1 to June 30, 2003	None

(2) Any periods during which the capper unit was being operated to manufacture product while the flow indicator for the vent streams to the thermal incinerator showed no flow.

July 1 to December 31, 2002	21 hours
January 1 to June 30, 2003	16 hours
Total for 12-month period	37 hours
Maximum Allowed per Calendar Year by Rule During Maintenance or Malfunction	240 hours

(3) Any periods during which the capper unit was being operated to manufacture product while the flow indicator for any bypass device on the closed vent system to the thermal incinerator showed flow.

July 1 to December 31, 2002	21 hours
January 1 to June 30, 2003	16 hours
Total for 12-month period	37 hours
Maximum Allowed by Rule per Calendar Year During Maintenance or Malfunction	240 hours

(4) Information required to be reported during that six month period under the preconstruction permit issued under the state permitting program approved under subpart XX of 40 CFR Part 52 Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans for West Virginia. [WV Office of Air Quality Regulation 13 Permit]

There is no such information to be reported under the permit.

(5) Any periods during which the capper unit was being operated to manufacture product while the condenser associated with the methanol recovery operation was not in operation.

None.

(6) The amount (in pounds and by month) of methanol collected by the methanol recovery operation.

Month	Methanol Collected by the Methanol Recovery Operation, Calculated lbs
July 2002	34,000
August	22,000
September	54,000
October	52,000
November	42,000
December	38,000
January 2003	7,000
February	22,000
March	40,000
April	18,000
May	32,000
June	26,000
Total for 12 months	**387,000**

The above values are calculated from the total methanol collected for the year times the portion of methanol generated (see Item 8, below) in each given month. The numbers for the first six months differ somewhat from those calculated and reported previously, because they have been calculated and apportioned over the twelve month period.

(7) The amount (in pounds and by month) of collected methanol utilized for reuse, recovery, thermal recovery/treatment, or bio treatment, respectively, during the six month period.

	Collected Methanol Destination, Measured lbs		
Month	**Reuse**	**Thermal Recovery / Treatment**	**Bio-treatment**
October – December 1997	76,620	0	0
January – December 1998	424,254	0	0
January – December 1999	428,520	0	0
January – December 2000	440,060	0	0
January – December 2001	278,040	0	0
January – June 2002	196,620		
July 2002	117,260	0	0
August	39,520	0	0
September	38,500	0	0
October	0	0	0
November	0	0	0
December 2002	38,280	0	0
[July – December 2002	233,560]	0	0
[January – December 2002	430,180]	0	0
January 2003	75,941	0	0
February	0	0	0
March	38,918	0	0
April	39,120	0	0
May	37,442	0	0
June	0	0	0
[January – June 2003	191,421]	0	0
[Total for 12 Months July 2002 – June 2003	**424,981]**	**0**	**0**
Total Since Commencement of Reuse	**2,269,095**	**0**	**0**

We have thus met the Performance Standard that, "on an annual basis, the Sistersville Plant shall ensure that a minimum of 95% by weight of the methanol collected by the methanol recovery operation (also referred to as the "collected methanol") is utilized for reuse, recovery, or thermal recovery/treatment." [40 CFR 264.1080(f)(2)(v)(A)] In fact, 100% has been reused.

(8) The calculated amount (in pounds and by month) of methanol generated by operating the capper unit.

Month	Methanol Generated by the Capper Unit, Calculated lbs
July 2002	46,000
August	29,000
September	71,000
October	69,000
November	55,000
December	50,000
January 2003	9,000
February	30,000
March	53,000
April	24,000
May	42,000
June	34,000
Total for 12 months	**512,000**

As discussed in the Final Project Agreement, a portion of the methanol generated in the capper unit cannot be economically collected, but rather goes to the onsite wastewater treatment unit via a steam ejector, or to the thermal oxidizer. This is the difference between the methanol generated [Item (B)(8)] and collected [Item (B)(6)].

The following annual report requirements are listed in the order prescribed in paragraphs (f)(2)(viii)(C)(2) through (f)(2)(viii)(C)(8) of the final rule.

(9) An updated Emissions Analysis for January through December of the preceding year.

Table 1, attached, shows the details of emissions and waste reductions achieved by Project XL for calendar year 2002, summarized as:

Air Emissions Reductions	211,013 lbs
Wastewater Treatment Sludge Reductions	679,553 lbs
Methanol Reused	430,180 lbs
TOTAL REDUCTIONS IN EMSSIONS AND WASTE	**1,320,746 lbs**

Cumulative emissions and waste reductions since the inception of the XL Project are shown in Figure 1, totaling over 6,000,000 lbs.

(10) Discussion of the Sistersville Plant's performance in meeting the requirements of the final federal rule (as well as the XL agreement, and state consent order), specifically identifying any areas in which the Sistersville Plant either exceeded or failed to achieve any such standard.

The Sistersville Plant is required to, by specified deadlines:

- **install a thermal oxidizer and route the process vents from its polyether methyl capper ("capper") unit to that oxidizer for control of organic air emissions; conduct a performance test of the oxidizer, and verify that the oxidizer reduces the total organic compounds ("TOC") from the process vent streams by at least 98%; comply with specific monitoring and recordkeeping requirements;**

- **implement a methanol recovery operation; ensure that a minimum of 95% by weight of the methanol collected by the methanol recovery operation (also referred to as the "collected methanol") is utilized for reuse, recovery, or thermal recovery/treatment, as defined in the rule; comply with specific monitoring and recordkeeping requirements; and**

- **implement a waste minimization/pollution prevention ("WM/PP") project, including establish an Advisory Committee and Study Team, conduct a WM/PP Study, issue a Final WM/PP Study Report, and make reasonable efforts to implement all feasible (as defined in the rule) WM/PP opportunities in accordance with the priorities identified in the implementation schedule.**

All of these requirements have been met, by the deadlines specified.

- The 98% oxidizer control efficiency requirement has been exceeded, as the performance test showed a 99.99% control.
- The 95% methanol reuse, recovery, or thermal recovery/treatment has been exceeded, as 100% of the methanol collected has been reused.
- The WM/PP efforts are discussed below.

(11) A description of any unanticipated problems in implementing the XL Project and any steps taken to resolve them.

No unanticipated problems have occurred in the past 12 months.

(12) A WM/PP Implementation Report that contains the following information:

(i) A summary of the WM/PP opportunities selected for implementation;

(ii) A description of the WM/PP opportunities initiated and/or completed;

(iii) Reductions in volume of waste generated and amounts of each constituent reduced in wastes including any constituents identified in paragraph (f)(8) of the final rule [this is a list of particular hazardous constituents which might be found at the Sistersville Plant];
(iv) An economic benefits analysis;
(v) A summary of the results of the Advisory Committee's review of implemented WM/PP opportunities;
(vi) A reevaluation of WM/PP opportunities previously determined to be infeasible by the Sistersville Plant but which had potential for future feasibility.

In the past 12 months, work has continued to implement many of the recommendations of the WM/PP Study that were documented in the Final Report, issued in December 1998. A group of Pollution Prevention ("P2") representatives from the various plant departments has served to communicate results and report new P2 ideas.

Crompton is utilizing the Six Sigma process throughout the Corporation. At Sistersville, we have identified several Six Sigma projects that are minimizing wastes, preventing pollution, and saving money. These projects are listed in Table 2, noted by "Six Sigma."

The plant Project XL coordinator maintains an "evergreen" list of ideas, which are reviewed periodically, to report progress and foster cooperation among the various functions of the plant. Natural teams have surfaced to pursue and develop opportunities. In the past year, some opportunities have been implemented, others we continue to work on, new ideas have surfaced, and some inactive ones have been revived. To date, over 450 P2 opportunities have been identified.

Table 2, attached, lists all 15 WM/PP opportunities that are currently at some stage of study or implementation, plus 14 more that have been put in place during the preceding twelve month period ending June 30, or earlier and not previously reported. For each opportunity, Table 2 gives the particular Waste & Emission, the opportunity itself, its implementation stage, status details, and the potential cost savings and waste/emission quantity savings.

The cost savings and waste reductions for all P2 opportunities implemented since the XL project's inception are summarized below. These are the latest figures, updated as needed. Consequently, figures for each year may vary from those in previous reports. Many of the opportunities show no dollar or waste quantity reductions, generally because it is difficult or impossible to determine them, even though such reductions clearly do exist.

Year Opportunity was Implemented	Number of New P2 Opportunities Implemented	Recurring Wastes Prevented, Latest Estimates, lbs/yr	Recurring Cost Savings*, Latest Estimates, $/yr
1997-98 Capper Operations (discussed above) Air Emissions and Sludge Reduction plus Methanol Recycle (Excludes capital savings from XL project) Actual for Previous Calendar Year	2	1,320,746	$16,000
1997	9	283,000	$156,000
1998	10	111,000	$25,000
1999	34	1,536,000	$1,119,000
2000	21	492,000	$1,215,000
2001	17	2,925,000	$1,732,000
2002	24	7,789,000	$2,896,000
2003 Jan. – June	4	10,000	$17,000
Total	**120**	**14,466,746**	**$7,176,000**

* Note that these savings do not consider the expense of implementing them. Hence net savings will be less. It is often difficult to assign that expense. For example, a totally new process unit may cost millions of dollars to construct. If that new process produces less waste, how much of the design and construction expense ought to be assigned to the P2 benefits? In the case of a process change being done explicitly for P2 reasons, the expense is more easily determined.

During 2003, the savings in costs and wastes generated from several opportunities implemented in 2001 and 2002 have grown considerably, as we have been able to take greater advantage of previously implemented improvements. So, while the opportunities implemented so far during 2003 have contributed little, the growth in cumulative savings in this last six month period has been impressive. The wastes prevented and savings reported in each Semi-Annual and Annual Report since the inception of this XL Project are shown in Figure 2.

In addition to the figures above, implemented opportunities have reduced waste water by over 150,000,000 gallons per year, and air emissions from natural gas savings by nearly 15,000,000 lbs per year.

Table 2 also indicates whether the various P2 options have an impact on the Sistersville Plant's generation of hazardous constituents listed in the Sistersville XL final federal rule. No chemical among the list of Persistent, Bioaccumulative, and Toxic materials that EPA published on November 9, 1998, is also involved in any of our current P2 options. One P2 option is for a process that uses the hazardous constituent acrylonitrile. All other P2 options listed in Table 2 as dealing with hazardous constituents relate to reducing the plant's use of solvents, specifically toluene, methanol, ethylbenzene or xylene.

(13) An assessment of the nature of, and the successes or problems associated with, the Sistersville Plant's interaction with the federal and state agencies under the Project.

Over the past year, Sistersville personnel have continued efforts to discuss and publicize our experiences with the XL process. The Crompton Sistersville Plant received a second West Virginia Business Environmental Leadership Award, in the category of Innovative Technology for developing, converting and commercializing silane technology to a new, more environmentally friendly raw material base that greatly reduces waste generation. This project contributed to the Pollution Prevention / Waste Minimization portion of our XL Project. EPA Region III Administrator Donald Walsh attended the August 2002 West Virginia Business Summit where the awards were presented.

Crompton has also provided information as requested for EPA's periodic reports on the XL program.

The Sistersville project has experienced no problems in the past 12 months in federal and state agency interactions.

(14) An update on stakeholder involvement efforts

Stakeholder involvement efforts in the past 12 months include:

- A copy of the semi-annual report was sent to everyone on the Sistersville Project XL mailing list in January 2003.
- Crompton helped to publicize Project XL through the West Virginia Business Environmental Leadership Award discussed above.

(15) An evaluation of the Project as implemented against the Project XL Criteria and the baseline scenario.

The baseline scenario evaluation is demonstrated with Table 1. Following is an evaluation against Project XL criteria.

1. Environmental Results

   The Project has provided superior environmental benefit through reduced air emissions, reduced sludge generation and recycling of a beneficial byproduct (see Table 1). In addition, there have been several other WM/PP projects implemented which are providing additional environmental benefits (see Table 2).

2. Cost Savings and Paperwork Reduction

   It is estimated the capital deferral from this project will result in capital savings of

approximately $700,000 over the life of the project. It is estimated that there are additional cost savings of over $3,500,000 per year from implementation of other WM/PP projects.

Paperwork reductions can only be claimed for deferral of any permitting or reporting requirements that may have been associated with closure of the surface impoundments and replacement with tanks. There has likely been a net increase in paperwork requirements when one takes into consideration the amount of paperwork required to obtain the Project and reporting requirements as a result of the project.

3. Stakeholder Support

Local communities and local agencies have fully supported the project.

4. Innovation/Multimedia Pollution Prevention

The project results in multimedia pollution prevention through air emission, solid waste and water pollutant reductions (see Table 1). Several innovative ideas are being explored as part of the WM/PP study (see Table 2).

5. Transferability

EPA's 2000 Project XL Comprehensive Report lists a number of lessons learned during development of our project. It appears that a number of these lessons have helped to improve the XL process itself, embodied in various XL documents issued by EPA since the Crompton project was implemented. The report also catalogs the innovations of all projects, to help foster the transfer of ideas. We are not aware that the basis of our project (voluntary control of emissions in exchange for regulatory relief) has been "transferred" to other projects or facilities. However, it is our understanding that the idea of site wide WM/PP study has been incorporated into other Project XL FPA's. It is also our understanding that the OSi FPA has been used as a model for other FPA's.

6. Feasibility

All requirements of the FPA have been met; therefore the feasibility has been proven.

7. Monitoring, Reporting and Evaluation

The FPA and site specific rule clearly spell out the monitoring, reporting and evaluations associated with the Project.

8. Shifting of Risk Burden

Both prior and subsequent to the Project, emissions from the wastewater system, hazardous waste tanks and process units are not considered to have an adverse impact on employee health as substantiated by industrial hygiene testing. There has been no shifting of risk burden. This is further substantiated through the overall decrease in air emissions.

CONCLUSION

Crompton's XL Project has been very successful thus far. We have met all of our requirements, produced the intended superior environmental performance, and have received the temporary deferral from certain regulations. The Project is demonstrating an alternative to previously existing regulations and yielding cost savings to the company.

Please contact Tony Vandenberg of the Crompton Corporation Sistersville Plant (304-652-8812) for further information.

TABLE 1 EMISSIONS SUMMARY

Crompton OSi Specialties Sistersville Project XL Emissions Summary 2002

	Constituent		1995 Baseline (lb/yr)	2002 Actual (lb/yr)	2002 If XL Project had not been implemented	Reductions in 2002 Due to Project XL
Capper Air Emissions	Methyl Chloride (see note 2)		220,000	1,433	107,192	105,759
	Methanol		57,000	800	62,534	61,734
	Dimethyl Ether (see note 1)		-	514	37,476	36,962
	Subtotal Capper		***277,000***	***2,747***	***207,203***	***204,455***
Wastewater Treatment Unit (WWTU) Air Emissions						
Surface Impoundments (SI)	Methyl Chloride		590	1,702	1,702	-
	Methanol		8,420	9,618	15,466	5,848
	Dimethyl Ether (see note 1)		9,950	-	-	-
	Ethyl Chloride		2,990	9,154	9,154	-
	Toluene		17,890	9,313	9,313	-
	Other VOC's		7,530	2,027	2,027	-
		Total SI	47,370	31,814	37,662	5,848
Collection system and tanks	Methyl Chloride		1,430	2,539	2,539	-
	Methanol		3,150	1,113	1,823	710
	Dimethyl Ether (see note 1)		28,340	-	-	-
	Ethyl Chloride		12,070	22,292	22,292	-
	Toluene		44,840	14,458	14,458	-
	Other VOC's		3,100	248	248	-
		Total Other WWTU	92,930	40,650	41,360	710
		Subtotal WWTU	***140,300***	***72,464***	***79,022***	***6,558***
		Total Air Emissions	***417,300***	***75,211***	***286,225***	***211,013***
Capper Discharges to WWTU (lb/yr)	Methyl Chloride		1,000	-	-	
	Methanol (from scrubber)		380,000	131,716	131,716	-
	Methanol (from condenser)		350,000	-	430,180	430,180
	Dimethyl Ether (see note 1)		51,000	-	-	-
	Acetic Acid		8,000	32,025	32,025	-
		Total Organic	***790,000***	***163,741***	***593,921***	***430,180***
Waste reuse (lb/yr)	Methanol		**-**	**430,180**	**-**	**430,180**
Sludge Generation due to Capper Operation			***1,177,300***	***245,272***	***924,824***	**679,553**
Total Reductions due to Project = Air Emissions Reduction + Sludge Reductions + Methanol Reuse						***1,320,746***

1 - Since 1995 the dimethyl ether has been diverted from the wastewater system to a direct emission point, or since 1998 the oxidizer.

2 - During the XL Project development, considerable technical work was done with the capper unit, to reduce excess methyl chloride feed volumes. This work was successful, yielding a reduction in air emissions before the thermal oxidizer was installed. This work was reported as a Pollution Prevention Source Reduction activity in the 1996 SARA 313 report. These reductions, plus year to year variations in products made and total production volumes, account for the difference between the 1995 baseline and last year's emissions if Project XL was not implemented.

TABLE 1 EMISSIONS SUMMARY

Emission Calculations Basis (all data are engineering estimates)
 # Volume reused for biomass feed in on-site wastewater treatment unit -- this is reuse per the XL Agreement

Capper Air Emissions	WV Air Emissions Inventory reported values calculated from known production rates and raw material balance.
WWTU Air Emissions	EPA's Water 8 model used to estimate loss from collection system and WWTU (inground tanks and surface impoundments). Influent concentrations calculated from known discharges to process sewer.
Capper discharges to WWTU	Raw material balance and stoichiometric ratios used to calculate amount generated by capper
Waste Reuse(Methanol)	Raw material balance and stoichiometric ratios used to calculate amount generated by capper and actual collected amounts.
Sludge Generation	Calculated using WWTU loading, loss to air and biodegradability factors.

Figure 1
Project XL Emissions and Wastes Reduction, Cumulative Since Project Inception, Pounds

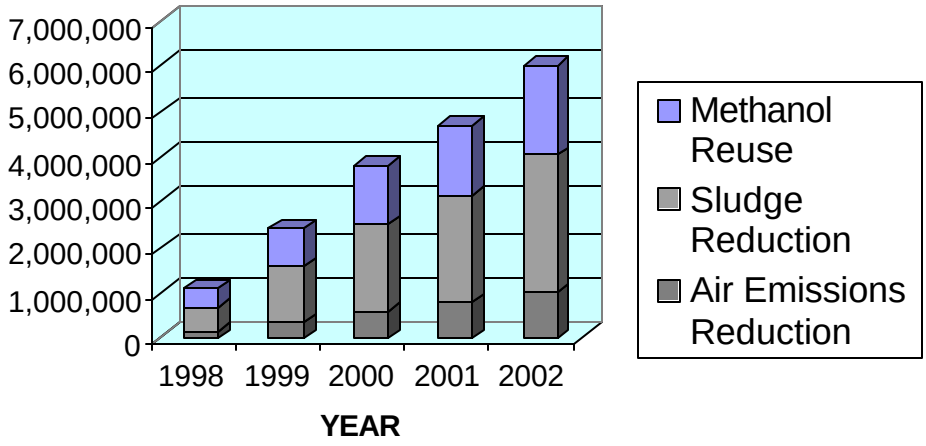

Figure 2
Waste Minimization / Pollution Prevention Opportunities Implemented by Reporting Date

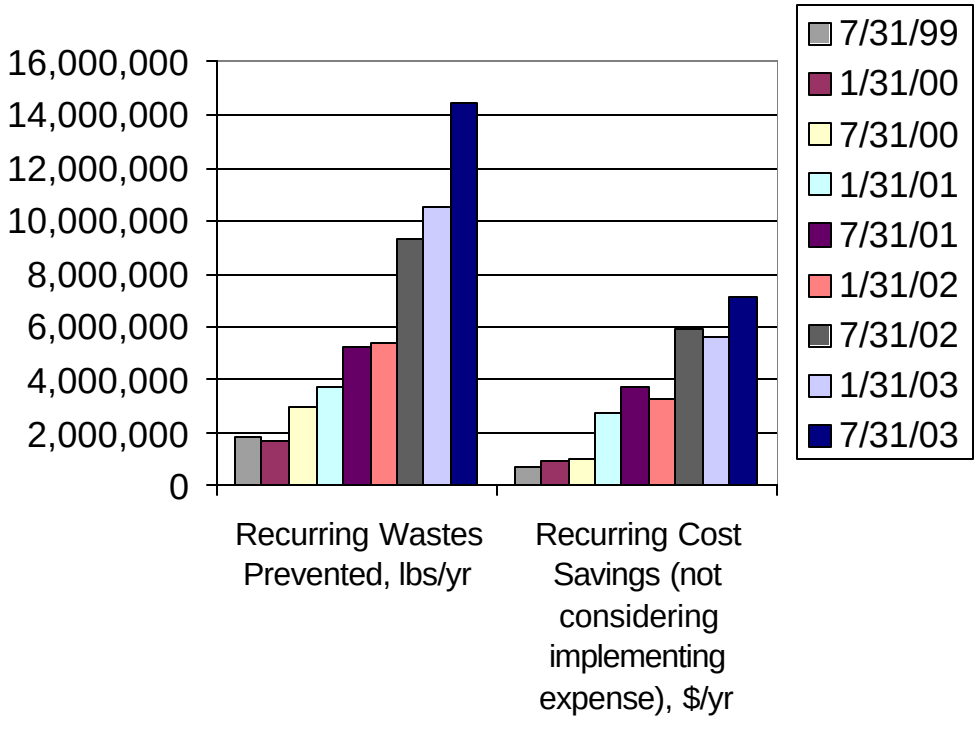

TABLE 2. POLLUTION PREVENTION OPTIONS IN PROGRESS or IN PLACE

ID	Wastes & Emissions -- XL	P2 Options -- XL	Implementation Stage	Status Details -- XL	Potential Cost Savings Neglecting Expense of Implementing Option – XL $/year	Potential Waste/Emission Quantity Reductions – XL lbs/year	Hazardous Constituents per XL Rule?
441	Air emissions, tanks	Route tank vents so that materials can be incinerated, rather than emitted to the air.	3-Implementng	In progress.	---	3,200	Y
435	Air emissions, tanks	Route tank vents to water scrubber, and treat materials in wastewater treatment unit.	6-In-place & On-going	Implemented July 2002.	---	1,000	Y
448	Drums	Plastic drums reuse or recycle off-site rather than landfill on-site.	6-In-place & On-going	Implemented December 2002	$11,000	28,000	N
395	Filtercakes	Plate / frame filters - improve operations (Six Sigma project)	3-Implementng	Investigating opportunities.	---	---	N
434	Filtercakes	Process EA -- reduce filtercake generation, through better operations.	6-In-place & On-going	Implemented August 2002.	NAv	NAv	N
444	Filtercakes	Product EE process improvements to filter more efficiently with less waste.	6-In-place & On-going	Implemented January 2003.	$17,000	10,000	N
445	Filtercakes	Product EF process improvements to filter more efficiently with less waste.	6-In-place & On-going	Implemented August 2002.	$53,000	5,600	N
449	Kiln	Cumulative efforts to increase on-site and decrease off-site waste treatment, thus reducing off-site transport of waste, and reducing costs.	6-In-place & On-going	Implemented 2002.	$128,000	---	Y
347	Process T	By-product recover and sell	1-Scoping	Have sent samples of material to potential buyers. Some are showing interest.	---	---	N
446	Process Water Use	System 6 eliminate water cleanups.	6-In-place & On-going	Implemented June 2002.	---	24,000 gallons water	N
302	Product DH	By-product uses as products	1-Scoping	Ongoing research to develop uses of by-product.	---	---	N
439	Product EB	Improved process.	6-In-place & On-going	New process implemented March 2002, first reported this annual report.	$57,000	10,000	N
440	Product EC	Product EC process improvements to reduce solvent use.	3-Implementng	Laboratory experiments look promising.	---	---	N
450	Product EH	Change equipment to prevent contamination of recyclable material.	6-In-place & On-going	Implemented January 2002, first reported in this annual report.	$35,000	44,000	N
451	Product EI	Product EI process filtration improvements	1-Scoping	New filtration process tested on pilot scale.	---	---	N
452	Product EJ	Product EJ selectivity improvements	1-Scoping	Investigating effect of process conditions in production equipment.	---	---	N

TABLE 2. POLLUTION PREVENTION OPTIONS IN PROGRESS or IN PLACE

ID	Wastes & Emissions -- XL	P2 Options -- XL	Implementation Stage	Status Details -- XL	Potential Cost Savings Neglecting Expense of Implementing Option – XL $/year	Potential Waste/Emission Quantity Reductions – XL lbs/year	Hazardous Constituents per XL Rule?
453	Product EK	Product EK yield improvements (Six Sigma project)	1-Scoping	Investigating effect of process conditions in production equipment.	---	---	N
454	Product EL	Product EL reject reduction (Six Sigma project)	3-Implementing	Implementing methods to reduce process variability to reduce reject product.	---	---	N
399	Reject Products	Lab Test Precision -- reject reduction (Six Sigma project)	6-In-place & On-going	Implemented new analytical procedure to assure accurate results and on specification product.	NAv	NAv	N
397	Reject Products	Products CG -- reject reduction (Six Sigma project)	6-In-place & On-going	Implemented March 2003. Reduces water use (440,000 gallons/yr), and should help reduce reject product.	NAv	NAv	N
375	System 2	Project to improve reliability and reduce emissions.	3-Implementing	Some equipment has been installed. Planning for full implementation in 2003.	---	---	N
428	Waste Solvents	Product Change-over Improvement (Six Sigma project)	2-Planning	Investigating better, faster, more efficient cleanups. Engineering design progressing.	---	---	Y
431	Waste Solvents	Product DK process change	3-Implementing	Investigating reducing solvent use.	---	---	N
442	Waste Solvents	Product ED process improvements to reuse solvent.	3-Implementing	Laboratory experiments look promising. Product from revised process being evaluated for customer use.	---	---	N
443	Waste Solvents	Product EE process improvements to reuse solvent.	2-Planning	Changes being considered.	---	---	N
447	Waste Solvents	Product EG process improvements to eliminate a solvent cleanup.	6-In-place & On-going	Implemented October 2002.	$10,000	32,000	N
376	Waste Solvents	Spray nozzles for System 4 overhead -- use instead of boil-up	6-In-place & On-going	Implemented 1/2003.	NAv	NAv	Y
438	Waste Solvents	Spray nozzles for System 6 overhead -- use instead of boil-up	1-Scoping	Project being scoped.	---	---	Y
437	WWTU	Surface Impoundment Sludge Removal	6-In-place & On-going	Improved method of removing solids from wastewater treatment pond, generating less total waste implemented December 2002.	---	104,000	N