

Parent Companies

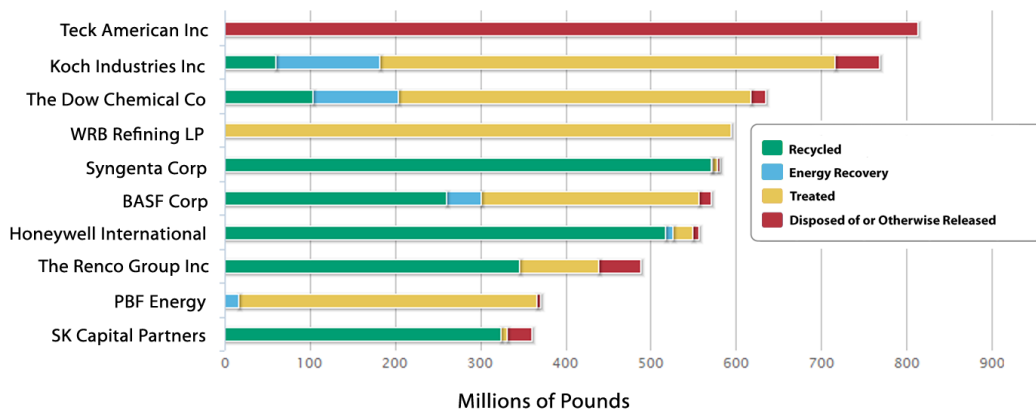
Many of the facilities reporting to TRI are owned by parent companies that also own other facilities reporting to TRI. Facilities reporting to TRI are asked to provide the name of their highest level parent company in the United States, if they have one.

The parent companies and single facilities with no parent company that reported the largest quantity of chemicals in production-related waste managed are shown in Figure 35. As stated earlier in this document, production-related waste managed 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, whether on- or off-site.

What is a Parent Company?

Generally in TRI, a parent company is a facility's highest level U.S. corporation or other business entity.

Figure 35. Production-Related Waste Managed by Top 10 TRI Parent Companies*, 2012



* 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 2012.

These companies vary in size and the sectors in which they operate. The number of TRI reporting facilities owned by these companies ranges from 1 to 105. For five of the top ten companies, the waste managed is primarily from their facilities in the chemical manufacturing sector (Dow Chemical, Honeywell, Syngenta, BASF, and SK Capital). Other parent companies in Figure 35 are in the petroleum sector (PBF Energy and WRB Refining), metal mining (Teck American), and metal smelting (The Renco Group). Koch Industries operates 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.

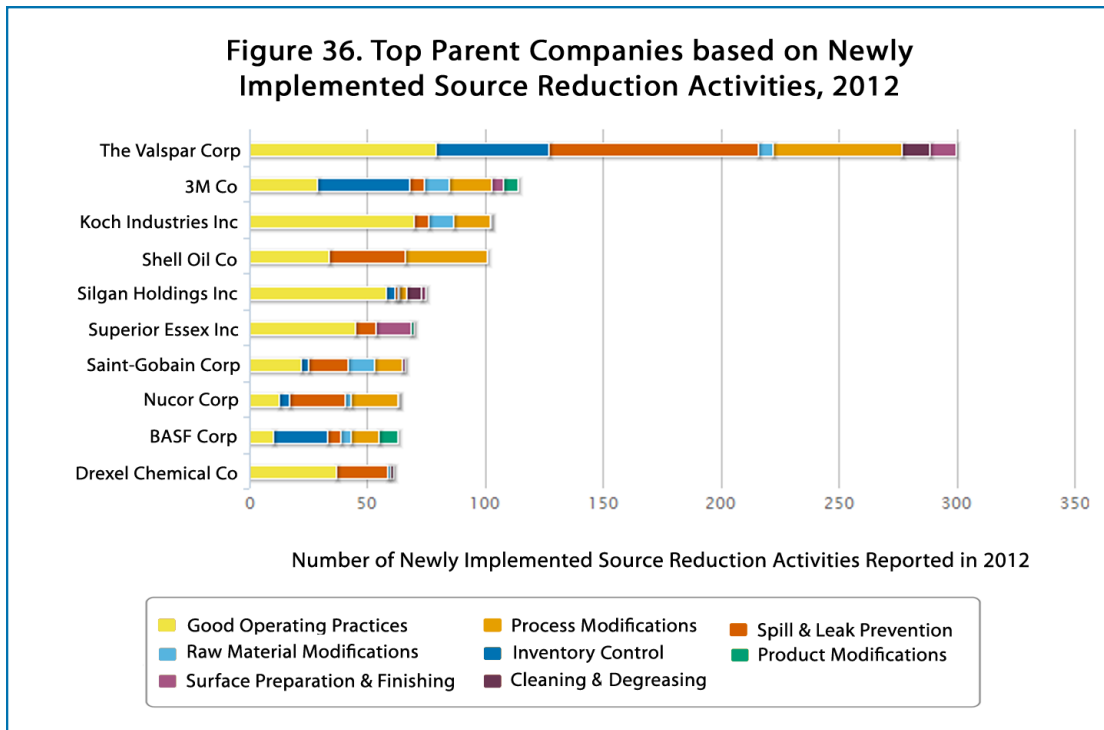
Facilities are asked to report on the source reduction activities they initiate each year. In 2012, 15% of all facilities reporting to TRI indicated that they initiated source reduction activities. In the past 5 years, over 22% of facilities reporting to TRI indicated that they initiated source reduction activities in at least one year since 2008. Table 2 shows the percent of current reporting facilities of the top parent companies that have reported source reduction for 2012, and in the recent past (2008 to 2012).

Parent Company	Facilities Reporting for 2012	Percent of Facilities Reporting Source Reduction Activities for 2012	Percent of Facilities Reporting Source Reduction Activities at Least One Year, 2008-2012
TECK AMERICAN INC	1	100%	33%
KOCH INDUSTRIES INC	105	28%	31%
THE DOW CHEMICAL CO	49	12%	32%
WRB REFINING LP	1	100%	100%
SYNGENTA CORP	1	100%	100%
BASF CORP	56	28%	35%
HONEYWELL INTERNATIONAL INC	61	31%	36%
THE RENCO GROUP INC	10	10%	10%
PBF ENERGY	2	0%	0%
SK CAPITAL PARTNERS	5	20%	40%

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

- A facility owned by The Renco Group is largely eliminating the use of a high xylene content material, except for minor use in service parts manufacturing. Two key technology changes that enabled this change are the use of flame and plasma surface treatments, and better formulations of water-based painting technologies. Total disposal or other releases of xylene at this facility fell by 32% between 2011 and 2012, and reductions are expected to continue in 2013. [\[facility details\]](#)
- By improving inventory scheduling, one Honeywell International facility reduced the quantity of expired products of which it must dispose. This facility also reclaims lead off-site from solder dross and uses on-site administrative controls to maximize the usage of lead solder. The quantity of lead managed as waste fell by about 5% between 2011 and 2012. [\[facility details\]](#)
- A Syngenta facility instituted a practice of using process material for process flush rather than consuming additional fresh n-methyl-2-pyrrolidone. [\[facility details\]](#)

To take a closer look at parent companies reporting source reduction activities, Figure 36 presents the parent companies that reported the most newly implemented source reduction activities in 2012.



Four of these top companies' TRI facilities operate primarily in the chemical manufacturing sector (Valspar, 3M, BASF, and Drexel Chemical). Superior Essex makes wire and cable. Nucor is a major steel producer in the United States. 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 facilities are in the chemical manufacturing and petroleum refining sectors, and Silgan Holdings produces metal containers. Some of these companies submitted additional text to EPA with their TRI reports describing their pollution prevention activities. Examples include:

- Based on an employee recommendation, one BASF facility implemented a new policy to reduce spills due to hose failure, which requires the electronic identification and annual testing of all hoses that are used to transfer chemicals. [\[facility details\]](#)
- A facility owned by Koch Industries installed a new power boiler to generate steam from natural gas rather than coal. Total disposal or other releases of barium compounds from this facility fell by over 40% between 2011 and 2012, even though production associated with barium compounds rose slightly in the same time frame. [\[facility details\]](#)
- Recent process piping improvements at a Saint-Gobain facility are expected to reduce or eliminate the solids collecting in process water tanks, which account for the majority of its waste disposed of in landfills. [\[facility details\]](#)

These and other submissions related to pollution prevention can be accessed on TRI's Pollution Prevention Website (www2.epa.gov/toxics-release-inventory-tri-program/pollution-prevention-p2-and-tri).