



Session A: Process Characterization: A Fundamentals Session

Pam Eliason

Toxics Use Reduction Institute

pam@turi.org

978-934-3142

Maura Hawkins

Berkshire Environmental Consultants

mhawkins@berkshireenvironmental.com

413-443-0130



Overview



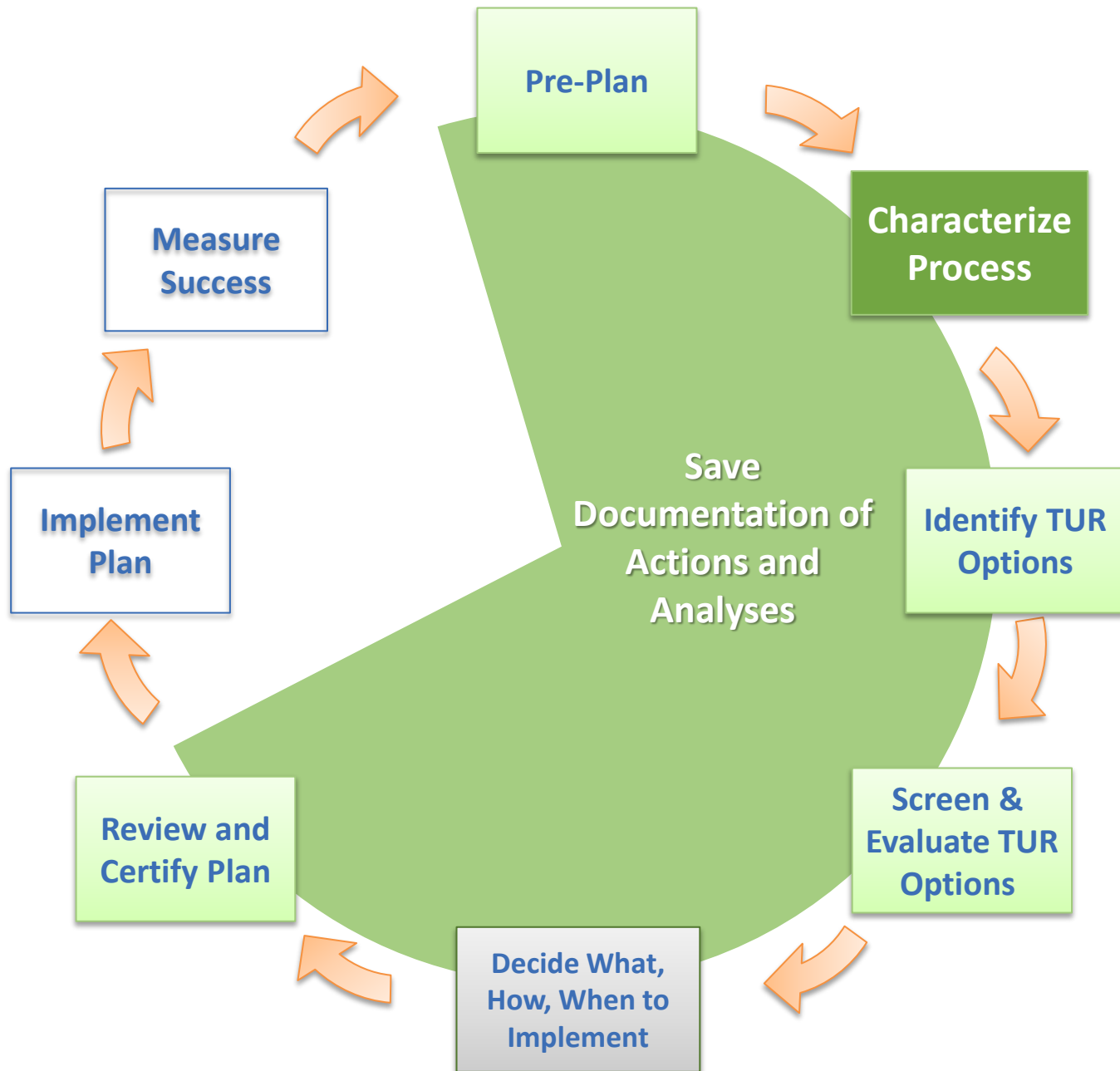
Requirements for process
characterization under TURA



Best practices



Discussion



◆ Production Unit(s) Description

- Units of product
- Process, inputs, and outputs of each stage
- Purpose chemicals serve

◆ Process Mapping

- Visual representation of production units
- Show chemical movement into, through, and out of production unit including storage, treatment, recycling
- Chemical pathway analysis

• Materials Accounting

- Determine amounts of toxic used
- Amounts generated as byproduct, treated or recycled on-site, or released as emissions

• Toxics Use Characterization

- How and why the toxic(s) are used
- Qualitative estimate of toxics costs: Key cost components, relative importance

Why Do Process Characterization?

Pinpoints where wastes originate

Highlights the true costs of toxics

Helps to identify TUR opportunities

Provides basic unit of analysis for TUR

Process Characterization

Why Do Process Characterization?

(besides the fact that you have to)

My take on
the value
of this
process

Learn a whole lot about something

Get to ask a bunch of questions

Helps to really get your head around what is going on

It sets the fundamental base for everything else you will do for TUR Planning

It gives you credibility

Process Characterization

Why Do Process Characterization

My take on
the value
of this
process

It provides an opportunity to see the plant in a different way

Gives you an opportunity to talk to people

Gives you an opportunity to address other regulatory issues

Gets you away from your desk

Production Unit Information Required in Each Plan (310 CMR 50.44)

For each covered toxic chemical, include

(see page 20-25, TUR Planning Guidance Doc)

Description of the specific **Purpose** of the chemical (include the function it serves)

Unit of Product and metric for measuring the amount

Process Flow Diagram

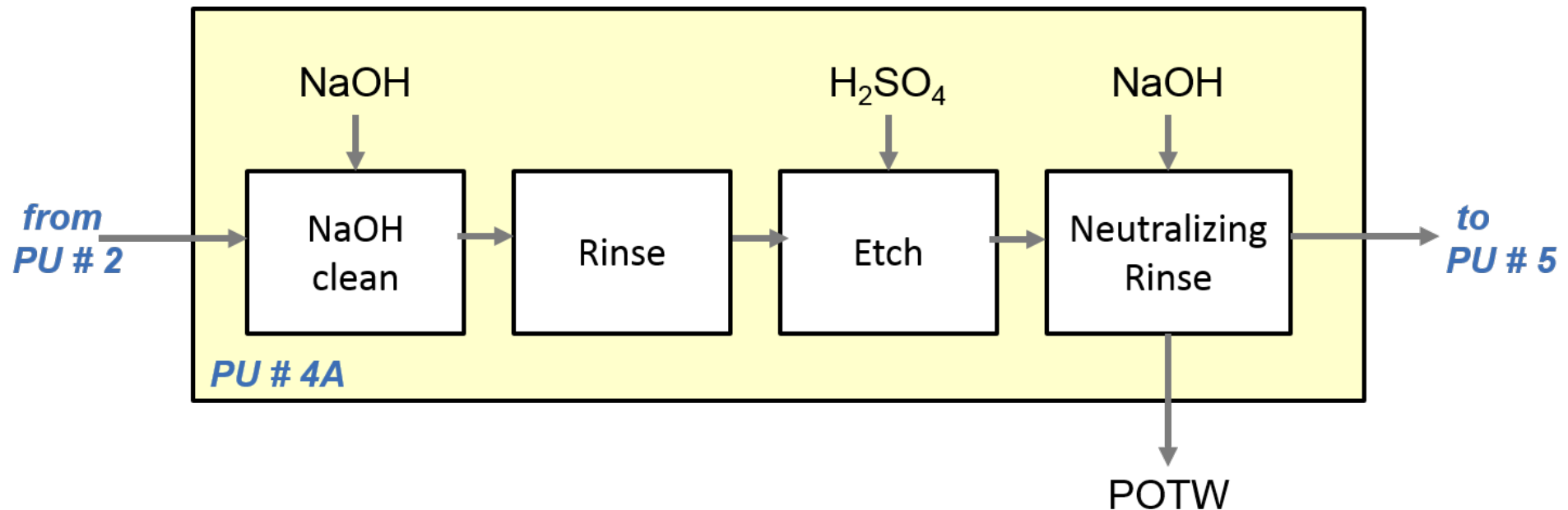
Material use, byproduct, transfer and release **Accounting**

The quantitative or qualitative **Cost of Toxics**

Production Unit

"A process, line, method, activity, or technique or a combination or series thereof, used to make a product"

Process or group of processes regarded as a distinct entity for the purpose of TUR planning



Unit of Product

Unit of Product and metric for measuring the amount

- Must be same as that used in Form S reports
- Allows facility to assess the effectiveness of its TUR planning
- Normalizes data to account for fluctuations in production

Brief breakout Discussion:

- Share examples of a complex process for which determining the best unit of product is challenging
- What were some of the options you considered?
- What did you end up choosing and why?
- Need volunteer(s) to post into chat once back with the large group

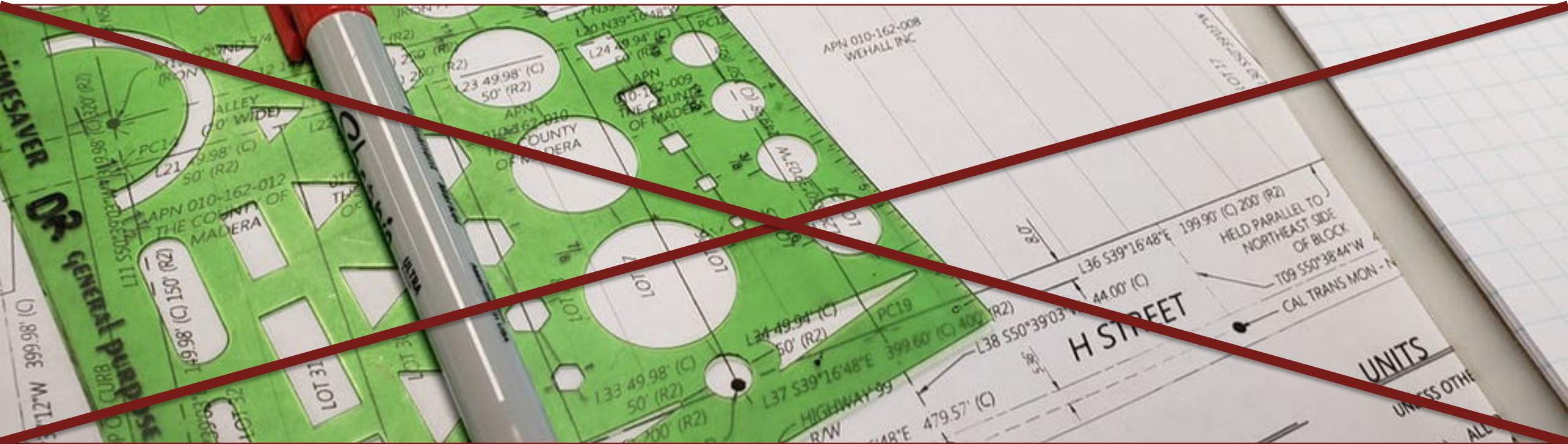
Material Accounting

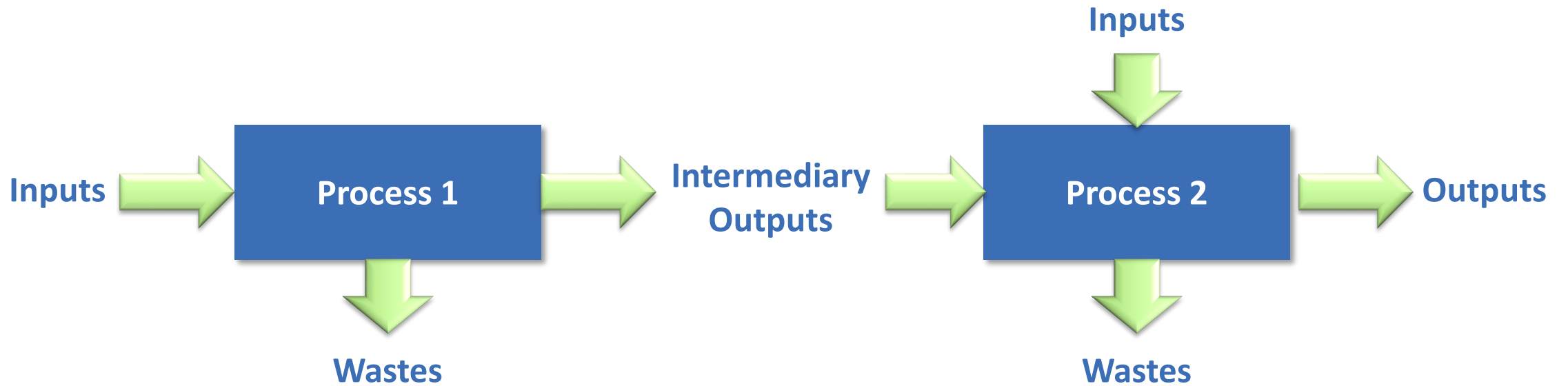
- Must describe the source of data, methods used to determine the amounts reported and any assumptions made
- For each production unit, must include:
 - Byproduct and emissions from all portions of materials handling
 - Use in production unit
 - Transfer and storage of final product
- Byproduct generation must be allocated among production units if covered toxic used in more than one
- Must be revised for each Plan update (and Form S report)
- Necessary for determining the full cost of using each covered toxic

What is a Process Flow Diagram?

Schematic depiction of essential processes required to operate the plant.

Tells nothing about physical layout of the operations – they are not floor plans.





<i>Inputs</i>	<i>Outputs</i>
Chemicals	Product
Labor	Scrap
Knowledge	Heat
Time	Pollution
Energy	Packaging Waste
Capital	
Materials	

Why Use Process Flow Diagrams?

Provides shared, explicit structure for:

- How you seek data
- How you turn data into applicable, understandable information
- How you use it to make conclusions

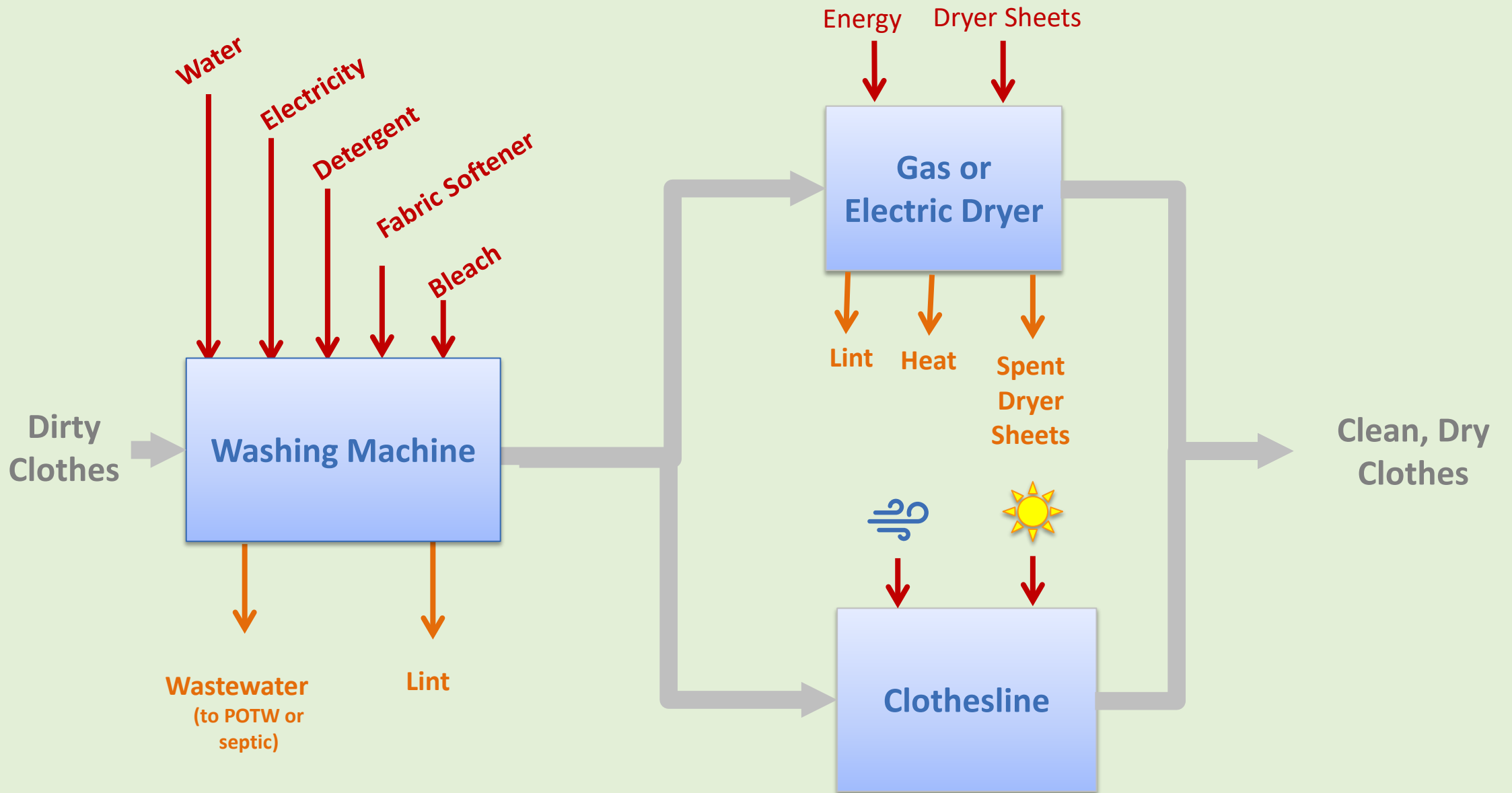
Shows where toxics enter and leave

Builds understanding of costs of processes

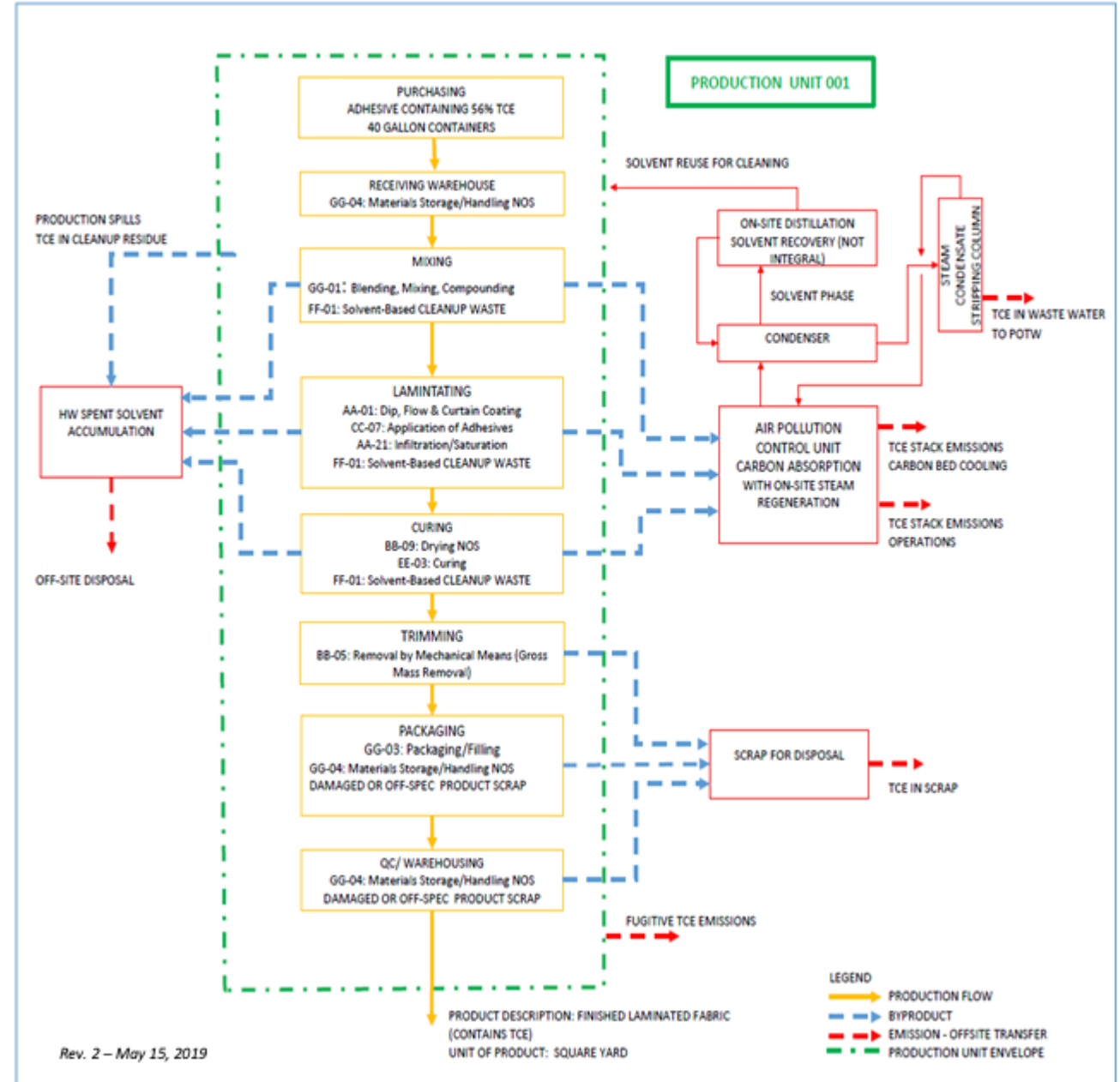
Enables assignment of costs to activities

Helps you identify options

Provides a visual document that facilitates improvements



From TURA Planning Guidance (12-23-19 rev) Appendix, pg vi of xviii



Chemical Pathway Analysis

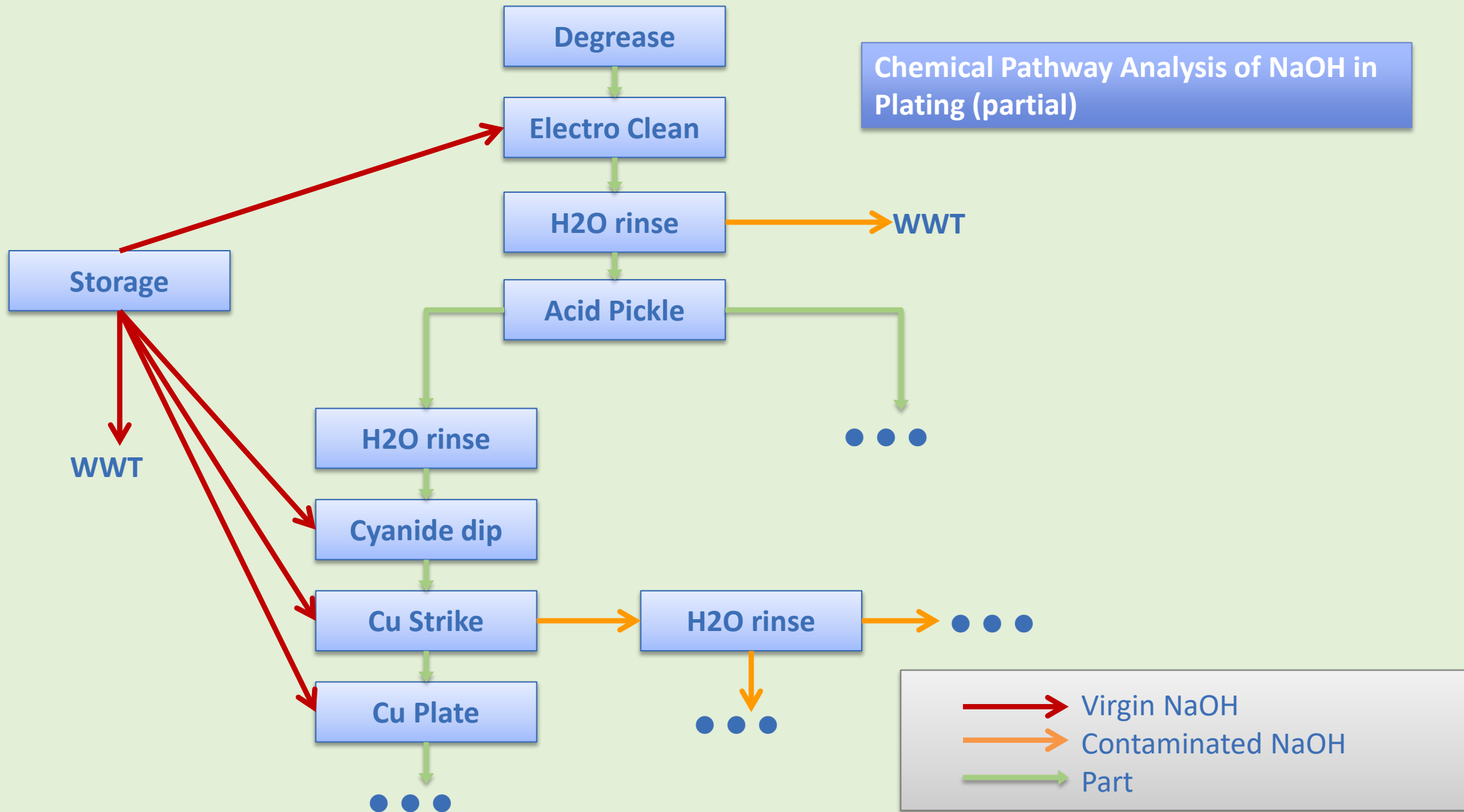


Identifies flow of specific chemicals (toxics), byproducts, or emissions, through processes

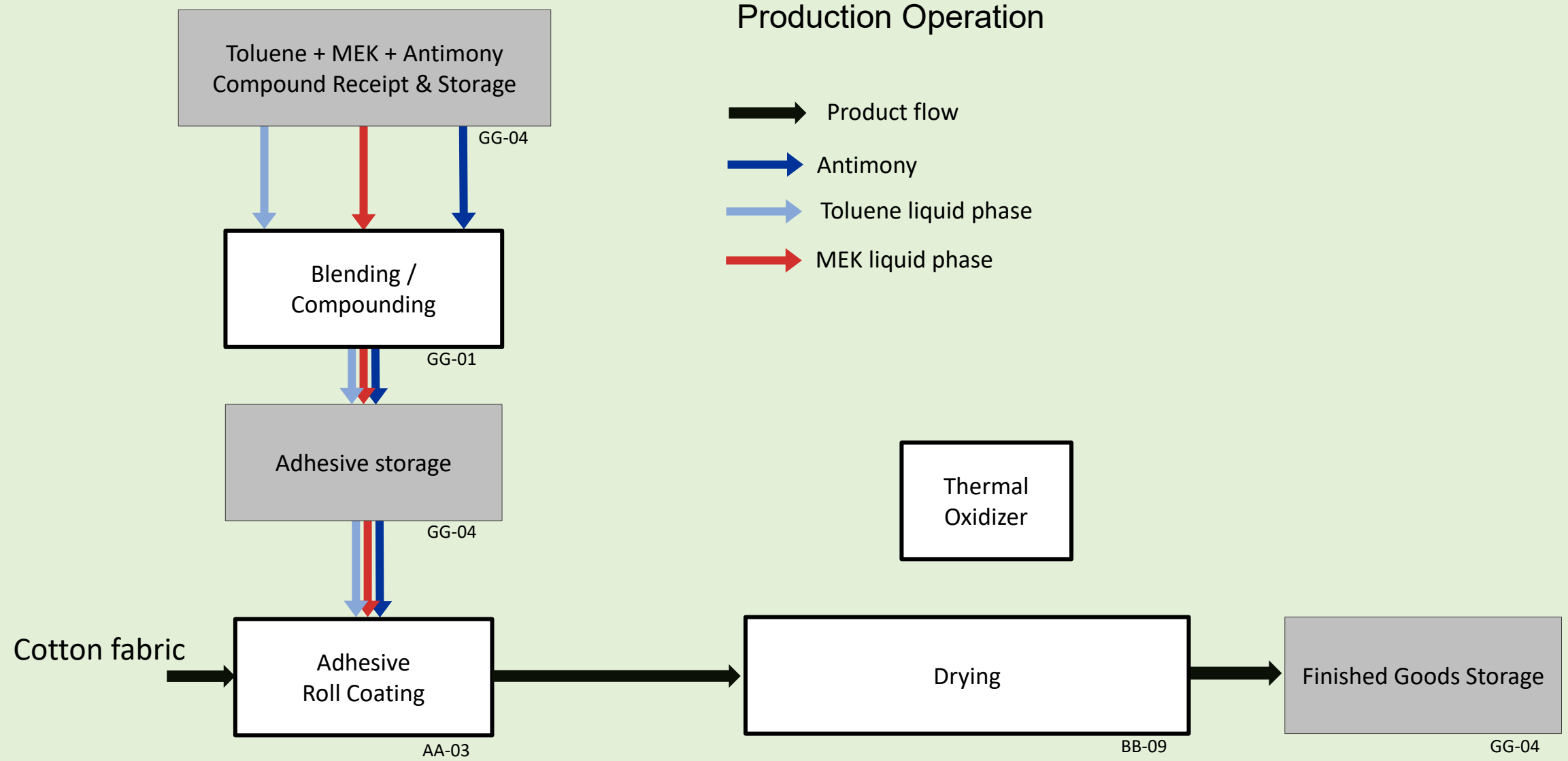
Traces flow of toxics through process flow diagram

Helps identify potential environmental emission points or safety problems

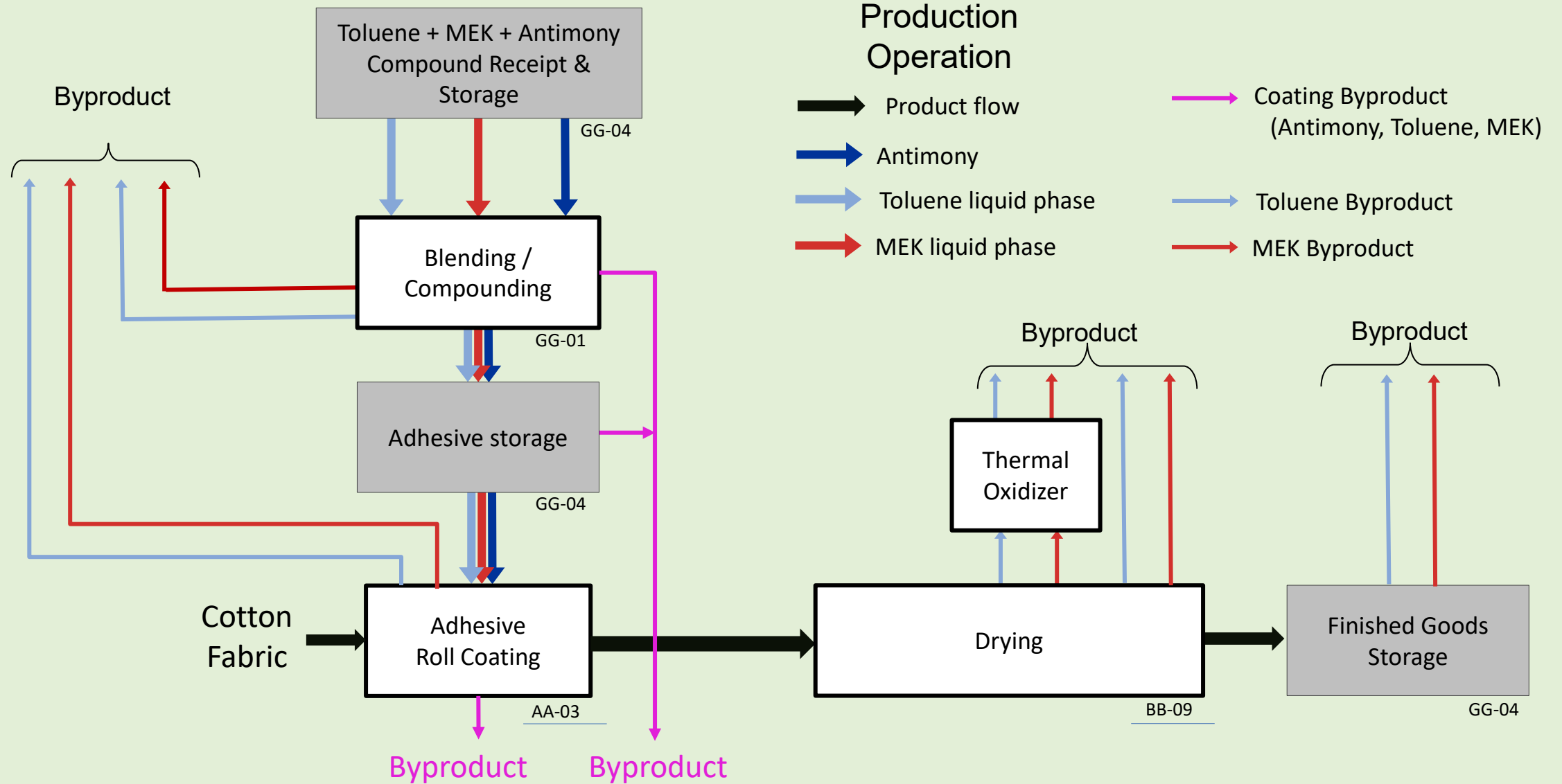
Chemical Pathway Analysis of NaOH in Plating (partial)



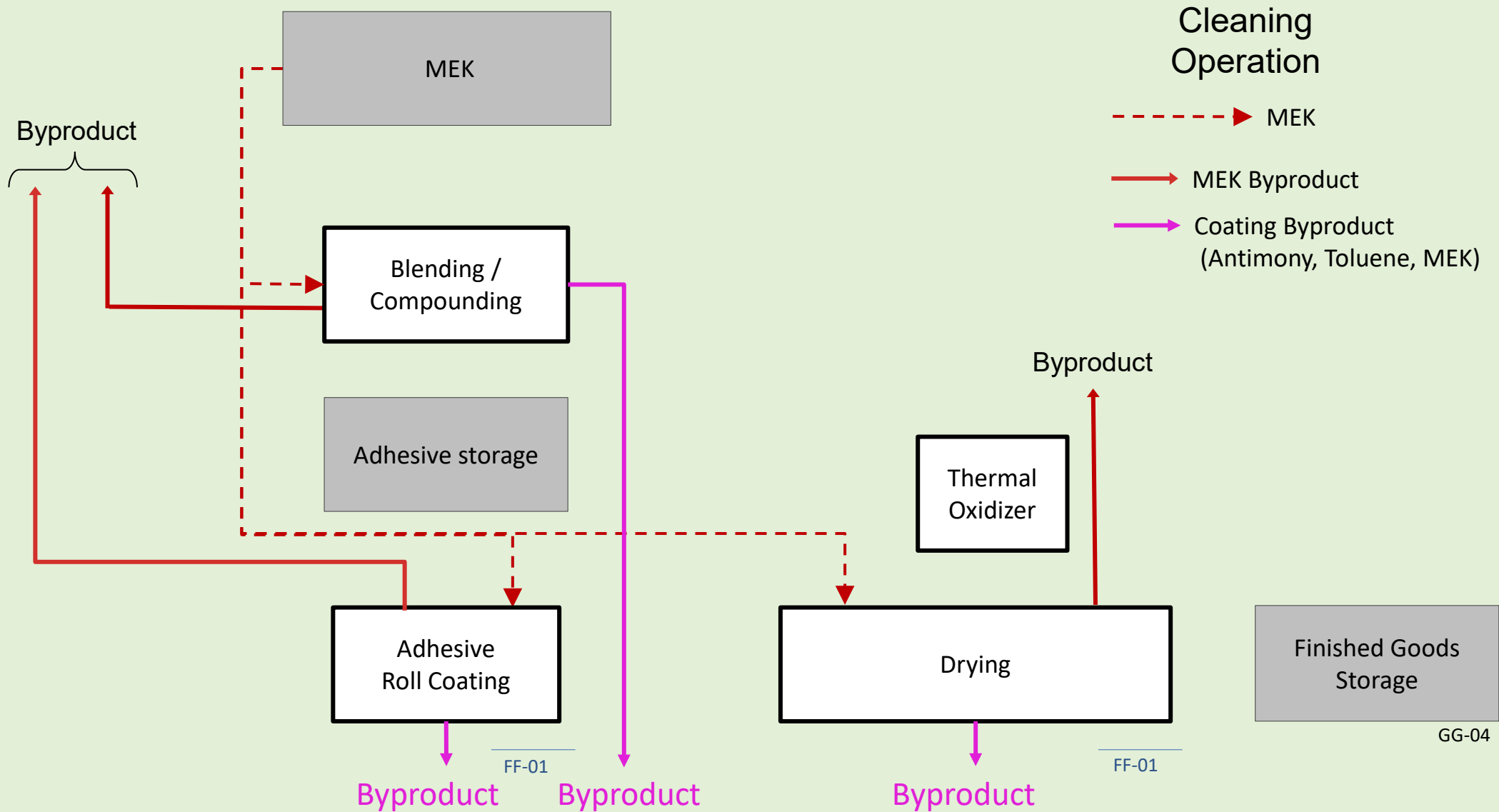
Fabric Coating with Solvent Adhesive Process



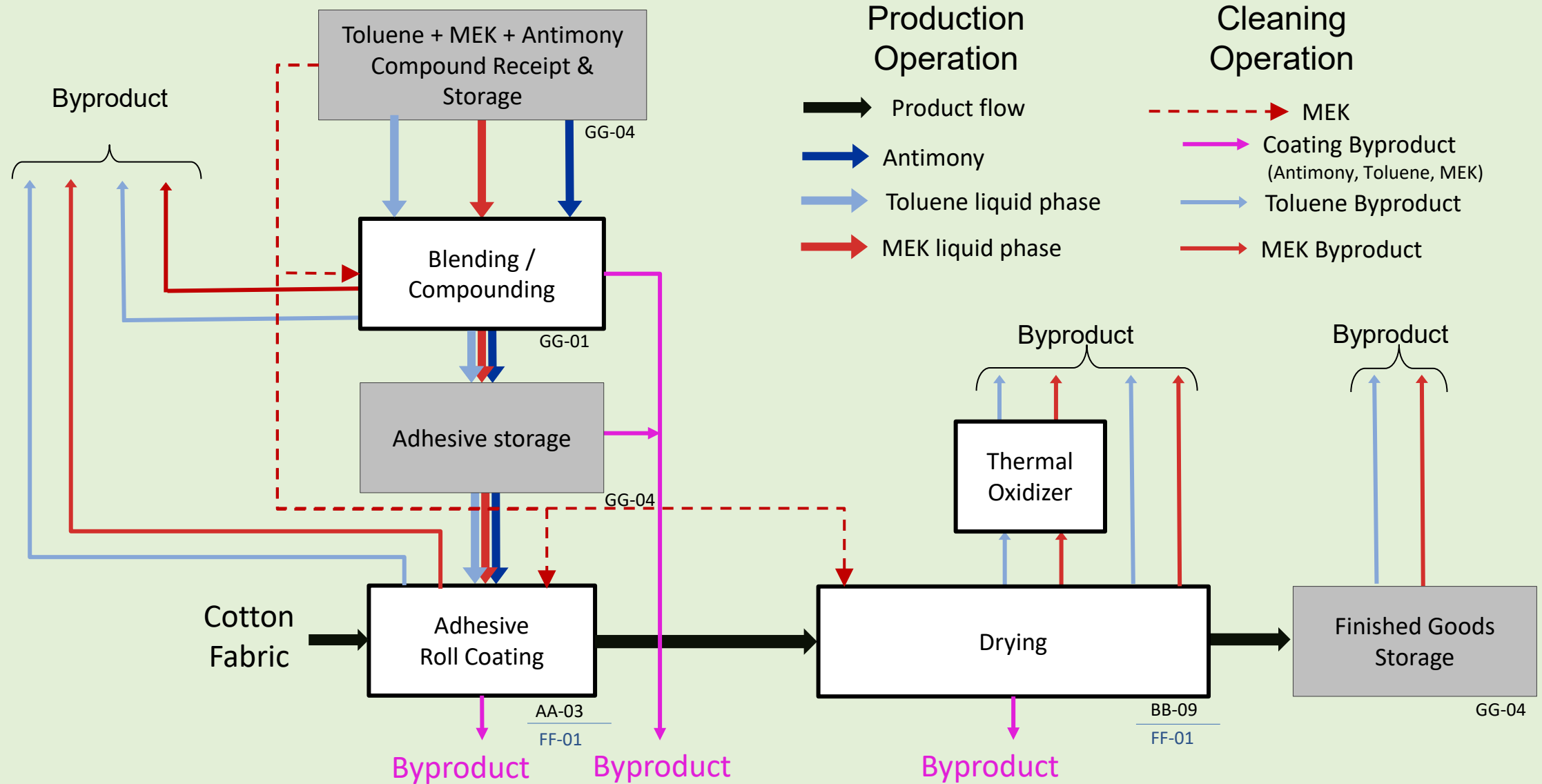
Fabric Coating with Solvent Adhesive – Byproducts



Fabric Coating Equipment Cleanup



Fabric Coating with Solvent Adhesive – Process and Clean-up PFD



For Each Production Unit, PFDs Must:



Show all the steps in each production unit



Show the point(s) at which toxic(s) enter and leave the production unit



Include fate of byproduct: waste treatment, recycling, transfer or release



Include production unit number

Exhibit 1: Checklist of Items in the Physical Plan

4	Description of each production unit in which a covered toxic is used that includes:	310 CMR 50.44
	Process Flow Diagram, a visual representation of the movement of covered toxics into and out of the facility that includes	310 CMR 50.44(1)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For First plans: date it was prepared • For Plan Updates with production process changes : date it was updated • For Plan Updates without production process changes: date it was reviewed 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The number assigned to the production unit in the Form S(s) submitted with the plan summary 	310 CMR 50.44(1)(b)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Each step in the manufacturing process including waste treatment and recycling. The specific production steps must be consistent with the list of processes included in the Form S(s) submitted with the Plan Summary, it can be more detailed. (Note the production unit includes material storage prior to use and product storage prior to shipment.) 	310 CMR 50.44(1)(a)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The steps in the process where each covered toxic enters the production unit 	310 CMR 50.44(1)(c)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The steps in the process where each covered toxic leaves the production unit as byproduct 	

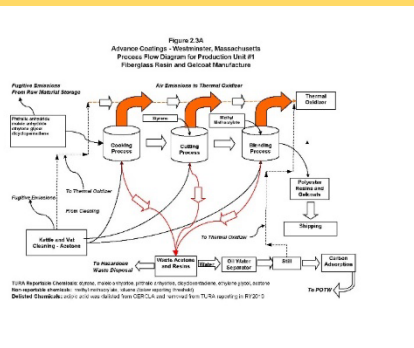
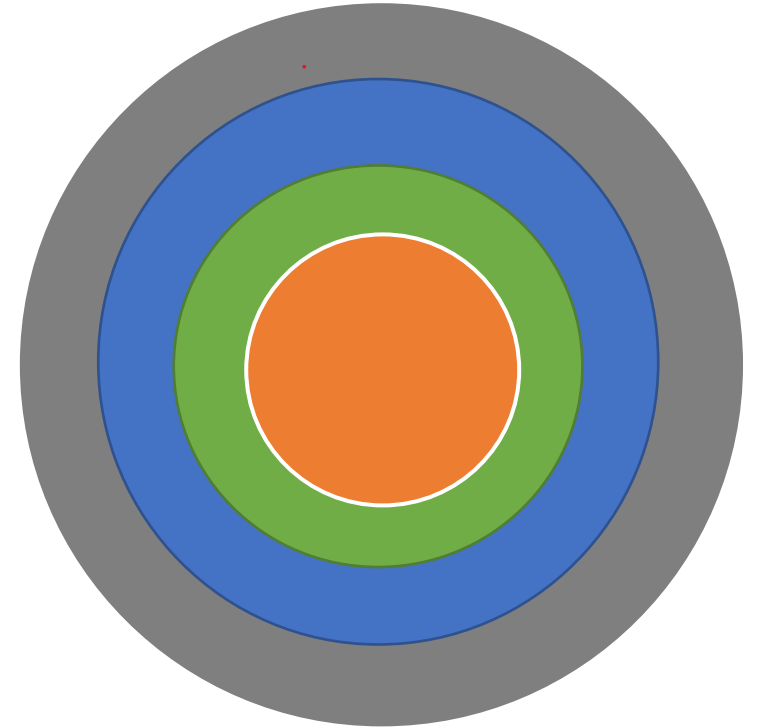
Checklist: More on Process Characterization

✓	An organized compilation of TUR Plan documents/sets of documents <i>(Check off all elements that have been incorporated into your physical TUR Plan)</i>	Regulatory Citation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The steps in the process where each byproduct becomes an emission released to the environment or transferred offsite 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The points in the process where each covered toxic leaves the production unit as product 	
	The unit of product as listed on the Form S(s) submitted with the plans summary	310 CMR 50.44 (3)
	The purpose served by each covered toxic used in the production process-	310 CMR 50.44 (4)

Process Characterization

Creating Process Flow Diagrams

Some practical experience.



How Do You Do Process Characterization?

How do
you go
about it?

Do some pre-site visit research – read, website, industry search, image search, materials from the plant.

Have an opening meeting with Plant Manager/ Production Manager/Ops Manager/Maintenance Mgr/EHS Mgr

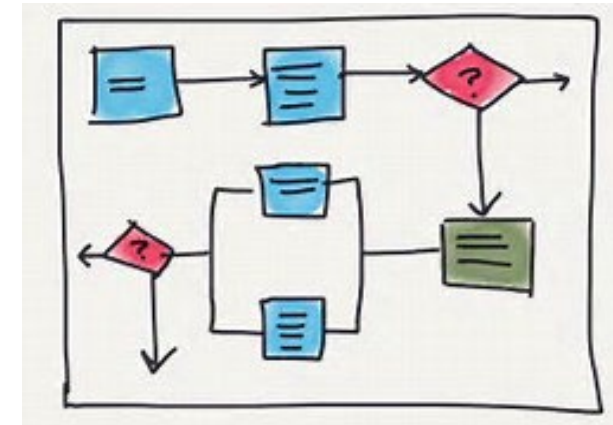
- Ask for a verbal description of the process – and ask some basic questions: What is the product? How do you track this?
- Review the previous description in the Plan – make sure it is representative and determine if things have changed.

How do
you go
about it?

Make a Sketch and Make a List of Issues

Write things down, draw pictures, write down questions. Try to get a basic block sketch of the process.

- Where does the discharge go?
- Are there any product losses?
- How does the operator know how much to add - meter, pH, level, operator judgement, etc.?
- What happens to off-spec product?



How do
you go
about it?

The Walk Around

Do a walk-around

- Start at the beginning of the process where raw materials come in and proceed through the end (perhaps a co-worker can come with you?)
- Identify points/steps where utilities (water, fuels etc.) and process materials are entering or leaving process

You already know what to look for:

- Fugitive, Point, and Area emissions to all media
- Byproduct flows to pollution control units
 - fume scrubbers
 - wastewater treatment
 - on-site recycling
 - etc.
- Leaks, spills, evaporative losses, maintenance activities



How do
you go
about it?

The Walk Around

Pay close attention to:

- How materials are being handled
- How many times materials are being handled
- Manual or automatic transfers, pumps, timers, regulators, monitors
- Raw material and product contamination
- Open or closed vessels, containment, control devices
- Odors, visible emissions or vapors (or not 😊)
- Labeling and signage
- People wearing safety equipment

Take pictures, draw
sketches, ask
questions

The Walk Around

How do you go about it?



Pretty good



Not so good



Berkshire Environmental Consultants, Inc.

Maura Hawkins

1450 East Street • Suite 6-H • Pittsfield, MA 01201 • (413) 443-0130 • Fax (413) 443-1297

How do
you go
about it?

The Walk Around

- Be curious
- Ask questions about what you see in an attempt to really understand the process
- At this point, you are not trying to solve anything - just gathering data
- Try to talk to operators, maintenance staff, I&C tech, process engineers, etc.

**Pulling it
Together**

**Process
Flow
Diagrams
Use
Existing
Data**

- Operational Data
- Piping diagrams
- Operating manuals
- Workflow diagrams
- Architect's plans

Do Not Re-Invent The Wheel!

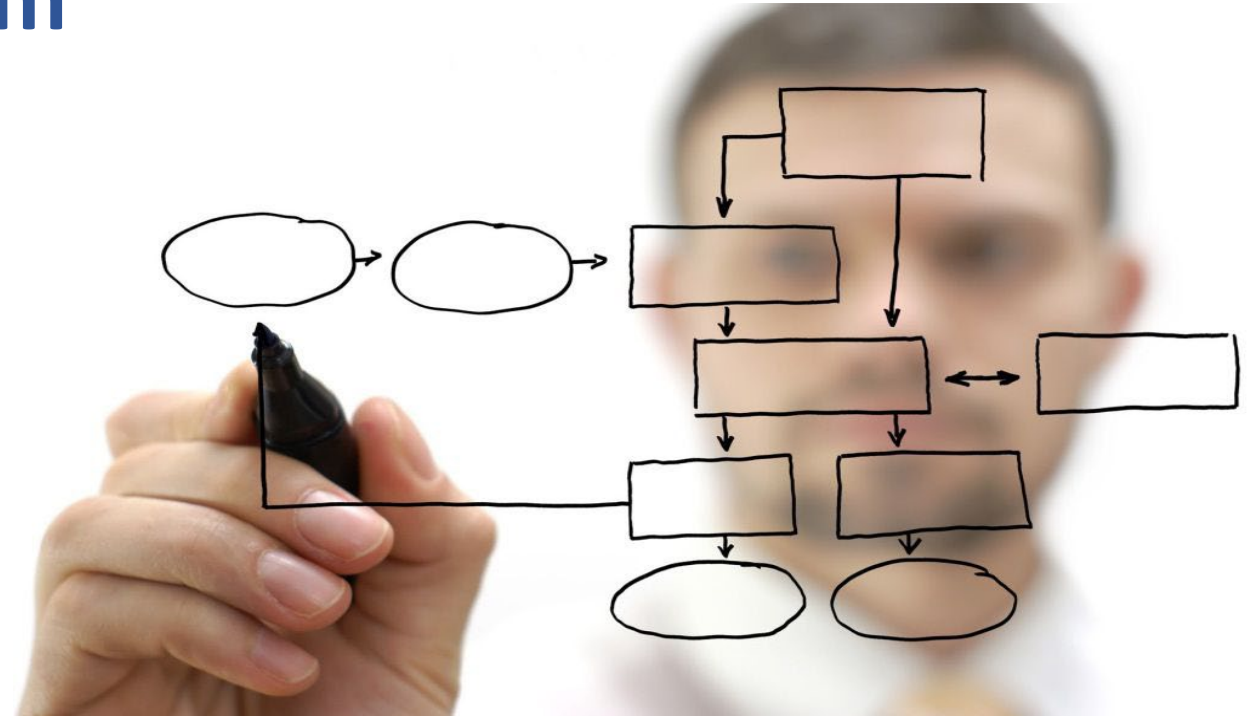


Process Flow Diagram

Get	Get the details on the chemical volumes, concentrations mixtures etc.
Make	Make sure the calculations are good – document how you came up with the numbers and look for consistency with other reporting. Use actual measured data whenever you can.
Maintain	Maintain a supporting spreadsheet of calculations
Cultivate	Cultivate a good reviewer or two – someone who can verify the numbers and someone who can verify the process flow.
Use	Use the MassDEP checklist and regulation to make sure you have all the components

Pulling it
Together

Process Flow Diagram

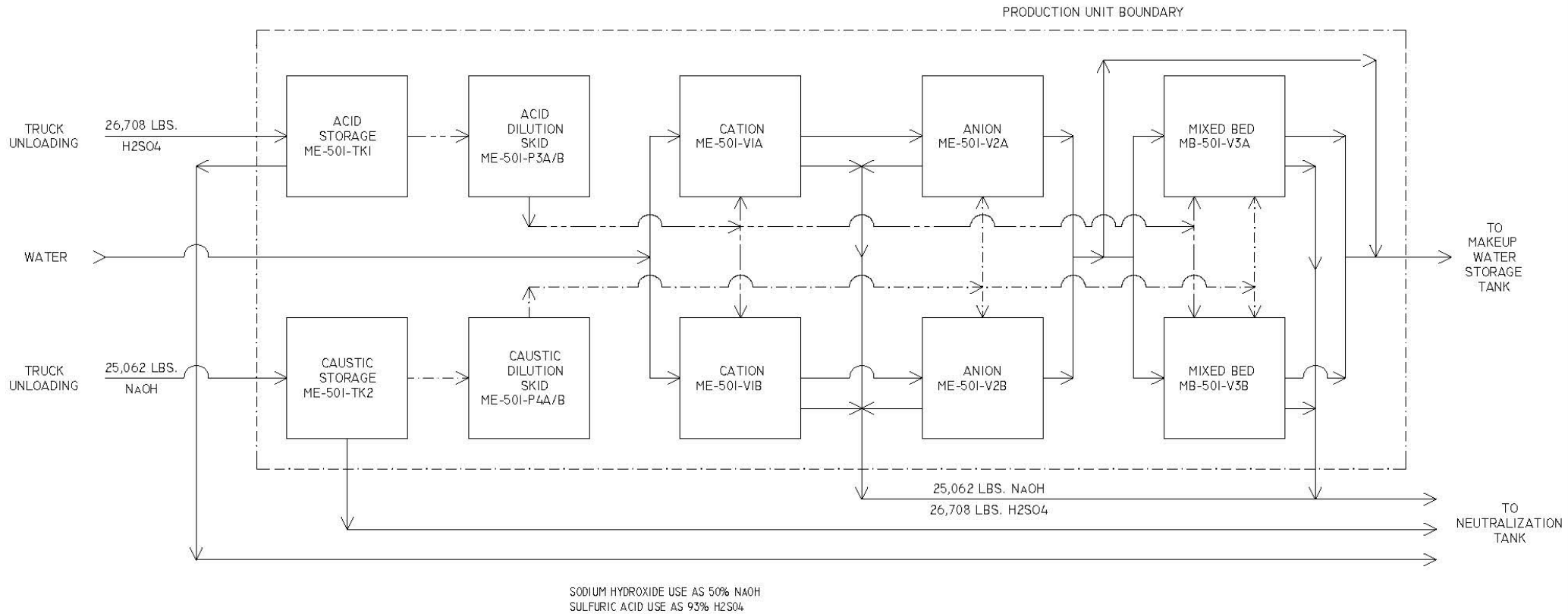


Sketch the PFD out by hand or use a drawing program.

Process Flow Diagram (use the checklist!)



2021 PROCESS FLOW DIAGRAM PRODUCTION UNIT #001 - DEMINERALIZATION



----- ACID
- . - . - . CAUSTIC

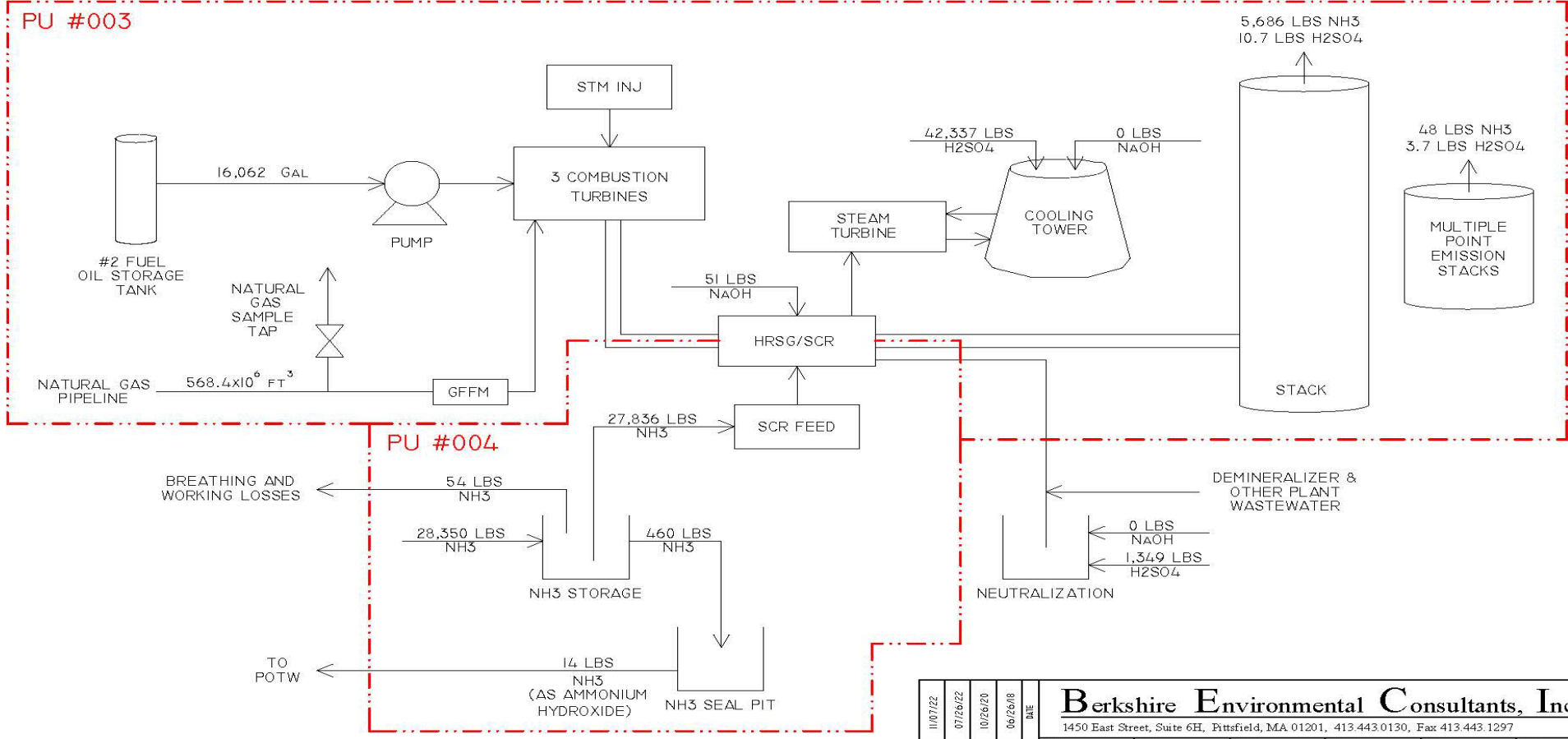
07/21/22	10/26/20	06/18/18	07/06/16	DATE	Berkshire Environmental Consultants, Inc.					
					1450 East Street, Suite 6H, Pittsfield, MA 01201, 413.443.0130, Fax 413.443.1297					
					DRAWN	CHK'D	APP'D 1	APP'D 2	DATE	SCALE
RCC	RCC	RRZ	RRZ		RRZ				06/21/12	NONE
REVIEWED BY								DWG. NO.		
PROCESS FLOW DIAGRAM								0900-2A		

Maura Hawkins

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PRODUCTION UNIT #003 - COMBUSTION EQUIPMENT, AND
 PRODUCTION UNIT #004 - SCR POLLUTION CONTROL

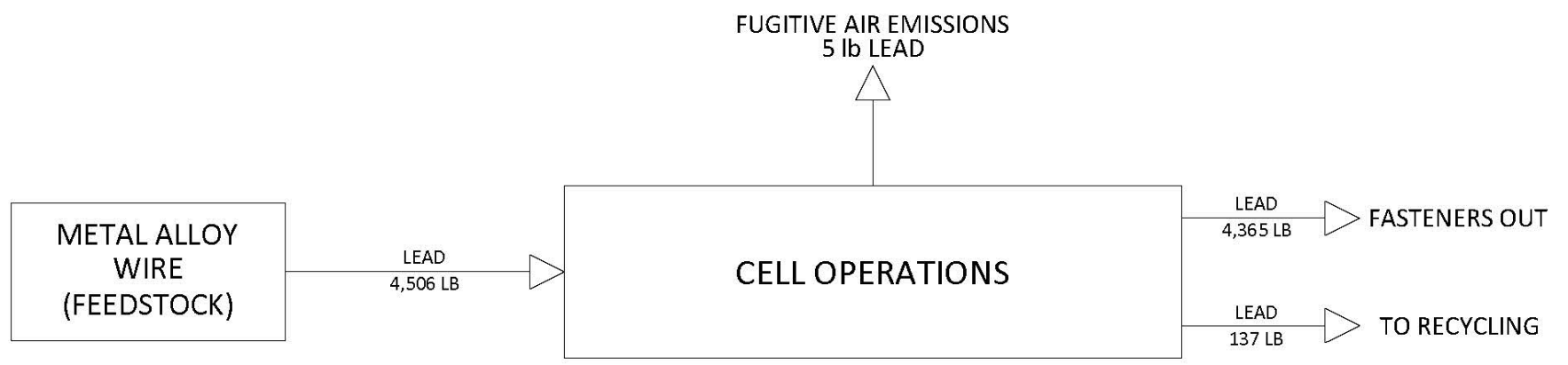


--- PRODUCTION UNIT BOUNDARY

11/07/22	07/26/22	10/26/20	06/26/18	DATE	Berkshire Environmental Consultants, Inc.			
RCC	RCC	RCC	RRZ	RRZ	APP'D	APP'D	DATE	SCALE
6	5	4	3	NO.	RRZ	RRZ	06/14/12	NONE
PROCESS FLOW DIAGRAM							0900-2B	
							SHEET 1 OF 1	

Pulling it Together

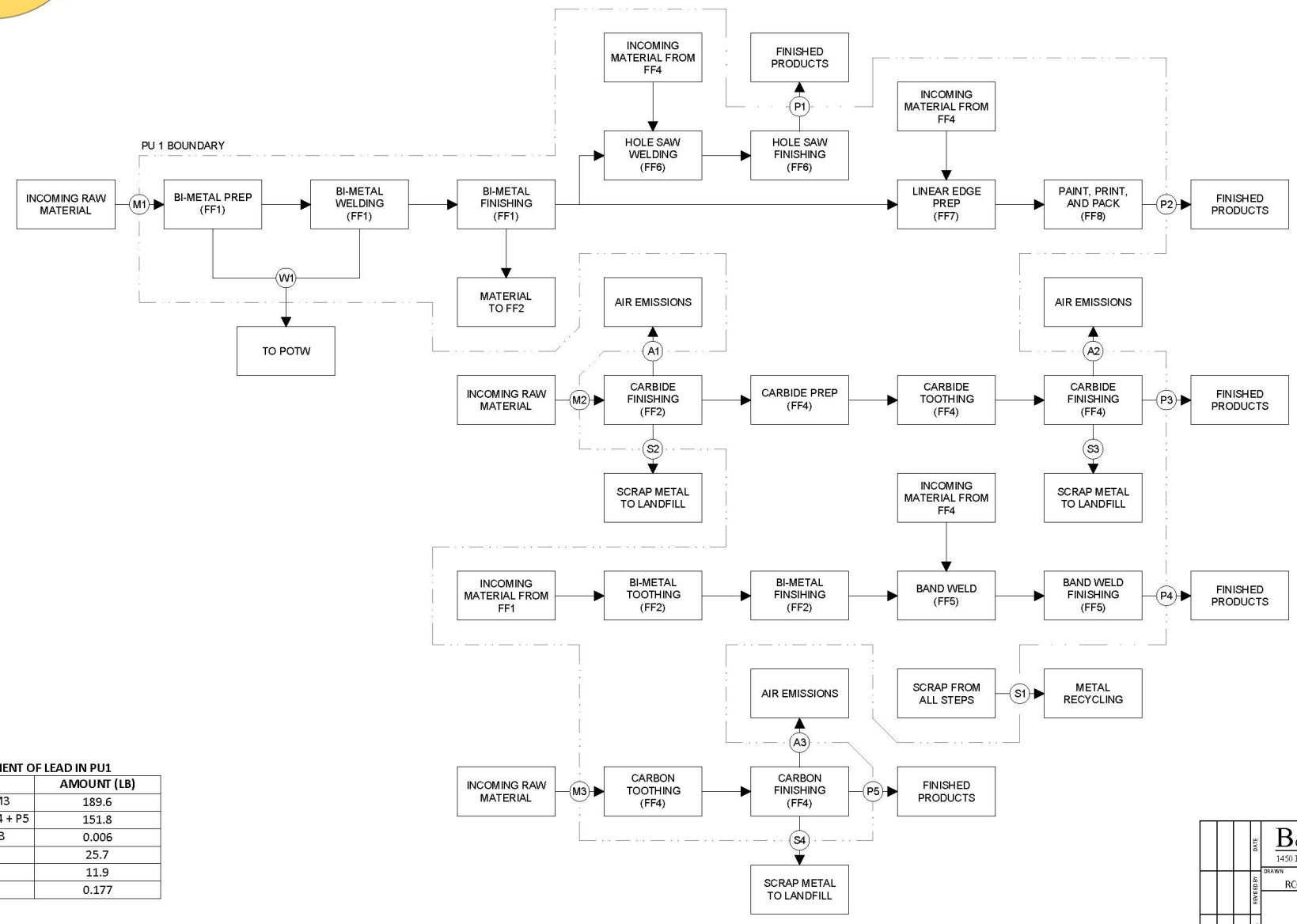
PRODUCTION UNIT 003
FASTENER MANUFACTURING PROCESS



							Berkshire Environmental Consultants, Inc.		
							1450 East Street, Suite 6H, Pittsfield, MA 01201, 413.443.0130, Fax 413.443.1297		
				DATE					
				DRAWN	CHEK'D	APP'D 1	APP'D 2	DATE	SCALE
				RCC				07/01/22	NONE
								DWG. NO.	
								FIGURE 2B	
								SHEET	
								10F 1	



2021 TURA PROCESS FLOW DIAGRAM PU-001: MOVEMENT OF LEAD



MOVEMENT OF LEAD IN PU1

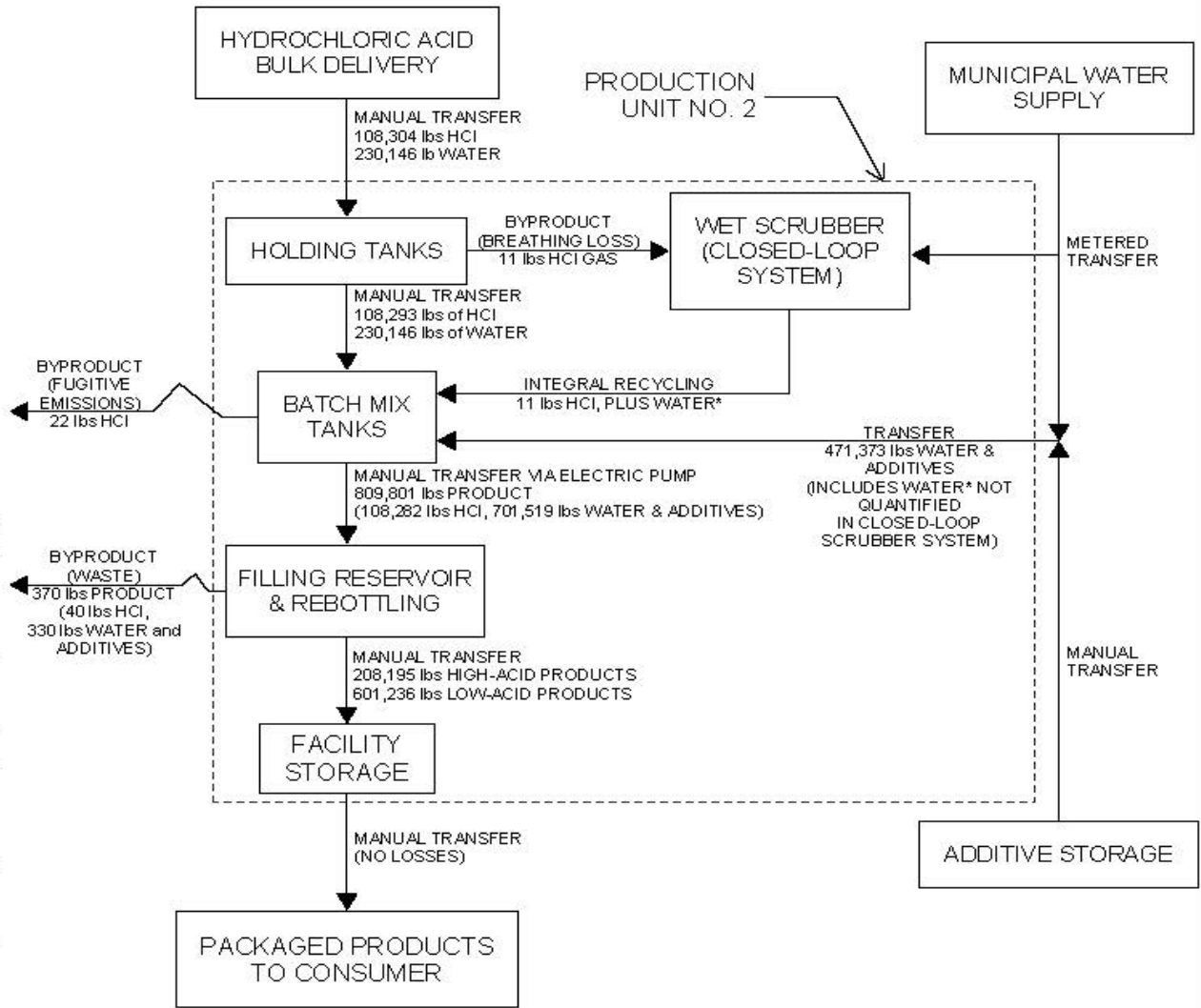
FIGURE ID	AMOUNT (LB)
M1 + M2 + M3	189.6
P1 + P2 + P3 + P4 + P5	151.8
A1 + A2 + A3	0.006
S1	25.7
S2 + S3	11.9
W1	0.177

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DRAWN	CHK'D	APP'D 1	APP'D 2	DATE	SCALE
RCC				07/01/22	NONE
				DWG NO.	SHEET
				FIGURE 1	1 1



RY2021 PROCESS INPUTS

32% WW HYDROCHLORIC ACID (HCl) SOLUTION - 338,450 lbs (108,304 lbs HCl and 230,146 lbs WATER)
 PRODUCT DILUTION WATER & ADDITIVES - 471,373 lbs



RY2021 PROCESS OUTPUTS

HIGH-ACID BOWL CLEANERS & MURIATIC ACID SOLUTIONS - 208,195 lbs
 LOW-ACID BOWL CLEANERS - 601,236 lbs



Challenges

Getting the process steps down. Deciding on the number of production units.

Getting the correct information – for a variety of reasons

Finding a really good reviewer

Running out of time or rushing the process

Simplifying

Reminding myself that there are going to be changes

Breakout Discussions – Tell a Story

What challenges have you faced when creating, updating or revising a PFD?

Does the stage in PFD development impact the challenges faced?

What changes were required?

Who did you enlist in your efforts to resolve discrepancies?



Q&A

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Maura J. Hawkins, President

c: 413-447-4867

mhawkins@berkshireenvironmental.com

