

Study sees ozone crisis

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OZONE THREATS

Sources of ozone-threatening emissions

Plant	Location	CFC emissions (in pounds)	TCA emissions (in pounds)
IBM Corp.	San Jose	1,470,000	1,600
Bently Laboratories	Irvine	356,535	350,436
Du Pont	Antioch	347,000	-
General Dynamics	Pomona	266,450	105,000
Lockheed Missiles	Sunnyvale	202,000	275,000
Rockwell International	Anaheim	210,000	-
Rockwell International	Canoga Park	113,719	357,147
Hewlett-Packard	Santa Rosa	134,140	20,000
Signet Armorlite	San Marcos	127,166	-
Northrop Aircraft	Hawthorne	-	845,000
Cimco	Costa Mesa	102,000	-
Hydro-Aire Div.	Burbank	79,000	48,800
Seagate Technology	Scotts Valley	80,000	7,700
Hughes Aircraft Co.	El Segundo	59,400	88,711
Hughes Aircraft Co.	El Segundo	69,700	1,900
Unisys-FMCO	Santa Clara	67,600	-
Mallinckrodt-Chit.	Costa Mesa	63,760	-
Optical Radiation	Azusa	45,841	111,173
Raychem Corp.	Menlo Park	63,488	15,343
American Brass/Iron	Oakland	-	490,110
McDonnell-Douglas	Huntington Bch	20,200	313,000
Dow Chemical	Pittsburg	-	15,070
Chase Packaging	Los Angeles	-	453,800
Indy Electronics	Manteca	55,536	8,151
Convergent Tech.	Roseville	56,000	-
Hewlett-Packard	Palo Alto	49,000	53,000

Source: Citizens for a Better Environment

Industry must make chemical changes now, group says

By Jane Kay
EXAMINER ENVIRONMENTAL WRITER

Industry's hefty emissions of ozone-destroying chemicals must be halted now or the efforts will come too late to save the planet from deadly ultraviolet radiation, an environmental group has warned in a new report.

Safe substitutes are available and should be put in place to avoid "a global environmental crisis from the continued production and use of chemicals that are destroying the Earth's protective ozone shield," the report said.

International agreements that call for cutting production in half by 1998 aren't tough enough to stop millions of skin cancers and eye cataracts, food crop damage and more smog, the report said.

The report, titled "Fragile Shield above the Golden State," called on consumers to put pressure on businesses to convert immediately to alternative chemicals.

California emits 130 million pounds a year of chlorofluorocarbons, or CFCs — known as Freon — carbon tetrachloride, methyl chloroform and halons, said the report prepared by Citizens for a Better Environment, a coalition of scientists, researchers and lawyers.

The state's contribution represents 5 percent of global emissions and, according to the National Atmospheric and Space Administration Ozone Trend Panel, the ozone shield above California already has been depleted by about 3 percent in the last 20 years.

The industries respond

Electronics, aerospace, metal products and chemical industries, including military, are the greatest sources of the emissions, the report said.

The nonprofit environmental group based its report on information provided by the businesses as required under the new federal Community Right to Know Act.

Representatives from IBM Corp. — the largest discharger of CFCs — and E.I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. — the world's biggest producer of CFCs — both immedi-

ately responded by saying they were moving as quickly as possible to replace the chemicals.

A spokesman for Dow Chemical Co. in Pittsburg, California's largest producer of carbon tetrachloride, said the company was phasing out production of the chemical. Carbon tetrachloride, an ingredient in CFCs, is a suspected human carcinogen.

The companies said they supported strengthening the Montreal Protocol, an international agreement that calls for phasing out CFCs, and are working to develop new replacements.