

BASIC REQUIREMENTS OF A POLLUTION PREVENTION (P2) PLAN FOR INDUSTRY

Industrial pollution prevention plan should include following points:

- * Policy Statement – Develop a policy statement expressing management support for eliminating or reducing the generation or release of toxic chemicals (pollutants) at the facility. Use the policy to set a measurable goal that makes sense for your company and use these overarching goals to set specific reduction objectives for each chemical. Meeting these kinds of goals will directly benefit companies. Reducing chemical releases and transfers are natural outcomes of meeting these kinds of goals. For many companies, the goals of improving quality and productivity will give the greatest return.

Well-designed goals follow the SMART approach. They are specific, measurable, acceptable, realistic and timed.

- * Processes - Describe the current processes generating or releasing toxic chemicals (pollutants). Specify the types, sources, and quantities of toxic chemicals (pollutants) currently being generated or released by the facility.

Identify specific sources and causes of waste. Most processes can be broken down into steps then substeps. The substeps can help identify individual sources of releases, or they can be evaluated for factors that affect chemical use.

A flow chart/process flow diagram/process map can be a useful tool for describing and understanding a process. Process flow diagrams can help identify, prioritize and document waste volumes and causes, or sources of inefficiency and cost.

Inputs and outputs for individual operations or steps should be measured directly or carefully estimated. Once process steps are described as finely as possible, you should have identified process steps causing the waste, release or loss.

Next identify the specific sources of each waste or loss for the operation by analyzing its root causes.

* List Options - Write a description of the current and past practices used to eliminate or reduce the generation or release of toxic pollutants at the facility and an evaluation of the effectiveness of these practices.

* Assess Options – Assess the technically and economically feasible options available to eliminate or reduce the generation or release of toxic chemicals (pollutants) at the facility, including options such as changing the raw materials, operating techniques, equipment and technology; personnel training; and other practices used at the facility.

* Objectives and Timeline - State objectives and develop a schedule for achieving those objectives. Companies should express objectives in numeric terms wherever technically and economically feasible. Otherwise, non-numeric objectives may be stated; however, they must include a clearly stated list of actions designed to lead to establishing numeric objectives as soon as they become feasible.

* List Unfeasible Options - List options that were considered but were not technically or economically feasible.

4. Conclusion - Business and the World economy has much to gain by altering their current practices. Now, manufacturing companies are keen to promote its activities as being sustainable. Interest in pollution prevention and sustainable development has been increasing year by year. P2 planning leads to prevent hazardous and toxic wastes by changing processes, redesigning equipment, and recovering waste for reuse or recycling. Targets should be set by defining responsibilities for achieving goals and means and time frame for achieving them. Structure and responsibility defines effective roles and responsibilities and ensures that the top management provide resources including human resources, specialised skills, technology, and financial resources.