

#VALUE!	The Environmental Integrity Project is a nonprofit organization dedicated to protecting public health and our natural resources by holding polluters and government agencies accountable under the law, advocating for tough but fair environmental standards, and empowering communities fighting for clean air and clean water.
<b>Attachment A: Detailed Data about Individual Plastics Plants and Proposed Projects</b>	
Attachment A includes facility-level details for the plastics plants included in EIP's report, "Feeding the Plastics Industrial Complex," available at the link below. See the methods in the report for detailed analysis. This Attachment contains four sheets: 1) a list of existing plastics plants that were built or expanded since 2012; 2) a dataset that contains capacity information for the 50 operating plants included in this analysis; 3) a list of proposed projects and those that are under construction at new or expanding plastics plants; and 4) definitions and acronyms used throughout this document. <b>Last Updated March 1, 2024.</b>	
"Feeding the Plastics Industrial Complex" <a href="mailto:info@environmentalintegrity.org">info@environmentalintegrity.org</a>	Read the full report and detailed methods. Contact for more detailed data.
<b>Notes</b>	
This report relies on state and federal records for 50 plants that manufacture the main chemical ingredients in plastics and that have been built or expanded in the U.S. since 2012. EIP also reviewed the permits and company announcements of proposed new plants and expansions. In terms of the scope of our review, we included in our report's definition of "plastics plants" the manufacturing of most of the major chemical ingredients in plastic products, but not facilities that shape plastic nurdles into final end-use products, like plastic spoons or toys. For a more detailed discussion of our scope and methodology, see Appendix A.	
<b>Capacity Information</b>	Capacity information was compiled using government records, company websites, fact sheets, press releases, investor presentations, filings made to the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), and industry trade press, among other sources. Capacity figures are presented in metric tons per year.
<b>Proposed Projects</b>	Information about proposed projects and those that are under construction comes from state permit documents, company press releases, and news sources compiled on <a href="http://oilandgaswatch.org">oilandgaswatch.org</a> as of November 1, 2023. Where available, we use potential greenhouse gas and criteria air pollutant emissions estimates provided by companies in their Clean Air Act New Source Review permits or permit applications. At expanding plants, these estimates reflect potential allowable emission increases over current permitted levels. At new plants, these estimates reflect the potential allowable emissions. Emissions estimates are presented in short tons per year.
<b>Reported Emissions</b>	Criteria air pollutant and hazardous air pollutant emissions data are from state air emissions inventories; greenhouse gas emissions data are from EPA's Greenhouse Gas Reporting Program. Reported emissions are presented in short tons per year or pounds per year and reflect emissions reported for the 2021 calendar year.
<b>Enforcement and Compliance</b>	Enforcement and compliance data were sourced from the EPA's Enforcement and Compliance History Online database (ECHO). This analysis is limited to Clean Air Act information as of December 4, 2023. Compliance status, formal enforcement actions, and penalty information were sourced from detailed facility reports. Each report contains quarterly compliance status dating back three years. In this report, quarter one runs from October 2020 to December 2020, and quarter 12 runs from July 2023 to September 2023. Formal enforcement actions and associated federal and state penalty data collected for this report follow the same timespan as compliance status data, October 2020 to September 2023.
<b>Subsidies</b>	Subsidy information comes from state records, the Associated Press, and research provided by the nonprofit organization Together Louisiana. This report does not include federal subsidies, nor does it attempt to quantify or verify employment promises made by companies that received subsidies. The facilities and projects included in this report may have received additional incentives from other taxpayer-funded government programs.
<b>Emission Events</b>	Each state has different reporting requirements for unauthorized or unexpected discharges of air pollution. Because of this, event counts and event-related emissions should not be compared between facilities in different states or between states. In Texas, our analysis includes reports that companies filed with the State of Texas Electronic Emissions Reporting System (STEERS) between January 2018 and June 2023. In Louisiana, our analysis includes emergency air incident reports available through the state's Electronic Document Management System (EDMS) for incidents that occurred between January 2018 and April 2023. For more information on how these events are defined and quantified in this report, as well as data sources and caveats, please see the methodology section in Appendix A.
<b>Demographic Estimates</b>	EIP estimated demographics around facilities using data from EPA's Environmental Justice Screening Tool (EJSCREEN) version 2.2 and facility coordinates obtained from government records or EPA's ECHO database. Where needed, coordinates were adjusted to represent the center of a facility. EIP mapped facility locations using ArcGIS Pro 3.0.2 and generated a three-mile buffer for each facility. For facilities without overlapping buffers—i.e. those that are not within three miles of another facility, based on buffer boundaries—demographic estimates were pulled directly from EPA's EJSCREEN 2.2. For facilities with overlapping three-mile buffers—i.e. those that are within three miles of one or more facilities—EIP generated a dissolved buffer for each grouping of facilities. EIP generated a shapefile for each grouping and uploaded the shapefile to EJSCREEN to generate demographic estimates.

Project Name	Client / End User	Year	Location	Project Type	Project Description	Contract Value (€)	Start Date	End Date	Status	Phase	Financial Performance		Operational Performance		Customer Satisfaction		Risk Management		Compliance		Sustainability	
											Revenue	Profit	Costs	Quality Score	Efficiency Score	Client Rating	Retention Rate	Compliance Score	Environmental Impact	Social Impact	Governance Score	
Project A	Client X	2020	Location A	Construction	€10M	2020-01-01	2020-12-31	Completed	Phase 1	10.0	2.0	8.0	95	90	4.5	90	100	100	100	100	100	100
Project B	Client Y	2021	Location B	IT System	€5M	2021-03-15	2021-09-30	In Progress	Phase 2	5.0	1.0	4.0	88	85	4.2	85	95	95	95	95	95	95
Project C	Client Z	2022	Location C	Manufacturing	€15M	2022-01-01	2022-12-31	On Hold	Phase 3	15.0	3.0	12.0	80	75	3.8	70	80	80	80	80	80	80
Project D	Client W	2023	Location D	Logistics	€8M	2023-02-01	2023-11-30	Completed	Phase 4	8.0	1.5	6.5	92	88	4.3	88	98	98	98	98	98	98
Project E	Client V	2024	Location E	Energy	€12M	2024-01-01	2024-12-31	On Hold	Phase 5	12.0	2.5	9.5	78	72	3.9	65	75	75	75	75	75	75





Definitions		
Facility Information	Product(s)	Petrochemicals produced by facilities, including, but not limited to: ethylene, ethylene oxide, ethylene glycol, mono-ethylene glycol (MEG), ethylene vinyl alcohol, polyethylene (PE), propylene, polypropylene (PP), and polyethylene terephthalate (PET).
	ECHO Facility Page	Link to the facility's EPA Enforcement and Compliance History Online detailed facility report.
	EPA Air FRS ID	A unique facility ID managed in EPA's Facility Registry Service.
	EPA GHGRP ID	A unique facility ID managed in EPA's Greenhouse Gas Reporting Program.
	State Facility ID(s)	A unique ID assigned to each facility by a state environmental agency.
Project Information	Fenceline Monitoring Potentially Required by EPA (HON, SOCM, and P&R I Facilities)	Fenceline monitoring for benzene, 1,3-butadiene, and several other hazardous air pollutants may be required by EPA's April 2023 proposed amendments to the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for facilities that manufacture hazardous organic chemicals (HON), synthetic organic chemicals (SOCM), and/or a subset of polymer and resin manufacturers (P&R I). Facilities marked 'yes' in this column would be subject to this rule according to EPA records. For a larger list of plants potentially impacted by EPA's proposed fenceline monitoring requirements, see <a href="https://www.regulations.gov/document/EPA-HQ-OAR-2022-0730-0091">https://www.regulations.gov/document/EPA-HQ-OAR-2022-0730-0091</a> , Appendix C.
	Clean Air Act Permit Status (as of Nov. 2023)	Clean Air Act permit status defines the Clean Air Act New Source Review pre-construction permit status for a project. Awaiting Application means the company has not yet applied for a permit. Application Pending means the company has applied for a permit, but the state permitting agency has not yet proposed a draft permit for the project. Draft Issued means the state permitting agency has proposed a draft permit for a project but has not yet issued a final permit, and Final Issued means the company has received a final construction permit and may begin construction on the project.
	Operating Status	Projects are classified as Proposed, Under Construction, On Hold, or Operating. Proposed projects have been announced by the company and may have applied for or been issued Clean Air Act pre-construction permits, but they have not started construction. Under Construction projects have been issued a Clean Air Act pre-construction permit and are in the process of being built. On Hold projects are stalled or delayed, according to company announcements, and not yet operational. Operating projects have completed construction and are up and running for commercial purposes.
Enforcement and Compliance Information	Expected Completion Year	Expected completion year is the year a project is expected to begin commercial operations. This is determined using permit documents, subsidy documents, news stories, and company announcements.
	Clean Air Act Compliance Status (as of Sept. 2023)	The facility's compliance status for the Clean Air Act as of September 2023. Compliance determinations such as "Violation Identified" or "High Priority Violation (HPV)" assist the government in tracking resolution of violations through the enforcement process and do not necessarily represent a final adjudication by a judicial or administrative body. In such cases, these characterizations should be considered alleged violations. "Violation Identified" indicates a Federally Reportable Violation (FRV) that has been reported by a state/local delegated authority. The FRV policy is intended for delegated agency use and such classification of state/local reported violations does not apply to EPA alleged violations. EPA has different ways of tracking its compliance and enforcement work. "HPV" designations are made according to EPA guidance. The following criteria can trigger an HPV status for a violation at a Title-V major source or a non-Title-V major source: Failure to obtain a New Source Review (NSR) permit and/or install Best Available Control Technology or Lowest Available Emission Reductions for any new major stationary source or major modifications at a major stationary source; Exceedance of a major stationary source annual emission threshold, as defined in the NSR regulations, by a synthetic minor stationary source; Violation of the any emission limitation, emission standard, or operating parameter that has continued for at least seven days, but not necessarily continuous, according to Title I, Part C or D, of the Clean Air Act and implementing regulations, Standards of Performance for New Sources (NSPS) Part 60, or National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) Parts 61 and 63; Violations of federally enforceable work practices, testing requirements, monitoring requirements, recordkeeping or reporting that substantially interferes with enforcement or determination of a facility's compliance requirements. For more details on Enforcement and Compliance information, visit <a href="https://echo.epa.gov/help/reports/dfc-data-dictionary">https://echo.epa.gov/help/reports/dfc-data-dictionary</a> .
	No. of Quarters facility was in Noncompliance with Clean Air Act, Oct. 2020 - Sept. 2023.	The number of quarters (out of 12) the facility was considered in noncompliance (Violation Identified) or had a compliance status of "High Priority Violation" (HPV) under the Clean Air Act, as designated by EPA. Quarterly noncompliance designations should be considered alleged violations.
	No. of Quarters with Significant Violations (High Priority Violation) of Clean Air Act, Oct. 2020 - Sept. 2023.	The number of quarters (out of 12) where the facility was designated to have a compliance status of "High Priority Violation" (HPV) under the Clean Air Act, designated by EPA. Any HPV designation should be considered an alleged violation. HPV indicates the facility has allegedly been out of compliance in a way that may pose a more severe level of concern for the environment.
	No. of Clean Air Act Formal Enforcement Actions, October 2020 - September 2023	Number of Clean Air Act Formal Enforcement Actions brought between Oct. 2020 and Sept. 2023. Note: enforcement actions may address violations that occurred during an earlier time period.
	No. of Clean Air Act Penalties Issued, October 2020 - September 2023	Number of Clean Air Act penalties issued to a facility between Oct. 2020 and Sept. 2023, according to EPA's ECHO database. Note: penalties may correspond with enforcement actions brought during an earlier time period.
Accidents, Upsets, or Other "Emission Events"	Total Value of Clean Air Act Penalties (\$), October 2020 - September 2023	Dollar value of total federal and state/local penalties assessed between Oct. 2020 and Sept. 2023 according to EPA's ECHO database. Note: penalties may correspond with enforcement actions brought during an earlier time period.
	No. of emission events reported	Number of accidents, upsets, or other emissions events reported at each facility between January 2018 and June 2023, according to state environmental agencies. Each state has different reporting requirements for unauthorized discharges of air pollution known. Because of this, event counts and event-related emissions should not be compared between facilities in different states or between states. For more information on data sources and caveats, please see the methods section in Appendix A of EIP's report "Feeding the Plastics Industrial Complex."

	Sum of emissions from emission events	Amount of air pollution (in pounds) released at each facility during company-reported accidents, upsets, or other emissions events. For more information on data sources and caveats, please see the methods section in Appendix A of EIP's report "Feeding the Plastics Industrial Complex."
Emissions	GHGs (short tons per year)	Greenhouse gases trap heat in the atmosphere and warm the planet. These include water vapor, carbon dioxide, methane, ozone, nitrous oxide, and chlorofluorocarbons. They are measured in tons of carbon dioxide equivalents (CO <sub>2</sub> e), meaning total greenhouse gas emissions weighted by each gas' global warming potential relative to the warming potential of the same amount of carbon dioxide over a 100-year time period. Emissions in this column were reported to EPA's Greenhouse Gas Reporting Program for the 2021 calendar year.
	PM2.5 (short tons per year)	Fine particulate matter, or PM2.5, refers to tiny inhalable particles with diameters equal to or less than 2.5 micrometers in size. The particles can consist of a wide variety of chemicals, including metals and organics. They can be released directly from smokestacks, flares, tailpipes, and fires. However, according to the U.S. EPA, most particles form as a result of chemical reactions between sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxides in the atmosphere. Smaller particles can lodge deeper in the lungs and have been linked to heart and lung disease, premature death, asthma attacks, and more.
	NOx (short tons per year)	Nitrogen oxides include nitrogen dioxide, nitrous acid, and nitric acid. Nitrogen dioxide is used to indicate the presence of the other nitrogen oxides. Breathing high concentrations over a short period of time can trigger asthma attacks and aggravate other respiratory illnesses. Breathing high levels over longer periods of time may contribute to the development of asthma and make people more susceptible to respiratory infections. Nitrogen oxide emissions contribute to the formation of particulate matter and ozone. These pollutants can also harm the respiratory system and have been linked to other illnesses.
	VOCs (short tons per year)	Volatile organic compounds (VOCs) are a suite of organic chemical compounds that evaporate easily and don't readily dissolve in water. They are found in both indoor and outdoor air and can come from a number of solid and liquid sources, including household products and industrial direct emissions. Under certain conditions outdoors, VOCs contribute to the formation of smog.
	SO <sub>2</sub> (short tons per year)	Sulfur dioxide (SO <sub>2</sub> ) is a type of sulfur oxide (SO <sub>x</sub> ). Short-term exposure to high concentrations can harm the human respiratory system and make it difficult to breathe. SO <sub>2</sub> emissions can also contribute to the formation of particulate matter, another air pollutant that can cause breathing and health problems at high enough concentrations. Sulfur dioxide emissions are regulated under state and federal laws.
	CO (short tons per year)	Carbon monoxide is a colorless, odorless gas that reduces the amount of oxygen that can be transported in the blood stream. Carbon monoxide can be fatal at high concentrations.
	Benzene (pounds per year)	Benzene is a colorless, sweet-smelling, and highly flammable liquid that evaporates rapidly when exposed to air. It occurs naturally in petroleum and is commonly used in petrochemical manufacturing. Acute exposure can cause dizziness, headaches, and respiratory tract irritation, and it is a known human carcinogen.
	1,3-butadiene (pounds per year)	1,3-butadiene (in pounds per year) is a colorless gas used to produce synthetic rubber and other chemicals. Acute exposure can cause eye, ear, nose, and throat irritation and chronic exposure has been linked to increased risk of cardiovascular disease and leukemia.
	Vinyl Chloride (pounds per year)	Vinyl chloride (in pounds per year) is a colorless, highly flammable gas used to produce PVC plastic. Acute exposure can cause dizziness, headaches, and giddiness and chronic exposure is associated with an increased risk of liver disease and cancer.
	Chlorine (pounds per year)	Chlorine (in pounds per year) is a greenish-yellow gas with a strong odor. It is widely used as a disinfectant, to treat water, and to produce PVC plastic and other chemical products. It can irritate the eyes, upper respiratory tract, and lungs at low levels of exposure and may cause chest pain, vomiting, and pulmonary edema at high exposure levels.
		Potential to Emit
Demographic Information (Within 3-Mile Radius)	Estimated Population within 3 miles	Estimate of the total population living within 3 miles of a facility. The facility location is based on a single point identified in government records or EPA's ECHO database. Where needed, coordinates were adjusted to represent the center of a facility. Demographic information for individual facilities came directly from EJSCREEN's Application Program Interface (API). EJSCREEN relies on census block group data from the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey (ACS) five-year estimates covering 2017 through 2021.
	Percent People of Color	The percent of individuals living within 3 miles of a facility who self-identify as having a race other than white alone and/or list their ethnicity as Hispanic or Latino.
	Percent Low-Income	The percent of the population living within 3 miles of a facility that have household income below or equal to twice the federal poverty level.
	Percent People over 64 Years Old	The percent of the total population living within 3 miles of a facility who are over 64 years old.
	Percent under 5 Years Old	The percent of the total population living within 3 miles of a facility who are under 5 years old.
Subsidy Information	Subsidies Received Since 2013	The dollar value of state/local subsidies or tax breaks awarded to a facility since 2013.
	Subsidy Program	The government tax incentive program through which a company and/or facility receives subsidies or tax breaks.
	Subsidy Source	Subsidy program and data source for subsidy information.
	Years Funds Received	Timespan for which a government subsidy/tax break program provides funds for a given company/facility from 2013 onward.

Acronyms	
EDC	ethylene dichloride
LAO	linear alpha olefins
MDI	methylene diphenyl diisocyanate
MEG	monoethylene glycol
MMA	methyl methacrylate
PET	polyethylene terephthalate
PTA	purified terephthalic acid

<b>PVC</b>	polyvinyl chloride
<b>TDI</b>	toluene diisocyanate
<b>VAM</b>	vinyl acetate monomer
<b>VCM</b>	vinyl chloride monomer