

Pollution Prevention through the Application of Six Sigma and Lean

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Learning Objectives

- ▲ Integrate Six Sigma and Lean to enhance effectiveness of process improvement efforts
- ▲ Case study of pollution prevention project that also reduced costs, inventory and cycle times
- ▲ Leveraging results of the study



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Afton Chemical Corporation

- ▲ Manufacture Lubricant and Fuel Additives
- ▲ \$1.6 Billion Revenue
- ▲ Sauget, Illinois Manufacturing Facility
 - ▲ OSHA Voluntary Protection Program – STAR
 - ▲ Illinois Governor Pollution Prevention Awards



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Six Sigma and Lean–Afton Chemical

- ▲ Six Sigma initiatives 1990s focus
 - ▲ Quality
 - ▲ Cost Reduction
 - ▲ Capacity
- ▲ Lean integrated into process improvement in 2000s



Pollution Prevention – Eliminate or Reduce Pollution at the Source

- ▲ End of pipe treatment perceptions
 - ▲ Less expensive
 - ▲ Processes operated as efficiently as possible
 - ▲ Process modification may impact product quality
 - ▲ Process modification requires outside technical assistance, high cost

Pollution Prevention Act of 1990

Congress established a hierarchy for improving the environment

- #1 Emissions should be prevented or reduced at the source when feasible

Environmental Protection Agency

- ▲ Encourage pollution prevention through source reduction
- ▲ Six Sigma and Lean are process improvement methods encouraged by US-EPA
<http://www.epa.gov/lean/thinking/sixsigma.htm>
- ▲ Few case studies shared in the literature that utilized Lean Six Sigma with the goal of pollution prevention



Case Study - 2003 Reduce Copper Emissions

- ▲ A lubricant additives process produces a brine containing sodium sulfide
- ▲ Sodium sulfide if discharged to sewer would release hydrogen sulfide
 - ▲ React with acid in sewer
 - ▲ Hydrogen sulfide acutely toxic



Process Description

- ▲ Brine treatment
 - ▲ Acidify
 - ▲ Nitrogen sparge
 - ▲ Copper sulfate
- ▲ Copper - toxic to microorganisms present in secondary waste water treatment systems - POTW

Copper Sulfate

- ▲ Approximately 70 lbs of CuSO_4 used per day
- ▲ Copper has a surface water toxicity reference value of 9 parts per billion
- ▲ Metals partially removed through primary treatment at POTW

Tools of Lean and Six Sigma

- ▲ Define: Reduce or eliminate copper emissions at the source while decreasing cost, reducing cycle time and improving safety
 - ▲ Key stakeholders included in project definition

Value Stream Map

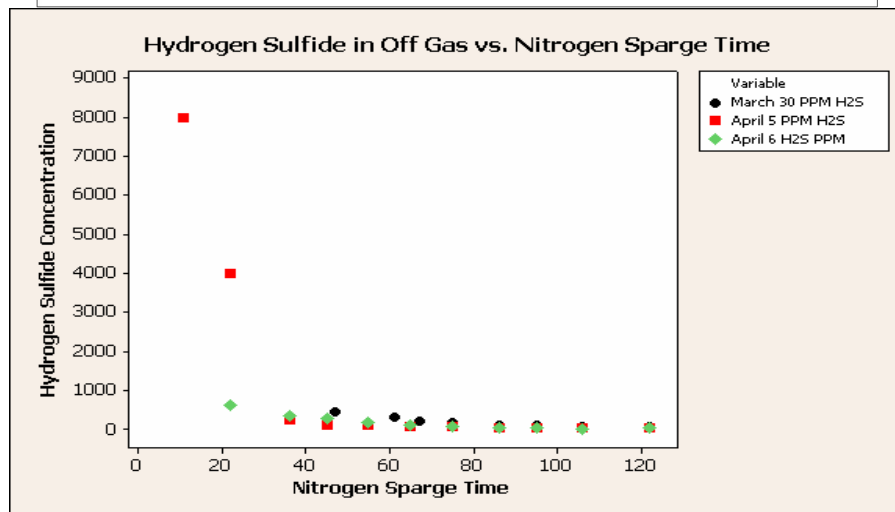
- ▲ Process Flow Diagram
 - ▲ Description
 - ▲ Cycle times
 - ▲ Value added / non-value added steps identified

Measurement Systems

- ▲ Consistent amount of copper sulfate added per batch
- ▲ Assure batch is acidified with pH paper prior to nitrogen sparging
- ▲ Assure batch has no residual Hydrogen sulfide with lead acetate paper prior to adding copper sulfate



How Long to Nitrogen Sparge?



5 Whys

- 📈 Ask why copper sulfate is added 5 times to thoroughly understand

Failure Mode Effects Analysis (FMEA)

- 📈 Copper sulfate addition non value added
- 📈 Nitrogen sparge time optimization
- 📈 Critical measures already in place

Improve

- ▲ Copper sulfate eliminated
 - ▲ 20,000 lbs of CuSO_4 annually
 - ▲ \$15,000 of expense
 - ▲ a potential ergonomic risk
 - ▲ inventory
 - ▲ process cycle time reduced, increasing capacity
 - ▲ POTW receives lower concentration of copper



Control

- ▲ Copper sulfate no longer on site
- ▲ No environmental issues in 5 years



Lean + Six Sigma = Speed and Effectiveness

- Three weeks from project concept to completion

Leverage

- Approach has been utilized on three subsequent projects with increasing beneficial environmental and cost impact.

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Comments? Questions?

