

Land, Air and Sea Access to Markets



The Greenspoint District's proximity to major U.S. freeways and interstates, the Port of Houston and Bush Intercontinental Airport (IAH) makes our location a gateway to the world.

Easy access to five major thoroughfares means that we are strategically positioned to provide companies the ability to connect with more than 60 million people in the mid-southern United States and the northeastern states of Mexico within an 11-hour drive time.

The Port of Houston, the second ranked U.S. port in total tonnage, is also located just 22 miles from the Greenspoint District.

In addition, Bush Intercontinental Airport (IAH) is conveniently located just six miles from the Greenspoint District. The airport has more than 650 daily departures, both foreign and domestic, which allow for easy transportation of people and cargo. IAH offers nonstop service to 116 U.S. destinations as well as nearly 70 direct and nonstop flights to international destinations, including daily nonstop service to Beijing.

Access to Latin America is also excellent via IAH, which has more daily flights to Mexico than any other U.S. airport. In fact, from IAH, a traveler can be in any Latin America capital in three to eight hours.



Greenspoint Access Within 24 Hours

CITY	MILES (from Greenspoint)	DRIVE TIME (in hours)
Galveston, Gulf Coast	66	1:08
Dallas-Ft Worth	229	3:17
New Orleans	359	5:18
Oklahoma City	435	6:18
Monterrey, Mexico	498	7:37
Memphis	560	8:52
Kansas City	784	11:16
Atlanta	804	11:38
St. Louis	772	12:39
Mexico City, Mexico	1,057	15:56
Chicago	1,076	16:41

Manufacturing Report

Houston - Greenspoint District

Rail Lines

Approximately 2,200 trains per week travel within the Houston region's rail network. A Union Pacific rail line traverses the Greenspoint District's eastern boundary.

Typical commodities shipped via rail through Houston include chemicals, plastics, grain, forest products, coal, minerals and steel.



The Houston region has 11 intermodal terminals which can accommodate at least two types of transport. All but two of these terminals have rail service.

Houston Area Intermodal Terminal Facilities

- 1 – Union Pacific Railroad, Houston, Rail-Truck
- 2 – Burlington Northern Santa Fe Railroad, Houston, Rail-Truck
- 3 – Port of Houston Authority, Houston, Truck-Port
- 4 – Union Pacific Railroad, Houston, Truck-Port-Rail
- 5 – Port of Houston – Care Terminal, Houston, Truck-Port-Rail
- 6 – Union Pacific – Barbours Cut Terminal, La Porte, Rail-Truck
- 7 – Burlington Northern Santa Fe Railroad, Houston, Rail-Truck
- 8 – AMCOR Marine Terminal – Port of Texas City, Texas City, Rail-Truck
- 9 – Port of Galveston – AMCOR, Galveston, Truck-Port-Rail
- 10 – Bush Intercontinental Airport, Houston, Air-Truck
- Off Map – Port of Freeport, Freeport, Truck-Port-Rail

Workforce

With over 9.1 million workers, Texas has the nation's second largest civilian labor force, providing businesses an extensive pool of candidates with a full range of education and skill levels. In Houston, the labor force is one of the youngest in the U.S., with a median age of 33.4 years. The U.S. median age for workers is 37.3 years.

Right to Work

Because Texas is a "right to work" state, businesses operating here have a choice among quality union and non-union skilled workers. Texas laws protect employees from threats or coercion because of their decision to participate or not participate in a union. In 2014, 5.7 percent of Texas workers were members of a union. Currently, only 4.8 percent of Houston's private sector workforce is unionized.



Manufacturing in Houston

The Houston Metropolitan Statistical Area is home to nearly 6,000 manufacturing establishments, including 498 chemical manufacturers, 742 machinery manufacturers and 1,688 fabricated metal product manufacturers.

The companies employ more than 237,000 Houstonians, or one in every 11 workers in the region. The Houston region has an ample supply of skilled workers with experience and expertise in a wide range of industry specific trades.

Top Manufacturing Companies With Greenspoint District Locations

Company	National Employees	Local Employees
Smith International, Inc.	21,931	550
Grant Prideco, LP	4,857	85
MMI Products, Inc.	1,593	75
Trelleborg Offshore US, Inc.	400	40
Atlantic Methanol Production Company LLC	342	342
SOS Cuetara USA Inc.	250	4
Cemex U.S.A., Inc.	175	100
American Rice, Inc.	160	40
Haverhill Chemicals LLC	140	140
Seebridge Media, L.L.C.	125	125

**Some companies do not list their total U.S. employment and are not represented on this list*

Education

The U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics ranks Houston second only to California's Silicon Valley in the number of engineering occupations in the area, perhaps accounting for Forbes recent ranking of Houston on its "Best Cities for Manufacturing" List in 2014.

The high demand for engineers in the energy sector is creating workforce shortages in many areas of the United States. Universities across the energy-industry-laden south are working to fill that demand.

There are 116 accredited engineering schools in Texas, Oklahoma, Louisiana and Arkansas. Each year, these universities award more than 10,000 engineering degrees. Post-graduate degrees make up 24 percent of that total.

Houston boasts three universities with dedicated engineering programs. These institutions offer 13 Bachelors, 19 Masters and 10 Doctorate degree programs.

Lone Star College, in north Houston, is the largest higher education institution in the Houston region. Through its Corporate College, Lone Star College partners with companies to provide customized education and training, and often utilizes the Skills Development Fund, Texas' premier workforce development incentive.



EPA Regulations For Manufacturing

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has numerous regulations that apply to manufacturing in the United States. Comprehensive information on these regulations can be found at <http://www2.epa.gov/regulatory-information-sector>.

While most of the regulations are specific to individual manufacturing sectors, all sectors must comply with the following two EPA programs:

- ♦ Greenhouse Gas Reporting Program
- ♦ National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (pollutants are based on the individual sectors)

Additional regulations are listed below for several common manufacturing sectors.

Food Processing

- ♦ Implementation of Requirements Under the Food Quality Protection Act Regarding Pesticides
- ♦ Pesticide Tolerances
- ♦ Tolerances and Exemptions for Pesticide Chemical Residues in Food
- ♦ Wastewater Standards for Meat and Poultry Product Processing Facilities

Furniture Manufacturing

- ♦ Standards Regarding Formaldehyde Emissions From Pressed Wood Products

Petroleum

- ♦ Discharge of Oil Regulation
- ♦ Oil Pollution Act
- ♦ Oil Pollution Prevention Regulation
- ♦ Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasure Rule
- ♦ Regulations regarding wastewater from field exploration, drilling, production, well treatment and well completion activities



Pharmaceutical and Medicine Manufacturing

- ♦ Application process for companies which seek allowances to produce or import CFC's for use as propellant in metered-dose inhalers
- ♦ Regulations Regarding the Emission of Refrigerants
- ♦ Regulations Regarding the Management and Disposal of Hazardous Waste Pharmaceuticals Generated by Healthcare Facilities
- ♦ Regulations Regarding the Discharge of Pollutants into Navigable Waters and into Wastewater Treatment Plants by Existing and New Pharmaceutical Manufacturing Facilities

Wood Product/Paper Manufacturing

- ♦ Standards Regarding Formaldehyde Emissions From Pressed Wood Products
- ♦ Regulations Regarding Releases of Toxic Pollutants From Pulp, Paper and Paperboard Mills

Other General Regulations

The Clean Air Act instituted by the EPA has identified six common air pollutants that are found frequently in the United States. These pollutants can be harmful to the health of individuals, harm the environment and cause damage to property. The agency has developed criteria based on scientific research to set permissible levels of these pollutants in the environment. Ozone is one of the six identified pollutants.

Areas that do not meet the national standards for the levels of pollutants present in the air are called nonattainment areas.

The Houston area is designated as an 8-hour ozone nonattainment zone by the EPA. This means that the Texas state government must follow State Implementation Plans (SIPs) to reduce pollution which leads to the formation of ozone. SIPs outline the measures that the state will take to improve air quality in nonattainment zones.

For information on the Houston area SIP, visit www.tceq.texas.gov/airquality/sip/hgb/sip-hgb.