TGG: ~~GCL~~: ~~MMS~~: RF
XF: Desk

TO: Darwin Phillips

FROM: T. G. Grumbles
DATE: July 27, 1988

Interoffice Communication

VISTA

SUBJ: FURNITURE & FIXTURES BUDGET - BIOMEDICAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS

Attached are the items for my subject budget. This has been reviewed and approved by Gamblin.

T. G. Grumbles

dlj

Attachment

Exhibit A.

1989 CAPITAL BUDGET

REQUEST FOR PERSONAL COMPUTER

Computer System IBM PS/2 Model 50 (8550-021)

Monitor Monochrome: Amber __ Green __ B&W __ Color: CGA __ EGA __ or VGA __ Model 8512-001

Memory IMB K RAM Hard Disk 20 MG (wide) Modem Yes X No __ * 3270 Card Yes __ No X

* Only needed for mainframe terminal emulation

Printer Epson FX 286E Other Peripheral Equip. Smart Modem

Software: Lotus 1,2,3; Word Perfect; Sidekick; Smart Com

Benefits: Time Savings 15 Approx. hrs/mo

Note: Hours/month savings should be converted to $/Year by the following equation:

(X hrs/mo) (0.072) (Y $/mo) = 5,400 $/yr (5,000 group salary)

where Y is the average monthly salary of the salary group level using the machine

Replacing existing equipment? Yes __ No X What Type? _____

Are there any savings other than time associated with this equipment? Better regulato tracking allows better direction to plants, engr., R&D which saves mone other people's time.

Brief description on planned use of equipment? Establish a regulatory data base of pending rules to better track development and timing and evaluate electronic environmental update services. Do project planning and tracking and assist in managing CLER Communications activities.

System Cost: (with tax)

Computer $ 2,717

Peripherals $ 773

Printer $ 604

Total Capital Cost $ 4,094

Software Cost $ 700

Total System Cost $ 4,794

Estimated Annual Cost Savings: 5,400

Has Data Processing reviewed this system: Yes X No __

Approvals:

James D. Lubbe
Requesting Supervisor

Final Approval

WP3/DRP003

VVV 000014387

FURNITURE & FIXTURES BUDGET

2	Desks	2,100.
2	Credenzas	2,050.
4	Side chairs	1,000.
3	Executive Chairs, High Back	1,425.
	Subtotal	6,575
	Tax	526
	Total	7,101

IBM Computer, Model 30	~~1,607~~	2516
Color Display, Model 8512-001	417	
Epson FX 286 E Printer	559	
Smart modem	300	
WordPerfect	210	
~~D-Base~~	~~410~~	
Lotus 1-2-3	295	
Sidekick	50	
SMARTCOM	100	
Subtotal	~~3,848~~	4447
Tax	~~308~~	356
Total	~~4,156~~	4,803

The MONITOR®

Newsletter from Gilian Instrument Corp. 3rd Quarter 1988

Nazi Data Used to Study Phosgene Gas

Looking through a study of the lethal gas phosgene, EPA scientists discovered the source of the data was Nazi medical experiments done on POWs during World War II. The EPA study contains mathematical equations, charts and graphs using human data.

Holocaust scholars believe that the paper is the first active, scientific use of Nazi operated experiments. The Nazi experiments attempted to find an antidote for phosgene, used as a poisonous gas in World War I.

Lee M. Thomas, the EPA Administrator, received a protest letter written by 22 agency scientists. This prompted him to prohibit the data's use and ask for a study of the ethical questions involved.

The EPA had planned to use the study to set standards for phosgene which is used in the production of plastics and pesticides. EPA officials had wanted to use the test results as a statistical model for determining the effects of phosgene on human lungs. Pulmonary edema or swelling can be caused by inhaling large amounts of phosgene.

Before presenting the paper, scientists at the EPA had discussed the use of the Nazi work and considered the data unique. Clement Associates Inc, an environmental sciences consultant, was given the Nazi data and U.S. phosgene experiments on rats and they recommended the use of the Nazi data.

Judith Bellin, an EPA toxicologist feels that the data should be rejected on scientific grounds since the prisoners were underfed, weak and their body weight and sex isn't given.

Dr. Robert Jay Lifton, psychiatrist and expert on Nazi medical experiments said, "One should be highly skeptical of any work done by the Nazis. They were criminal experiments, done for the most part very haphazardly and badly."

EPA scientists who heard the paper read, protested its source. They felt that data obtained in such experiments debases society and "gives such experiments legitimacy, and implicitly encourages others, perhaps in less exacting societies, to perform unethical human experiments."

ref. Michael Weisskopf, AP

EPA Approves Genetic Pesticide Testing

The EPA has granted temporary approval to conduct a one acre field test of a genetically engineered pesticide called InCide. The toxin was designed to kill the European corn borer. The borer is a type of caterpillar responsible for $400 million of crop damage annually.

InCide,the microbial pesticide, is injected into corn seedlings, which makes spraying the plants unnecessary. There would be no genetic alteration of the plants or pests.

Jeremy Rifkin, a biotechnology critic, believes that the experiments could spread the microbe into the environment possibly making weeds resistant to natural selection and a possibility that the CX's would lower the annual corn yield.

The test firm would like the EPA to waive 16 of 19 EPA toxicology tests which Rifkin believes are necessary. "To my mind, EPA is once again proving a rubber stamp," Rifkin said.

"It is possible that CXc/Bt could be transferred to other plant species" and make them resistant to insects, said Rebecca J. Goldberg a staff scientist for the Environmental Defense Fund. Furadan, the pesticide currently used, is believed to have been responsible for as many as 2.4 million bird deaths. This makes the National Wildlife Federation and the Audubon Society active supporters of the CX tests.

The manufacturer of InCide denies that their product yields smaller crops. To increase public understanding of InCide, they've enlisted outside help. Former EPA administrators, William Ruckelshaus and Douglas Costle, and former attorney general, Elliot L. Richardson. The company is seeking EPA approval for two additional tests in Maryland later this year.

Farmers now spend about $50 million on chemical pesticides but they still lose $400 million through crop damage. The toxic genes will be lost eventually even if the CX's spread. The EPA says there is no toxic danger to the environment since cows have been eating the bacterium safely for centuries.

IN THIS ISSUE

CALENDAR

third quarter 1988

JULY

July 11-13
"Asbestos in Buildings: Inspection and Assessment"
Atlanta, Georgia
Information:
The Environmental Institute
Cobb Corporate Center/300, 350 Franklin Road
Marietta, GA 30067
Contact:: Monica Scarbrough
(404) 425-2000

July 18-22
Hazardous Materials: Handling and Disposal
Iformation:
University of Southern California
3500 South Figueroa, Suite 202, Los Angeles, CA 90007
Contact: Colleen Phillips
(213) 743-6383/6523

AUGUST

August 1-3
"Comprehensive Occupational Health and Safety Technologist (OHST) Review Course"
Embassy Suites Hotel- St.Paul, Minn.
Information:
Continuing Education
Midwest Center for Occupational Health and Safety
Contact: Angela Molenaar
(612) 221-3992

August 29 - September 2
"Sampling and Evaluating Airborne Asbestos Dust"
Educational Resource Center
University of North Carolina
109 Conner Dr., Suite 1101, Chapel Hill, NC 27514
Contact: Ted M. Williams, MSPH
(919) 962-2101

SEPTEMBER

September 11-22
Seventh Annual Occupational Health and Safety Institute
Information:
Midwest Center for Occupational Health and Safety
St. Paul-Ramsey Medical Center
640 Jackson Street, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
Contact: Ruth K. McIntyre
(612) 221-3992

EPA Fumes over Gas Volatility Levels

High volatility gasoline used to prevent engine knock is a new source of air pollution. Under excess pressure gasoline spurts from the filler neck and leaks from tanks. The Center for Auto Safety says that unsafe hydrocarbons released from one leak of gasoline amounts to the pollution that enters the air when 300 vehicles are refueled.

The center feels that the EPA should consider setting standards for gasoline volatility. This is the measure of how quickly gas evaporates. Gasoline volatility has increased since 1966 when oil companies were forced to reduce the use of lead additives and use butane and alcohol instead.

The EPA has proposed enlarging the canisters installed to trap carburetor emissions during tank refueling. Gas pump splashes and fuel tank leaks aren't considered sources of hydrocarbons by the EPA.

One leak of unleaded gasoline amounts to the pollution that enters the air when 300 vehicles are refueled.

Warnings by the auto and insurance industries that larger canisters would increase the risk of post-crash fires were investigated by the center. Since 1966 only 292 safety recalls by the auto industry involved fuel-system flaws that could cause fires. Two recalls involved post-crash dangers caused by the canisters. Twelve recalls were caused by the need to alleviate problems caused by fuel volatility. These defects caused at least 71 fires, 25 injuries and two deaths.

ref: Michael Weisskopf, WP

The Gilian **MONITOR** is a quarterly newsletter printed for the benefit and assistance of our customers and friends. It is our intention to provide a forum of interesting articles and important ideas that deal with industrial and environmental hygiene.
Credits:
Publisher: Gilian Instrument Corp., printed in U.S.A.
Coordinating Editor: John Castell
Contributing Staff: Ruth Prommel, Phillip Heiney, Joan Ohlhoff

EPA Office Listings

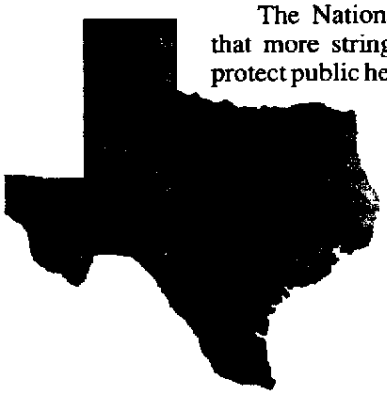
"Brown Cloud" in Dallas

There has been a marked increase in the level of air pollution in the Dallas area. Studies by state and federal air pollution experts have shown that the visibility of 15 miles or greater has dropped from 320 days a year in 1950 to 70 days in 1986. Brown cloud pollution is locally produced and occurs in the winter. White haze, another form of pollution, is produced from state-wide industry and occurs all year round . Other cities have either the cloud or haze problem but not both.

Brown cloud contains pollution mostly from diesel-run engines and from wood burning. The cloud which often hides the city for up to 12 miles appears on cold, calm mornings. Diesel engines account for about 70 percent of the brown cloud pollution. "A diesel vehicle is the equivalent of 25 cars as far as emissions," said Wayne Einfield, of the Sandia National Laboratories.

The white haze is composed mostly of sulfate aerosols coming from coal- and lignite-fueled power plants in East Texas and petroleum industry operations on the Gulf Coast. Southern and eastern winds produce the haze.

Proposals by the House Energy and Commerce Committee have called for stricter industrial and automotive emission controls in an effort to reduce the carbon monoxide and the smog-producing ozone layer. The EPA says that 100 million people living in about 60 cities are now at an increased health risk.



The National Clean Air Coalition feels that more stringent measures are needed to protect public health since the proposals aren't innovative. Members of the Sierra Club and Environmental Action felt that although the progress was slow at least something was being accomplished.

ref: Scott Rothchild, AP

Schools Miss Asbestos Clean-Up Deadlines

School officials feel they can't rid their schools of cancer-causing asbestos by their October 1988 deadline. Insufficient money and unskilled workers are two of the reasons cited.

Asbestos, once a common building material, is dangerous when it becomes friable (crumbly). Friable asbestos releases fibers
which cause a variety of respriatory problems including lung cancer. Children are at a greater health risk than adults.

Asking for a deadline extention the National School Boards Association says there is a shortage of accredited laboratories to test asbestos samples. But with EPA training courses turning out 2,000 certified asbestos inspectors monthly, the EPA feels the October deadline can be met.

Teacher, parent and school employee groups are opposing a deadline extension saying an extension would prolong the long-term health threats faced by millions of school children.

In the 1970's the EPA began a voluntary program against asbestos in schools. Then in 1982 school districts were given until January 1984 to notify school employees and parents if friable asbestos was found. Only 11% of the districts complied and the work was poorly done. An estimated 31,000 public schools are believed to contain asbestos. 1988 Congressional legislation requires school districts to remove or stabilize friable asbestos.

Michael Oxley (R) one of almost 100 supporters who is sponsoring a bill to push the deadlines back a year, believes that widely differing estimates by contractors may be an effort by unscrupulous firms hoping to take advantage of school districts trying to meet their deadlines. He feels that shoddy work may jeopordize students' health.

Keith Geiger, vice president of the National Education Association, says that "if school boards had taken immediate steps to comply with the law...the overwhelming majority would be in a position to complete the inspection and plan development requirements on time."

ref: David Goeller, AP

Georgia, (Region IV)
RA: Jack E. Ravan
DRA: Lee Dehihns
345 Courtland St., N.E.
Atlanta, GA 30365
Phone: FTS 257-4727
CML (404) 347-4727
Hours: 7:00 - 5:45

Illinois, (Region V)
RA: Valdas V Adamkus
DRA: Frank Covington
230 S. Dearborn St.
Chicago, IL 60604
Phone (312) 353-2000
Hours: 8:15 - 4:45

Texas (Region VI)
RA: Robert Layton
DRA: Frances Phillips
1445 Ross Ave.
Dallas, TX 75202-2733
Phone: FTS 255-2100
CML (214) 655-2100
Hours: 8:00 - 4:30

Missouri, (Region VII)
RA: Morris Kay
DRA: William W. Rice
726 Minnesota Ave.
Kansas City, MO 66101
Phone: FTS 757-2800
CML (913) 236-2800
Hours: 8:00 - 4:30

An Inside Look

clockwise from top right:
Bob Findura, Bill Resch, Chris Ganci and Ray Eagles

Gilian's Engineering Design Team

The design group totals 65 years of design experience in the pneumatics, electronics and computer drafting areas. The group now creates allof Gilian's newest air sampling equipment on the computer using some of the latest in computer design software.

Each of the men is responsible for a different detail area of a project so as to take complete charge from concept to finished product. Currently the team is working on new radio frequency shielded HFS and LFS samplers. Also being worked on are various electronic component designs for overseas certification of our products.

Bob Findura, our resident history buff, has been with the company since its beginnings and heads the design group. On the Auto Cad systems are Ray Eagles, a softball fanatic with 2 sons and Chris Ganci who likes skiing, fishing and waxing his new red Honda CRX. Bill Resch is the newest member of the group and is designing on the board and with the new computer aided systems. He enjoys thinking about his new home.

Feed Additive Causes Squeal

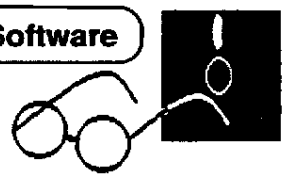
Sulfa methazine commonly used as a feed additive for swine, cattle and chickens has been found to cause cancer in laboratory mice. Domestic animals have been treated with this drug. Only recently have tests been done to check the safe use of this drug which has been on the market for years. It will be at least September 1988 before preliminary studies are complete. Until then no action will take place.

In the Food and Drug Administration study 864 male and 864 female mice were given sulfa methazine in their food. Amounts given to the mice were 300, 600, 1200, 2400 and 4800 parts per million of the drug. After 12, 18, and 24 months some of the mice were killed and a small amount of thyroid cancer was found after 18 and 24 months.

For years sulfa residue in pork has concerned the FDA and the U.S. Department of Agiculture but they feel that present levels of the drug should cause no harm.

ref: Paul Recer, AP

Interesting Books& Software



"Asbestos: Medical and Legal Aspects"
-Summarizes current knowledge of the health effects of asbestos exposure and the resulting asbestos litigation. Contains tables and charts which summarize the author's data. Available through: Barry I.Castleman,Ph.D.2nd Ed. 692p. Business and Law Inc.,Clifton, N.J.07013-1986

"Industrial Radiation Hazards Deskbook"
-An overall view of radiation protection procedures. Contains a 15-page appendix covering maximum permissible average concentrations of radioactive materials in the air and water.*

"New OSHA Handbook"
-Includes a complete copy of the Occupational Safety and Health Act. Provides help on dealing with OSHA standards.recordkeeping, compliance, inspections, penalties.*

"Space Entry: Do it Right...Stay Alive" (Video Tape)
-22-minute video covers the correct work and rescue procedures to follow in confined work areas. Includes a leader's guide and quiz. Available in any video format.*

* Selections available through:
OCCUPATIONAL HAZARDS - 1100 Superior Avenue
Cleveland, Ohio 44114, phone:(216) 696-7000

The MONITOR
If you have comments or questions please contact us at:

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