On the same day, Monsanto was granted temporary tolerances for the combined negligible residues of the herbicide glyphosphate -- (N-phosphonomethyl)-glycine -- and its metabolite aminomethylphosphonic acid of 0.1 p.p.m. in or on corn grain including popcorn, fresh corn including sweet corn (kernels plus cob with husk removed), soybeans, wheat grain, and wheat forage and straw. The temporary tolerances expire June 19, 1975.

A temporary tolerance previously granted to Rhodia's Chipman for asulam on June 20 was re-extended one year until June 11, 1975. The temporary tolerance is 0.1 p.p.m. for negligible residues in or on sugarcane. The herbicide is methyl sulfanilylcarbamate.

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REPORT ESTIMATES 239.92 POUNDS OF VCM EMISSIONS PER HOUR FROM ONE PLANT

A report filed to supplement vinyl chloride air emission data requested by the Environmental Protection Agency (See June 5, Page 3) estimated that the B. F. Goodrich Chemical Company plant, Long Beach, Calif., had vinyl chloride monomer (VCM) air emissions of 239.92 pounds per hour (See June 19, Page 7). And, according to the report, the plant's loss of polyvinyl chloride (PVC) fines from the dust collectors was estimated at 14.84 pounds per hour.

The report, filed earlier this month, was based on a May EPA plant inspection and meeting with Goodrich plant personnel. This is the first report released in response to the EPA's May 30 request for air emission data from vinyl chloride and polyvinyl chloride manufacturers.

The Goodrich plant at Long Beach produces 113 million pounds of PVC resin per year, the report noted.

Goodrich plant personnel told EPA that the Long Beach plant was the best maintained and had the lowest VCM loss of all of the Goodrich PVC plants, the report said. EPA's vinyl chloride task force report on regulatory recommendations is not expected to be sent to EPA Administrator Train until late July. The task force completed a first draft of the report last week.

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OSHA'S VINYL CHLORIDE STANDARD WILL DESTROY INDUSTRY'S "VIABILITY," SPI CLAIMS

The permanent vinyl chloride standard, proposed by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration, (See June 19, Page 7) "cannot be met by Oct. 5, 1974, without destroying the viability of the polyvinyl chloride industry and the many other industries dependent upon polyvinyl chloride resin products." This is the general

position the Society of the Plastics Industry, Inc., (SPI) planned to present at this week's OSHA hearings on the proposal.

SPI asked OSHA to allow about four hours for its 14 witnesses to present testimony.

The hearings were to open with testimony from the Labor Department, NIOSH, and labor union representatives. Environmental Protection Agency officials were asked t be ready to testify June 27 if requested by OSHA. The hearing will last through Saturday, June 29.

The lead-off industry witnesses are likely to be SPI, followed by a number of vinyl chloride and polyvinyl chloride producers and fabricators. OSHA said 95 individuals or organizations requested time to present testimony.

Labor Secretary Peter J. Brennan emphasized that the hearings would not be adversary proceedings. He asserted that the hearings were being held for the purpose of gathering information and hard facts to be used "as the basis for a realistic permanent exposure standard to protect workers from adverse effects of vinyl chloride."

A number of SPI witnesses were scheduled to propose changes in the standard to make it "workable."

Vincent P. Ficcaglia, Industrial Economist, Arthur D. Little, Inc., was to testify as an SPI witness. SPI told OSHA that Ficcaglia would present testimony on "what might be expected to occur if the presently proposed permanent standard were adopted, thereby making it virtually impossible in the opinion of industry experts to produce vinyl chloride monomer and polyvinyl chloride resins."

SPI said five of its witnesses would "address the question of whether there is any necessity for coverage of processors or fabricators by the standard, the technological and economic feasibility of requiring such compliance, available vinyl chloride exposure data in processors' plants and other, related background and information about how processors are likely to be affected by any standard imposed on the VCM and PVC resin manufacturers."

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NEW GENERATION PESTICIDES FEASIBILITY STUDY CONTRACT LET BY EPA

A $195,000 substitute chemical program contract has been let by the Environmental Protection Agency to Stanford Research Institute for a study of the feasibility of new generation pesticides (See June 5, Page 10). The contract was let for 12 to 15 months.