

WSS 204.2 78

Pollution War Spending By Governments Soars

By a WALL STREET JOURNAL Staff Reporter

WASHINGTON—Federal, state and local spending for pollution-control is soaring.

The Census Bureau reported that all levels of government spent \$10.2 billion on environmental quality control activities in their 1976 fiscal years, up 14.4% from 1975 and almost double the \$5.5 billion spent in fiscal 1972. Transfers between levels of government are counted only once in the totals. Most of the fiscal years ended June 30.

Water-pollution control consumed \$7 billion of the spending, followed by \$2.5 billion for "land quality control," mainly street cleaning, garbage collection and highway litter removal. Air-pollution control cost \$376 million. The remainder covered noise pollution and administrative operations.

Federal spending rose 28% to \$3.7 billion in the latest fiscal year, mainly due to increased wastewater-treatment grants. State spending rose 27% to \$1.3 billion. Local government pollution control operations spent \$5.6 billion, a 12% increase. The separate figures exceed the totals because of transfers between

SUBSTANCE OF SUBMISSION TO EPA
CANCER POLICY RULE MAKING RECORD

The Environmental Protection Agency has repeatedly cited figures concerning the costs incurred by the vinyl chloride and polyvinyl chloride industries for in coming into compliance with its regulation of vinyl chloride emissions under §112 of the Clean Air Act. To ensure that the Agency is using proper figures and in order that the actual figures could be evaluated by the industry, the following data were developed by SPI's Polyvinyl Chloride Safety Group.

1. Cost of Capital Equipment Investments Required to Conform With OSHA and EPA Vinyl Chloride Standards from 1974 to Present - in millions of dollars.

<u>OSHA</u>		<u>EPA</u>		<u>TOTAL</u>	
VC	PVC	VC	PVC	VC	PVC
\$19.8	158.	79.4	119.	99.2	277.

2. Yearly Operating Expenses Required to Comply With OSHA and EPA Vinyl Chloride Standards from 1974 to Present - in millions of dollars.

	<u>OSHA</u>		<u>EPA</u>		<u>TOTAL</u>	
	VC	PVC	VC	PVC	VC	PVC
1974	\$0.6	.3.7	0.8	3.4	1.4	7
1975	.9	4.8	1.4	4.1	2.3	8.9
1976	1.5	6.1	1.9	4.3	3.4	10.4
1977	2.2	7.6	2.6	5.3	4.8	12.9
1978	2.2	8.5	6.1	9.7	8.3	18.3
1979	2.8	11.9	10.4	19.5	13.2	31.5

In the process of developing these statistics, SPI also collected capacity-related information. In so doing, The Society was able to quantify the loss of capacity attributable to the two regulations. Comparing nameplate capacity and practical operating capacity, it has been determined that the vinyl chloride producing industry can operate to only 93% of capacity and that the PVC industry can only operate to 89% of nameplate capacity. This reduction in capacity is due to process modifications required in order for the industry to obtain compliance with the OSHA and EPA regulations applicable to vinyl chloride.

This survey was conducted by mailing a copy of a survey form to each company for the preparation of a response. After the response was prepared a representative of The Society contacted each member company to gather the data. Based on the results obtained it can be stated that the foregoing data are based on responses from more than 80% of the entire vinyl chloride producing industry and over 60% of the entire polyvinyl chloride producing industry.

Should the Agency have any questions or comments regarding the foregoing, contact should be established with Mr. John R. Lawrence, Technical Director of SPI, at:

Mr. John R. Lawrence
The Society of the Plastics
Industry, Inc.
355 Lexington Avenue
New York, New York 10017

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RECEIVED
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Date 10 November 1980

INTEROFFICE
MEMORANDUM

BARR
Subject

PVC Plants - Operation as a

Regulated Area

To J. T. Barr

Regulatory Resp

(Location, Organization, or Department)

From M. R. Chmura

Chem Mfg - Trexlertown

(Location, Organization, or Department)

cc: J. J. Baliker
T. L. Carey
R. E. Jones
A. K. McMillan
E. A. Primeau

Please make an inventory of all significant PVC Plants by producer and determine whether these plants are being operated as "Regulated" or "Non-Regulated" facilities. (This is per request of Mr. F. Ryan in a meeting 7 Nov 80.)

M. R. Chmura

MRC/na

J.T. Barr
Regulatory Resp



Date 12 November 1980

INTEROFFICE
MEMORANDUM

Subject Regulated Areas in PVC Plants

To M. R. Chmura

Chemicals Manufacturing

(Location, Organization, or Department)

From J. T. Barr

Regulatory Response

(Location, Organization, or Department)

cc: J. J. Baliker
T. L. Carey
R. E. Jones
A. K. McMillan
E. A. Primeau

Pursuant to the instructions in your memo of 10 November, I surveyed ten of the large suspension PVC producers regarding the maintenance of regulated areas in their operations. The results are tabulated below. Please advise me if further action is required of me in this matter.

B. F. Goodrich - All operations are regulated except the outdoor polymerization area in their newest, large-reactor plant in Louisville. They depend on the monthly personnel monitoring results for support that this area can be maintained as non-regulated.

Diamond Shamrock, Tenneco - Both of these companies have considered deregulation of their large-reactor operations, but have decided not to risk that exposure. All operations are regulated.

Borden, Conoco, Georgia-Pacific, Dow, Ethyl, Firestone, General Tire - All operations for these producers are in regulated areas.


J. T. Barr

JTB/sjw

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