

AGENDA
DINNER MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS
6:00 p.m. (EDT), Wednesday, June 3, 1970
Tyler, Fillmore, and Van Buren Rooms, The Greenbrier
White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia

- I. MINUTES OF MAY 12, 1970, MEETING.
- II. REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-TREASURER.
 - (a) Financial Report for Fiscal Year Ending May 31, 1970. (Enclosure)
 - (b) Summary of Independent Audit.
 - (c) Capital Account and Inventory.
 - (d) Membership Fee Billings for Fiscal 1970-71.
- III. BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
 - (a) 98th Annual Meeting.
 - (1) Program and Registration.
 - (2) Future Annual Meeting Dates.
 - (b) Ad Hoc Inter-Committee Task Group Proposal That MCA Establish A Chemical Transportation Emergency Center. (Enclosure)
 - (c) Recommendation of Reactive Metals Group for Special Assessment in Connection with Joint MCA-National Air Pollution Control Administration Study of Atmospheric Emissions. (Enclosure)
 - (d) Report of Membership Committee - Michigan Chemical Corporation.
 - (e) Report of Board Liaison Committee for Other Technical Committees -- Edward J. Bock, Chairman
- IV. COMMITTEE APPOINTMENTS. (Enclosure)
- V. STAFF REPORT.
- VI. ADJOURNMENT.

A brief organizational meeting of the newly constituted Board of Directors will be held immediately following the Annual Business Meeting (approximately 10:30 a.m.) on June 4, in the West Virginia Room (located on the second floor).

Next Regular Directors' Meeting -- 11:00 a.m. (EDT), Wednesday, September 9, 1970, at the Union Club, Park Avenue and 69th Street, New York City.

CMA 069314

MINUTES of the one hundred ninety-sixth meeting of the Directors of the Manufacturing Chemists' Association, Inc., held in the Fillmore and Van Buren Rooms, The Greenbrier, White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia, on Wednesday, June 3, 1970.

The meeting was preceded by a reception and dinner beginning at 6:00 p. m.

There were present:	F. Leonard Bryant, Chairman	Roger W. Gunder
	L. G. Bliss	Kenneth H. Hannan
	Edward J. Bock	John M. Henske
	L. L. Bott	T. G. Hughes
	Harry W. Buchanan	Earl T. McBee
	John T. Connor	Harry D. McNeeley
	David H. Dawson	W. Kenneth Menke
	Herbert D. Doan	Max A. Minnig
	William J. Driver	Joseph A. Neubauer
	Earle S. Ebers	L. John Polite, Jr.
	Raymond F. Evans	Jack B. St. Clair
	Clifton C. Garvin, Jr.	Clifford D. Siverd
	Robert D. Goodall	Harold E. Thayer
	Ralph K. Gottshall	Harry B. Warner
	William B. Graham	Robert J. Whitesell
	Maurice F. Granville	James R. Carnes

Alternates:	Stanley H. Anonsen (for Harold E. Thayer)
	Louis Bay, 2nd (for L. John Polite, Jr.)
	J. E. Burrell (for Joseph A. Neubauer)
	John W. Clinton (for W. Kenneth Menke)
	E. Philip Comer (for L. G. Bliss)
	R. M. Coquillet (for Robert D. Goodall)
	J. P. Cunningham (for Jack B. St. Clair)
	C. E. Denoon, Jr. (for Robert J. Whitesell)
	Irb H. Fooshee (for John T. Connor)
	John L. Gillis (for Edward J. Bock)
	Edward J. Goett (for Ralph K. Gottshall)
	Frank A. Hopkins (for Earle S. Ebers)
	James A. Hughes (for Raymond F. Evans)
	Edward R. Kane (for David H. Dawson)
	James W. Kettle (for Roger W. Gunder)
	John K. McKinley (for Maurice F. Granville)
	James E. Magoffin (for Harry D. McNeeley)
	Derek Richardson (for John M. Henske)
	Gerald S. Roberts (for Leonard Hynes)
	Robert C. Swain (for Clifford D. Siverd)
	F. Perry Wilson (for Kenneth H. Hannan)
	Alfred N. Wohlwend (for George S. Dillon)

General Counsel: Marx Leva

Present by invitation: Bruce M. Barackman, MCA
 John W. Brooks, Celanese Corporation
 Chester M. Brown, Allied Chemical Corporation
 Marjorie V. Campbell, MCA
 E. E. Chipman, Productol Chemical Company
 Herschel H. Cudd, Amoco Chemicals Corporation
 Lee V. Dauler, Neville Chemical Company
 G. H. Decker, MCA
 Edward J. Donley, Air Products and Chemicals, Inc.
 H. E. Hirschland, M&T Chemicals Inc.
 John O. Logan, Universal Oil Products Company
 Robert A. Lucht, The Harshaw Chemical Company,
 Division of Kewanee Oil Company
 C. B. McCoy, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company
 James G. Morton, MCA
 Donald D. Pascal, National Starch and Chemical Corp.
 Victor H. Peterson, MCA
 C. L. Randolph, United States Borax & Chemical Corp.
 Peter C. Reilly, Reilly Tar & Chemical Corporation
 Joseph E. Rich, Morton International, Inc.
 Luther S. Roehm, Merck & Co., Inc.
 Edward R. Rowley, National Lead Company
 Jesse Werner, GAF Corporation
 John E. Wood, III, Vulcan Materials Company

Following conclusion of dinner, the meeting was called to order by Chairman Bryant.

I. MINUTES OF MAY 12, 1970, MEETING.

The Minutes of the previous meeting of the Board of Directors were duly approved as submitted to the members.

II. REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-TREASURER.

(a) Financial Report for Fiscal Year Ending May 31, 1970. The report of income and expense for the period June 1, 1969, to May 31, 1970, was summarized as follows:

General Program

<u>Income</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Budget</u>
Membership and Entrance Fees	\$ 1,511,590	\$ 1,480,000
Interest on Investments	116,365	75,000
Sale of Publications	90,664	47,000
Meetings and Special Funds	74,279	63,000
Miscellaneous	892	--
Totals	\$ 1,793,790	\$ 1,665,000

<u>Expenses</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Budget</u>
Management	\$ 325,089	\$ 326,000
Technical	474,654	615,930
Public Relations	343,193	346,115
Information Service	78,731	76,855
Government Relations	194,009	194,120
Office Administration	138,026	138,785
Education	64,656	71,005
Totals	*\$ 1,618,358	\$ 1,768,810

Excess of Income over Budgeted Expense \$ 175,432

*Total 1969-70 Budget Expense \$ 1,618,358

Expenditures from Project Funds carried forward
from previous fiscal years 94,622
Total General Program Expense \$ 1,712,980

(b) Summary of Independent Audit. Mr. Carnes reported that the firm of Bond, Beebe, Bond and Bond, Certified Public Accountants, had submitted its report of the independent audit of the Association's accounts as of May 31, 1970. Copies of the audit report are furnished to the officers of the Association and are available for examination of other interested Directors upon request. The independent auditors verified the assets, liabilities, and fund balances as follows:

Assets

Cash in Bank and on Hand

Regular Checking Account	\$ 114,183	
Payroll Checking Account	6,000	
Petty Cash Fund	500	
Chemical Forum Change Fund	<u>250</u>	\$ 120,933

Investments

Bank Certificate of Deposit	\$ 100,000	
Government Securities - General Fund	1,028,256	
Government Securities - Retirement Fund	<u>145,902</u>	\$ 1,274,158

Accounts Receivable

Meetings, Workshops and Symposia	\$ 1,367	
Staff Travel Advances	<u>1,828</u>	\$ 3,195

Deposits

\$ 1,125

Total Assets

\$ 1,399,411

Liabilities and Fund BalancesLiabilities

Payroll Taxes Withheld	\$	1,083	
Use Tax		<u>424</u>	\$ 1,507

<u>Liability for Special Retirement Agreements</u>			\$ 139,257
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Deferred Receipts

Meetings, Workshops and Symposia			\$ 84,979
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Fund Balances

Restricted	\$	135,367	
Unrestricted		<u>1,038,301</u>	\$ 1,173,668

Total Liabilities and Fund Balances			<u>\$ 1,399,411</u>
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(c) Capital Account and Inventory. The Secretary-Treasurer reported that fixed assets were not reflected in the auditors' Statement of Assets, Liabilities, and Fund Balances because acquisitions of furniture and equipment are charged to expense when purchased. The auditors, however, had determined that the depreciated value of fixed assets on hand as of May 31, 1970, was \$58,156.

An inventory by the staff of MCA publications held for sale as of May 31, 1970, was \$93,461 at cost value. The value of publications was not shown in the auditors' Statement of Assets, Liabilities, and Fund Balances since the cost of publication is charged to expense when printed.

(d) Membership Fee Billing for Fiscal 1970-71. The Secretary-Treasurer reported that, subject to approval of the budget and method of financing at the Annual Business Session on the following day, membership fee invoices for 1970-71 would be mailed to Executive Contacts on June 8. It was requested that those present facilitate prompt payment by their companies.

III. BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

(a) 98th Annual Meeting.

(1) Program and Registration. The Secretary-Treasurer invited the attention of those present to the copies of the program and attendance list for the meeting which had been placed at each table. Total registration for the meeting was reported at 873, representing 162 member companies, all of whom would be quartered in The Greenbrier except four at motels and hotels in the vicinity.

(2) Future Annual Meeting Dates. The management of The Greenbrier has confirmed the following dates for the Annual Meeting for the next five years:

June 10-12, 1971
June 8-10, 1972
June 7-9, 1973
June 6-8, 1974
June 12-14, 1975

(b) Ad Hoc Intercommittee Task Group Proposal that MCA Establish a Chemical Transportation Emergency Center. Furnished to Directors in advance of the meeting was the report of an ad hoc intercommittee task group, copy appended as Exhibit A, recommending that MCA establish and maintain a National Chemical Transportation Emergency Center at the Association's offices in Washington, D. C. The first year cost of establishing and maintaining the Center was estimated at \$110,000. The proposal was summarized by Chairman Bryant who reported that the Executive Committee had endorsed the proposal for approval by the Board of Directors.

ON MOTION, duly made and seconded,
it was,

VOTED: That the establishment and maintenance of a National Chemical Transportation Emergency Center as proposed in Exhibit A be authorized at a cost for the first year not in excess of \$110,000.

(c) Recommendation of Reactive Metals Group for Special Assessment in connection with Joint MCA-National Air Pollution Control Administration Study of Atmospheric Emissions. Furnished to Directors in advance of the meeting and summarized by Chairman Bryant was a recommendation of the Reactive Metals Group, copy appended as Exhibit B, for authorization of a voluntary assessment totaling approximately \$25,000 to provide for the services of a consultant to represent the Association in an investigative study to be conducted jointly with the National Air Pollution Control Administration concerning atmospheric emissions in the reactive metals industry. The joint study was authorized by the Board of Directors at the September 1969 meeting, but efforts to obtain a member company employee to represent the Association in the study have been unsuccessful, necessitating employment of an outside consultant for this purpose.

ON MOTION, duly made and seconded,
it was,

VOTED: That the voluntary assessment of certain members within the Reactive Metals Group totaling approximately \$25,000 as proposed in Exhibit B be authorized.

(d) Report of Membership Committee. Chairman Menke reported that an application for membership had been received from Michigan Chemical Corporation and that in the opinion of the Membership Committee the applicant was qualified for membership under the Association's Bylaws.

ON MOTION, duly made and seconded,
it was,

VOTED: That the applicant be elected
to membership in the Association.

IV. COMMITTEE APPOINTMENTS.

The following committee appointments were approved.

- (a) Air Quality Committee.
A. J. Primosic, Foote Mineral Company
- (b) Education Activities Committee.
Harrison H. Young, Jr., FMC Corporation -- As Vice Chairman
- (c) Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Chemicals Committee.
Taylor W. Hanavan, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company --
As Chairman
Norman G. White, Shell Chemical Company -- As Vice Chairman
- (d) Government Liaison Technical Committee.
H. W. Bronson, Union Carbide Corporation
- (e) Government Relations Committee.
Carroll W. Hayes, Celanese Corporation -- As Chairman
Sam Pickard, Monsanto Company -- As Vice Chairman
- (f) Industrial Relations Advisory Committee.
Robert J. Gallivan, Canadian Industries Limited
Ernest A. Harper, Jr., Foote Mineral Company
Charles W. Swartout, Mallinckrodt Chemical Works
- (g) Insurance Committee.
R. G. Belliveau, Witco Chemical Corporation -- As Chairman
Walter Winans, Stauffer Chemical Company -- As Vice Chairman
- (h) Plastics Committee.
Roy L. Schuyler, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company -- As
Chairman
C. M. Neher, Ethyl Corporation -- As Vice Chairman
Henry Avery, USS Chemicals, Division of United States Steel
Corporation
George M. Hale, Gulf Oil Canada Limited, Shawinigan Chemicals
Division
Ray B. Nesbitt, Enjay Chemical Company
Joseph G. Temple, Jr., The Dow Chemical Company
- (i) Solid Wastes Management Committee.
G. J. Hanks, Jr., Union Carbide Corporation -- As Chairman
G. E. Brown, Mallinckrodt Chemical Works -- As Vice Chairman
Dennis P. Bridge, PPG Industries, Inc.
Michael G. Fowler, Cabot Titania, Inc.
- (j) Water Resources Committee.
John G. Beckler, Tennessee Eastman Company, Division of
Eastman Kodak Company
Zeb G. Bell, Jr., PPG Industries, Inc.
J. J. Combes, W. R. Grace & Co.
W. T. Laffey, Hercules Incorporated

V. STAFF REPORT.

Mr. Driver briefly summarized developments in the Association's program of projects and activities since the last meeting, copy of his full report which was furnished to Directors in advance of the meeting, being appended as Exhibit C.

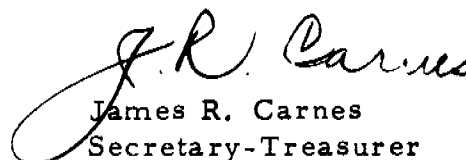
Supplementing the information contained in his written report, Mr. Driver announced that the appearance of Chairman Bryant as spokesman for the Association concerning the Administration's trade bill before the House Ways and Means Committee had been scheduled for June 10.

VI. REMARKS OF RETIRING CHAIRMAN.

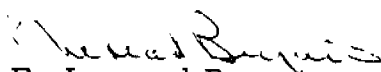
In concluding remarks, Chairman Bryant expressed deep appreciation for the support he had received as Chairman of the Board from member company executives, this support having made his year in office a pleasant one.

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There being no further business to come before the meeting, it was unanimously resolved to adjourn.


James R. Carnes
Secretary-Treasurer

Certified Correct:


F. Leonard Bryant
Chairman of the Board

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS ASSOCIATION

A REPORT TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS
ON THE
FEASIBILITY OF ESTABLISHING A
NATIONAL
CHEMICAL TRANSPORTATION EMERGENCY CENTER

June 1970

CMA 069322

SUMMARY

The MCA Intercommittee Task Group recommends

- I. That MCA establish and maintain a national CHEMICAL TRANSPORTATION EMERGENCY CENTER (CHEMTREC) at MCA offices in Washington, D. C.
- II. The basic functions of the Chemtrec should be
 - A. Immediately (on receipt of a phone call) to provide information on the hazards of the chemicals involved in the emergency and recommend basic fire fighting and other hazard control measures necessary for the protection of the local emergency services and the general public.
 - B. Immediately thereafter to notify the shipper and manufacturer giving details of the extent and location of the accident so that these companies may send representatives to the scene and take additional action deemed necessary.
- III. The first year cost of establishing and maintaining the Center is estimated at \$110,000.

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Page 3 - Report to the Board of Directors
Attachments - (a) Proposed flow diagram
(b) Draft for Chemtrec file card for Vinyl Chloride

Foreword

On August 6, 1969 Mr. W. C. Jennings, Director, Office of Hazardous Materials, U. S. Department of Transportation together with Mr. Douglas Worf, Science Administrator, Office of Research and Development, Department of Health, Education and Welfare, and a representative of the American Chemical Society visited the President of MCA in his office. The purpose of the visit was to express concern over the increase in the number and severity of accidents occurring in the transportation of hazardous chemicals and to urge MCA to consider what action it might take to help alleviate the situation which is considered to present a growing threat to public safety. Specifically, they suggested MCA consider what the chemical industry might do on a continuing basis to provide information on procedures for handling chemical transportation emergencies.

At the September 9, 1969 meeting of the Executive Committee creation of an ad hoc Intercommittee Task Group was authorized to carry out a feasibility study on the establishment by MCA of a National Chemical Transportation Emergency Information Center.

The following report on the feasibility study is respectfully submitted by the ad hoc Intercommittee Task Group:

- C. R. Bigelow (Chairman), E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company,
representing the Transportation and Distribution Committee
- D. M. Long, Pennwalt Corporation,
representing the Transportation Equipment Committee
- J. E. McKee, Monsanto Company,
representing the Public Relations Committee
- S. F. Spence, American Cyanamid Company
representing the Safety and Fire Protection Committee
- F. G. Stephenson, staff representative

A REPORT TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS
ON THE
FEASIBILITY OF ESTABLISHING A
NATIONAL
CHEMICAL TRANSPORTATION EMERGENCY CENTER

Introduction

The growing number of transportation accidents, some involving loss of life and some causing widespread property damage and disturbance to persons evacuated from their homes, evidences a need for immediate action by the chemical industry to help, as far as it is able, to curb and control these occurrences.

The recent phosgene scare in Mississippi, when three vinyl chloride tank cars were derailed, caused 30,000 people to be evacuated in the night -- from hospitals and prisons and private homes.

And what may be worse, because of lack of information on the hazardous properties of the chemical, a local fire squad was preparing to pump the vinyl chloride from the derailed cars into a ravine with intent to ignite it. Vinyl chloride - a flammable compressed gas - pumped out into the atmosphere to create an explosive gas cloud. This action might have proved disastrous.

Obviously there is an urgent need for easily accessible hazards information and for professional advice whenever and wherever these incidents occur.

Present Activity by MCA Companies

A number of MCA's larger member companies have developed transportation emergency procedures. Perhaps the best-known is Du Pont's Transportation Emergency Reporting Procedure whereby all of its more than 5,000 common carriers, utilize a single telephone number to report transportation accidents occurring within the Continental United States. There is also American Cyanamid's broad scale transportation emergency program and its "Hydrocyanic acid" emergency procedure under which special phone numbers are provided so that the nearest American Cyanamid HCN plant can be notified and representatives can attend the scene. Some other companies have developed similar arrangements.

RECOMMENDATION FOR ACTION BY THE MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS ASSOCIATION

The Intercommittee Task Group recommends the following to the Board of Directors for immediate implementation:

That the Manufacturing Chemists Association establish and maintain a national CHEMICAL TRANSPORTATION EMERGENCY CENTER.
(Hereinafter referred to as Chemtrec.)

That Chemtrec be located at MCA offices in Washington, D. C.

That Chemtrec be established as a separate department of the Association and its director directly responsible to the President of the Association.

That Chemtrec operate with the advice and guidance of an Intercommittee Task Group appointed for that purpose.

OBJECTIVE

The primary objective of the Chemical Transportation Emergency Center is to expedite the flow of emergency information necessary for the proper control of transportation accidents involving chemical materials.

Chemtrec should operate as a voluntary service of the chemical industry to the transportation industry and to local emergency organizations in the protection of the general public and private property.

Chemtrec should operate as a transportation emergency information center only. Questions not involving transportation accidents should be directed elsewhere.

FUNCTION (See attached Flow Diagram)

It is proposed that the Chemtrec's telephone number, together with instructions to call collect, be shown on shipping papers originated by MCA member companies. This information should be widely publicized for the attention of emergency service personnel.

The basic functions of Chemtrec should be:

- A. IMMEDIATELY (ON RECEIPT OF A PHONE CALL) TO PROVIDE INFORMATION ON THE HAZARDS OF THE CHEMICALS INVOLVED IN THE EMERGENCY AND RECOMMEND BASIC FIRE FIGHTING AND OTHER HAZARD CONTROL MEASURES NECESSARY FOR THE PROTECTION OF LOCAL EMERGENCY SERVICES AND THE GENERAL PUBLIC.

IMPORTANT NOTE: The information given by telephone should be of the Chem-Card type and limited to documented information previously agreed upon by the manufacturers of the chemicals involved.

- B. IMMEDIATELY THEREAFTER TO NOTIFY THE SHIPPER AND MANUFACTURER GIVING DETAILS OF THE EXTENT AND LOCATION OF THE ACCIDENT SO THAT THESE COMPANIES MAY SEND REPRESENTATIVES TO THE SCENE AND TAKE ANY ADDITIONAL ACTION DEEMED NECESSARY.

Note: Additionally, notify the nearest participating company regarding emergencies involving chemicals for which companies have developed mutual-aid organizations.

- C. NOTIFY CONCERNED TRADE ASSOCIATIONS WHO HAVE EMERGENCY HANDLING PROGRAMS COVERING THEIR SPECIFIC PRODUCTS.
- D. NOTIFY PUBLIC RELATIONS AND TECHNICAL MEMBERS OF MCA STAFF, AS APPROPRIATE.

The Task Group recognized that some MCA companies have already developed very specific and detailed emergency reporting procedures for certain hazardous commodities. It is not envisioned that the MCA Center would supplant such procedures but rather supplement and reinforce them.

Staffing

Chemtrec will handle an estimated 5,000 telephone calls per year.

It should be staffed by a Director, a secretary, and part-time Center-assistants as necessary to man the telephone 24 hours per day, seven days per week.

Functions of the Chemtrec Director

- The Director will be responsible for the administration of the national Chemical Transportation Emergency Center.
- He will establish and continually expand and up-date a comprehensive reference card file of emergency information of the Chem-Card type for chemicals shipped in the United States and Canada.

Note: Development of this file is in itself a major undertaking since it will ultimately cover several thousand chemicals, beginning with those classified as hazardous materials by DOT and proceeding through other non-classified materials with hazard characteristics down to the most innocuous of materials. Work previously done on the Chem-Card and THI programs will give the program a head start.

- Because the advisory services offered by Chemtrec may go beyond chemical materials shipped by MCA member companies, the Director will establish appropriate liaison with other trade associations such as the Chlorine Institute, National Agricultural Chemicals Association, Compressed Gas Association, National Tank Truck Carriers Association and the Bureau of Explosives regarding the possible development of cooperative agreements on action to be taken by Chemtrec regarding emergency inquiries involving non-MCA products.
- The Director will establish a telephone communications network with MCA member companies; trade associations; road, rail, air and water carriers; Bureau of Explosives; State and local emergency services including State fire marshalls, city fire chiefs, police officials, hospitals, pollution control authorities, etc.

Note: In offering to phone accident information to shippers, manufacturers and inter-company mutual aid groups, Chemtrec should make every effort to coordinate its activities with other emergency programs. For example, some companies will require that all emergency calls be directed to their corporate offices; others will designate emergency responsibilities to plants or persons in various geographic regions and will require that emergency calls be so directed; yet others will participate in mutual aid programs for the handling of emergencies involving specific materials and will additionally require that the closest cooperating company be notified. The Chemtrec telephone network should envision cooperation with each and all of these private arrangements.

- The Director will be prepared to accept speaking engagements to introduce Chemtrec and its services to the many interested groups and the general public.
- He will be responsible for recruiting and training the Chemtrec operators who will work alone during the MCA office's non-working hours.

Chemtrec Operators (telephone manning)

Since the information to be given out over the phone is to be strictly limited to the previously prepared "Chem-Card" type material, the prime qualification requirements for Chemtrec operators are reliability, enthusiasm, fidelity and a quality of being able to sense what should be done and of doing it.

OPERATION OF CHEMTREC

A. Recording of details of the emergency

On receipt of a phone call the operator will record information from which the shipper/manufacturer will determine his response. This will include:

1. Name and number of caller.
2. Location of the emergency and description of the area in terms of railroads, cities, highways, population, weather etc.
3. Name of carrier.
4. Equipment involved, injuries etc.
5. Whether fire is involved.
6. Names of chemicals involved.
7. Name of shipper and consignee.

B. Immediate advisory response

The caller will immediately be given appropriate information from the cards in the Chemtrec file.

See appended example of information which might be suitable for use in an emergency involving a tank car of vinyl chloride.

C. Caller to hold the phone

The caller will then be asked either to hold the phone or to stand by for a call from the shipper, manufacturer or a mutual-aid participating company.

D. Phone call to the shipper etc.

1. Chemtrec will then call the shipper and manufacturer.
2. If an inter-company mutual aid arrangement is in operation, Chemtrec will, by previous arrangement, also advise the participating company nearest to the accident scene.
3. Chemtrec will, also by prior arrangement, advise other interested groups, e.g., Chlorine Institute, Bureau of Explosives, National Agricultural Chemicals Association etc.

PRESS INQUIRIES

Calls from the press for details of accidents can be foreseen. The MCA Public Relations Committee may wish to establish guide lines to control Chemtrec responses. When Chemtrec becomes operational, an energetic effort should be made by MCA to notify every news media representative possible -- TV, radio, newspaper, magazine -- of the services Chemtrec can provide. If the media representatives get to know they can get a quick, factual and straight answer 24 hours a day, they will use this source of information, and thereby repetitions of the Mississippi "phosgene" scare will be avoided. Chemtrec should not speculate on the cause of the accident, or on its severity, or guesstimate dollar losses -- but Chemtrec can help allay public fears as to the severity of the chemical hazards created by the emergency.

It is suggested that press responses by Chemtrec be limited to:

- (a) Information on the chemical and its hazards.
- (b) The time, place and any other basic facts pertaining to the accident.

Other press questions should be directed to the company involved. In short, Chemtrec should give information on the chemical but not on the accident.

Follow-up

The Director should follow-up on emergency incidents to find out if the Chemtrec service was satisfactory and, if not, what may be done to improve the service and speed up company response.

Records

The center should keep a daily log of all emergency calls and on the action it took regarding each.

Further details of the accident and of action taken by company representatives and rescue teams should be added later in order to complete the record.

Estimated Cost

- (a) The estimated cost for the MCA fiscal year 1970-71, based on installation expenses and 8 months' operation of the center is \$110,000.
- (b) The subsequent annual operating expenditure is also estimated at \$110,000.

Timing

The Task Group estimates that Chemtrec could become operational within four months of the date of authorization by the Association.

Similar Activities by Other Trade Associations

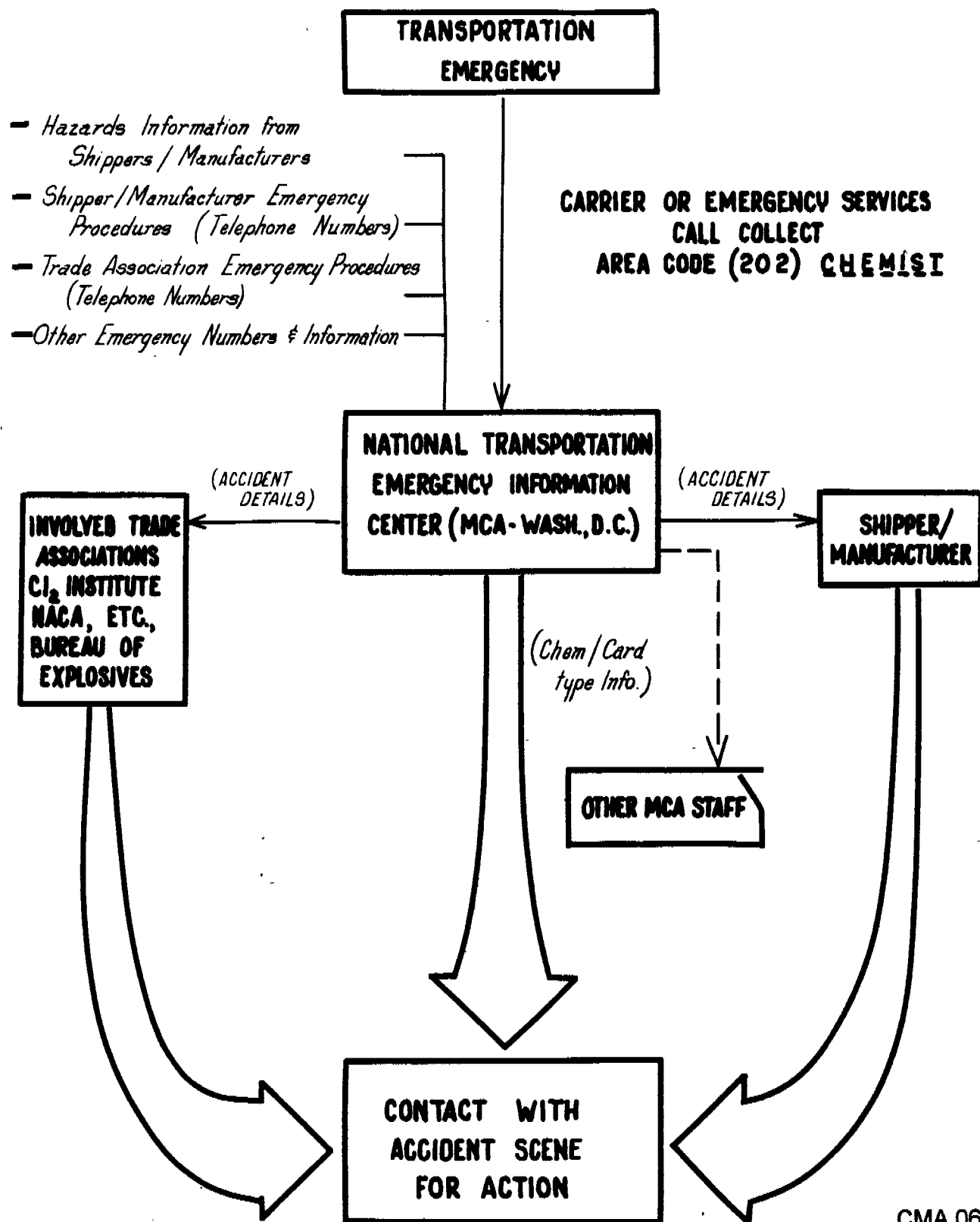
The proposal for a national Chemical Transportation Emergency Center has been discussed with representatives of several trade associations such as the Compressed Gas Association, American Petroleum Institute and Institute of Makers of Explosives and with carrier groups including the Association of American Railroads, National Tank Truck Carriers Inc. and Air Transport Association. The consensus overwhelmingly favors the basic concept proposed herein. There is general agreement that it is desirable for industry to take positive voluntary action in lieu of intervention by government in default of such action.

The National Agricultural Chemicals Association is now operating a transportation emergency assistance program for pesticide materials. The Chlorine Institute is formalizing a "samaritan" program which has been operative for some years without any liability problems arising. Additionally, the Canadian Chemical Producers' Association is establishing a transportation emergency assistance plan, similar to the MCA proposal, but envisioning use of regional control centers at certain member company locations to spearhead the assistance operations.

The MCA Task Group notes that none of the above contemplates the same depth of function as Chemtrec. All other proposals initially provide a telephone answering service only, whereas an inflexible requirement of Chemtrec is an immediate response to the caller on first steps to be taken in controlling the emergency.

Exploratory discussions have indicated that other industry groups may be desirous of participating in Chemtrec.

Manufacturing Chemists Association NATIONAL TRANSPORTATION EMERGENCY INFORMATION CENTER



CMA 069331

CHEMTREC CARD FOR VINYL CHLORIDE

(This is a draft only)

VINYL CHLORIDE

Vinyl Chloride is an extremely flammable gas transported as a liquid under pressure. It can be ignited by heat, spark or open flame.

Fire may cause violent rupture of the tank.

The vapor from the burning material is harmful -- it is mostly hydrogen chloride, and there is little likelihood of phosgene being present.

If there is a fire

Let it burn.

Evacuation may be necessary. Two miles should be sufficient if only one tank car is burning, but on-the-spot judgement is necessary.

Firemen should wear self-contained breathing apparatus and full protective clothing. Spray large volumes of water fog into the fume area. Keep adjacent cars cool with monitor nozzle.

Treat a non-burning tank car in the vicinity of fire as if it were about to rupture.

If there is no fire

Do not ignite the gas.

Never puncture a car.

Clear the area of ignition sources -- lighted cigarettes, flares etc.

Avoid concentration of fumes. Some evacuation may be necessary.

Exposure: Remove to fresh air. If unconscious, call a physician. If not breathing, apply artificial respiration, oxygen. In case of contact with the liquid, thaw frosted parts with water. In case of exposure to gas from fire, administer oxygen if breathing is difficult.

Sewers: If vinyl chloride gets into a sewer, flush sewers with fire hoses.

CMA 069332

Recommendation of Reactive Metals Group
for Special Assessment in connection with
Joint MCA-National Air Pollution Control Administration
Study of Atmospheric Emissions

Recommendation The Reactive Metals Group recommends that the Board of Directors approve a special assessment upon certain member companies in the Group totaling approximately \$25,000 for the purpose of conducting an investigative study over a period of two and a half years of atmospheric emissions in the reactive metals industry. These funds are required to provide for the services of a consultant who will function for MCA on the research study team.

Background Arising out of the interest of the Reactive Metals Subcommittee to the Air Quality Committee, an arrangement was negotiated with the National Pollution Control Administration (NAPCA) for a joint study with MCA of the atmospheric emissions of the reactive metals industry. The study was authorized by the MCA Board of Directors at the September 1969 meeting, it being understood that no MCA budget authorization would be required. The study team is to be composed of a person assigned by NAPCA and someone representing MCA. Since no company was able to furnish one of its employees for this purpose, Mr. Arthur M. Killin, retired from an MCA member company and now actively consulting, has made himself available. It is anticipated that the six or seven most interested member companies will agree to share in the \$25,000 assessment, each obligated equally but not to exceed a maximum of \$4,500.

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STAFF REPORT
June 3, 1970
by
William J. Driver

GOVERNMENT

On May 14 a delegation of Association spokesmen met with Reginald O. Whitman, Federal Railroad Administrator, Department of Transportation. The purpose was to discuss proposed DOT regulation HM-38 which would limit tank car sizes and capacities and would require such cars to be equipped with modified interlocking couplers. We are on record as opposing the regulation.

In a cordial exchange of views, Administrator Whitman indicated that while a final decision has not yet been reached, he is aware of our concern.

* * *

In a May 25 letter to all members of the U. S. House of Representatives, we urged amendment of the Water Carrier Mixing Bill, H.R. 8298, recently reported by the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. The bill was originally intended to provide statutory authority for the long-established practice of mixing unregulated bulk and regulated non-bulk commodities in a single barge tow on the inland waterways. As finally reported by the House Committee, however, H.R. 8298 has been modified to such an extent that it would create far more serious problems for chemical company shippers than would result from implementation of the original ICC decision. Therefore, we are urging House members to support a substitute version which will be offered on the House floor by Congressman Ancher Nelsen (R-Minn.). His substitute would essentially restore authority for mixed barge tows.

* * *

The House Committee on Education and Labor has announced a June 3 meeting to consider its version of the pending occupational safety and health legislation, H.R. 16785. Informal meetings between Select Labor Subcommittee members have been held in an effort to work out acceptable compromise language.

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Industry representatives are meeting privately with labor representatives in an effort to find a common ground on such issues as: the existence and powers of an occupational safety and health board; hearing and judicial review procedures; plant closure authority vested in inspectors, and certain other questions.

In the Senate, Labor Subcommittee Chairman Harrison A. Williams (D. -N. J.) has announced that his group will take no final action on a job safety bill until the House has acted. His announcement followed a meeting with representatives of New Jersey industries and business organizations in late May.

* * *

As previously reported, a number of bills to give the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission enforcement powers are before the Congress. The Administration bills authorize the Commission to go to court. The Democratic- and labor-backed bills authorize it to issue cease-and-desist orders. We oppose both.

The Senate Labor Subcommittee has approved a strong cease-and-desist bill, which will be considered by the full Labor and Public Welfare Committee in June. The House General Labor Subcommittee has recently reported a similar bill.

* * *

Hearings on foreign trade legislation continue in the House Ways and Means Committee. Our testimony, which was developed in accord with prior Board approvals, is to be presented by F. Leonard Bryant, probably after June 8. It will not approach directly the subject of import quota controls.

In earlier testimony, government witnesses supported the President's trade proposals and generally opposed legislation calling for the imposition of import quotas on textiles and leather goods.

As expected, Carl J. Gilbert, Special Representative for Trade Negotiations, urged repeal of the American Selling Price method of customs valuation. We have contacted all members of the House Ways and Means Committee, pointing out the weakness in Ambassador Gilbert's statement with respect to reciprocity.

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Ferroalloy producers of the Reactive Metals Group, independent of MCA, are extremely interested in legislation proposing import quotas on ferroalloys. We understand some producers will be presenting testimony to the Ways and Means Committee supporting such legislation during the current hearings on trade legislation. They have not yet received a response regarding their petition for import relief now under consideration by the Office of Emergency Preparedness.

* * *

On May 19, President Nixon announced that he planned to ask Congress to impose an "environmental control tax" on lead additives in motor fuels. It would take the form of an excise tax at the rate of \$4.25 per pound of lead and would be imposed on the sale by the manufacturer or importer after June 30, 1970. No legislative proposal has yet been introduced on this issue, but one is expected shortly. If, as anticipated, this measure goes to the House Ways and Means Committee, its consideration is not expected before early July.

According to a Treasury Department announcement, the primary purpose of the proposed tax "is to provide an incentive for the rapid development of gasoline with a low and eventually lead-free content." Therefore, should legislation of this nature be enacted, it would provide an undesirable precedent for imposing penalties in the form of taxes to achieve pollution control objectives.

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TECHNICAL

On May 18, the U. S. Supreme Court decided to hear argument on the jurisdictional issue in our case involving ICC Ex Parte 259 (general freight rate increase, 1968). The case is expected to be heard during the fall term.

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On May 8, Division II of the Interstate Commerce Commission served orders regarding rules for tank cars (I&S 8406) and covered hopper cars (I&S 8407). MCA fared well, with the prescription of a six-level schedule of allowances (largely based on MCA's proposal) worth about \$15 million annually to its members. The ICC also found the railroads' proposed equalization rule unreasonable. Not unexpectedly, the railroads have petitioned for delay of the effective date of June 5 until August 1 and further have petitioned the ICC to declare that the tank car issues are of general transportation importance. No allowances were prescribed for hopper cars.

* * *

On May 19, the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported out H. R. 17255 with relatively minor revisions of the bill which was introduced as a "clean bill" by the Subcommittee on Public Health and Welfare. An objectionable feature is a provision that would permit the Secretary of HEW to set "zero tolerance" limits on air contaminants that he judged to be "extremely hazardous." We vigorously opposed this provision in a letter to Subcommittee Chairman Paul Rogers on May 15.

The Senate Subcommittee on Air and Water Pollution is still considering air pollution control legislation in executive session. There is no indication as to the probable outcome.

* * *

Drafts of final reports of three MCA-supported study projects relating to regulation of air pollution control have been approved: (1) "A Review of Epidemiological and Laboratory Data Pertaining to Synergism among Certain Air Pollutants (Primarily Sulfur Dioxide and Particulates)" by Resources Research, Inc.; (2) "Regulatory Control of Process Particulates" by Resources Research, Inc.; (3) "Critical Mathematical Evaluation of Air Pollution Concentration Modeling" by Stanford Research Institute.

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The Special Task Group on Chromite formed by the Government Liaison Technical Committee has completed its investigation of the chrome-bearing materials declared as stockpile surplus, which are to be made available for

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disposal by the General Services Administration. GSA scheduled a conference on May 27 for all those interested to assist in developing a program of disposition. It appears this may eliminate any need for further activity by the Task Group.

* * *

INFORMATION SERVICE

Statistical Summary No. 7, the 1970 supplement to the Sixth Edition of the Chemical Statistics Handbook, is now available. Copies are being mailed to Executive Contacts. Compiled by the staff from official published sources, this Summary updates through 1969 production statistics for a selected list of inorganic and organic chemicals as well as data on employment, wages, hours, earnings, wholesale prices, production indices and other related information.

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PUBLIC RELATIONS

The Public Relations Committee held its semiannual meeting in Washington, D. C. on May 21. Forty-three members attended, including Dr. David H. Dawson, Chairman of the Board Liaison Committee, and Harold E. Thayer, Mallinckrodt Chemical Works.

The PR Committee unanimously endorsed CHEMTREC as being in the best interests of MCA and the chemical industry.

* * *

MCA co-sponsored with AWRT (the American Women in Radio and Television) a reception honoring women in government on May 20. It was held in the Senate Caucus Room and was attended by some 275 guests, including Senators, Representatives and high-ranking government officials. The event received generous coverage in Washington papers.

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