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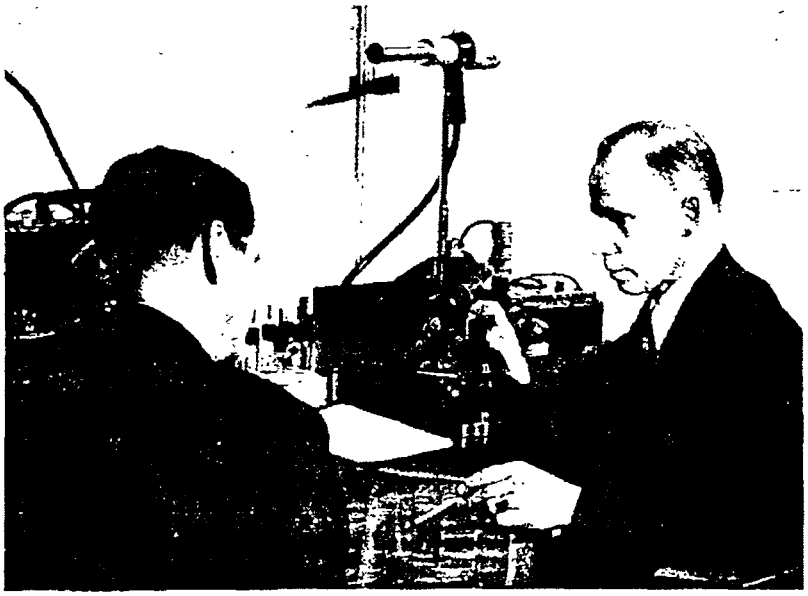


BLUEPRINT FOR SAFETY: Cyanamid's Bill Bradley charts critical area.

Training for Disaster

American Cyanamid trains crews on disaster relief and damage control in event of atomic bombing attack.

Techniques of radioactivity detection will be taught by Central Industrial Hygiene Staff.

New duty will be another important job for hygiene staff, a key factor in company employee health program.

Within the next few weeks, American Cyanamid will inaugurate a program designed to train 24 three-man crews in the technique of disaster relief and damage control. The step is part of the company's overall plan to protect personnel and combat local panics in the event of an enemy bombing attack. Management believes that these crews, when their training is complete, will serve as the "know how" nuclei in the various plants on the subject of what-to-do-if-a-bomb-hits.

To gain a closer look at Cyanamid's program, CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES WEEK interviewed Bill Bradley, chief of the Central Industrial Hygiene Staff. Bradley's stock-in-trade is the elimination of industrial health hazards and he is preparing to take on the biggest health hazard of all . . . the atom bomb. On the shoulders of Bradley and his staff will fall the responsibility of instructing the disaster crews on the use of radiation detection equipment.

Does the program indicate the company expects an atomic attack in either the near or the remote future? "Not at all," says Bradley. "But as long as the possibility exists, we can, and will be, prepared. Simply stated, it's a case of being forewarned and forearmed."

Bradley adds that the program is meant to supplement any existing ones of either federal or local government. But the crews will have more equipment at their disposal than many good sized municipalities.

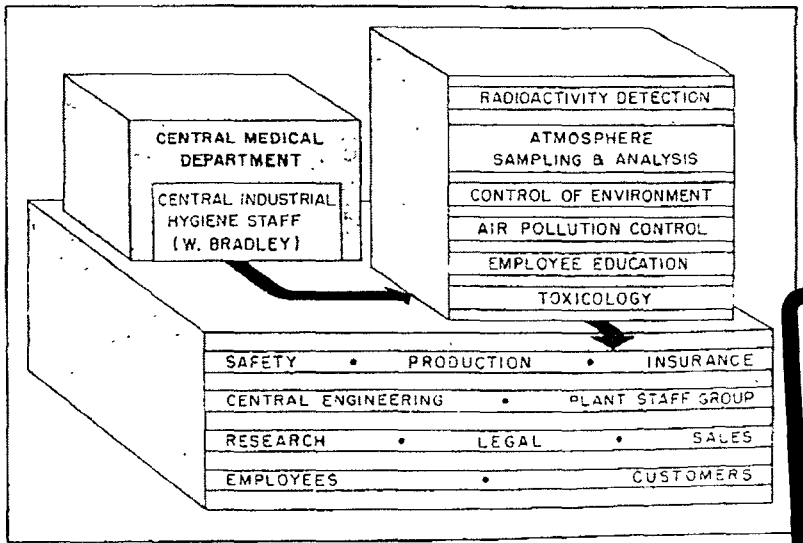
Industrial hygiene: The new duty will be an additional function for Cyanamid's Central Industrial Hygiene Staff. In its 7 year existence the department has gained wide acceptance as an integral part of the company's operations.

Actually, the staff is a four man team, captained and quarterbacked by Bradley. Each man is a specialist in one or more fields of toxicology, chemistry and engineering. But each man is a general practitioner too, in the sense that he is capable of finding and correcting the root of industrial health hazards.

Since the staff is an important part of the company-wide-employee health program, it is directly responsible to the Central Medical Department. It works through and with other company and plant staff groups (research, production, etc.) but is not hidebound by any rigorous set of regulations. It can, and often does, deal directly with the employee himself.

In addition the hygiene staff must be ever alert to the possible misuse of a product by consumers and the resulting customer complaint. In such cases the hygienist deals with the customer through the sales department.

Bradley points out that the indus-



CENTRAL INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE STAFF plays major role in company health program. Goal is protection of customers and employees.

EXHIBIT #14

trial hygienist meets his toughest test in the chemical process industries. Not only must he be familiar with the toxic aspects of a number of chemicals, but he is constantly faced with the task of seeing that proper precautions are taken in the case of new products.

Most new products are handled long before they are placed on the market and many of them have properties that make them health hazards even during the experimental and pilot-plant stages. To insure safe production-plant design, the industrial hygienist is often consulted at the blueprint stage of the process.

One notable result of this close cooperation between process design and industrial hygiene is the blueprint marking systems for vent lines. Formerly, these were indicated by an arrow pointing up (to an outlet in the ceiling) or an arrow pointing down (to an outlet in the sewer).

Now, very often, vent lines lead to condensers, scrubbers or other trapping devices. And it is not unusual for the additional equipment entailed to pay for itself in recovered product.

A case in point: Dust fumes were a problem in an operation at one of Cyanamid's large plants. The dust had not proved harmful, but constituted a nuisance for workers. The industrial hygiene staff, when consulted, recommended a trap. The trap increased individual productivity by eliminating the nuisance. In addition, the recovered dust paid for the cost of installation in less than a year.

Surveys: One of the most important duties of the industrial hygiene staff is to make periodic studies and surveys of plants. The surveys show what benefits have resulted from past recommendations and indicate what steps are desirable for the future.

The studies are based on personal observation of working places plus data obtained by physical measurements and chemical determinations. Among the physical measurements that might be made are temperature and humidity recordings, sound intensity and vibration frequency, radiation measurements, interferometer measurements, and dust counts. Chemical determinations include air sampling and analysis to determine concentration and nature of contaminants under working conditions.

Equipment: To obtain these measurements, the industrial hygiene team at American Cyanamid has at its disposal a wide variety of instruments. The portable interferometer measures the difference in refractive index between pure air and air containing solvent vapors. It gives an easy on-the-spot determination of vapor concentration in the air.

Other instruments frequently used are, the electrostatic precipitator and midget impinger for collecting dust samples, the velometer, with attachments, for studying plant ventilation, and various instruments for measuring concentration of gases.

Plain Talk

Chemical companies, along with others can take heart from the government policy of phrasing new directives. Price Stabilizer DiSalle (to name one) is pioneering a movement to have all orders written in a readable, understandable style.

MIKE DI SALLE. Double-talk is out.

DiSalle goes over every order with a pencil before signing it. But the streamlining process starts before that. Public relations men from the Economic Stabilization Agency and the National Production Agency sit in at the first draft of every order. Their job is to see that down-to-earth words are used wherever possible. They do not, of course, change substance.

World War II: The edicts are still not models of literary composition, but they are a far cry from some of the epics turned out by World War II's OPA. For example, a sentence from the first page of revised maximum price regulation No. 169, a 79-page meat order issued on Feb. 22, 1944, reads: "Insofar as this regulation uses specifications which were not, prior to such use, in general use in the trade or industry affected, or insofar as their use was not lawfully required by another government agency, the administrator has determined with respect to such standardization, that no practicable alternative exists for securing effective price control with respect to this regulation."

In or out of context that sentence is almost impossible to understand. Apparently, it is a justification of the method of control.

Now: In sharp contrast to that, is the recent order issued by the Office of Price Stabilization. The order will bring meat slaughterers under special license. A sentence from the order: "This order is a necessary step in a large effort to prevent dislocation of the normal channels of distribution for meat, with the resulting hardship to business and consumers."

The catch: Despite the improvement, lawyers may yet be necessary for interpreting the edicts. Orders that are readable are fairly easy to write. But they make for loopholes and sometimes create hardship cases. When the government starts writing orders to cover every possible case, it may have to use the string of dependent clauses that go to make up "governmentese."

Basin Reports

Within the week, the Public Health Service is expected to issue the first of its fifteen basin reports. First report will cover water pollution in the Tennessee River basin. Succeeding ones (to be published during spring and summer) will cover remaining rivers in the U.S. The reports are intended to serve as a basis for a comprehensive pollution control program.

Public Health Service says that the country needs 6,500 municipal sewerage treatment plants and 3,400 industrial waste water treatment works. Figures on industrial waste treatment are not complete. One reason is that data on some sections of the country are not available.

Federal law passed in 1948 authorized $22.5 million for financing the building of sewerage treatment plants. However, neither the 80th nor 81st congress appropriated the sum. Late last year, $1 million was passed out to the states for research on industrial waste.

The law provides funds for study of industrial waste treatment only. Industry cannot get money as loans or grants to help build treatment works.

Dr. Leonard A. Scheele (surgeon general of the USPHS) says that doubled industrial production of the last fifteen years has taken its toll of our usable water resources. And the