FOLLOWING ON COLWELL SPEECH FOR ADVANCE DISTRIBUTION AND AUTOMATIC RELEASE AS SPECIFIED

FOR RELEASE AT 11 A.M. PDT (2 P.M.EDT) MONDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1971

SEATTLE, WASH., OCT. 18 -- AMERICAN INDUSTRY'S EFFORTS TO IMPROVE THE ENVIRONMENT ARE BEING HANDICAPPED BY LEGISLATION AND REGULATION "BASED ON INCOMPLETE, INCONCLUSIVE AND INACCURATE INFORMATION," MILES O. COLWELL, M.D., VICE PRESIDENT-HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT FOR ALUMINUM COMPANY OF AMERICA, SAID HERE TODAY.

SPEAKING AT THE ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE INLAND EMPIRE WATERWAYS ASSOCIATION, DR. COLWELL SAID THAT THE OUTPOURING OF RESTRICTIONS COMES FROM FEDERAL, STATE, COUNTY AND MUNICIPAL AUTHORITIES AND AGENCIES. IN ADDITION, HE SAID, "THERE SEEMS TO BE A DECIDED LACK OF ADMINISTRATIVE COORDINATION AMONG THE VARIOUS LEVELS OF GOVERNMENT."

DR. COLWELL ADDED -

"THERE IS EVIDENCE THAT SOME STATES ARE IGNORING COMPLETELY THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC IMPACT OF THEIR PROPOSED AND PROMULGATED EMISSION REGULATIONS. THEIR ACTIONS MAY WELL CONTRIBUTE TO LIMITING THE CONSTRUCTION OF NEW AND THE EXPANSION OF OLD FACILITIES. THEY MAY UNNECESSARILY RESTRICT THE PRODUCTION OF CONSUMER GOODS, THE RENDERING OF NECESSARY SERVICES, AND THE CREATION OF NEW JOBS.

"WHAT WE NEED IS A RATIONAL, CALMER APPROACH TO ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL SO THAT LEGISLATION AND REGULATION -- FROM WHATEVER LEVEL THEY COME -- ARE COORDINATED TO CREATE A LOGICAL, MEANINGFUL WHOLE.

PLAINTIFF'S EXHIBIT AL-1299

"ADEQUATE ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL IS GOING TO COST THIS NATION BILLIONS OF DOLLARS OVER THE NEAR FUTURE... THE GOVERNMENT CAN'T LEGISLATE THAT MONEY INTO BEING... TO CRIPPLE BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY WITH IRRATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL LEGISLATION IS TO RESTRICT THE SOURCE OF THE CAPITAL WHICH MUST BE PROVIDED IF CONTROL IS TO BE ACCOMPLISHED AT ALL."

SOLUTIONS CAN BE ACHIEVED, DR. COLWELL SAID, ONLY BY "HARD-HEADED" PLANNING AND A CAREFUL BALANCING OF COSTS AGAINST BENEFITS. EVERYONE CONCERNED, HE ASSERTED, MUST "WORK TOGETHER INTELLIGENTLY, EFFECTIVELY AND SYSTEMATICALLY."

DR. COLWELL, WHO IS A DIRECTOR OF THE NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL MEDICAL ASSOCIATION AND A TRUSTEE OF THE INDUSTRIAL HEALTH FOUNDATION, INC., SAID MUCH EARLY ENVIRONMENTAL LEGISLATION WAS UNDULY INFLUENCED "BY EMOTIONALISM AND IRRATIONAL RHETORIC." HE CONTINUED -

"INDUSTRY STILL IS BEING SADDLED -- PERHAPS PUNISHED IS A BETTER WORD -- WITH LEGISLATION AND REGULATION BASED ON INCOMPLETE, INCONCLUSIVE AND INACCURATE INFORMATION."

TOO OFTEN, DR. COLWELL DECLARED, TIMETABLES FOR IMPROVING CONDITIONS ARE ARBITRARY AND UNREASONABLE. WHILE DEADLINES FOR HALTING TOXIC EFFLUENTS FROM INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES SHOULD BE "QUICK, HARD AND FAST," HE SAID, SUCH HARSH ACTION AGAINST MARGINAL PLANTS WITH ONLY "NUISANCE-TYPE" EMISSIONS MAY FORCE THEM TO CLOSE BECAUSE THEY DON'T HAVE TIME TO COMPLY WITH RESTRICTIONS.

POLLUTION NEVER WILL BE ELIMINATED, DR. COLWELL DECLARED. HE EXPLAINED -

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"POLLUTION UNFORTUNATELY IS A BY-PRODUCT OF PRODUCTION. IT INCREASES PROPORTIONATELY WITH A HIGHER STANDARD OF LIVING.

"THE PRISTINE ENVIRONMENT SOUGHT BY IDEALISTS AND VISIONARIES WILL COME ON THE DAY WE DO AWAY WITH JOBS, WITH INDUSTRY, WITH AUTOMOBILES AND AIRPLANES, THE DAY WE BEGIN TO DO WITHOUT HEAT AND LIGHT, THE DAY WE STOP PRODUCING MOUNTAINS OF SOLID WASTE. IN SHORT, ON THE DAY MAN DISAPPEARS FROM THE FACE OF THE EARTH."

ALCOA, HE SAID, IS "DOING WELL" IN POLLUTION CONTROL BY COMBINING ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING, INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE AND SAFETY IN AN ORGANIZATION "THAT IS UNIQUE AND QUITE EFFECTIVE." THE COMBINATION, HE NOTED, UNITES THE PROBLEM-SOLVING SKILLS OF ENGINEERING WITH THE DIAGNOSTIC SKILLS OF INDUSTRIAL MEDICINE.

DR. COLWELL DESCRIBED CONTROL PROGRAMS AT ALCOA'S TWO OPERATIONS IN WASHINGTON -- VANCOUVER AND WENATCHEE. AT VANCOUVER, WHERE THE FIRST ALUMINUM WEST OF THE MISSISSIPPI WAS POURED IN 1940, ALCOA WILL SPEND MORE THAN $14,000,000 TO INSTALL ITS ALCOA 398 PROCESS, WHICH CAPTURES FLUORIDE EFFLUENTS AND RECYCLES THEM THROUGH THE BASIC SMELTING PROCESS. A MAGNESIUM PLANT PLANNED AT ADDY, WASH., ALSO WILL BENEFIT "FROM ALCOA'S DECADES OF CONTROL EXPERIENCE," DR. COLWELL SAID.

ON THE PROBLEMS OF LITTER AND SOLID WASTE, DR. COLWELL TOLD OF ALCOA'S EFFORTS IN RECYCLING ALUMINUM CANS UNDER ITS "YES WE CAN" PROGRAM. IN PILOT PROJECTS IN SAN DIEGO, CALIF., AND DALLAS AND FORT WORTH, TEXAS, HE SAID ALCOA HAS PAID MORE THAN $325,000 FOR SCRAP ALUMINUM CANS FOR RECYCLING INTO CAN SHEET.

DR. COLWELL SUMMARIZED THE LITTER ISSUE -

"WE THINK LITTER IS NOT A PRODUCT PROBLEM, IT'S A PEOPLE PROBLEM. IT CAN BE SOLVED BY EFFECTIVE EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS, REALISTIC LAWS PROPERLY ENFORCED, AND THE COOPERATION OF GOVERNMENT AND INDUSTRY IN DEVELOPING EQUIPMENT AND PROGRAMS TO HANDLE LITTER MORE EFFICIENTLY.

"LEGISLATION WILL NOT CLEAN LITTER FROM OUR ROADSIDES."

BYRON S. CAMPBELL
PGH. OFFICE SK

FROM: W. N. DAWSON, M.D.
T. B. BONNEY
PITTSBURGH OFFICE

TO

~~MHF~~
~~SMP~~
~~WD~~
~~RCG~~

Personal and Confidential

July 20, 1971

RE: REPORTING OF RESULTS OF BIOLOGICAL MONITORING AND OTHER TESTS TO EMPLOYEES

We have received inquiries recently as to Company policy regarding the reporting of urinary fluoride levels, or other exposure "numbers" to employees taking such tests.

The staff here has considered this matter, and we are submitting the following "guidelines" which we hope will be of some help to you.

1) Biological Monitoring Results - As our smelters know, our policy initially was to call in those potroom workers whose urinary fluoride levels were, on repeated tests, elevated above 8 ppm, along with those who may present consistently low levels, to determine if possible the personal hygiene and other factors which may be contributing to such results.

We see no reason to discontinue this policy where the plant physician assumes the responsibility for a person-to-person interview with the employee in question.

However, we do not believe it is wise, at this time, to give these individuals actual "numbers", even though at some time in the future we might have a legal obligation to do so under the Federal Occupational Safety and Health Act.

a. No regulations have as yet been published governing urinary fluoride levels, and no standard promulgated. This may be done at a later date; but until such levels are promulgated, we do not see a need for providing "numbers" to individuals.

b. The employee, if given his actual test level, would no doubt take this to his family physician, who (except for a very few in the U.S.) would not know how to assess the meaning of the urinary fluoride test. By early fall, a paper entitled, "Health Survey of Aluminum Workers with Special Reference to Fluoride Exposure" will be submitted for publication (it is in the editorial committee now). This will be made available to smelter physicians. As suggested at our doctors meeting in April, this paper could be presented at the scientific session of the local medical group, which should be helpful to their understanding of the implications of elevated fluoride levels.

c. At some point, however, the Safety and Health Committees will be faced with the question of discussing the results of

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the urinary fluoride studies at their plants. This will, in all probability, involve discussions of test results ("numbers") without reference to individual names. We would caution that when this comes up, there should be an industrial hygienist and, if at all possible, a physician present at the discussions to handle the questions which may arise at such times. It would be appropriate to tell the committee members the facts indicated above in regard to regulations and standards, and that we do expect to comply with regulations in regard to fluoride levels when these have been given to us.

Aside from that, our doctors will work with any employees who we feel are running tests in the surveys higher than desirable to bring these into line with what we regard as acceptable levels.

2) Audiometric Test Results - The plant physician should personally counsel with employees whose audiometric tests indicate a loss pattern in the higher frequencies suggestive of a noise induced pattern emphasizing the need for ear protection, and follow-up with periodic testing to determine the rate of loss and possible need for additional measures to protect from further loss. Effort here should concentrate on those employees in areas where noise levels, based on survey findings, are borderline or above.

3) Other Toxic Exposure Levels (Lead, Hg, etc.) - Whether to provide results of tests in other than those noted above to individuals requesting same will be a matter of judgement on the part of the physician in consultation with his plant management. This may be necessary to justify a change of job, etc.

If there are questions as to the implications of giving out this type of information in terms of the Federal Act and Alcoa's responsibilities, please contact Dr. Miles O. Colwell, Vice President, Health and Environment, who will obtain the necessary corporate clearance.

W. N. DAWSON, M.D.
T. B. BONNEY

WND/TBB:mdr

Copy sent to the following:

PLANT DOCTORS

LOCATION	DOCTOR
Tennessee Operations	J. S. Phelan Wm. Bovard
Badin Works	*A. F. Lapsley
Bauxite Operations	James Bethel
~~Chicago Works~~	~~Ralph P. White~~
Chillicothe Works	D. L. Berling
Cleveland Works	Milton F. Jones
Cressona Works	Ralph Lyons
Davenport Works	A. W. Shafer
~~Edison Works~~	~~Charles Calvin~~
Lafayette Works	James M. Pickerill
Lancaster Works	Carl C. Kessler
Lebanon Works	W. W. Klatchko
Marshall Works	Jack Cash
Massena Operations	M. J. Elder
Mobile Works	Howard Walker, Jr.
New Kensington Works	C. L. Kamperman
Point Comfort Operations	V. H. Barbour
Richmond, Ind. Works	Paul W. Blossom
Rockdale Works	J. T. Richards
Vancouver Operations	F. J. O'Hara
Vernon Works	R. R. Suntay
Warrick Operations	T. C. Burger
~~Wenatchee Works~~	~~deceased~~

* Send Dr. Lapsley's mail to Box 455, Badin, N.C. 28099 - Personal and Confidential

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✓ = Copy sent

Environmental Health Steering Committee

[redacted]

	Works Manager	Chairman, EHSC
Arkansas – J L Laudenberg, 1 H Com Chairman	J. W. Wells	no chairman named copy not mailed.
Badin		✓ R. C. Hinkle
Chillicothe		✓ J. J. Thimons
Cleveland		~~Dr. M. F. Jones~~
Corona		✓ W. C. Keith
Cressona		✓ C. F. Harris
Davenport		✓ D. L. Schaffer
Lafayette		✓ D. L. Werner
Lancaster		✓ T. J. Corsi, Jr.
Lebanon		✓ R. Andrew
Marshall		✓ L. W. Meyer
Massena		✓ R. W. Knapp
Mobile		✓ R. V. Newsome
New Kensington		✓ K. Smykil
Logans Ferry		✓ J. Hicks
Pt. Comfort		✓ A. A. Rambikur
Richmond – DR Perkes, 1 H Com Chairman	B. F. Wade	
Rockdale		✓ G. W. Hutton
Tennessee		✓ H. W. Brooks
Vancouver	(P.F. Woodward 8/1)	✓ E. T. Vanderheyden
Vernon		✓ J. R. Jones
Warrick	W. F. Kneeland	✓ R. L. Parsons
Wenatchee		✓ H. C. Doerschuk

PLUS: [redacted]

Nick Kloaps – Bauxite
W. G. Turner – Corona
Robt. N. Peterson – Marshall
~~[illegible] – Mobile~~

A. E. Menke – Rockdale
J. E. Burns – Warrick
J. A. Thompson – Wenatchee
D. G. Applegate – Mobile

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FROM J. S. HARRISON
PITTSBURGH OFFICE

TO DR. L. V. CRALLEY - 25
PITTSBURGH OFFICE

December 13, 1967

Our increased corporate activity in the area of air and water pollution including the recent formation of the Environmental Engineering Division and the Air and Water Pollution Control Coordinating Committee makes it desirable to restate the responsibilities of our Industrial Hygiene function in these matters.

To this end I have asked Dr. Miles Colwell whose responsibilities include the Pittsburgh Industrial Hygiene Division to prepare the attached memorandum. I believe it clearly sets forth the responsibilities of that Division in Pittsburgh as well as the Industrial Hygiene Committees at our plant locations so that there should be no confusion regarding these inter-related functions.

J. S. HARRISON

JSH:HMQ

Enc.

Distribution attached

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ALCOA

RESPONSIBILITIES OF PITTSBURGH INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE DIVISION -- PRIME AND COOPERATIVE WITH OPERATING LOCATIONS

In view of the accelerated emphasis which is being given to environmental health as it relates to the total man and the place of industry within this concept, it again becomes desirable to define the responsibilities of industrial hygiene, per se, as well as its relationship to the other activities which also have a bearing on this total health concept.

Industrial Hygiene's foremost interest is the quantitation of the environment and the assessment of its effect upon the receptors in this environment, whether it be employees in the plant, or humans, livestock and vegetation in the community. Thus, it covers both the health aspects of working conditions within plants and the health aspects of the community air in relation to air pollution emissions from our operating locations. As such, industrial hygiene involves the analyses of the working and/or community air, the interpretation of the results, and a determination of compliance with pertinent governmental regulations. Specifically, the Industrial Hygiene Division, in cooperation with operating locations, has the following among its responsibilit

1. The approval of methods for quantitating the working environment for health hazards. Development of suitable monitoring programs.

2. The interpretation of results from such tests and compliance with pertinent governmental regulations.

3. Maintenance of liaison with industrial hygiene governmental agencies.

4. The approval of methods for quantitating ambient air levels outside the plant, i.e., air sampling and vegetation analyses; and the establishment of a suitable monitoring program.

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5. Interpretation of the above tests and the determination of compliance with pertinent air pollution control regulations.

6. Maintenance of liaison with governmental air pollution control agencies.

The above activities are those which the Industrial Hygiene Division has been carrying on for a long time. It is coordinated with operating locations through the Industrial Hygiene Committees. These committees consist of a Chairman, such as a metallurgist or chemist who is knowledgeable in the technical aspects of plant operations, and proper representatives from the Medical, Safety, Engineering, Personnel, and Production Departments. The greater emphasis being placed upon the total health concept of the environment by the government and industries' response to it does not in any way change the function or the program of ALCOA's operating locations' Industrial Hygiene Committees as they have been set up. The creation of the Air and Water Pollution Control Coordinati Committee is for coordination purposes in Pittsburgh in order to allow proper lor range planning. The Industrial Hygiene Committees, on the other hand, are a part of the Medical Department's program for the maintenance of a satisfactory health environment both inside our plants and in the community.

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Distribution:

Works Managers
Administrative Managers
*Chairmen, Plant Industrial Hygiene Committees
Division Managers
Mr. E. D. Mairs
Mr. R. E. Sheffer
Mr. B. H. Sloane
Mr. W. H. Davis
Dr. M. O. Colwell
Dr. L. V. Cralley
Mr. F. H. Illig
Mr. R. W. Andrews, Jr.
Mr. E. C. Hartmann, ARL, N.K.

* Chairmen, Plant Industrial Hygiene Committees

Sam Love	Bauxite
W. L. Mowe	Mobile
J. C. Vergho	Tennessee
H. T. Mills	Badin
W. S. Barr	Massena
O. L. Royer	Pt. Comfort
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George Shufelt	Davenport
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A. M. Miller	Vernon
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THOMAS B. BONNEY

PITTSBURGH OFFICE-24

MR. B. R. SMALL

PITTSBURGH OFFICE-2

December 22, 1965

RE: PENNSYLVANIA VENTILATION REQUIREMENTS

Referring to our recent phone conversation, I am enclosing portions of two documents that are pertinent to the captioned. As you will notice, the Department of Labor and Industry requires only that generated dusts be removed. There are no restrictions regarding recirculation.

On the other hand, the Department of Health requires that recirculating systems receive their stamp of approval. Requests for such approvals should include reasons for our wishing to put in these types of systems. State industrial hygienists are opposed to recirculating systems on general principles; and unless we have convincing reasons, they will deny our request. Especially when dealing with aluminum dusts, I think we have good reasons.

For your general interest, I've enclosed copies of two requests that have been made to official agencies. The addressee on the letter concerning ARL's request is the person from whom New Kensington Works should seek approval. Incidentally, to date, ARL has not received a reply from the state. We are following this, and if we learn of any reply that might influence New Kensington's story to the state, we will advise you.

Thomas B. Bonney

TBB:MH

Enc.

cc: G. H. Farrah, ARL (letter only)

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January 17, 1957

LESTER V. CRALLEY

PITTSBURGH

MR. W. G. DOTSON - DADIN
G. W. HUTTON - WENATCHEE
J. J. MORONEY - MASSENA
A. W. PETRIE - VANCOUVER
H. A. SENKEN - ROCKDALE
W.V.M.WILLIAMS - ALCOA

Re: CARBON PLANTS

Inasmuch as it has been some time since information has been compiled on the levels of dust exposures of workers in our carbon plants, it is desirable to bring this information up-to-date. Therefore, we would like to have dust counts made at the various operations in the carbon plant to include an estimate of the time workers spend on these jobs in order that an 8-hour weighted average daily dust exposure can be calculated. It is also desirable, in addition to dust counts, to measure the dust exposure on a mass basis (mg. per cubic meter of air). The latter can best be made through use of the Millipore Filter. The Millipore Filter samples should be saved and forwarded to me so that a particle size distribution analysis can be made if necessary.

It is difficult to state the number of dust samples that will be required at each dusty operation (unloading pitch and coke, crane operation in storage shed, miners, electrode cleaners, loading and unloading baking furnaces, grinding pitch and coke, etc.) but somewhere between 4 and 6 should suffice.

It would be helpful to me if this survey work can be completed in the next 2-3 months. Please let me know if there are any questions or if we can be of any help on this project.

LVC:DB

Lester V. Cralley

cc: J. D. Harper
D. A. Irwin
T. H. Dauney

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