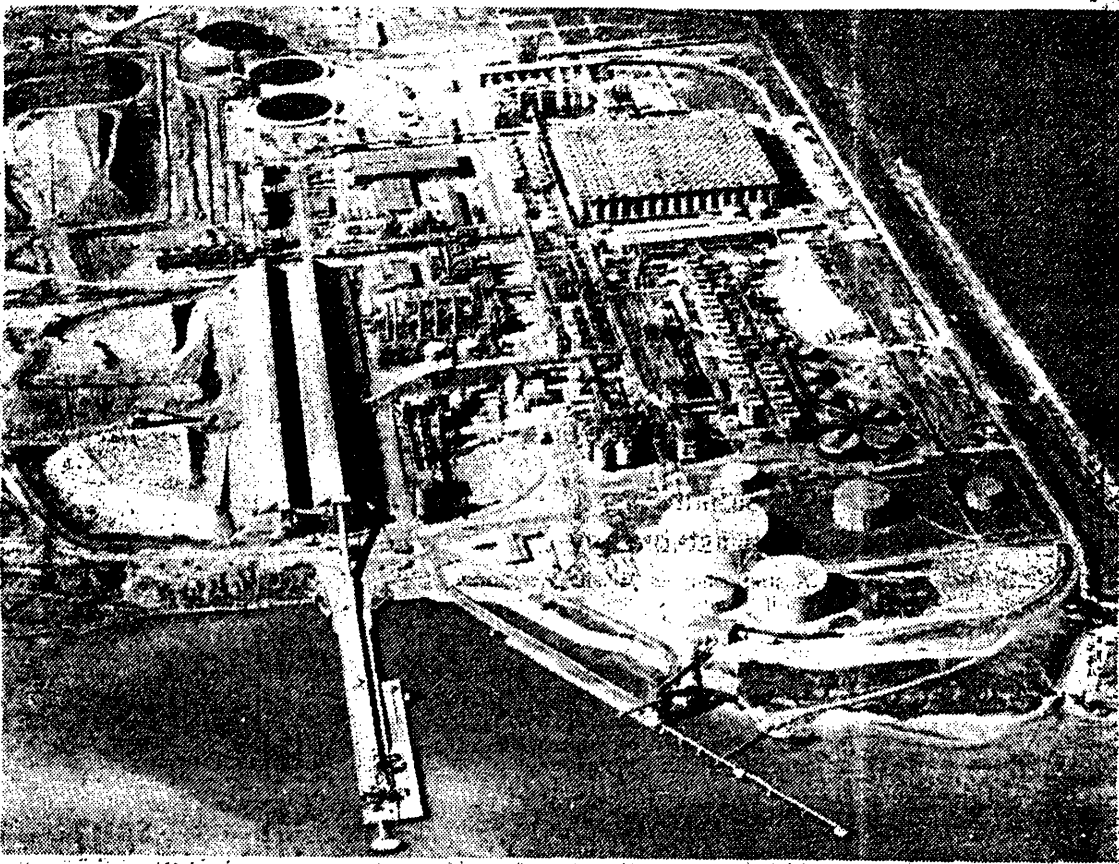




Before and after view of Reynolds

The photo above shows Reynolds Metals plant after installation of pollution curbs and below is how it looked before the equipment was installed. However, neither of these photos shows the San Patricia plant, the major source of pollution at the Reynolds

site. It was operating at the time of the photo below but was out of the picture. It was not operating when the top photo was made. The white plumes in the lower photo are water vapor, not pollutants.

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Cutting pollution is costly game

Pollution control has become a high-stakes guessing game for Reynolds Metals Co. and other major industries in the area.

It is also a major factor in higher prices we pay for all kinds of consumer goods.

This year alone the Reynolds Sherwin Alumina Plant will spend \$2.7 million on pollution control. That is in addition to \$13.6 million already put out for air, water and solid waste control during the past year.

Next door at the San Patricio Reduction Plant — which has been shut down for the last 14 months —



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work is continuing on \$30 million worth of air emission controls alone.

Other plants in the area have been going through the same kind of massive expenditure during the past eight to 10 years, pushing to meet existing regulations and trying to anticipate levels that will be allowed by state and federal environmental agencies in the future.

G. L. Suffredini, manager of the Reynolds Sherwin plant, predicts that the company will have to spend much more on control devices in coming years, doubling or tripling the \$16 million that will have been spent through this year.

The two accompanying photos reflect some of the change in air quality near the plant. One was taken in the mid-1960s; the second on April 1 of this year.

Along with addition of expensive dust collection and emission control equipment, there are two other important factors affecting the appearance of the plant in the before-and-after photos.

First is that the San Patricio plant, always the primary source of emission, is operating in the earlier photo and not in the second. It is pictured in the upper right of the "before" photo. Secondly, cooling tower water vapor creates varying plumes depending on atmospheric conditions and is not a pollution problem.



The harmless vapor plumes are much larger in the earlier photo.

Improvements at the Sherwin plant have included installation of a scrubber for dust control at the bauxite unloading dock. Dust can be seen rising from ship side in the earlier picture. A bag-type dust collector has been installed at the alumina loading dock at the lower right.

New electrostatic precipitators have been added to the soda recovery kiln which is almost at the center of the lower picture and similar equipment has been put on all nine of the kilns used to dehydrate alumina as it moved through the final stage of processing.

Suffredini said that enclosures, dust collectors and dust scrubbers have been added throughout the plant to cut down on dusting wherever bauxite or alumina handling takes place.

Installation of emission controls at the San Patricio plant should be complete by the end of the year. Reynolds officials have speculated that economic conditions could be right for reopening the plant late in the year and hitting full production by the end of the year.

PLAINTIFF'S
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RMC-319