representatives of Colorado, Florida, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New York, Oregon, Vermont, and Wisconsin.

Opposing efforts for an immediate ban on chlorofluorocarbons are a number of industry groups representing chlorofluorocarbon makers, container makers, and the air conditioning and refrigeration industry, among others. One such group is the Council on Atmospheric Sciences, jointly sponsored by industry. According to Dr. James P. Lodge, an atmospheric scientist and industry spokesman, "It is assumed—but not proven—that chlorine which is liberated from fluorocarbons in the stratosphere is a cause of ozone depletion. Yet we do not have a single measurement of reactive chlorine anywhere in the earth's atmosphere to bear out laboratory experiments upon which this theory is predicated." □

EPA takes action on two pesticides, PCB

Environmental Protection Agency administrator Russell E. Train has suspended the major uses of the pesticides heptachlor and chlordane, on grounds that their continued use would create an "imminent hazard" of cancer in man, and that this risk outweighs the benefits of continued use. In this action, Train has gone against the recommendation of the agency's administrative law judge Herbert L. Perlman, who 10 days earlier had dismissed a suspension order against the pesticides because he could not conclude that they are indeed imminent hazards to human health. In another action, Train has recommended a total ban of polychlorinated biphenyls, even though his agency doesn't have jurisdictional authority to enforce such a ban.

Whether the pesticides suspension will remain in effect will depend on the outcome of cancellation hearings that have not yet begun and may last for as long as 18 months when they do begin. Train issued a notice of intent to cancel heptachlor and chlordane in November 1974, and a notice of intent to suspend the pesticides last July.

In differing with Judge Perlman's recommendation, Train says that "it is not necessary to find conclusively that actual harm to man will occur if the use of the pesticides is continued; rather, the finding required is that continued use during the cancellation proceeding is likely to result in any unreasonable risk to man or the environment."

Train says in his decision that he is allowing minor uses of the chemicals, such as for control of the imported fire ant, the harvester ant, and for preplant soil treatment for strawberries. He also is allowing the major use of the pesticides on corn through Aug. 1, because, he explains, discontinuing their use now would create too much financial hardship on farmers. Train is suspending the major uses of the chemicals on lawns, gardens, turfs, and for household pest control.

On polychlorinated biphenyls, Train says that although the agency lacks the authority under existing laws to regulate these compounds, he is calling on "society" to totally eliminate the production, importation, and use of PCB's "as rapidly as possible." PCB's, he points out, are used primarily in transformers, capacitors, paints, inks, paper, plastics, adhesives, sealants, and hydraulic fluids. And, he adds, they are known to cause significant adverse effects in fish and aquatic life and have been found to cause reproductive failures, gastric disorders, skin lesions, and tumors in laboratory animals.

Among other things, Train recommends that major users of PCB's assume the responsibility for controlling the use and disposal of the compounds. The agency, he says, also has proposed to regulate spills of PCB's under the 1972 Federal Water Pollution Control Act. And he calls again on Congress to pass the Toxic Substances Control Act, which would give EPA the authority to ban the chemicals. □

Air Products' Pool dies at age 69

Leonard P. Pool, founder and chairman of Air Products & Chemicals, died Dec. 27, 1975, of a heart attack at age 69.

Active to the end, Pool helped guide Air Products through the past recession with minimal interruption in the company's 35 years of growth. Air Products' 1975 fiscal year, which ended Sept. 30, was the 15th consecutive year of record sales, net income, and earnings per share. Sales reached $699 million, and net income $54 million.

For this phenomenal performance in the traditionally cyclical industrial gases, chemical, and construction industries, Pool received the prestigious Chemical Industry Medal of the American



C&EN staff photo

Pool: phenomenal performance

Section of the Society of Chemical Industry (London) three months ago (C&EN, Oct. 13, 1975, page 12).

At press time, Air Products had made no announcement on management changes. □

Recovery in paper industry continues

Unlike some big chemical markets such as textiles, the paper industry had no pause in its recovery this fall. Production of paper and paperboard, commodities which usually parallel the overall U.S. business cycle, moved up rapidly as the year closed, the American Paper Institute estimated last month in New York City.

As a result, paper and paperboard production is now about three fourths of the way back to its prerecessionary peak in second-quarter 1974. API's numbers, seasonally adjusted at annual rates, show paper and paperboard output climbing 7% in the fourth quarter from the third quarter to reach 58.9 million tons. The gain in the final 1975 quarter follows quarter-to-quarter jumps of 3% and 11% in the second and third quarters.

For 1975 as a whole, API estimates paper and paperboard output at 52.8 million tons. This mark is 13% less than the 61 million tons of 1974 and 15% less than the all-time high of 62 million tons in 1973.

Paper had a hard time worldwide in 1975. Edwin A. Locke, API president, summarizes, "Total production of six of the major countries in Europe—the U.K., France, West Germany, Italy, Finland, and Sweden—in the first half of 1975 was 21.4% below the production level in the first half of 1974. Production in Canada was

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