

AGENDA
MEETING OF THE MCA BOARD OF DIRECTORS
11:00 a.m. (EDT), Tuesday, May 9, 1972
Union Club, New York City

- I. MINUTES OF APRIL 11, 1972, MEETING.
- II. REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-TREASURER.
Financial Report for Eleven Months Ended April 30, 1972. (Enclosure)
- III. BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
- (a) Appointment of Alternate: Frank J. Connor (for Herbert E. Hirschland)
 - (b) Budget and Financing for Fiscal 1972-73.
 - (c) Nominating Committee. Officers and Directors for Fiscal 1972-73.
 - (d) Proposed Disestablishment of Government Liaison Technical Committee. (Enclosure)
 - (e) Safety and Fire Protection Committee Proposal to Establish a Task Group on Phosgene Safety. (Enclosure)
 - (f) Report of Membership Committee: Chemical Products Corporation.
 - (g) Proposed Schedule for Regional Meetings of the Board of Directors and Association General Meetings.
 - (h) Annual Report for Fiscal 1971-72.
- IV. COMMITTEE APPOINTMENTS. (Enclosure)
- V. STAFF REPORT.
- VI. COMMITTEE REPORT.
Solid Wastes Management Committee - George E. Brown,
Chairman
- VII. ADJOURNMENT.

Next Regular Directors' Meeting - Wednesday, June 7, 1972, at 5:30 p.m., in the West Virginia Room, The Greenbrier, White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia, followed by cocktails at 6:00 p.m. in the Tyler Room and dinner at 7:00 p.m. in the Fillmore and Van Buren Rooms.

MINUTES of the two hundred thirteenth meeting of the Directors of the Manufacturing Chemists' Association, Inc., held at the Union Club, New York City, on Tuesday, May 9, 1972, at 11:00 a.m.

There were present:	Max A. Minnig, Chairman	William B. Graham
	L. G. Bliss	John M. Henske
	John W. Brooks	H. E. Hirschland
	Werner C. Brown	James A. Hughes
	F. L. Byrom	T. G. Hughes
	John T. Connor	William W. Huisking
	Lee V. Dauler	P. C. Reilly
	David H. Dawson	George W. Russell
	Edward J. Donley	Robert J. Whitesell
	William J. Driver	F. Perry Wilson
	Carl A. Gerstacker	James R. Carnes

Alternates:

H. N. Fiaccone (for Luther S. Roehm)
John L. Gillis (for Edward J. Bock)
H. C. Hollands (for L. G. Lillico)
Gordon Kiddoo (for D. G. Stevens)
James E. Magoffin (for Harry D. McNeeley)
Richard M. Morrow (for Herschel H. Cudd)
Clifford D. Siverd (for George W. Russell)
E. J. Sullivan (for Max A. Minnig)
Francis W. Theis (for John W. Brooks)
Dickson L. Whitney (for C. C. Candee)

General Counsel: Lloyd Symington

Present by invitation: George E. Brown, Mallinckrodt Chemical Works

I. MINUTES OF APRIL 11, 1972, MEETING.

The minutes of the April 11, 1972, meeting of the Board of Directors were duly approved as submitted to the members.

II. REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-TREASURER.

The financial report for the eleven months ended April 30, 1972, was summarized by the Secretary-Treasurer.

ON MOTION, duly made and seconded,
it was,

VOTED: That the report be accepted
and placed on file.

III. BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

(a) Appointment of Alternate. It was reported that Herbert E. Hirschland had requested the appointment of Frank J. Connor, M&T Chemicals Inc., Subsidiary of American Can Company, as his Alternate.

ON MOTION, duly made and seconded,
it was,

VOTED: That the appointment of Mr.
Connor be approved.

(b) Budget and Financing for Fiscal 1972-73. The Secretary-Treasurer, on April 19, transmitted to Directors a detailed documentation of the proposed budget and financing for fiscal 1972-73, as recommended by the Executive and Finance Committees. In the absence of the Chairman of the Finance Committee, the proposed budget was summarized by Mr. Driver.

ON MOTION, duly made and seconded,
it was,

VOTED: (1) That a budget for the forthcoming fiscal year in the amount of \$1,911,130 be approved for presentation to the membership, this consisting of an operating expense budget of \$1,693,280 and a project budget of \$217,850; the funds to be raised from membership fees utilizing the current sales fee classification plus income from the sale of publications, investments, and general meetings, and from reserve funds to the extent of any deficiency in income to cover the authorized expenses.

(2) That there may be carried forward for future expenditure a portion or all of the unexpended year-end balances of two project accounts in a total amount not exceeding \$10,000.

(3) That a plastics activities budget for the forthcoming fiscal year in the amount of \$72,000 also be approved, the funds to be provided from unspent funds carried over from the current year and \$60,000 in new assessments on member plastics materials producers.

Copies of the budget and financing proposals, together with the tentative agenda of the 100th Annual Business Meeting on June 8, will be sent to the Executive Contacts on May 18.

(c) Proposed Nominations of Officers and Directors for 1972-73.

Chairman Graham of the Nominating Committee presented the following slate of officers and directors for submission to and action by the membership at the 100th Annual Business Session on June 8.

Chairman of the Board -- F. Perry Wilson, Chairman of the Board, Union Carbide Corporation

Vice Chairman of the Board -- Fletcher L. Byrom, Chairman of the Board, Koppers Company, Inc.

Chairman of the Executive Committee -- Harold E. Thayer, Chairman of the Board, Mallinckrodt Chemical Works

President -- William J. Driver

Directors: (Term Expires May 31, 1975)

H. Harold Bible, Senior Vice President, Monsanto Company
 Frederick L. Bissinger, President, Allied Chemical Corporation
 Harry W. Buchanan, Chairman of the Board and President, Virginia Chemicals Inc.
 George S. Dillon, Chairman of the Board, Airco, Inc.
 William C. Douce, Chairman of the Executive Committee, Phillips Petroleum Company
 James M. Gill, Senior Vice President, Chemical Group, Ethyl Corporation
 Edward R. Kane, Senior Vice President, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company
 Robert H. Malott, President, FMC Corporation
 Robert M. Morris, Chairman of the Board, Velsicol Chemical Corporation
 Jack B. St. Clair, President, Shell Chemical Company, A Division of Shell Oil Company
 Harold E. Thayer, Chairman of the Board, Mallinckrodt Chemical Works

(Term Expires May 31, 1974)

James A. Hughes, Chairman of the Board, Diamond Shamrock Corporation

(d) Proposed Disestablishment of Government Liaison Technical Committee. Sent to Directors in advance of the meeting and summarized by Chairman Minnig was a proposal, copy appended as Exhibit A, that the Government Liaison Technical Committee be disbanded.

ON MOTION, duly made and seconded,
 it was,

VOTED: That the Government Liaison
 Technical Committee be disbanded.

(e) Safety and Fire Protection Committee Proposal to Establish a Task Group on Phosgene Safety. Sent to Directors in advance of the meeting and referred to by Chairman Minnig was a proposal, copy appended as Exhibit B, to establish a Task Group on Phosgene Safety for the purpose of developing guidelines of good employee protection practices and possibly contracting for medical research as to how phosgene exposure may lead to pulmonary edema.

ON MOTION, duly made and seconded,
it was,

VOTED: To authorize the establishment
of a Task Group on Phosgene Safety under
the jurisdiction of the Safety and Fire Protection Committee.

(f) Report of the Membership Committee. In the absence of the Chairman of the Membership Committee, the Secretary-Treasurer reported that an application had been received from Chemical Products Corporation, Cartersville, Georgia, 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.

(g) Proposed Schedule for Regional Meetings of the Board of Directors and Association General Meetings. The Secretary-Treasurer submitted the following schedule of regional meetings of the Board of Directors and general meetings of the Association for fiscal year 1972-73, which had previously been approved by the Executive Committee.

November 21, 1972*	New York City	Semiannual Meeting
March 12-13, 1973	Houston, Texas	Regional Board Meeting
April 9-10, 1973**	Washington, D. C.	President's Reception and Board Meeting
June 7-9, 1973***	White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia	101st Annual Meeting

*Executive Committee and Directors' Meetings
to be held preceding day.

**Joint Meeting of Executive and Finance Committees to be held on April 9.

***Executive Committee and Board Meetings to
be held on June 6.

ON MOTION, duly made and seconded,
it was,

VOTED: That the schedule of regional meetings of the Board of Directors and general meetings of the Association for fiscal year 1972-73 as presented by the Secretary-Treasurer be approved.

(h) Annual Report for Fiscal 1971-72. The Secretary-Treasurer reported that the draft of the 100th Annual Report of the Association had been mailed to Directors on May 5 for their review and any comment they may wish to make. Receipt of such comments by May 29 had been requested in order to make possible the printing and distribution of the report to executives of member firms by approximately July 1.

IV. COMMITTEE APPOINTMENTS.

The following committee appointments were approved.

- (a) Chemical Packaging Committee.
C. A. Harlow, Olin Corporation -- As Chairman*
Stephen Kuzma, Allied Chemical Corporation --
As Vice Chairman*
G. W. Rousseau, Office of Hazardous Materials,
Department of Transportation**
- (b) Education Activities Committee.
Henry W. Rahn, PPG Industries, Inc. -- As Chairman*
Robert C. Busch, Diamond Shamrock Corporation --
As Vice Chairman*
- (c) Engineering Advisory Committee.
C. S. Hines, Union Carbide Corporation
- (d) Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Chemicals Committee.
George W. Ingle, Monsanto Company -- As Chairman*
W. H. Meyer, The Procter & Gamble Company -- As
Vice Chairman*
- (e) Insurance Committee.
Walter E. Winans, Stauffer Chemical Company -- As
Chairman*
Robert B. Chapman, Monsanto Company -- As Vice
Chairman*
- (f) Legal Advisory Committee.
Jess Johnson, Jr., Shell Oil Company

- (g) Public Relations Committee.
Howard H. Babcock, Chemical Division, PPG Industries, Inc.
- (h) Transportation Equipment Committee.
G. W. Rousseau, Office of Hazardous Materials, Department
of Transportation**
- (i) Water Resources Committee.
James G. Gilliland, Climax Molybdenum Company*
T. H. Rhodes, Enjay Chemical Company*

*Effective June 1, 1972.

**Associate membership (non-voting status) subject to
review and confirmation annually.

V. STAFF REPORT.

Mr. Driver reported upon recent legislative and other governmental developments and association activities, copy of his written report, forwarded to Directors in advance of the meeting, being appended as Exhibit C.

VI. COMMITTEE REPORT.

Chairman George E. Brown of the Solid Wastes Management Committee reported on the projects and activities of that committee, copy appended as Exhibit D.

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

J. R. Carnes
James R. Carnes
Secretary-Treasurer

Certified correct:

Max A. Minnig

Max A. Minnig
Chairman of the Board

CMA 069851

Recommendation for Termination of
MCA Government Liaison Technical Committee

On October 14, 1958, the Board of Directors established the Government Liaison Technical Committee on Metals - later shortened to Government Liaison Technical Committee - as an ad hoc committee to assist with technical information the Department of Agriculture and other government agencies involved in preventing deterioration of stockpiled commodities. Its scope of activities quickly broadened to encompass stockpile surplus disposals and other stockpile matters of general interest within the chemical industry.

The Committee was elevated to standing committee status by item 5 of a Board resolution dated January 13, 1970. During its short life as a standing committee, there has been but one formal Committee meeting, concerning a raw material for the ferroalloy industry.

At the January 11, 1972, meeting of the MCA Board Liaison Committee for other Technical Committees, continuance of the Government Liaison Technical Committee was questioned in the light of its inactivity.

A staff survey of Committee members found general agreement that the purposes for which the Committee had been formed were accomplished and that its termination is in order. Government stockpile acquisitions and stored material are under continual scrutiny for maintaining quality control, and the General Services Administration routinely avoids disruption of normal domestic commerce in disposing of stockpile surpluses.

During most of its existence, the Committee focused primarily on interests of the ferroalloy industry. Formation of the new Ferroalloys Association has terminated any need for MCA attention there.

Accordingly, it is recommended that item 5 of the Board resolution of January 13, 1970, be rescinded and the Government Liaison Technical Committee be disbanded.

MCA

EC - 4/10/72

BD - 5/9/72

CMA 069852

Proposed
Task Group on Phosgene Safety

An occupational fatality some time ago among workers employed in phosgene manufacturing prompted companies engaged in its production, some only captively, to join together with the objective of developing guidelines of good employee protection practice useful to all. Such interests have become intensified by the Occupational Safety and Health Act.

Representatives of these companies have held two conference meetings on this matter, but now request that this activity become organized under MCA. The information to be assembled corresponds to that involved in the preparation of MCA Chemical Safety Data Sheets, and thus represents no departure from normal committee functions. Representatives of the group have appeared before the Occupational Health Committee and the Safety and Fire Protection Committee, both of which endorse having the program go forward under MCA. The staff concurs.

Approval is hereby requested for the creation of a Task Group on Phosgene Safety initially composed of one technical representative from each of the following member companies:

Allied Chemical Corporation
BASF Wyandotte Corporation
Baychem Corporation (Mobay Chemical Company Division)
Chemetron Corporation
General Electric Company
Olin Corporation
The Ott Chemical Company
PPG Industries, Inc.
Stauffer Chemical Company
Union Carbide Corporation
The Upjohn Company

The Task Group would function under the jurisdiction of the Safety and Fire Protection Committee, governed by the Committee's Rules of Organization and Procedure and MCA's "General Principles Applicable to the Structure and Operations of Committees."

Preliminary consideration has been given to contracting for medical research on the mechanism by which phosgene exposure leads to pulmonary edema. If and when such a recommendation eventuates, with funding by voluntary contributions assured, it will be separately presented for approval.

MCA
EC - 4/10/72
BD - 5/9/72

CMA 069853

STAFF REPORT
May 1972
by
William J. Driver

THE SENATE COMMERCE COMMITTEE has completed action on a toxic substances control bill, ordering the measure reported on April 25. However, the Committee staff is compiling supplementary comments by Committee members and, at this writing, the substance of the measure has not been made public.

In the week prior to final action the Committee staff had circulated to Committee members a revised confidential draft containing a substantial number of amendments, details of which remain undisclosed. At the same time, we were voicing opposition to sections of the bill which would impose blanket testing requirements and premarket screening for all new chemical substances.

DIFFERENCES in water pollution control legislation passed by the Senate and the House are due to be resolved by a conference committee. Senate conferees will be Senators Muskie, Randolph, Bayh, Eagleton, Cooper, Boggs and Baker. House conferees are expected to be named shortly. Major points of difference include:

The critical question of requiring additional legislation based on a National Academy of Sciences study before moving to the 1981 and 1985 standards,

Operation of the permit program,

Control of thermal discharges and

The limit of citizen suit provisions.

Meanwhile, the Environmental Protection Agency is pressing hard for swift conference agreement and faces complex difficulties in funding if enactment of a new law is substantially delayed.

We continue to support a detailed study of economic consequences, as provided in the House version.

THE HOUSE RULES COMMITTEE is currently holding hearings on H. R. 7130, introduced by Representative John H. Dent (D.-Pa.), which would raise the minimum wage from \$1.60 to \$2.00 an hour. It is expected to reach the House floor next week.

There, Congressman John N. Erlenborn (R.-Ill.) will move a substitute, not attacking the \$2.00 minimum but eliminating most of the Dent extension of coverage, providing for a lower wage for teenagers and removing Title III, the protectionist section of the Dent bill.

Also, Congressman John B. Anderson (R.-Ill.) will offer an amendment to the Erlenborn substitute, raising the wage in two steps -- to \$1.80 after passage and a year later to \$2.00. The vote on the Erlenborn amendment will be close, but the passage of some minimum wage legislation this year seems probable.

S. 1861, sponsored by Senator Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (D.-N.J.) would raise the minimum to \$2.20 in three steps over two years. It is under consideration by the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee.

MANY COMPANIES ARE CONCERNED because of an anticipated requirement under the Occupational Safety and Health Act for manufacturers to provide Material Safety Data Sheets for all hazardous materials.

At a recent meeting with a representative of the Office of Standards of the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), we were advised that such a requirement is not envisioned. However, information sheets of some kind may be required for chemicals for which special control measures are necessary.

OSHA will form an Advisory Committee to prepare a standard covering the section of the Act requiring provision of hazard information. We anticipate being invited to appoint a representative. Meanwhile, our technical inter-committee task group is developing a consensus recommendation on behalf of the Association.

THE NATIONAL COMMISSION ON MATERIALS POLICY (Klauff Commission) has issued an interim report (complete report due June 30, 1973) identifying problem areas on which further study is recommended, along with a plan for gathering the additional information and an invitation for participation by interested parties.

At the moment, the Association's role in this interim plan is uncertain. Our general position was set forth, including several recommendations, in a January 17, 1972 letter to the Commission's Chairman, Jerome L. Klauff. Technical staff members are now investigating the situation to determine the nature and extent of our further participation.

CMA 069855

CHEMTREC is becoming more widely known and we are receiving highly complimentary reactions from a variety of sources. The following typify unsolicited comments:

"We believe . . . the Manufacturing Chemists Association should be commended for conceiving and bringing into being this service. It is our hope this program will assist in reducing the undesirable effects of transportation accidents." *Oklahoma State Department of Health*

"This is an excellent service you are offering." *Oklahoma State Fire Marshal*

"We have been aware for some time of your program and feel it is an invaluable service to have available at all times." *Iowa Deputy State Fire Marshal*

"I believe your operation to be one of the most forward steps taken in this aspect of fire protection in years." *Inspector, Granite Mutual Insurance Company*

"We . . . are impressed with your ambitious effort to provide fast and factual information concerning emergency situations involving hazardous chemicals." *Administrative Assistant, Trans Western Express*

"Your new 'Chemtrec' center is a great step forward in chemical safety." *Director of Safety, Brown University*

"The (program) was accepted well by our plant managers and they were enthusiastic about the over-all operation of CHEMTREC." *Safety Supervisor, B. F. Goodrich Chemical Company*

The acceptance of the program by the concerned public agencies, carriers and other users is gratifying.

A REVISED EDITION of the MCA manual "Guide for Safety in the Chemical Laboratory," prepared by the Safety and Fire Protection Committee and first issued in 1954, will be published by Van Nostrand-Reinhold in September 1972. A 450-page treatise on the theory and practice of laboratory safety, it will include an extensive section on hazardous reactions, an alphabetical bibliography of hazard information and waste disposal recommendations.

SPRING, as usual, is the season for accelerated educational activity:

From April 7-10, the Association's Education exhibit was on display at the Annual Convention of the National Science Teachers' Association in New York City. Reaction was most favorable among a large number of visitors, mainly secondary school teachers. Special interest focused on the new education booklet "What Is A Chemical Change" (over 500 distributed plus numerous requests) and in the restyled environmental newsletter, "ChemEcology" (50 new subscriptions plus 250 requests for a sample copy).

On April 9 in Boston, MCA's Manager of Education participated in a closed session sponsored by the Committee on Professional Training of the American Chemical Society (ACS). Participants included over 300 chairmen of college chemistry departments. Purpose was to consider a proposed revision of "Objectives and Guidelines for Undergraduate Education"--minimum standards to obtain ACS approval of curricula. The proposed revisions were strongly influenced by information obtained in an EAC survey of MCA member companies a couple of years ago and the value of our effort was duly recognized by ACS committee members.

Two symposia in recognition of MCA's Centennial were held on April 10 and 12 in Boston as part of the annual ACS meeting. Both were joint MCA-ACS projects. One featured discussions on continuing education, the other was devoted to industrial-academic cooperation in the Seventies.

On April 13, EAC members met with the ECIS* group of students at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in Boston. Discussion centered on issues at the interface of academia and industry. The one-day session removed many barriers to communication and presented a positive image of the chemical industry to these student activist leaders. *(Efficient Communication through Interpersonal Seminars).

On April 17, the following professors were selected to receive MCA's College Chemistry Teacher Award:

Dr. Henry A. Bent
North Carolina State University
Raleigh, North Carolina

Dr. Harold Gomes Cassidy
Yale University
New Haven, Connecticut

Dr. Ronald J. Gillespie
McMaster University
Hamilton, Ontario
Canada

Dr. Harry B. Gray
California Institute of Technology
Pasadena, California

Dr. Robert W. Parry
The University of Utah
Salt Lake City, Utah

Mr. Fred W. Schmitz
New York City Community College
300 Jay Street
Brooklyn, New York

Dr. Gillespie is the first Canadian winner since 1965. Dr. Gray is the youngest winner in the history of the award program. He is 36. No public announcement of the winners is to be made until the Centennial Meeting at The Greenbrier.

CHEMICAL PROGRESS WEEK observances in the form of luncheon/banquet events were staged by Chemical Industry Councils (CICs) in Dover, Delaware, San Francisco, Chicago, Philadelphia and St. Louis. Speakers included:

Dover April 11	Herschel Cudd, President Amoco Chemicals Corporation
San Francisco April 14	Casper Weinberger Assistant to President Nixon
Chicago April 17	James M. Gavin Board Chairman Arthur D. Little, Inc.
Philadelphia April 20	W. Thacher Longstreth President Greater Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce
St. Louis May 5	James G. Morton Director of Government Relations MCA

At the latter four events, MCA's High School Chemistry Teacher Award was presented. Other CICs presenting the award this spring were: Connecticut, Lake Charles and River Parishes (La.), and Texas.

A "COASTAL AREAS PROTECTION ACT" has been introduced in the New Jersey State legislature by Assembly Speaker Thomas H. Kean (R-Essex), an outspoken environmental protectionist. Known as "Assembly Bill No. 722," it is generally referred to as an anti-industry measure which would severely restrict industrial expansion in the state. The bill is being opposed by several factions, including New Jersey Governor William T. Cahill and the Chemical Industry Council of New Jersey.

On April 17, in lieu of spoken testimony during hearings on April 19, the latter group expressed CIC/New Jersey's position by letter to Speaker Kean and to members of the New Jersey State Assembly's Committee on Air-Water Pollution and Public Health. Details may be obtained from CIC/NJ's Chairman, James L. Brannon, Union Carbide Corporation, 270 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y. 10017.

CMA 069858

ON MARCH 1, the Board of Directors of the Chemical Industry Council of New York State voted to suspend activities as of April 1, 1972. Only legal status will be retained. Region IV (Buffalo-Niagara Falls) will continue established community-related programs.

"CHEMISTRY LIBERATES THE WOMAN," a 16-page, illustrated booklet for use in connection with the Association's new Consumer Information exhibit of the same name, is due for mid-May release. Through old chemical company advertisements (1890-1938); 1891 and 1916 household "receipts," the reader is reminded how living is made easier in the '70's through chemical and allied industry products and services. The current exhibit schedule includes the following annual conventions:

General Federation of Women's Clubs	June 6-9 Denver
American Home Economics Association	June 26-29 Detroit
National Association of Extension Home Economists	October 9-12 Denver
Girl Scouts of the USA	October 22-25 Dallas

Member company volunteers are needed to assist in manning the exhibit at the above times and places. Past experience indicates it is a valuable opportunity, enabling them to meet key communicators and learn their pros and cons concerning the chemical industry. Contact: Mrs. Peggy Walton, MCA.

"WHY HOME POISONINGS?" is the title of an article written by MCA's Manager of Consumer Information for use in a booklet to be distributed by the Women's Conference of the National Safety Council. All members of the Conference's Executive Committee were assigned a specific topic. Mrs. Walton is Membership Chairman.

"WATER POLLUTION--CAUSES & CURES," a 16-page, illustrated publication is nearing completion. A layman's language booklet, it explains the complexity of the water pollution problem. Sewer systems, all forms of water treatment and statistics from the 1972 MCA environmental survey are covered.

"GRASSROOTS--SUPPLEMENT NUMBER ONE," an 8-page booklet, is also nearing completion. It contains a revised Addendum (listing new PR publications during the past year) and order form.

CMA 069859

The two preceding publications were developed by the PR Department and will be mailed simultaneously in early May to some 3700 CIC and Plant Editor contacts. Purpose of both is to promote understanding among industry employees and to provide plant management with materials for public distribution in plant communities.

A companion piece to the water booklet, "Air Pollution--Causes & Cures," is being developed.

ON MAY 17, MCA's Manager of Community Relations will participate in an Environmental Workshop sponsored by the Canadian Chemical Producers' Association in Toronto.

NOTED & QUOTED, a collection of pertinent comments on environmental issues by public figures, has been published by the PR Department. The quotes are provided as thought-starters and source material to aid in the preparation of environmental information. Similar compilations will be issued periodically in the future.

60-SECOND public service film spots on "liquid crystals" and "fireflies" are also nearing completion. Both highlight health benefits through chemical progress -- liquid crystals via temperature monitoring in hospital nurseries and in diagnosing peripheral vascular disease; fireflies as the only source of luciferase, key ingredient in operating the luminescence biometer--first basic improvement in 100 years for counting bacteria.

Both spots will be distributed to 100 TV stations in selected major markets. Dr. Frank Fields, NBC-TV's Science Editor, will receive longer silent versions for development as feature news.

SOLID WASTES MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE
REPORT TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS
May 9, 1972

George E. Brown, Chairman

The Solid Wastes Management Committee has been in existence 2 years this last February and I feel that what we have learned in that time is that the problem of Solid Waste Management is similar to an iceberg -- the part that is visible above the surface is only a small part of the total.

Legislative activity in the solid waste field has been at a lower ebb than in the control of water and air pollution sources. Mainly, for that reason, the committee organized itself by disciplines related to the techniques of solid waste disposal. We have subcommittees on incineration, landfill, ocean barging and reclamation and recycle. Each subcommittee is collecting expertise in its particular field of interest. Our feeling is that as legislation and regulations develop, we may stand a better chance to include those procedures that stand the test of reasonableness in solid waste management. Most of the members of the committee have equal interests in the other environmental areas, many having responsibilities covering the entire field. As a result, the committee as a whole has a broad base for understanding the interrelationships of water, air and solid waste pollution control.

The control of air and water pollution has been subjected to many emotional approaches, all too few are rational. This is beginning to be felt in the area of solid waste disposal. A case in point -- Oregon most recently placed a 5¢ deposit requirement on the use of cans as beverage containers. The misdirected eagerness to solve a litter problem will destroy an important segment of industry in that state and will probably not have much effect on the problem.

How much effect arguments based upon economics will have on moderating legislation and regulative activities of solid waste management is questionable. There are severe restrictions proposed by the government today on disposal in the ocean and in deep wells which, if left unchallenged, will close the doors to these alternatives. The form of these restrictions is all too often total banning.

The economic battles being fought in the fields of air and water pollution control have yet to come to the surface in solid waste disposal. It may well be that the costs of ultimate disposal of our solid wastes will be the most costly of any of the other pollution controls.

How are the techniques of solid waste management developing? I would like to review this briefly.

Incineration has been demonstrated to be a most valuable tool to destroy organic materials and to reduce the volume of average wastes to manageable amounts. Incineration is no panacea, however. Far from it. We have visited several incineration sites that perform well on typical trash materials but have serious difficulties in processing industrial wastes. (Residual pollution of the air and water and mechanical operating difficulties abound.) Pioneering in this field has proven to be costly indeed as some of our member companies can attest. One private company expanding into the industrial waste disposal field has most recently postponed extensive expansion plans and is reinvesting sizable capital in reconstruction and modification of existing facilities. A lot has been done, but much needs to be done to establish incineration as an economic and reliable technique.

In the area of reclamation, recycle and reuse, there is considerable conversation and the conversation is not matched by the action. There is a disparity between what I call the public consumer generated wastes and the industrial wastes. Our rising affluence is generating many more and many new kinds of wastes in the public sector. There is considerable room for salvage, recovery and reuse. We may well see the rebirth of the small salvage industries that were so common in the not too distant past. In the category of industrial wastes however, traditionally the cost saving incentives have left few new rocks to turn over. However, there must be many cost reduction projects directed toward conservation that haven't been thought of yet. The difficulty of finding substantial gains in conservation has naturally led to the concept of a "disposal cost" or a "disposal tax" that will economically justify more conservation. Many of these add-on costs tend to be inflationary and unreal. The chemical industry, I believe, holds a unique position in this area in being most able to develop the technologies to do the job at minimum cost. Significant progress has been already demonstrated in re-

cycling metals, glass, paper fibers and some petroleum products to name a few. A subcommittee is conducting a survey of industrial wastes among our Solid Wastes Management Committee members to determine the nature and quantity of wastes for reclamation. This confidential compilation of data will be helpful in determining future courses of activity of the subcommittee.

Landfill is probably the most important technique. Surveys indicate that greater than 90% of our wastes find their final resting place on the land. It will be a formidable task to change this percentage significantly. The Federal Government is probably the leader of investigations into what happens to materials after they are buried in the ground. They have gone far in developing standards for landfill that will enable a reasonable prediction of the quality of the final residue and its impact on the environment. Unfortunately almost all the investigations have been in municipal wastes landfill and little in the area of industrial wastes. Investigations into how industrial wastes may be mixed with municipal wastes for satisfactory disposal may be an area of interest for the MCA to support. Limited experience indicates that some industrial wastes can supply the necessary moisture in sanitary landfills to maintain them biologically active at a high level. Also, some toxic wastes are easily consumed if they are diluted in a mass of decaying matter which is capable of supplying the basic food supply of microbes. These kinds of activities need investigating instead of the all too frequent approach of drawing up a list of prohibitions for landfill. The subcommittee on landfill is drawing up guidelines which we hope will help us educate each other in proper landfill of industrial wastes. They are drawing heavily upon the experience of some of our member companies.

Final disposal in the ocean and in deep wells is under attack and the approach is generally one of prohibition. It is our position that these are viable and necessary avenues for disposal and in many cases the best method. Mr. Jim Rook, one of our most able committee members, testified last year before the Senate Subcommittee on Oceans and Atmosphere to plead the case for ocean disposal as a satisfactory alternative to other disposal methods. A follow-up statement was submitted to the Department of State for inclusion in the draft convention on

ocean dumping in the United Nations Conference on Human Environment. We feel that the MCA position taken is the most constructive and responsible of any testimony given.

Disposal techniques being set up by various governmental agencies are varied and are interesting to review. There have been notable efforts on the part of some communities to set up a comprehensive solid waste management system encompassing collection, compaction and final disposal of municipal and industrial wastes. Some of the more successful ones are near Cincinnati, Ohio, the San Francisco Bay area and the Houston, Texas area. The authorities have been set up and they are in various stages of execution. By and large however, local management systems are nothing more than regulations and prohibitions.

Probably the most comprehensive plan for solid waste management is contained in H. R. 8151 now in the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives. The bill provides for establishing a Federal Solid Waste Disposal Corporation empowered to conduct research, acquire land, construct facilities for processing solid wastes, and to contract or operate final disposal sites. The corporation would develop a regional plan consisting of centers for collection, processing, salvage or other such activity and to provide for final disposal on Federally owned land located strategically around the country. Inherent in the plan is the concept of storage of some wastes after proper separation until such time in the future that economics may be more favorable for its reclamation or reuse.

The plan would be financed by the application of a national disposal tax or bond on manufactured and commercial products. A commission would be established to recommend to the Congress the disposal tax or bond systems needed to finance the plan.

It is the intent of the legislation to have the centers set up by the plan replace all local landfills, dumps, incinerators and similar operations now carried on by municipalities or private disposal concerns. Each center would be equipped to receive all solid wastes in the region it serves and to process the waste to reclaim all potentially usable materials, reduce the residue to minimum bulk by incineration

or compaction and provide for ultimate disposal at remote sites as appropriate. The local communities would be responsible for collection of waste materials and to transport them up to 25 miles to the disposal centers. The costs of setting up and executing the plan are not estimated. How we in industry may participate in such a plan is worthy of very detailed study. Whether we can maintain the maximum number of alternatives for solid waste disposal or whether we are to be subjected to dictated technologies under such a system, we have yet to see.

In closing, I believe that the interest in solid waste disposal, while it may be overshadowed presently by concerns of air and water pollution, will be one of our greatest concerns in the near future.