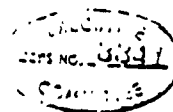
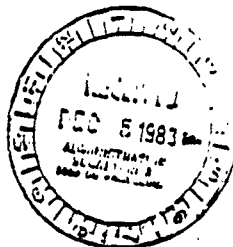


PLAINTIFF'S
EXHIBIT
DUP-2456



ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY COMMITTEE

ANNUAL REPORT - 1983
PROPOSED BUDGET - 1984

581

DUP 0907289

EXHIBIT # *P-Jensen-5B-d*
DATE *8-24-83*
HASTINGS & FOWLER, INC.
CERTIFIED SHORTHAND REPORTERS

RETURN TO DIRECTOR, ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY COMMITTEE
DECEMBER 1983



DU 028390

public to be hazardous. The ability to detect substances in very low concentrations coupled with close scrutiny by the press, politicians and environmental groups results in a very difficult situation for industry. We are faced with a continuing series of allegations that specific chemicals represent a chronic health or environmental threat. There is considerable pressure to reduce emissions to below the lowest detectable level.

In response to this pressure, OSHA rulemaking activity has greatly increased. OSHA recently announced an Emergency Temporary Standard (ETS) for asbestos and has indicated that standards for benzene, ethylene oxide and ethylene dibromide will be promulgated. In addition, OSHA has recently promulgated a comprehensive hazards communication standard. More initiatives are expected. A similar situation is emerging in Europe where the EEC is becoming active in establishing workplace exposure limits.

Maskell Laboratory has increased its efforts with the various departments to insure that adequate toxicological data exist for the chemicals we make, use, sell and dispose of. To this end, the departments with Maskell's help are reviewing their chemical inventory to identify chemicals for which we need additional data. The establishment of appropriate emission or exposure limits and associated control programs will follow as necessary. In addition, we expect various laws such as the Toxic Substances Control Act in the U.S. and the 6th Amendment in the EEC will require additional testing of chemicals.

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