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By Hill

Vinyl chloride rules contested

CHICAGO (AP) — Plastics industry officials quickly denounced and filed lawsuits contesting new federal safety standards reducing worker exposure to vinyl chloride, a gas that may cause cancer.

One industry official called the standards "economically unrealistic, technically unfeasible, politically motivated and medically ridiculous."

President Todd C. Walker of the Firestone Plastics Co., a division of the Firestone Tire & Rubber Co., added in a statement Tuesday that the standard "puts the vinyl plastics industry on a collision course with economic disaster. More importantly, it throws two million jobs down the drain, according to an economic impact study made earlier this year by Arthur Little & Co.," an industrial consulting firm.

Asst. U.S. Labor Secretary John H. Stender, who had announced the new Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) standards earlier Tuesday, said some plants will have trouble meeting the tightened standards, but he added, "This will not cause the industry to shut down."

The stricter regulations for vinyl chloride, a chemical used in numerous plastic products, would cover 7,500 U.S. plants with 350,000 workers. Present standards will remain in effect until January with a gradual, one-year transition to the tighter standards, Stender said.

Stender said provisions

would allow a company that cannot meet the standards to ask for a variance or a time extension.

At least two industrial groups immediately filed court actions contesting the new standards.

The Society of the Plastics Industry Inc., which represents more than 90 per cent of vinyl chloride and polyvinyl chloride producers, filed suit in New York asking the U.S. Court of Appeals for judicial review. A separate suit was filed by the Hooker Chemical Co., of Stamford, Conn.

After several deaths from a rare liver cancer which were thought to be related to the handling of vinyl chloride were reported, the government in April ordered an emergency lowering from the then-prevailing limit of 500 parts per million to which workers could be exposed.

Preliminary tests conducted in Northbrook, Ill., later that month showed that test mice developed liver cancer when exposed to concentrations of 50 parts per million of vinyl chloride.

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