HAMMOND LEAD PRODUCTS, INC.
Lead Pigments and Chemicals
40 EAST MALL PLAZA P. O. BOX 486
CARNEGIE, PA. 15106
PHONE: 412-923-1666

JFS

October 15, 1973

Mr. Jerome F. Smith
Secretary
Lead Industries Association, Inc.
292 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y. 10017

Dear Jerry:

Here is a little item which I believe you would enjoy handling!

Sincerely,

J. S. Nordyke

JSN/bjm

Enclosure

CONCERN Inc.

FPR & RSS

October 2, 1973

Executive Secretary, Design Division
American Ceramic Society
65 Ceramic Drive
Columbus, Ohio 43214

Dear Sir:

Our organization has been working on the question of heightened lead levels in the blood. Among our points of interest has been the possibility of contamination from lead glazes. Mr. Ted Randall of the College of Ceramics at Alfred University has referred us to you.

We would be most interested in any information you could give us concerning requirements governing lead content in glazes which may be imposed by either industrial ceramic manufacturers or craftman associations. Are there such requirements and, if so, how are they monitored? And is the pottery so marked so that the user will be informed? Or do you, in fact, feel that the lead content in present-day glazes is not a health problem?

Thank you in advance for any information you can give us. Enclosed is a copy of one of our "Eco-Tips." We research various environmental questions and publish such reports periodically for distribution to our mailing list.

Sincerely yours,

Jackie Pendleton BR

Jackie Pendleton
Board Member

JP:br

P.S. May we please have the information by Nov. 10?

2233 Wisconsin Avenue, Northwest, Washington, D.C. 20007, 202/965-0066

LIGHTING

Fluorescent lights are about 4 times as efficient as incandescent lights, and last 7 to 10 times as long. Twenty percent of the electricity received by a fluorescent tube is converted to light, whereas 5% is converted to light when the incandescent bulb is used.

- Use lights in specific work areas, instead of lighting the entire room.
- Turn off lights when room is not in use.

TELEVISION

Color television sets consume more energy than the same type black and white model. Solid state sets (both color and black and white) consume less energy than filament (tube) sets. Larger screens consume more energy than smaller screens.

Sets that have the instant turn-on feature are consuming electricity 24 hours a day. This feature costs more for the initial purchase and more to operate and maintain.

- If you have a television set with the instant turn-on feature, unplug set when not in use.

SMALL APPLIANCES

Electric energy consumed by small appliances constitutes nearly 10% of all residential demand which is more than 3% of our total electric energy demand. This 3% becomes significant when compared to the AEC's use of 5%, the aluminum industry's use of 7% and the steel industry's use of 5% of our electric output.

- Eliminate use of unnecessary appliances.

GENERAL TIPS FOR HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCES:

- For all gas appliances a switch-operated electric starter can be substituted for continuous burning pilot lights. (At least 10% of the natural gas consumed goes to keep pilot lights burning.)
- Optional extras on all appliances use extra energy. Remember that you have the option *not* to buy them.
- Demand improved appliance design. Increased insulation would lower energy requirements.
- Try to avoid using your appliances during peak periods of energy use.

INDUSTRY AND RECYCLING

Industry accounts for more than 40% of our total energy use. Significant conservation can be made in the area of recycling. High energy-intensive materials should not be used for throwaway items.

Less energy is required to recycle aluminum, paper and many other materials than is required to make the products from virgin materials. Recycled materials should cost less at the market place when the recycling business expands.

- Demand and buy goods made of recycled materials.

ALUMINUM

Vast amounts of energy are needed to produce aluminum. It is estimated that the aluminum industry accounts for 7% of all electrical energy consumption and 4% of *all industrial energy consumption. Products* such as aluminum cans, foil, and food containers should not be used as throwaway items.

- Use aluminum sparingly, save and reuse.

It requires only 5% as much energy to recycle aluminum as it requires to produce it from bauxite.

- To assist in the recycling of aluminum, take all aluminum waste to your recycling center.

BEVERAGE CONTAINERS

The conversion from returnable glass bottles to non-returnable containers for soft drinks, beer and milk has had a detrimental effect on the environment, as solid waste accumulates and energy is squandered. A University of Illinois study indicates that the returnable bottle system uses approximately 28% of the energy of the throwaway bottle system or the bi-metal can system.

In addition, a beverage in a returnable bottle is less expensive than one in a throwaway container.

- Urge your stores to stock returnable bottles. Buy them and return them.
- Consider a system of mandatory deposits for all beverage containers.

PAPER

Pulp made from recycled waste paper uses only about 30-40% of the energy needed to make pulp from wood. Recycled paper products such as towels, napkins, tissues and writing paper are on the market.

- Urge your stores to stock recycled paper products and buy them.

NEWSPRINT

Pulp prepared from the recycling of old newsprint uses 60% less energy than pulp prepared from virgin materials. Recycled newsprint is equal in quality to virgin newsprint.

- Take newspapers to your recycling center.
- Encourage your local government to establish a separate collection of newspapers for recycling.

GENERAL TIPS

*Artificial materials generally take more of our non-*renewable energy resources to manufacture than do natural ones.

- Be natural and save energy.

Many items in our society are purposely designed to wear out prematurely. Re-manufacturing these items uses up energy. Having to junk them adds to our solid waste problem.

- Demand that products be made to last.

FURTHER ACTIONS TO ENCOURAGE

Learn about technologies now becoming available for the recycling of waste products to produce energy. See if these can be adapted to your community.

1. Pyrolysis involves incineration in the absence of oxygen and can convert organic wastes to gas and oil.
2. Plants to generate heat and electricity from the burning of municipal trash are in wide use in Europe. The Union Electric Company is experimenting with this process in St. Louis.
3. Any large complex (hospital, shopping center) that can generate its own electricity can also capture waste heat from the generating process and can heat its own buildings. This is called the Total Energy Concept.

STUDY AND CONSIDER THESE PROPOSALS

1. A truth-in-energy law, requiring manufacturers to post the annual power requirements and operating costs of appliances. These should be stated on the name plate, price tag, and on every advertisement in which the selling price is mentioned.
2. The establishment of efficiency standards for energy-intensive products such as large appliances, automobile engines and electric motors.
3. A National Energy Policy that will establish a broader base for research on more environmentally sound and efficient means for producing and using energy.
4. Possible limitations on advertising and other promotional practices (including pricing) which serve to encourage increased use of energy.

Concern, Inc.
2233 Wisconsin Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20007

 February, 1973

Additional copies available at $10.00 per hundred.

Contains Recycled Fibres

Concern, Inc.

Eco-Tips #5

ENERGY CONSERVATION

We have a critical need for energy, yet all our present sources of energy produce adverse environmental effects. While we search for new sources of energy and seek to develop new clean energy technologies, it is vitally important that we act now—as individual citizens and as a society—to conserve the use of energy in every way we can.

Russell E. Train
Chairman
Council on Environmental Quality

WHAT IS ENERGY?

Energy is the capacity to do work. Just as our bodies must be fed fuel in the form of food which is burned to create energy, so must machines be fed fuel or power in order to perform work.

Many people think of electricity as a fuel. It is not. Fuel materials such as coal, oil, gas and uranium are converted to electricity in power plants.

SOURCES OF ENERGY

Fossil Fuels (non-renewable resources)

- Natural gas——This is a relatively clean fuel, but is currently in limited supply.
- Oil——Greater supplies are available but pollution occurs from oil spills, refineries, and from the burning of oil.
- Coal——Substantial supplies are available, but severe environmental problems attend the mining and burning of coal.

Renewable Resources

- Solar energy——This appears to be a very clean source. Useful applications are now being made on a small scale, but extensive long-term research is needed before it can be used for large scale generation of electric power.
- Geothermal——This is a relatively low-polluting source. Problems involve hydrogen sulfide emissions, saline discharges, possible earthquakes.
- Hydroelectric——Dams and destruction of scenic amenities pose serious environ-