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To Pursue

t power and iron & steel industries.

Though under such adverse circumstances, the petrochemical industry has large potential for technical development for final products, and will play a leading role to the future society by means of the supply of novel products and the creation of up-to-date technology. Through concerted efforts of the industry, it will be able to maintain the position as important industry providing the people with an affluent life with a bright future, the report said.

Fish & Shellfish Around Japan Badly Contaminated By PCB

The Environment Agency and Fisheries Agency have discovered that many species of edible fish and shellfish found in Japan's coastal seas and inland water areas are more badly contaminated by polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB) than expected.

According to the two Agencies, a total of 589 samples of fish and shellfish found to be contaminated have been collected.

The samples making up 59 species, were found in 108 such water areas in Tokyo and 43 prefectures since May 1972.

Of the samples, 11 specimens over 3 per cent coming from 11 areas showed a higher content of PCB than the Govern-

ment's provisionally set maximum tolerable limit of 3 parts per million (PPM).

Among these were eels caught in the notoriously-polluted bay of Beppu in Oita Prefecture which registered 43 PPM.

Also worse contaminated than the standard were such fish as mackerels, congers, greenlings, grey mullets and thread herrings caught in the bay of Osaka and adjoining Harima seas.

Most such fish were caught near river estuaries.

An additional 13 specimens (more than 2 per cent) registered 3 PPM, while 67 others (more than 11 per cent) showed 1 to 2 PPM contamination.

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Oct. 72 Chemical Production Capacity

Chemical	Production Capacity (t/yr)	Operating Rate (%)
Ammonia	4,417,870	79.7
Ammonium sulfate	3,942,939	44.7
Urea	3,919,400	78.2
Nitric acid (98%)	418,940	112.5
Ammonium nitrate	181,470	96.4
Acetylene chloride	943,306	95.8
Various carbides and various cyanamides		
Calcium carbide	1,584,200	46.6
Calcium cyanamide	255,810	96.4
Various fertilizers		
Superphosphate		
Triple phosphate	3,648,393	23.8
Prepared nitrogen phosphate	1,070,000	45.1
Various acids		
Sulfuric acid	7,798,930	82.8
Various products		
Caustic soda	3,717,378	90.0
Sodium bicarbonate, soda ash		
Soda ash	1,471,000	90.3
Sulfuric acid, 98%	1,471,000	90.3
Hydrochloric acid, 36%	2,162,379	39.3
Various chemicals		
Sulfuric acid, 98%	11,000	64.6
Sulfuric acid, 98%	23,800	99.6
Sulfuric acid, 98%	7,390	70.9
Sulfuric acid, 98%	80,635	79.8
Sulfuric acid, 98%	6,400	60.1
Sulfuric acid, 98%	4,000	67.5

Carbon disulfide	13,710	83.9
Carbon disulfide	6,900	66.4
Carbon disulfide	2,870	87.4
Carbon disulfide	182	82.6
Carbon disulfide	14,860	79.7
Carbon disulfide	17,320	90.9
Carbon disulfide	9,200	80.3
Carbon disulfide	1,750	85.5
Carbon disulfide	300	89.3
Carbon disulfide	945	72.5
Carbon disulfide	7,020	80.3
Carbon disulfide	2,270	70.9
Carbon disulfide	9,100	36.1
Carbon disulfide	6,722	79.8
Carbon disulfide	135	91.1
Carbon disulfide	1,980	90.4
Carbon disulfide	1,212	76.0
Carbon disulfide	109	65.1
Carbon disulfide	14,300	104.6
Carbon disulfide	28,110	107.0
Carbon disulfide	3,405	81.1
Carbon disulfide	726	83.7
Carbon disulfide	288	108.7
Carbon disulfide	4,870	79.1
Carbon disulfide	3,900	62.6
Carbon disulfide	3,750	86.0
Carbon disulfide	70,890	87.8
Carbon disulfide	620	84.2
Carbon disulfide	1,780	97.0
Carbon disulfide	144,800	90.5
Carbon disulfide	4,363	51.6
Carbon disulfide	674,483	95.4
Carbon disulfide	64,861	52.2
Carbon disulfide	7,490	73.5
Carbon disulfide	44,555	72.7
Carbon disulfide	163,740	93.1
Carbon disulfide	163,740	93.1

Ethylene glycol	498,316	91.4
Ethylene glycol	27,380	108.5
Ethylene glycol	1,268	92.1
Ethylene glycol	3,770	99.5
Ethylene glycol	2,000	61.5
Ethylene glycol	81,486	97.0
Ethylene glycol	48,796	62.1
Ethylene glycol	7,896	91.4
Ethylene glycol	288,614	66.5
Ethylene glycol	19,780	90.6
Ethylene glycol	3,800	94.8
Ethylene glycol	11,228	82.4
Ethylene glycol	4,932	128.6
Ethylene glycol	19,811	90.8
Ethylene glycol	2,900	34.1
Ethylene glycol	87,260	86.8
Ethylene glycol	6,282	103.9
Ethylene glycol	14,992	94.8
Ethylene glycol	18,004	70.2
Ethylene glycol	4,430	73.0
Ethylene glycol	37,349	90.8
Ethylene glycol	10,916	98.9
Ethylene glycol	28,263	81.8
Ethylene glycol	67,474	74.8
Ethylene glycol	14,838	70.4
Ethylene glycol	18,297	60.9
Ethylene glycol	1,810	68.1
Ethylene glycol	4,216	65.3
Ethylene glycol	99,980	80.2
Ethylene glycol	49,067	95.8
Ethylene glycol	87,852	78.1
Ethylene glycol	63,670	70.9
Ethylene glycol	1,810	68.1
Ethylene glycol	5,940	103.2
Ethylene glycol	6,799	96.2
Ethylene glycol	1,810	68.1
Ethylene glycol	49,249	84.3

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November 72

Cement Production

Japan's production of cement in November last year totaled 6,335,000 tons, up 3 per cent over October, according to statistics announced by the Ministry of International Trade and Industry.

Cement shipments in the same month came to 6,124,000 tons, unchanged from a year earlier.

Production of sheet glass in November totaled 2,333,000 cases, up 2 per cent over October, and shipments came to 2,401,000 cases, up 9 per cent. Each case contains 100 square feet.

Output of glass fiber products, however, decreased 2 per cent from a month earlier to 12,907 tons, while shipments of the products levelled off from the previous month to stand at 11,021 tons.

Meanwhile, production and shipments of firebricks in November amounted to 213,853 tons and 217,501 tons, respectively. The figures represented increases of 8 per cent and 6 per cent, respectively, over October.

MHI Contracts Cement Plant for Indonesia

Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd. disclosed that it had signed an export contract for a 500,000 tons/y cement manufacturing plant with an Indonesian cement company.

The plant will be installed by Indonesia P.T. Semencibinlog, an American-Indonesian joint venture, for start-up in March 1974.

Chemical Executives Exchange
New Year Greetings

Fish & Shellfish—

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These findings have upset the Fishery Agency's claims concerning PCB contamination of domestically-produced fish and shellfish. The Agency had said its own check of last August on such contamination covering 52 water areas in 21 prefectures had brought negligible results.

The Agency plans to carry out a closer check by March covering 13 water areas where sources of pollution have been mostly identified, including Lake Biwa and western Tokyo Bay.

The check may result in a ban on consumption of all problematical fish and shellfish.

Meanwhile, the Ministry of Health and Welfare December 21 decided to carry out an extensive health check covering a sampling of 4,000 fishermen and their dependents in eight prefectures during January and February.

These prefectures, including Chiba, Mie and Hiroshima, are all known for their high levels of PCB pollution. The results of the check will be known by the end of March.

The fishermen will be closely checked for possible symptoms of PCB poisoning, including symptoms of limb paralysis and darkening of the complexion. Eating habits of a sampling of a hundred fishermen's households in each prefecture will be simultaneously studied.

Representatives of member companies of chemical associations in Japan met together at the respective head offices in Tokyo from January 5 to 8 to exchange new year greetings.

Japan Chemical Industry Association held a new year party at its office in Kasumigaseki, Tokyo on January 5 morning, attended by about 200 notables including President H. Shinjima, Vice-President H. Suzuki of the Association and Director T. Salto of Chemical Industry Bureau of the International Trade and Industry Ministry (photo: top).

A new year greetings party of The Association of Petrochemical Industries in Japan was held at noon on January 5 at the office of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Tokyo, with the attendance of about 500 notables from petrochemical, chemical and political circles (photo: second from top).

Members of Japanese PVC Association celebrated the new year on January 5 afternoon at the Nissei Hall, Tokyo, visiting about 300 guests with President S. Hasegawa, Vice-President T. Yuwazaki and A. Kimura of the Association as host (photo: third from top).

The Federation of Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association of Japan and the Japan Agricultural Chemicals Overseas Development Commission jointly held a party to celebrate a new year at noon on January 8 at the Tokyo Yakugyo Kaikan, Tokyo, with the presence of President Y. Yoshida of the Federation and Chairman K. Nishi of the commission. About 500 people from agricultural chemical, related business and political circles attended the party (photo: bottom).



ANNOUNCEMENT

Rush Your Order!

JAPAN CHEMICAL REVIEW 1973

Every preparation is proceeding to publish 1973 edition of Japan Chemical Review in the middle of January 1973.

The 1973 edition will contain review and preview for Japanese fine chemical industry, chemical production in the Jan-June 1972 period and traders' outlook for 1973.

Contents:

1. Chemical production in Jan-June 1972
2. Review and preview for the fine chemical industry

Active carbons, Adhesives, Amino acids, Antibiotics, Artificial sweeteners, Catalysts, Dyes, Enzymes, Inorganic pigments, Nucleic acids, Organic pigments, Organic rubber chemicals, Paints & varnishes, Perfumery, Pesticides, Petroleum additives, Pharmaceuticals, Photographic sensitive materials, Plastics stabilizers.

Capacity—

(Continued from Page 2)

Household
syndets 83,094 70.6

Note: Unit in tons per month except for tons per year for ammonia & soda products, kg per month for silver nitrate, 10 per month for ethyl alcohol, 1 thousand sq.m. per month for film & develop, 1000 sq.m. per month for paper of photosensitized materials and sq.m. per month for dry-plate. Parenthesized figures indicate increases over the preceding month.

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