

rice to its current level of 50c. per pound. Last month's action by Argus initiated a new industry-wide price move. Other producers have not yet responded to this latest action.

PLASTICIZERS— The Rubber Department of R.T. Vanderbilt issued a new price schedule for a number of its plasticizers for customers, effective August 19.

"lastogen" types were increased to 19¢ per pound, "Reogen" types to 19½¢ per pound, "Reogen HF" types 20½¢, "Bondogen" types to 56¢ per pound and "K-ray G" types to 17½¢ per pound. f.o.b. plant.

DRIERS

DRIERS— Tenneco Chemicals will in-

Driers with 6 percent manganese will be lifted by 5c., and 9 percent manganese types will be raised by 7c. per pound. Eight percent zinc types are to be increased by 2c., 10 percent zinc types by 3c. and 16 percent zinc types by 4c. per pound.

Also, 4 percent calcium driers will rise in price by 2c., 5 percent by 3c. and 6 percent by 4c. Iron, 6 percent types, will rise by 5c. and then 9 percent by 8c. per pound. Finally, driers with 6 percent cerium concentration will be increased by 10c. per pound.

This latest increase supercedes that implemented on July 1, and the company attributes the action to "the continuing trend of cost escalations." Other paint additives, including anti-skinning agents, loss of dry

ids per 100 pounds net weight.

Prompt

WW
K
WG 38.39
M

Forward

WW
WG
M
N

Turpentine— Turpentine sales were 0 gallons for the week ending August 23, with 8,000 the previous week and 28,000 the same week last year.

Vinyl Chloride Controversy

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it is most important that what is done is right rather than to advance the start of a less than ideal experiment."

Testimony that could prove damaging to the future of vinyl chloride was given the hearing by Dr. Joseph Wagoner, director of field studies and clinical investigations of the National Institute for Occupational Safety & Health, Department of Health, Education & Welfare.

Reporting on mortality and morbidity investigations among vinyl chloride workers at two vinyl chloride polymerization facilities, Dr. Wagoner said the deaths of 109 workers between 1950 and 1973 were reviewed. This was slightly more deaths (four) than would have been expected, he said, and the deaths from specific causes were not much different than expected in all but on disease category — cancer.

Follow-up studies and tracing of other workers during this period at the facilities is still going on, he said, but at this stage of the research a "fifty-seven percent increase in deaths due to cancer beyond what would have been expected has already been observed.

"When one looks at the make-up of these excess cancer deaths, it is seen that they are not limited to any single organ system. An excess cancer mortality is observed for the respiratory system, the blood forming tissues, and the brain and central nervous system.

The number of deaths from liver cancer in this population was almost twelve times the number expected. Strikingly, the majority of these excess cancer deaths did not occur until fifteen or more years after first exposure to vinyl chloride. This latent period is consistent with other observations on occupational cancer.

"Three points in particular are noteworthy about this study. First of all, the overall mortality risk is at variance with an earlier reported industry-wide study of vinyl chloride employees which showed a deficit in total mortality because of a disproportionate number of recently hired employees.

Secondly, the results of this study are consistent with a mortality study by Mt. Sinai School of Medicine at another vinyl chloride polymerization facility showing excess cancer and excess total deaths using the same study criteria.

Finally, these results corroborate the animal experimental findings of Dr. Maltoni showing multiple organ involvement."

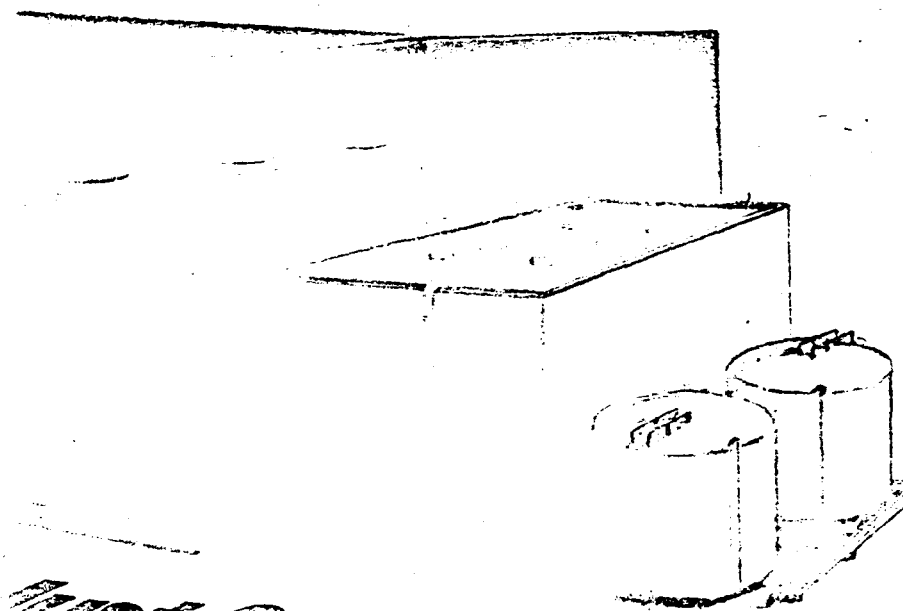
Fatty Acid Expands

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recent expansions were at a plant in Cincinnati, Ohio, with two expansions at the Quincy, Mass., plant.

The lauric acid facility will be the third expansion of the Sacramento plant's fatty acid facility since its construction in 1970.

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PLANT**

has opened this nonyl phenol plant to see that you benefit from its production capabilities. No problems that still exist

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