MINUTES of the three-hundredth meeting of the Board of Directors of the Chemical Manufacturers Association, Inc., held in the West Alabama Room, The Westin Galleria, Houston, Texas, on Tuesday, October 30, 1984, at 9:00 a.m. There were present:

Directors:

Edwin C. Holmer, Chairman
W. H. Clark, Jr., Vice Chairman

Richard G. Askew	Robert H. Malott
Lee K. Bailey	Fred W. Montanari
Max S. Bass	Seymour S. Preston, III
Robert D. Cadieux	Toy F. Reid
Ralph S. Cunningham	Thomas E. Reilly, Jr.
Keith H. Edmondson	Robert A. Roland
Robert B. Fell	David L. Rooke
John T. Files	Vincent A. Sarni
Robert C. Forney	George J. Sella, Jr.
Ben C. Hayton	Donald F. Smith
Ray R. Irani	Harold A. Sorgenti
John W. Johnstone, Jr.	Charles E. Stewart
Sidney M. Leahy	J. R. Street
Richard J. Mahoney	Otto Sturzenegger

Secretary: Charles W. Van Vlack
Treasurer: Gary C. Herrman
General Counsel: David F. Zoll

By Invitation:

Peter R. Agnew, CMA
Stuart T. Allen, SOCMA, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company
David L. Baird, Jr., Exxon Chemical Company
Geraldine V. Cox, CMA
*Louis Fernandez, Monsanto Company
Paul E. Hime, Texas Chemical Council, Celanese Chemical Company
Jon C. Holtzman, CMA
E. Hamilton Hurst, Nalco Chemical Company
Bruce W. Karrh, M.D., E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company
*John Klacsmann, Clean Sites, Inc.
Stacey J. Mobley, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company
Timothy F. O'Leary, CMA
Victor H. Peterson, CMA
*Charles W. Powers, Clean Sites, Inc.
Vernon R. Rice, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company
Randal P. Schumacher, CMA
Charles T. Seay, Texas Chemical Council, Exxon Chemical Americas
William M. Stover, CMA
Juliane H. Van Egmond, American Cyanamid Company
Harry P. Whitworth, Texas Chemical Council
Albert M. Wolford, Texas Chemical Council, Texas United Chemical Corporation

*Part Time

OSHA's favor in which the Court showed considerable deference to the Agency's 1) approach to risk assessment; 2) judgment regarding the significance of various levels of risk; and 3) determinations of technological and economic feasibility.

- ETHYLENE DICHLORIDE -- The Program Panel filed comments with EPA on Recommended Maximum Contaminant Levels for EDC in Drinking Water. The comments critiqued the Occurrence Document and Criteria Document on EDC, the documents that formed the basis for EPA's recommendation of zero level for EDC in drinking water. The Panel recommended that a zero level not be established for EDC in drinking water, and emphasized that the weight of the evidence does not support EPA's contention that EDC is a probable human carcinogen.

- KETONES -- The Ketones Program Panel completed all testing under the Negotiated Testing Agreements for methyl ethyl ketone (MEK) and methyl isobutyl ketone (MIBK). The testing consisted of a battery of five assays to assess the ability of MEK and MIBK to produce mutations in the genes of bacteria and mammalian systems, to change chromosomal morphology and to transform cells in culture. An inhalation 90-day study and an inhalation teratology study were conducted in rats and mice for MIBK. These data were already available on MEK.

  For MEK, there was no evidence of genetic or transforming activity in any assay, and the Panel concluded that there is no concern over oncogenic or mutagenic activity and that no further mutagenicity or oncogenicity testing is needed.

  MIBK was clearly negative in three of the five mutagenicity tests and not clearly positive in any of the five tests. These results combined with the results of the 90-day study led the Panel to conclude that no further mutagenicity or oncogenicity testing is needed. In the 90-day study, the only effects noted were a slight increase in liver weight and an increase in the number of hyalin droplets in male rat kidneys. The results of this study do not suggest that MIBK poses an unreasonable risk of chronic health effects. The teratology study confirms that MIBK lacks teratogenic activity and embryo-fetotoxicity at exposure levels that are nontoxic to mothers. Thus, exposure to MIBK under current use conditions should not pose a risk of teratogenic effects. The results of the 90-day and teratology studies taken together indicate that further reproduction effects testing is unnecessary.

- NAPHTHENATE METAL SOAPS -- The Program Panel received an approval from EPA on its protocol for a dermal absorption study on lead and cobalt naphthenates. EPA, under TSCA Section 4(a), issued a "no-test" decision because the industry group had voluntarily undertaken a dermal absorption study.

  The Program Panel will expand its scope of activities to include zinc and copper naphthenates. In its expanded scope, the Panel will interact with EPA's Office of Pesticides in deciding on