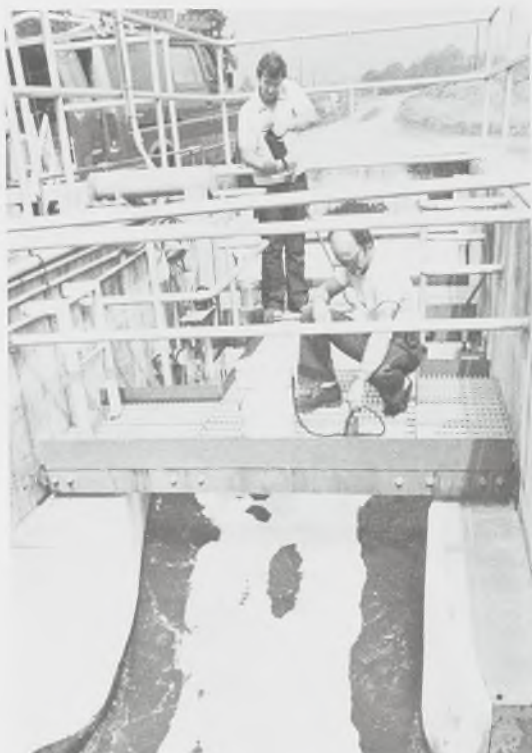


Ecusta's Environmental Guardians

An environmental task force appointed by the Governor of North Carolina recently cited Ecusta Paper and Film for its outstanding program for controlling hazardous wastes. The honor was based on recommendations of local city and county officials and is typical of the recognition Ecusta receives for its environmental control efforts.

Ecusta began to pour money and attention into environmental control well before the environment became a hot topic in the 70's. And while envi-

Tom Bindrim, environmental chemist, takes sample of plant water before it enters the river. Phil Spencer, environmental technician, cleans the continuous PH monitor.



ronmental control is not grabbing as many headlines in the 80's, Ecusta continues its pacesetting commitment to provide a safe and pleasant environment for the community and for its employees.

Under Bob Gussman, Director of Environmental Control and Industrial Hygiene, a staff of eight chemists and technicians monitor our air and water discharges, our solid wastes and the environment Ecusta employees work in.

The environmental control and industrial hygiene staff makes recommendations based on their evaluations, works with management to implement recommendations and follows up to determine if the recommendations are effective.

Here are some interesting facts we learned in an interview with Bob Gussman:

- In 1982 the Group spent \$2.3 million in capital expenditures for environmental control.
- In 1982 the Group spent \$3.1 million for operating its environmental control program.
- At Pisgah Forest over 74 million pounds of pollutants were removed



Bill Ashbrook, environmental specialist, measures atmospheric air quality at a meteorological station on the roof of the Pisgah Forest post office.

Billy Thompson, environmental chemist, inspects drums of printing ink waste that are being accumulated for shipment to a recovery facility.



Doyce Bryan, industrial hygiene technician, calibrates portable infrared detector used to measure organic solvent levels in such plant areas as printing and film coating.



from process water in 1982. The water released into the French Broad meets the Primary Drinking Water Standards and provides excellent nutrients for fish.

- In 1982 over 55 million pounds of pollutants were removed from the air prior to discharge from the Pisgah Forest and Olin Works plants.
- No hazardous wastes are stored on plant property and none is disposed of in North Carolina. All are handled in compliance with Federal and State regulations.
- We burn nothing but low sulfur coal (less than 1 percent). Environmental studies indicate that automotive exhaust may be a major contributor to acid rain.
- While the odor from paper manufacturing is not a health hazard, a gas fired incinerator burns approximately 99 percent of the digester gases at Pisgah Forest. ♻️

Olin Gardeners Grow With Pride

The harvest is in and Olin gardeners have filled freezers, cupboards and pantries throughout the county with corn, beans, squash, peas, potatoes, okra, broccoli and brussel sprouts. What they didn't share with family and friends, some sold at tailgate markets.

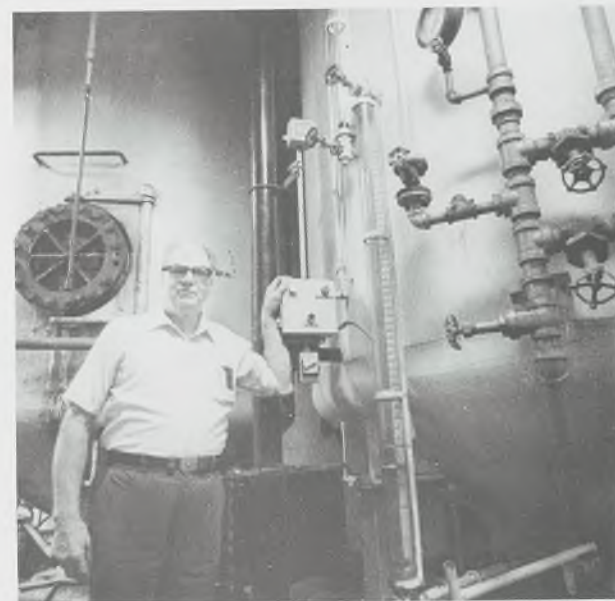
Doyle Wells, a retiree, filled four family freezers in spite of this year's dry weather. "It rained when I really needed it," he claimed, "but in dry weather you've got to keep the ground turned. My grandfather taught me to get down to the garden early in

the morning and turn the dew into the earth before the sun gets it. I devote a lot of time to my garden, but that's o.k. because I can't afford to play golf every day."

Luther Norton, quality control-film, has been working the same Olin plot for four years and seeing a steady improvement as he learns to make the most of its characteristics. The early afternoon shade from bordering trees helps protect delicate plants. His mother-in-law taught him the secret to growing okra. The author of this story can attest that Luther's Silver Queen corn is the sweetest and tenderest he has ever eaten. ♻️

SPOTLIGHT ON SKILLS

Warning System Prevents "Blowing A Heel"



Chemical Building V.R.R. operators in film production have a lot on their minds. They now have a couple things less to think about thanks to the ingenuity and independent work of Guy Gilbert an electrician in film maintenance.

"One of the concerns of a V.R.R. operator," explained J.T. Reid, chemical and casting superintendent, "is the flow of viscose through a series of tanks before the viscose goes into the casting machine. The first tank is a concern because the operator must remember to turn the incoming viscose fluid off or there will be an overflow."

"The bigger problem is the final viscose feed tank. If it is allowed to run dry we get what we call 'Blowing a Heel.'" This can shut down 3 casting machines up to 4 hours. The cost

Guy Gilbert, film electrician, stands in front of viscose tanks with his electronic warning system.

is thousands of dollars in lost production and restart expenses. Guy Gilbert volunteered to develop and install an inexpensive warning system."

Gilbert proceeded to take complete charge of the project. Guy did the engineering studies, designed a fluid level detection and alarm system, specified and ordered the parts and installed the system.

The system uses electric eyes to detect when fluid levels reach critical levels. Alarms tell operators that viscose flows should be shut off or started.

Installation isn't complete on all tanks, but the ones installed to date have worked perfectly. ♻️



Doyle Wells displays some of his harvest.



Luther Norton is proud of this Silver Queen.