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SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CHEMICALS

United States Production and Sales, 1976

USITC Publication 833



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SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CHEMICALS

United States Production and Sales, 1976

> U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE WASHINGTON : 1977

USITC Publication 833

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INTRODUCTION

This is the sixtleth annual report of the U.S. International Trade Commission on domestic production and sales of synthetic organic chemicals and the raw materials from which they are made. The report consists of 15 sections, each covering a specified group (based principally on use) of organic chemicals as follows: Tar and tar crudes; primary products from petroleum and natural gas; intermediates; dyes; pigments; medicinal chemicals; flavor and perfume materials; plastics and reain materials; rubber-processing chemicals and chemical; plasticiser; surfaceactive agents; pesticides and related products; miscellaneous end-use chemicals and chemical, roducts; and miscellaneous cyclic and accylic chemicals. Bata have been supplied by approximately 800 producers.

The first table in each section gives statistics on products and groups of products in as great detail as is possible without revealing the operations of individual producers. Statistics for an individual chemical or group of chemicals are given only when there are three or more producers, no one or two of which may be predominant. Moreover, even when there are three or more producers, statistics are not given if there is any possibility that their publication would violate the statutory provisions relating to unlawful disclosure of information accepted in confidence by the Commission.¹

Data are reported by producers for only those items where the volume of production or sales or value of sales exceeds certain minimums. Those minimums for all sections are 5,000 pounds of production or sales and \$5,000 of value of sales with the following exceptions: Plastics and resim materials--50,000 pounds or \$50,000; pigments, medicinal chemicals, flavor and perfume materials, rubber-processing chemicals, and elastomers--1,000 pounds or \$1,000. They are usually given in terms of undiluted materials; however, products of 95 percent or more purity are considered to be 100 percent pure. Commercial concentrations are applied to dyes, certain plastics and resins, and a few solvents; such concentrations are specifically noted.

The statistics given in this report include data from all known domestic producers of the item covered and include the total output of each company's plants, i.e., the quantities produced for consumption within the producing plant, as well as the quantities produced for domestic and foreign sale. The quantities reported as produced, therefore, generally exceed the quantities reported as sold. Some of these differences, however, are attributable to changes in inventory.

The second table in each section lists all items for which data on production or sales have been reported, by primary manufacturers, identified by manufacturers' codes. Each code consists of not more than three capital letters which is assigned on a permanent basis.

The third table in each section is a directory, alphabetized by the codes of the manufacturers reporting in that section.

Table 1 of the Appendix is a directory, alphabetized by the names of the manufacturers reporting in all sections and includes their office addresses.

Table 2 of the Appendix summarizes and gives the competitive status of U.S. general imports in 1976 of benzenoid intermediates and finished benzenoid products, entered under schedule 4, parts 1B and 1C, of the Tariff Schedules of the United States.

Table 3 of the Appendix lists synonymous names for cyclic intermediates. Information on all synonymous names of the organic chemicals included in this report may be found in the SOCMA Handbook: Commercial Organic Chemical Names, published by the Chemical Abstracts Service of the American Chemical Society, or the Colour Index (Revised Third Edition), published jointly by the Society of Dyes and Colourists and the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colourists.

As specified in the reporting instructions sent to manufacturers, production and sales (unless otherwise specified) are defined as follows:

PRODUCTION is the total quantity of a commodity made available by ORIGINAL MANUPACTURES ONLY within the austoms territory of the United States (includes the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico). It covers synthetic organic chemicals, specified andles from petroleum and coal tar, and certain chemically described natural products, such as, alkaloids, enzymes, and perfume isolates. It is the sumexpressed in terms of 100% active ingredient unless otherwise specified in the reporting instructions-of the quantices:

Produced, separated, and consumed in the same plant or establishment. A commodity is considered separated either when it is isolated from the reaction system or when it is not isolated, but weighed, analyzed, or otherwise measured. This includes byproducts and co-products that are not classifiable as waste materials;

¹ Title 18, U.S.C. 1905 and Title 44, U.S.C. 3508.

INTRODUCTION

- Produced and not isolated, but directly converted to a finished or semifinished item not included in this report (e.g., polyester film, polyurethane tires, mylon fiber, bar soap, etc.). (See specific instructions in individual sections);
- Produced and transferred to other plants or establishments of the same firm or 100%-owned subsidiaries or affiliates;
- Produced and sold to, or bartered with, other firms (including less than 100% owned subsidiaries); Produced for others under toll agreements (see gen-eral instructions);
- Produced and held in stock.

PRODUCTION EXCLUDES:

- <u>AUDICITION EXCLUDES</u>: Purification of a commodity, which is purchased by, or transferred from within, your company, unless inclusion of such processing is specifically requested in the
- of such processing is specifically requested in the reporting instructions for individual sections; Intermediate products which are formed in the manufact-uring process, but are not isolated from the reaction system--that is, not weighed, analyzed, or otherwise measured; except such products as described above as height produced and is individual that the being produced and not isolated, but directly converted to a finished or semifinished item.
- Materials that are used in the process but which are recovered for re-use or sale;
- Waste products having no economic significance.

SALES are actual quantities of commodities sold by ORIGINAL MANUFACTURERS ONLY. Sales include the quantity and value of:

- Shipments of a commodity for domestic use or for export, or segregation in a warehouse when title has passed to the purchaser in a bona fide sale;
- Shipments of a commodity produced for you by others under toll agreements;
- Shipments to subsidiary or affiliated companies, pro-pided the ownership is less than 100%.

SALES EXCLUDES:

- All intra-company transfers within a corporate entity; All shipments to 100% owned subsidiary or affiliated companies;
- All resales of imported or purchased material, including materials obtained by barter;
- All shipments of a commodity produced for others under toll agreements.
- <u>VALUE OF SALES</u> is the net selling price f.o.b. plant or ware-house, or delivered price. F.o.b. prices are preferred, but if they are not readily available from your records, delivered prices are acceptable.

SUMMARY

Combined production of all synthetic organic chemicals, tar, tar crudes, and primary products from petroleum and natural gas in 1976 was 289,292 million pounds--an increase of 17.3 percent over the output in 1975 (see table 1). Sales of these materials in 1976, which totaled 151,760 million pounds valued at 833,657 million, were 11.8 percent larger than in 1975 in terms of quantity and 19.0 percent larger in terms of value. These figures include data on proudction and sales of chemicals measured at several successive steps in the manufacturing process, and therefore, they necessarily reflect some duplication.

In 1976 production of all synthetic organic chemicals, including cyclic intermediates and finished products, totaled 162,873 million pounds, or 4.9 percent more than the output in 1975. Cyclic intermediates showed an apparent decrease in production of 37.0 percent, however, several items previously included in this section were transferred to the section on primary products from petroleum and natural gas. This latter section, therefore, shows'an inordinately high apparent increase in production. Pesticides and related products (1,364 million pounds), with a decline of 14.9 percent from 1975, was the only other section to exhibit a decline in production. Rubber-processing chemicals (384 million pounds) lead the increase with a gain of 37.6 percent; organic pigments (68 million pounds) are 36.4 percent greater than in 1975; flavor and perfume materials (129 million pounds) increased 27.1 percent; dyes (256 million pounds) increased 24.4 percent; plastics and resin materials (29,660 million pounds) increased 19.4 percent; (synthetic rubber) (5,386 million pounds) increased 17.4 percent; plasticizers (1,587 million pounds) increased 17.4 percent; medicinal chemicals (236 million pounds) increased 13.2 percent; and surface-active agents (4,582 million pounds) increased 5.4 percent; The sections on miscellaneous end-use chemicals and chemicals, Together these two new sections show an increase of 15.3 percent over the output of miscellaneous chemicals.

TALLE 1SYNTHE	TIC 05GANIC C	CHEMICALS AND	THEIR RA	W MATERIALS;
U.S.	PRODUCTION A!	ND SALES, 1975	AND 197	5

	:								
	:	PRODUCTION			SALES				
	PRODUCTION				QUANTITY			VALUE	
	:	:	:Increase,		:	: Increase,	:	:	:Increase,
	:	:	: or	:	:	: or	:	:	: or
	:		decrease			: decrease		:	:decrease
	: 1975		:(-), 1976			:(-), 1976	: 1975	: 1976	:(~),]976
	:		: over : 1975 ¹	:		: over : 1975 ¹		•	: over : 1975 ¹
	Million	Million		Million	Million		Million	Million	
			: Percent :	pounds	: pounds	: Percent			Percent
Grand Total ²			: 17.3				28,293	33,657	. 19.0
	:	:	:		:	:	:		:
Tar							: 99		
Tar crudes ³						: 3.2	: 268	285	: 6.3
Primary products from Petroleum and Natural Gas ⁴		:			50 0.02	32.6	2,988	5 / 00	: 83.7
and Matural Gas	: 70,005	:112,075	: 44.3	. 44,502	:,005	. 52.0	. 2,900	: ,,,,,,,	. 05.7
Synthetic organic chemicals	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	;	:
total ²	:155,246	:162,873	: 4.9	: 83,990	: 85,253	: 1.5	: 24,939	: 27,786	: 11.4
	:	:		:	:	:	:	:	:
Cyclic intermediates ⁴				: 14,780			: 3,169		
Dyes							476		
Organic pigments							: 186		
Medicinal chemicals			: 13.2 ;	: 149	: 161	: 8.1 :	; 772	: 742	: -4.0
	:		:		:	:		:	:
materials	: 101	: 129	: 27.1	83	: 111	: 34.1 :	: 143	195	: 36.2
Plastics and resin materials	:	:	: 10 /		:	19.5			23.1
Rubber-processing chemicals		: 29,680			: 24,337		7,003 207		
Elastomers (synthetic	2/7	: 304		204	. 224	. y.o	207	: 247	19.5
rubber)	. 4 579			3,948	3,710	-6.0	1,458	. 1,529	4.9
Plasticizers				1,338			470		
Surface-active agents		4.582				15.1	717		
Pesticides and related					,				
products	1,603	1,364	-14.9	1,328	. 1,193	-10.2	2,366	2,410	. 1.8
Miscellaneous end-use chem-	:	:			:				
icals and chemical products5-		: 15,851		-	9,160		-	2,251	
Miscellaneous cyclic and	: (86,238)			(38,774)			(7,971)		
acyclic chemicals ⁵	: -	: 83,553	: - :		: 33,912	: - :		7,137	: *
	;	:	:;		:	:			:

¹ Percentages calculated from figures rounded to thousands.

² Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

³ Estimated in part to avoid disclosing individual company operations.

" The large increases in 1976 over 1975 for primary products from petroleum and natural gas, and decreases for cyclic intermediates were caused, in part, by the transfer, in 1976, of ethylbenzene, cyclohexane, styrene, m-xylene,

o-xylene, p-xylene, and cumene, from the intermediates section to the primary products from petroleum and natural gas section.

⁵ Items in these two sections were previously included in the section named miscellaneous chemicals

GENERAL

In this report synthetic organic chemicals are classified on the basis of their principal use as follows: cyclic intermediates, dyes, organic pigments, medicinal chemicals, flavor and perfume materials, plastics and resin materials, rubber-processing materials, elastomers, plasticizers, surface-active agents, pesticides and related products, miscellaneous end-use chemicals and chemical products, and miscellaneous cyclic and acyclic chemicals. Most of these groups are further subdivide either by use or by chemical composition. As intermediate chemicals are used in the manufacture of finished products, aggregate figures that cover both intermediates and finished products necessarily include considerable duplication.

Total production of synthetic organic chemicals (intermediates and finished products combined) in 1976 was 162,873 million pounds or 4.9 percent more than the output of 155,246 million pounds reported for 1975 and 55.5 percent more than the output of 104,711 million pounds, valued at \$27,786 million, compared with 33,990 million pounds, valued at \$24,939 million 1975 and 55.177 million pounds, valued at \$27,786 million, compared with 33,990 million pounds, valued at \$24,939 million in 1975 and 55.177 million pounds, valued at \$20,438 million in 1967. Froduction of all cyclic products (intermediates and finished products combined) in 1976 totaled 44,192 million pounds reported for 1957, however, the transfer of several items, in 1976, from the cyclic intermediates section to the section on primary production from performed and ural gas has caused the output of cyclic products to appear much lower in relation to 1967 and 1975 than would otherwise have resulted. Production of 113 cyclic totaled 14,1681 million pounds, or 12.7 percent more than the 105,283 million pounds reported for 1967.

TABLE 2,--SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CHEMICALS: SUMMARY OF U.S. PRODUCTION AND SALES OF INTERHEDIATES AND FINISHED PRODUCTS, 1967, 1975, and 1976

[Production and sales in thousands of pounds; sales value in thousands of dollars]

	us of poblics,	sales value In	Luousanus or	dollarsj		
CHEMICAL	: 1967 ¹	1975	1976	Increase, or decrease (-)		
	:	: : :	1970	: 1976 over : : 1967 :	1976 over 1975	
Organic chemicals, cyclic and acyclic,	:			: Percent :	Percent	
Grand total: Production	: 104 711 257	: 155,245,961:	162 873 300	: 55.5 :	4.9	
Sales	: 55,176,823					
Sales value						
Cyclic, total:	•					
Production			44,192,345			
Sales value	: 19,328,628 : 4,610,293					
Acyclic, total:	:	: :		: :		
Production	: 71,231,888	: 105,282,965:	118,680,955	: 66.6 :	12.7	
Sales	: 35,848,195		61,258,714		10.5	
Sales value	: 5,828,160	13,622,554:	16,238,859	: 178.6 :	18.8	
1. Cyclic Intermediates ²	-					
Production	· 20,793,132	: 31,412,575:	19,795,832	-4.3 :	-37.0	
Sales	: 9,461,180		7,663,691	: -19.0 :	-48.2	
Sales value	: 1,000,359	3,169,243:	2,386,993	: 138.6 :	-24.7	
2. Dyes	:					
Production	206,240	206,034:	256,250	24.2 :	24.4	
Sales	: 198,592		249,887		19.7	
Sales Value	332,049	475,609:	620,294	: 86.8 :	30.4	
3. Organic Pigments	:			: :		
Production	53,322	49,653	67,727	: 27.0 :	36.4	
Sales			54,211		27.9	
Sales value	: 108,354		261,089	: 141.0 :	40.4	
4. Medicinal Chemicals				: :		
Cyclic:						
Production	110,129	123.624	136,374	23.8	10.3	
Sales			79,581		2.2	
Sales value			642,829		-5.0	
Acyclic:	:	: :				
Production			99,431		17.3	
Sales value			81,253 93,692		14.5 3.2	
Parca Aarma	: 36,402	95,674:	93,092		3.2	

See footnotes at end of table.

Δ

GENERAL

TABLE 2.--Synthetic organic chemicals: Summary of U.S. production and sales of intermediates and finished products, 1967, 1975, and 1976--Continued

[Production and sales in thousands of pounds; sales value in thousands of dollars]

CHEMICAL 1967 ¹ 1975 1976 Increase, or decrease (-) 1967 1976 over 1967 Increase, or decrease (-) 1967 s. Flaner and Parfume Materials	[Froduction and sales in thous	sands of pounds	; sales value	in thousands	or dollarsj	
Solution 196 were instant 196 were instant 196 were instant 196 were instant 6. Flawor and Perfume Naterials 57,973 44,731 55,090 -5.01 2.1 Sales value 57,973 44,731 55,090 -5.01 2.1 Sales value 53,555 55,890 73,755 2.6 66.8 Sales value 40,455 51,580 69,463 77.7 10.0 Sales value 40,455 51,580 69,463 77.7 14.6 Sales value 5,031,697 7,006,999 8,943,083 71.7 14.6 Sales value 5,031,697 7,006,999 8,943,083 71.7 14.6 Sales value 1,036,940 2,765,341 3,113,450 200.2 12.7 Sales value 7,79,455 7,006,999 8,943,083 71.7 14.6 Sales value 1,036,940 2,765,341 3,113,450 200.2 12.7 Sales value 1,057,970 17,263,202 17,11,22 20.3 3 <th>CHEMICAL</th> <th>: 19671 :</th> <th>1975</th> <th>: 1976</th> <th>•</th> <th></th>	CHEMICAL	: 19671 :	1975	: 1976	•	
S. Flavor and Parfum Naterials Percent Percent Cyclic: 77,77 44,731 55,090 -5.0 23.11 Sales		:	1975	: 1770		
Cyclic: Percent Percent Percent Yrdaction					: 1967 :	1975
Cyclic: Percent Percent Percent Yrdaction	5 Flavon and Pontume Materials			:	: :	
Cyclic: 57,973 44,731 55,000 -5.0 23.1 Sales 52,060 44,731 13,044 44,533 2.0 46.8 April C: 52,060 91,635 131,044 44,533 2.0 46.8 April C: 53,055 56,059 73,765 37.7 30.3 Sales 94,313 49,633 52,66 25.8 35.8 Sales 94,913 49,633 69,843 72.5 35.6 Sales 7,006,999 8,943,033 77.7 14.6 Sales 7,753,640 2,703,149 7,064,995 8,943,033 77.7 14.6 Sales 7,753,242 14,258,062 17,151,992 12.1 2.03	b outor and . organic materiated	: :		:	Percent	Percent
Sales 47,285 33,044 48,003 2.6 46.8 Acyclic: 52,666 91,851 125,475 137,4 36.6 Aryclic: 53,555 56,590 73,755 37,77 30.3 Sales value 49,011 60,453 25.6 25.8 25.8 <i>G. Plastion and Resin Naterials</i> 7,006,999 8,943,083 77,77 14.6 Sales value 5,033,497 7,006,999 8,943,083 77,77 14.6 Sales value 4,224,121 6,665,592 7,686,653 21,986 31,91 14.8 Acyclic: 7,739,452 17,006,733 0,737,169 136.7 21.7 Production 8,799,452 17,050,733 0,737,169 136.7 21.7 Sales value 1,65,690 4,239,701 5,505,923 236.6 29.9 7. Rubbar-Processing Chemicals 7,732,423 17,606,733 17,453 12.2 20.3 Sales value 120,973 34,390 33,973 22.0 48.0 Sales value 1,65,690 1,2,236,635 21,50 9		: :	:	:	: :	
Sales value 52,866 91,831 125,479 137,47 36,6 Argult: 53,550 56,589 73,756 37,71 30,3 Sales 49,311 40,439 62,4451 25,68 25,88 Sales 49,311 40,439 62,4451 25,68 35,48 \$\$. Plastice and Resin Naterials 5,031,497 7,006,999 8,943,083 77,71 14,6 Sales 5,031,497 7,006,999 8,943,083 77,71 14,6 Sales 5,031,497 7,006,999 8,943,083 77,71 14,6 Sales 1,006,730 1,01,04,00 2,768,465 12,2 20,2 12,7 Sales 1,006,740 2,768,465 12,2 21,2 20,3 14,8 30,3 31,14,00 200,2 12,1,5 21,5 31,5 36,6 31,500 4,241,21 21,2 20,3 33,4 31,34,00 200,2 21,2,1 21,2 20,3 33,4 31,45,00 31,500 31,500 31,500 31,500 31,500 31,500 31,500 31,500 31,500						
Acyclic: 53,553 56,599 73,756 37,7 30.3 Sales 49,311 49,639 62,443 26,6 25,8 Sales 49,311 49,639 62,443 26,6 25,8 Sales 50,031,497 7,006,999 8,943,083 77,7 14,6 Sales 5,031,497 7,006,999 8,943,083 77,7 14,6 Sales 5,031,497 7,006,999 8,943,083 77,7 14,6 Sales 5,031,497 7,006,999 8,943,083 77,7 14,6 Sales 7,031,995 17,060,723 20,737,169 136,73 21,7 Acyclici 7,733,263 14,235,062 17,151,982 121,2 20,33 Foduction 220,139 224,997 134,735 52,0 48,6 Sales 169,970 112,637 136,593 9,7 8,0 Sales 30,077 31,130 31,460,083 16,9 1,2 Sales 30,077 31,130 31,460,083 16,9 1,2 Sales 1,300,095 <td>Sales</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>	Sales					
Production 53,558 56,599 73,756 37,7 30,3 Sales 49,313 49,639 62,445 25,8 Sales 40,495 51,590 69,443 72,51 35,4 6. Plastice and Resin Naterials 6,424,125 25,8 35,4 7. Production 5,031,497 7,066,999 8,943,083 77,7 14,6 Sales 5,031,497 7,066,999 8,943,083 77,7 14,8 Sales 5,031,497 7,066,999 8,943,083 77,7 14,8 Sales 1,036,940 2,763,341 3,113,430 200.2 12,7 Production 8,799,452 17,060,723 20,77,169 136,77 21,3 Sales 7,7 Robors-Processing Chemicals 14,253,660 4,219,701 15,505,923 226,66 25,99 Sales 11,638,690 4,219,701 12,637 136,733 52,0 48,0 Sales 20,133 224,997 134,733 52,0 48,0 31,60 37,65 42,7 Sales 20,137 <td></td> <td>: 52,800</td> <td>91,851</td> <td>125,479</td> <td>137.4</td> <td>30.0</td>		: 52,800	91,851	125,479	137.4	30.0
Sales 49,431 49,639 62,445 26.6 25.8 Sales 40,493 51,500 69,843 72.5 35.4 Sales 50,031,407 7,006,999 8,943,083 77.7 14.6 Sales 5,031,407 7,006,992 7,664,865 81.9 14.8 Sales value 1,036,940 2,763,341 3,113,403 200.2 12.7 Argelici 8,759,452 17,000,723 20,737,169 136.7 21.5 Sales value 1,036,940 10,007,723 20,737,169 136.7 21.5 Sales value 10,050,972 10,007,733 20,737,169 136.7 21.5 Sales value 10,050,970 172,637 186,939 9.7 8.0 Sales value 116,318 186,853 21.9,93 9.7 8.0 Sales value 116,970 172,637 186,939 9.7 8.0 Sales value 116,970 172,637 186,933 9.7 8.0 Sales value 116,970 172,637 186,939 9.7 8.0		53,558	56,589	73,756	37.7:	30.3
6. Plastics and Restn Materials Cyclic: Production 5,033,497 7,006,999 8,943,003 77,7 14.6 Sales 4,224,121 6,066,599 8,943,003 77,7 14.6 Sales 4,224,121 6,066,599 8,943,003 77,7 14.6 Sales 1,005,940 2,763,341 3,113,440 200.2 12.7 Production 8,759,262 17,151,462 151.2 20.3 Sales 7,733,222 14,055,622 0,71,162 151.2 20.3 Sales 7,733,722 14,056,762 0,71,162 151.2 20.3 Sales 7,733,724 14,056,753 20,733,497 5,05,923 236.6 29.9 7. Rubbar-Proceasing Chemicals 116,318 156,853 218,263 87.6 16.8 Sayelic: 30,070 11,103 37,873 9.7 21.4 Sales value 15,477 20,000 28,594 84.8 42.7 Sales value 2,97,637 2,778,844 3146,033 36.9 13.2 <t< td=""><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></t<>						
Cyclic: 5,031,497 7,066,999 8,943,083 77,7 14,66 Sales 4,224,127 6,665,522 7,684,865 81.9 14,28 Sales 1,036,940 2,763,341 3,113,430 200,22 12,7 Acyclic: 8,759,453 17,060,723 20,737,169 136,67 21.5 Sales 7,753,451 14,253,690 4,279,7169 136,77 21.6 Sales value 1,635,690 4,279,701 5,555,923 226,66 29.9 7. Rubber-Processing Chemicals 1163,169 42,713,169 136,77 8.0 Cyclic: 220,139 224,997 134,755 52,00 48.8 Sales 116,318 136,853 218,263 97.6 16.8 Sayelic: 30,073 31,100 37,897 20,010 28,594 84.8 42.7 Sales value 30,073 31,100 37,897 22.7 21.4 42.9 8.0 33,97.6 16.8 42.7 21.6	Sales value	: 40,495 :	51,580	: 69,843	: 72.5:	35.4
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Cyclic: 220,139 224,997 334,735 52.0 48.6 Sales 169,970 172,637 136,393 9.7 8.0 Sales value 116,318 186,853 218,263 87.6 16.8 Acyclic:	7. Rubber-Processing Chemicals	:		:		
production : 220,139 : 224,997 : 334,735 : 52.0 : 48.8 Sales : : : 106,970 : 172,637 : 126,633 : 218,263 : 87.6 : 166.8 Acyclic: <		:		:	: :	
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Sales value		: 43,994 :	53,995	49,688	: 12.9:	-8.0
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$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	8. Elastomers (Synthetic Rubber)	1		:	: :	
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$: :	:	:	: :	
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Sales value 439,530 : 6.39,357 : 560,386 : 27.5 : -12.4 Acyclic: :						
Acyclic: :<	Sales value					
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9. Plasticizers 929,071 1,030,204 1,185,909 27.5 14.2 Sales 929,071 1,030,204 1,185,909 27.5 14.2 Sales 865,004 1,042,188 1,110,869 28.4 6.6 Sales 167,827 307,923 360,453 114.8 17.1 Acyclic: 93,162 162,467 206,651 114.8 17.1 Production 312,408 401,525 20.6 28.1 Sales 93,142 162,467 205,812 19.6 19.8 Sales 93,142 162,467 205,812 121.0 26.7 10. Surface-Active Agente 14,418,444 1,921,358 2,312,728 6.30.0 20.4 Sales 95,010 211,464 319,429 23.5 28.4 Acyclic: 95,010 211,464 319,422 23.4 51.1 Acyclic: 95,010 211,464 319,422 23.4 51.1 Acyclic: 95,010 211,464 319,422 23.4 51.1 Acyclic: 95,010						
Cyclic: : </td <td></td> <td>1 454,057 1</td> <td>. 010,000</td> <td>: 500,070</td> <td>: 122.0 :</td> <td>10.4</td>		1 454,057 1	. 010,000	: 500,070	: 122.0 :	10.4
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Production : 929,071: 1,030,204: 1,185,909: 27.5: 14.2 Sales : : 865,004: 1,042,138: 1,110,869: 28.4: 6.6 Sales : : : : 07,923: 360,455: 114.8: 17.1 Acyclic: <	Cyclic:	: :		:	: :	
Sales value : <td< td=""><td>Production</td><td>: 929,871</td><td>1,030,204</td><td>1,185,909</td><td>: 27.5 :</td><td>14.2</td></td<>	Production	: 929,871	1,030,204	1,185,909	: 27.5 :	14.2
Acyclic: :<						6.6
Production		: 167,327 :	307,923	: 360,453	: 114.8 :	17.1
Sales		: 222 000	211 /00	. /01 525	: :	20 1
Sales value						
Cyclic: ³ : :						
Cyclic: ³ : :		: :		:	: :	
Production	10. Surjace-Active Agents			:	:	
Sales : 852,230 : 1,084,499 : 1,393,489 : : 63.5 : 28.4 Sales value : 95,010 : : : 10,449 : 319,422 : 233.4 : 51.1 Acyclic: : : : : : : : Production : : : : : : : Sales : : : : : : : : Production :		:				
Sales value : 95,810 : 211,449 : 319,422 : 233.4 : 51.1 Acyclic: : : : : : : Production						
Acyclic: :<						
Production: 2,060,851 : 2,428,039 : 2,269,670 : 10.1 : -6.5 Sales: 897,706 : 1,096,680 : 1,118,596 : 24.6 : 2.0		95,810	211,449	319,422	233.4 :	51.1
Sales : 897,786 : 1,096,680 : 1,118,596 : 24.6 : 2.0		2.060.851	2.428.039	2 269 670	10.1	-6.5
	Sales					
	Sales value	: 220,877 :				8

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 2, -- SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CHEMICALS: SUMMARY OF U.S. PRODUCTION AND SALES OF INTERMEDIATES AND FINISHED PRODUCTS 1967, 1975, AND 1975--CONTINUED

[Production and sales in thousands of pounds: sales value in thousands of dollars]

[Production and sales in thousa	ands or pounds,	sales value i	n thousands	or dollars]	
CHEMICAL	1967 ¹	1975	1976		decrease (-) 1976 over 1975
11. Pesticides and Related Products				Percent	Percent
Cyclic: Production Sales	823,158 681,532 627,742	964,739	838,814	23.1	-13.1
Acyclic: Production Sales	226,505 215,831 159,301	363,297	353,790	63.9	-2.6
12. Miscellaneous End-Use Chemicals and Chemical Products 4 Cyclic:					
Sales value	: (775,540):	(3,159,607) (1,157,858) (717,263)	909,875	:	···· ···
Production	: (25,225,631):	(83,078,809) (37,615,706) (7,2 53, 466)	8,249,695	:	
 Miscellaneous Cyclic and Acyclic Chemicals 4 Cyclic: Production 			2 001 170		
Production		•••	3,881,178 1,803,010 682,150		
ProductionSalesSalesSales	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		79,671,884 32,108,731 6,454,523	:	

¹ Standard reference base period for Federal Government general-purpose index numbers. ² The large decrease for cyclic intermediates were caused, in part, by the transfer, in 1976, of ethylbenzene, cyclohexane, styrene, m-xylene, o-xylene, and cumene, from the intermediates section to the primary products from petroleum and natural gas section. ³ Includes ligninsulfonates.

⁴ Items in these two sections were previously included in the section named miscellaneous chemicals.

The following tabulation shows, by chemical groups, the number of companies that reported production in 1976 of one or more of the chemicals included in the groups listed in table 2:

Chemical group	Number of companies	Chemical group	Number of companies
Cyclic intermediates	175	Rubber-processing chemicals	32
Dyes	42	Elastomers (synthetic rubber)	32
Organic pigments	34	Plasticizers	57
Medicinal chemicals	99	Surface-active agents	178
Flavor and perfume materials	47	Pesticides and related products	85
Plastics and resin materials	253	Miscellaneous end-use chemicals and chemical products	126

Miscellancous cyclic and acyclic chemicals--245

TAR

John J. Gersic

Coal tar is produced chiefly by the steel industry as a byproduct of the manufacture of coke; water-gas tar and oil-gas tar are produced by the fuel-gas industry. Production of coal tar, therefore, depends on the demand for steel; production of water-gas tar and oil-gas tar reflects the consumption of manufactured gas for industrial and household use. Water-gas and oil-gas tars have properties intermediate between those of petroleum asphalts and coal tar. Petroleum asphalts are not usually considered to be raw materials for chemicals.

The quantity of tar produced in the United States in 1976 was almost entirely coal tar, which amounted to 636 million gallons (see table 1). Production in 1976 was 1.4 percent less than the 646 million gallons of coal tar produced in 1975. Sales of coal tar in 1976 amounted to 291 million gallons compared with 285 million gallons in 1975. U.S. production of water-gas and oil-gas tars was not reported to the Commission for 1975 or 1976; production of these tars in 1968 amounted to 21 million gallons, according to trade publications.

Consumption of tar in 1976 amounted to an estimated 604 million gallons, of which 72 percent was consumed in distillation. Tar used by the producers as fuel amounted to 165 million gallons; a lesser amount, 5.5 million gallons, was consumed by coke-oven operators in miscellaneous uses (see table 1A).

TAR CRUDES

Tar crudes are obtained from coke-oven gas and by distilling coal tar, water-gas tar, and oil-gas tar. The most important tar crudes are benzene, toluene, xylene, creosote oil, and pitch of tar. Some of these products are identical with those obtained from petroleum. Data for materials obtained from petroleum are included, for the most part, with the statistics for like materials obtained from coke-oven gas and tars, and are shown in table 1 and 1B.

Domestic production of industrial and specification grades of benzene reported by coke-oven operators and petroleum refinery operators in 1976 amounted to 1,425 million gallons--39.2 percent more than the 1,024 million gallons reported for 1975. These statistics include data for benzene produced from light oil and petroleum. Sales of benzene by coke-oven operators and petroleum refiners in 1976 amounted to 637 million gallons compared with 548 million gallons in 1975. In 1976 the output of toluene (including material produced for use in blending in aviation fuel) amounted to 999 million gallons--42 percent more than the 705 million gallons reported for 1975. Sales of toluene in 1976 were 618 million gallons compared with 441 million gallons in 1975. The output of xylene in 1976 (including that produced for blending in motor fuels) was 722 million gallons, compared with 639 million gallons in 1975. Over 99 percent of the 722 million gallons of xylene produced in 1976 was obtained from petroleum sources.

Production (or sales) figures on crude naphthalene from coal-tar oils in 1976 could not be published without disclosing the operations of individual companies. Production of petroleum-derived naphthalene in 1976 amounted to 107 million pounds, compared with 110 million pounds in 1975. Production figures on road tar for 1976 cannot be published; in 1972 production amounted to 30 million gallons.

Some of the products obtained from tar and included in the statistics in table 1 are obtained from other products for which data are also included in the table. The statistics, therefore, involve considerable duplication, and for this reason no group totals or grand totals are given.

Data for 1976 tar crudes were supplied by 9 companies and company divisions.

TAR AND TAR CRUDES

SECTION I

Tar and Tar Crudes

Extensive revisions were made to the 1976 SOC questionnaire. These revisions were made after consultation with an industry task force, government agencies, and considerable reflection on what the finished report's objectives should be.

A new subsection B (Inventory and Capacity of Selected Items for Fuel, Chemical and Other Uses) was added to the questionnaire for Section I; its purpose was to obtain inventory and capacity data on benzene, toluene, xylenes and benzene-toluene-xylenes concentrate. These data will increase the value of the report to its users. However, so few of the respondents have yet completed subsection B that it is not possible to publish a meaningful compilation of these data at this time.

Organic Chemicals From Coal

Although coal-tar chemicals have been around a long time, the manufacture of coal-tar dyestuffs, medicinals, and photographic chemicals was relatively unimportant in the United States until after World War I. Prior to that time Germany dominated the world's production and trade, accounting for three-fourths of world production of coal-tar dyes and even more of that of coal-tar medicinals. U.S. shortages caused by the war, coupled with increases in U.S. import duties on dyestuffs and related products, encouraged U.S. capital investment in a domestic dye industry. 1/

Coal remained the basis of the world's synthetic organic chemicals industry through the 1930's, until the development of petrochemical processes, which was due at least in part to the abundance of relatively cheap petroleum. The U.S. petrochemical industry was developed during World War II to supply synthetic materials to replace natural products which were unavailable. The industry expanded considerably after the war with the discovery of large Middle East oilfields.

Because of the availability of petroleum and its easy transport, it rapidly displaced coal as the primary fossil fuel, and at the same time petrochemicals largely displaced coal-tar chemicals.

Prospects for the "chemicals from coal" industry

Traditionally, the major source of "chemicals from coal" has been the light oils produced as coke-oven byproducts during the carbonization of coal. These oils contain benzene, toluene, and xylene along with lesser amounts of other chemicals. Few coke ovens are built today for any purpose other than the production of metallurgical coke, most of which has been used in blast furnaces for steel production. But today, owing to the use of supplemental fuels in blast furnaces, the consumption of coke per ton of metal produced is decreasing and will probably continue to decrease, at least in the near future, although metal production will probably continue to increase.

If there is to be a renaissance of production of chemicals from coal, new technology must play a leading part. Of particular concern are high manufacturing costs, sulfur content problems, and the increasing tendency of producers of light oils to sell these oils to petroleum refineries, which process them along with their petroleum fractions. This, however, does not mean that customary processes will be replaced entirely. For example, in the United Kingdom there are presently three producers of coal liquids producing some 19,000 barrels of chemical feedstock a day, with projected production of 22,000 barrels a day by 1980. 2/

1/ United States Tariff Commission, Dyes and Other Coal-Tar Chemicals, 1918, p.11.

2/ Oil and Gas Journal, Dec. 5, 1975, p. 82.

About a 10-percent increase in the price of naphtha or gas oil adds about 2 cents a pound to the ethylene transfer price, 1/ which would make ethylene from coal economically competitive.

Currently, aromatics from coal are roughly competitive with those from petroleum. The following tabulation contains cost data from aromatics arrived at in the Chem Systems study: $\underline{2}/$

	Aroma	atic	cost
Process	(cents	per	gallon)
Hydropyrolysis		52	
Crude oil processing		60	
H-coal		64	
COED 3/		78	

Overall, it therefore appears that chemicals from coal will probably increase in importance in the future. With our large coal deposits, raw materials should be readily available. In addition, expected domestic shortages of crude petroleum could be partially alleviated by the diversion of feedstocks intended for petrochemical manufacture to fuel uses, thus decreasing import dependence. Further, depending upon the relative prices of coal and crude petroleum, chemicals from coal could help the United States increase its healthy trade surplus in chemicals.

Trade

Though imports of benzene, toluene, and xylene doubled from 1971 to 1976 (from \$48 million to \$96 million), exports increased more than elevenfold (from \$13 million to \$156 million). The largest growth was in toluene exports, which rose from \$2.6 million in 1971 to \$75.2 million in 1976.

Benzene has had a negative trade balance (in both volume and value) since 1971. This has been due to the availability of cheap benzene from overseas sources. Imports decreased in 1976, and exports increased to the point that the trade balance was less unfavorable than in the preceding 5 years. In 1977, as the world continues to emerge from recession, benzene exports could exceed imports again, as last happened in 1970.

Toluene had a negative trade balance from 1969 through 1973. In each year since 1974 the trade balance has become increasingly favorable. Most of the toluene exports are used for octane improvement of gasoline and as solvents. As decreasing quantities of additives are permitted to improve octane, the demand for certain aromatics, including toluene, should continue to rise. However, while this means an increasing export market for toluene, it is possible that increasing demand in the United States could prevent our export trade from increasing as rapidly as otherwise might be expected.

^{1/} Chem Systems, Inc., op. cit., p. 224. 2/ Ibid., p. 58.

^{3/} Pyrolysis Process.

New technology

New developments in coal technology are centered, essentially, in the areas of combined fuels/chemicals operations, synthetic natural gas, coal-chemical complexes, and flash hydrogenation. The last is the newest and perhaps the most promising route to a more attractive chemical product mix from coal. The principal products are benzene, toluene, xylene, char, and smaller quantities of methane and ethane. The aromatics would be used to make other chemicals or in gasoline. The methane would be the feedstock for synthetic natural gas, while the ethane would be the feedstock for producing ethylene. The development of flash hydrogenation is principally funded by the Government, although some private funds have also been invested in research and development. The Energy Research and Development Administration is deeply involved and has at least four outside principal contractors. $\underline{1}/$

The coal-chemical complexes could include synthetic natural gas plants, flash hydrogenation facilities, and acetylene-processing hardware. Such complexes could lead to a quadrupling of coal's share of markets for a dozen key chemicals from 1.6 percent in 1975 to 6.6 percent in 1985. 2/

A plan linking together 11 major process steps into a "comprehensive combined energy and petrochemicals production complex" has been presented by a prominent engineering firm at a national technical society meeting. <u>3</u>/ The complex is designed to consume 66,000 tons of coal a day and produce 17 major products, including 1 billion pounds of ethylene and 434 million pounds of propylene a year, 34 million gallons of benzene, 16 million gallons of toluene and 71.5 million gallons of mixed xylenes a year and 2,395 tons of sulfur and 214 tons of ammonia a day. <u>4</u>/ Assuming extensive development of such complexes, in 1980 and 1990 coal-derived chemicals could supply the following shares of U.S. demand for the following basic organic chemicals (in percent): 5/

1980	1990
Ethylene10.0	10.0
Propylene8.2	8.2
Benzene6.4	7.5
Toluene3.8	4.6
Xylene19.2	23.0

The yield pattern of chemicals from coal depends upon both the process and the type of coal used. A recent patent on flash hydrogenation indicates a yield of 46 percent benzene, plus minor amounts of toluene and

^{1/} Chemical Week, Sept. 1, 1976, p. 33.

^{2/ 0}il and Gas Journal, Feb. 2, 1976, p. 90.

^{3/} Chemical and Engineering News, Sept. 6, 1976, p. 7.

^{4/} Ibid., p. 8.

^{5/} Ibid., p. 33.

xylene. 1/ Another patent claims a 90-percent conversion of coal to liquids and gases, 2/ while an entrained-flow reactor using North Dakota lignite for feedstock yielded 15 percent benzene, 10 percent oils, 31 percent methane, 4 percent propane, and char and unreacted carbon. 3/ In general the major task for coal conversion technology is to increase the yields of gases and liquids at the expense of char and unreacted material.

Economics of coal chemicals vis-a-vis petrochemicals

To be commercially viable, any chemical-from-coal process must be able to compete with processes based on natural gas or petroleum. As most of the coal processes generate synthetic natural gas, the "wellhead" price of natural gas is obviously very important. It has been stated that coal-based projects are likely to be started as soon as the "wellhead" price reaches around \$3.00 per million Btu's. 4/ Currently, interstate natural gas is sold for a maximum of \$1.42 per thousand cubic feet (roughly 1 million Btu's), while intrastate natural gas, not being regulated, has been sold at times for as much as about \$2.50 per thousand cubic feet. The National Energy Plan proposes that "all new gas sold anywhere in the country from new reservoirs would be subject to a price limitation at the Btu equivalent of the average refiner acquisition price (without tax) of all domestic crude oil." Under this proposal the price would be approximately \$1.75 per thousand cubic feet at the beginning of 1978, 5/ and the refiner acquisition price of all domestic crude oil would have to reach approximately \$18.00 a barrel for natural gas to be priced at \$3.00 per thousand cubic feet. It appears that under the proposed oil pricing scheme outlined in The National Energy Plan such a price could only occur in the 1980's, assuming an inflation rate in the United States of 5 percent a year.

Ethylene-from-coal economics based on the two most promising coal-based routes (methanol homologation and dimethyl ether cracking) are compared with the petroleum-based routes in the following tabulation, which contain the transfer prices for ethylene which were arrived at in the Chem Systems study: $\underline{6}/$

Process

Ethylene transfer price (cents per pound)

Natural gas liquids cracking	16.61
Gas oil	17.24
Naphtha cracking	17.66
Dimethyl ether cracking	18.22
Methanol homologation	19.89
Coal syncrude	22.70

1/ Chemical Week, Sept. 1, 1976, p. 33.

2/ Ibid., p. 36.

3/ Ibid.

4/ Hydrocarbon Processing, Mar. 11, 1977, p. 15.

5/ Executive Office of the President, Energy and Policy Planning, <u>The</u> National Energy Plan, Apr. 29, 1977, p. 53.

6/ Chem Systems, Inc., Chemicals from Coal and Shale: An R&D Analysis for the National Science Foundation, June 1975, p. 224.

The xylene trade balance became positive in 1974 and has increased each year since. It had been negative in the previous 5 years. As with toluene, major end-uses include those as a gasoline octane improver and as a solvent. Exports have increased during each of the last 6 years and could continue, depending primarily on domestic xylene demand for use in nonleaded gasoline.

A renaissance in the chemicals-from-coal industry could greatly expand our trade surplus in benzene, toluene, and xylene. Lowered manufacturing costs resulting from technological breakthroughs in the production of aromatics from coal could enable the United States to maintain and possibly increase export markets even in the face of large-scale manufacture of aromatics in the Middle East.

TABLE 1, -- TAR AND TAR CRUDES: U.S. PRODUCTION AND SALES, 1976

[Listed below are all tar crudes for which any reported data on production or sales may be published. (Leaders (...) are used where the reported data are accepted in confidence and may not be published or where no data were reported.) Table 2 lists separately all products for which data on production and/or sales were reported and identifies the manufacturers of each]

	: UNIT			SALES		
	OF QUANTITY	PRODUCTION	QUANTITY		UNIT VALUE ¹	
	:			1,000 : dollars :		
Tar: ² Coke-oven operators	: 1,000 gal	636,382	: 290,536 :	: 96,417 :	\$0.33	
Crude light oil: ³ Coke-oven	:	:	: :	:		
operators	: 1,000 gal :	: 198,056 :	: 104,645 :	52,532 :	.50	
Intermediate light oil: Coke-oven	:	:	: :	:		
operators	: 1,000 gal	: 5,419	: 1,923 :	543 :	.28	
.ight-oil distillates:		:				
Benzene, specification and grades, total "	: 1.000 gal :	1,425,222	: 637,284 :	489,485 :	.76	
Coke-oven operators	: 1,000 gal				. 79	
Petroleum refiners	: 1,000 gal				.76	
Toluene, all grades, total "	: 1,000 gal				.54	
Coke-oven operators	: 1,000 gal				.55	
Petroleum refiners	: 1,000 gal				.54	
Xylene, all grades, total	: 1,000 gal				.49	
Coke-oven operator	: 1,000 gal				.58	
Petroleum refiners	: 1,000 gal	: 720,518	: 713,295 :	351,851 :	.49	
Solvent naphtha: ³ Coke-oven	:	:	: :			
operators	: 1,000 gal	: 1,968	: 1,792 :	713 :	. 39	
Crude tar-acid oils: Coke-oven operators	: : 1,000 gal	5,678	5,679 :	2,143 :	. 37	
Creosote oil (Dead Oil) (tar	:	:	: :	:		
distillers and coke-oven				:		
operators) (100% creosote						
basis), total	: 1,000 gal	. 113,967	73,284 :	43,203 :		
Distillate as such (100% creosote	:	:	: ; ; ; ; ; ;	;		
basis)	: 1,000 gal	77,126	: 51,913 :	25,677 :	.47	
Creosote content of coal tar	: .		: :	1		
solution (100% creosote basis)	: 1,000 gal	36,841	26,371 :	17,526	(5)	
All other distillates, total	: 1,000 gal			. 12,740 :	.36	
Coke-oven operators, total	: 1,000 gal				.22	
From light oil	: 1,000 gal				. 36	
Other	: 1,000 gal				.14	
Tar distillers ⁶	: 1,000 gal		: 31,571 :		.37	
ar, refined, for uses other than	:	:	: :			
road tar	: 1,000 gal	: 16,668	: 5,712 :	3,038 :	.53	
ltch of tar (tar distillers and	:	:	: :	+		
coke-oven operators), total	: 1,000 tons-	1,314			102.07	
Soft (water softening point less	:	:	: :	:		
than 100° F): Coke-oven	1 000			26 2/7	02 60	
operators	: 1,000 tons- : 1,000 tons-				92.50 105.76	
Offici	: 1,000 tons-	• /98	. /10 :	/3,093 :	103.76	

 ¹ Unit value per gallon, pound, or ton as specified.
 ² Includes only data for coal tar reported to the Division of Fuels Data, U.S. Bureau of Mines, (<u>Mineral</u> Includes only data for coal tar reported to the Division of Fuels Data, U.S. Bureau of Mines, (<u>Mineral</u>) Industry Surveys, Coke and Coal Chemicals, Feb. 11, 1977). Data on U.S. Production of water-gas tar and oil-gas tar are not collected by the U.S. International Trade Commission, but according to trade publications, production of these tars amounted to 21 million gallons in 1968.

Data reported by tar distillers are not included because publication would disclose the operations of individual companies.

Includes data for material produced for use in blending motor fuels. The annual production statistics for petroleum refiners on benzene, toluene, and xylene are not comparable with the combined monthly production figures because of fiscal year revisions.

Footnetes for table 1--Continued

In 1976, production of coal-tar solution containing creosote (100% solution basis) amounted to 52,439 thousand gallons; sales were 36,076 thousand gallons valued at 17,526 thousand dollars, with a unit value of \$0,486 per gallon.

⁶ Includes data for crude light oil, solvent naphtha, pyridine crude bases, crude tar-acid oils, crude cresylic acid, methylnaphthalene, crude tar for other uses, unspecified tar distillates, road tar and refined anthracene, crude tetralin, crude coal tar solvent, carbon black, and primary and refractory oil. ⁷ Includes pitch emulsion, medium and hard pitch, and small amounts of soft pitch.

Note,--Statistics for materials produced in coke and gas-retort ovens are compiled by the Division of Fuels Data, U.S. Bureau of Mines, Department of the Interfor. Statistics for materials produced in tar and petroleum refineries are compiled by the U.S. International Trade Commission.

TABLE 1A, -- TAR: U.S. PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION, 1975 AND 1976

(In thousands of gallons)

(In chodsands of garrons)					
Product	: : 1975	1976			
PRODUCTION	:				
Coal tar from coke-oven byproduct plants, total ¹	: 645,537	636,382			
CONSUMPTION	:	-			
Total	617,235	604,376			
Tar consumed by distillation, total	450,159	433,747			
Coal tar distilled or topped by coke-oven operators	: 173,147	: 163,051			
Coal tar and water-gas tar distilled by tar distillers ²	: 272,012	: 270,696			
Tar consumed by the producers chiefly as fuel ¹	: 162,112	: 165,169			
Coal tar consumed at coke-oven plants in miscellaneous uses 1	: : 4,964	: : 5,460			

Reported to the Division of Fuels Data, U.S. Bureau of Mines.

² Reported to the U.S. International Trade Commission. Represents tar purchased from companies operating coke-ovens and gas-retort plants and distilled by companies operating tar-distillation plants. Statistics also include tar consumed other than by distillation by tar distillers. TABLE 18.-- TAR AND TAR CRUDES: SUMMARY OF U.S. PRODUCTION OF SPECIFIED PRODUCTS,

1967, 1975, AND 1976

[Leaders (...) are used where the reported data are accepted in confidence and may not be published or where no data were reported.]

	UNIT	: 1967 ¹	1975	1976	: INCREASED, OR	
PRODUCT	· OF :				: DECREASED (-)	
1 100001	: QUANTITY	1907		1910	: 1976 OVER:	1976 OVER
	: QUALITY	:	:	:	: 1967 :	1975
	:	:	:	:	: Percent :	Perc. nt
	:	:				
Tar ²	: 1,000 gal	: 780.334	645,537	636,382	-18.4 :	-1.4
Benzene; 3	:	•	•	. 050,502		1.4
Coke-oven operators	: 1,000 gal	. 90.642	65,050	. 60,411	-33.4 :	-7.1
Petroleum refiners	: 1,000 gal					
Total	: 1,000 gal					
10(31	. 1,000 gar	• 909,540	. 1,025,915	: 1,420,222	47.0	39.2
Toluene: 3						
Coke-oven operators	: 1,000 gal	. 19,357	. 0.0/1	0.00/		10.4
Petroleum refiners	: 1,000 gal					-10.4
Total	: 1,000 gal					42.4
total	: 1,000 gai	. 043,011	705,067	998.976	: 55.2 :	41.7
Xylene; ³				:	: :	
		:			: :	
Coke-oven operators	: 1,000 gal					
Petroleum refiners	: 1,000 gal					13.1
Total	: 1,000 gal	: 454,837	639,099	722,014	58.7 :	13.0
	•	:	:	: :	: :	
Naphthalene:	:	:	:	:	: , :	
Crude ⁵	: 1,000 lb	: 520,991	: (6)	; (⁶)	: (6) :	(⁶)
Petroleum naphthalene, all	:	:	:	: .	: :	
grades	: 1,000 lb				-71.5 :	-2.5
Total	: 1,000 lb	897,670	; (⁶)	(⁶)	: (6) :	(6)
	:	:	: :	: :	: :	
Creosote oil (Dead oil):7	:	:	: :	: :	: :	
Distillate as such (100%	:	:			: :	
creosote basis)	: 1,000 gal	: 108,832	79,164	77,126	-29.2 :	-2.6
Creosote content of coal tar	:					
solution (100% creosote	:					
basis)	: 1,000 gal	: 17,402	35,671	36,841	111.7 :	3.3
Total	: 1,000 gal					8
						.0

Standard reference base period for Federal Government general-purpose index numbers.

Includes only data for coal tar reported to the Division of Fuels Data, U.S. Bureau of Mines.

³ Data reported by tar distillers are not included because publication would disclose the operations of individual companies.

Includes data for material produced for use in blending motor fuels. Statistics are not comparable with monthly figures which include some o-xylene.

Naphtalene solidifying at less than 79°C. Figures include production by tar distillers and coke-oven operators and represent combined data for the commercial grades of naphtalene. Because of conversion between grades, the figures may include some duplication. Statistics on naphthalene refined from domestic crudes are reported in the section on cyclic intermediates.

Statistics for 1975 and 1976 cannot be published; to do so would disclose the operations of individual companies.

Includes data for creosote oil produced by tar distillers and coke-oven operators and used only in wood preserving.

TABLE 2.--Tar crudes for which U.S. production or sales were reported, identified by manufacturers, 1976

[Tar crudes for which separate statistics are given in table 1 are marked with an asterisk (*); products not so marked do not appear in table 1 because the reported data are accepted in confidence and may not be published. Manufacturers' identification codes shown below are taken from table 3. Table 3 identifies all U.S. producers of tar crudes (except producers that report to the Division of Fuels Data, U.S. Bureau of Mines)]

Product	Manufacturers' identification codes (according to list in table 3)
Crude light oil ¹	CBT.
Light-oil distillates: Solvent naphtha ¹	NEV.
Pyridine, crude bases1	KPT.
Naphthalene, crude, solidifying at: ¹	
Less than 74° C	ASC, COP.
74° C. to less than 79° C.:	
74° C. to less than 76° C	KPT.
76° C. to less than 79° C	ASC, KPT.
Methylnaphthalene	KPT.
Crude tar-acid oils:1	
Tar-acid content 5% to less than 24%	KPT.
Tar-acid content 24% to 50%	ASC.
Cresylic acid, crude	KPT, PRD.
Creosote oil (Dead oil):1	
*Distillate as such	ASC, CBT, COP, HUS, KPT, RIL, WTC.
*Creosote in coal tar solutionAll other distillate products ¹	ASC, KPT, R1L, WTC.
Tar, road	ASC, KPT, WTC.
Tar, road	ASC, KPT, RIL.
Crude	KPT, R1L.
*Refined ¹	ASC, KPT, R1L.
Pitch of tar:1	AUG, NEL, NIL.
*Soft (water softening point less than 110° F.)	ASC. KPT.
Medium (water softening point 110° F. to 160° F.)	ASC, CBT, COP, KPT, R1L.
Hard (water softening point above 160° F.)	ASC, HYS, KPT, RIL, WTC.
Pitch emulsion	JEN.

¹ Does not include manufacturers' identification codes for producers who report to the Division of Fuels Data, U.S. Bureau of Mines. Those producers are listed in the U.S. Bureau of Mines Mineral Industry Survey, November 6, 1976, entitled "Code Producers in the U.S. in 1976."

TABLE 3.-- TAR AND TAR CRUDES: DIRECTORY OF MANUFACTURERS, 1976

ALPHABETICAL DIRECTORY BY CODE

[Names of manufacturers that reported production or sales of tar and tar crudes to the U.S. International Trade Commission for 1976 are listed below in the order of their identification codes as used in table 2]

Code	Name of company	Code	Name of company
ASC CBT COP HUS JEN	Allied Chemical Corp. Samuel Cahot, Inc. Coopers Creck Chemical Corp. Husky Industrics, Inc. Jennison-Wright Corp.	KPT KPT NEV RIL	Koppers Co., Inc., Organic Materials Div. Koppers Co., Inc., Roads Materials Div. Neville Chemical Co. Reilly Tar & Chemical Corp.

Note .-- Complete names and addresses of the above reporting companies are listed in table 1 of the appendix.

PRIMARY PRODUCTS FROM PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS FOR CHEMICAL CONVERSION

PRIMARY PRODUCTS FROM PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS John J. Gersic and J. Röss Lewis, Jr.

Primary products that are derived from petroleum and natural gas¹ are related to the intermediates and finished products made from such primary materials in much the same way that crude products derived from the distillation of coal tar are related to their intermediates and finished products. Many of the primary products derived from petroleum are identical with those derived from coal tar (e.g., benzene, toluene, and xylene). Considerable duplication exists in the statistics on the production and sales of primary petroleum products because some of these primary chemicals are converted to other primary products derived from petroleum and because data on some production and sales are reported at successive stages in the conversion process. The statistics are sufficiently accurate, however, to indicate trends in the industry. Many of the primary products for which data are included in the statistics may be used either as fuel or as basic materials from which to derive other chemicals. In this report every effort has been made to exclude data on materials that are used as fuel; however, data are included on toluene and xylene which are used in blending aviation and motor fuel.

The output of primary products derived from petroleum and natural gas as a group amounted to 112,873 million pounds in 1976. Production in 1975 was 78,089 million pounds. However, these totals can not be compared owing to transfer of items from the cyclic intermediates section to this section.²

The output of aromatic and naphthenic products from petroleum amounted to 48,167 million pounds in 1976, compared with 20,605 million pounds in 1975. Sales amounted to \$2,757 million in 1976 and \$897 million in 1975. The output of 1° and 2° benzene from petroleum in 1976 (9,827 million pounds) was 40.0 percent more than the 7,019 million pounds produced in 1975.

Production of all aliphatic hydrocarbons and derivatives from petroleum and natural gas was 64,706 million pounds in 1976, compared with 57,484 million pounds in 1975. Sales of these products were valued at \$2,732 million in 1976 compared with \$2,091 million in 1975. Production of ethylene was 22,475 million pounds in 1976--9.6 percent more than the 20,499 million pounds produced in 1975. The output of 1,3-butadiene in 1976 (3,507 million pounds) increased from the production in 1975 (2,597 million pounds). Production of 1,3-butadiene (3,682 million pounds) in 1974 was a record production.

Data for 1976 crude products from petroleum and natural gas for chemical conversion were supplied by 77 companies and company divisions.

¹ Statistics on aromatic chemicals from coal tar are given in the report on "Tar and Tar Crudes."

² Items transferred from cyclic intermediates are ethylbenzene, cyclohexane, styrene, m-xylene, o-xylene, p-xylene.

SECTION II

Primary Products from Petroleum and Natural Gas For Chemical Conversion

Three new subsections (i.e., A, B and D) were added to the 1976 SOC questionnaire for Section II. These sections were added after consultation with Government agencies, an industry task force, and extensive discussion with users of the report.

Each of the added subsections were designed to fulfill a particular need. Subsection A (Production and Sales of Selected Items for Fuel, Chemical and Other Uses) was designed to capture all of the basic aromatics and olefins that are produced regardless of use. Subsection B (Inventory and Capacity of Selected Items for Fuel, Chemical and Other Uses) was added to obtain inventory and capacity data for the basic aromatics and olefins. Subsection D's (Captive Uses of C_1 to C_4 Aliphatic Hydrocarbons for Use as Petrochemical Feedstock for Your Own Use) purpose was to capture all (nine) of the lower aliphatic hydrocarbons used as chemical feedstocks. Few respondents have yet supplied data; in many cases those sections completed must be corrected. Therefore, it is not possible to publish summaries of these sections at this time.

PRIMARY PRODUCTS FROM PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS FOR CHEMICAL CONVERSION

Olefins and Aromatics

Though the terms "olefins" and "aromatics" cover many products, most of the comments here will be directed toward ethylene, propylene, benzene, toluene, and xylene. These are the most important "building block" raw materials for all synthetic organic chemicals and are principally derived from petroleum and natural gas. They are used to make products such as chemical intermediates, plastics, synthetic fibers, synthetic rubber, pesticides, and detergents.

Primary products from petroleum and natural gas

Of the top 50 chemicals ranked by production in 1976, as compiled by a reputable trade publication, ll were organic chemicals classifiable in section II of this report. These organic chemicals are listed in the following table by rank in the top 50 chemicals in 1975 and 1976; also included are average annual U.S. production growth rates for the periods 1966-71 and 1971-76. Of those chemicals listed, the first four are the organic chemicals with the largest production volume.

Future growth for these building-block chemicals is expected to continue to be strong. An industry forecast indicates that ethylene demand is expected to increase at an average annual rate of 8 percent a year through the end of this decade and 6 percent a year in the early 1980's. 1/ The fastest growing ethylene derivatives and their growth rates are expected to be high-density polyethylene (12 percent a year) and vinyl acetate (10 percent a year). 2/ Propylene demand is predicted to grow at a faster rate (8.5 to 9 percent a year) than ethylene through 1985 by at least one industry observer. 3/ The fastest growing derivatives will be polypropylene (12 percent a year) and propylene oxide (10 percent per year). Benzene demand growth is forecast to average about 5.6 percent a year from 1976 to 1985; however, it could be lower owing to at least a partial change from benzene to other feedstocks for the manufacture of maleic anhydride and nylon intermediates. Furthermore, benzene exposure levels as set by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration could limit its use in certain applications and increase its cost. 4/

The toluene growth rate is forecast to decrease considerably to about 4.5 percent a year from 1976 to 1980; even lower growth rates are possible from 1980 to 1985. Styrene is an important derivative of ethylene and benzene, and in 1976 its production accounted for some 44 percent of the benzene demand and about 6 percent of the ethylene demand. For the past 16 years styrene demand has grown at an average annual rate of 8.2 percent; this rate is predicted to decrease to about 6 percent through 1980 and to 5 percent from

^{1/} Chemical and Engineering News, Apr. 4, 1977, p. 9.

^{2/} Oil and Gas Journal, Mar. 28, 1977, p. 32.

^{3/} Chemical and Engineering News, Apr. 4, 1977, p. 10.

^{4/} Ibid., May 23, 1977, p. 10.

1980 to 1985. The fastest growing derivative from 1976 to 1980 is expected to be expanded polystyrene (12 percent a year.) Butadiene demand is expected to increase slowly through 1980 and then average 3.6 percent a year from 1980 to 1985. 1/

Changes in technology, production methods, and production centers

Among the major changes expected is the increasing use of heavier feedstock for ethylene production in the United States, with the result that increasing quantities of byproduct aromatics and butadiene will become available. It is also possible that increasing quantities of olefins and aromatics destined as such or in derivative form for world trade will be made in crude-petroleum- and natural-gas-producing countries, principally those in the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC). Unlike the feedstock picture in the United States, ethane is expected to be the principal steam cracker feedstock for OPEC. Also, European plants using natural gas liquids from the North Sea are expected to be built.

The following tabulation indicates the feedstocks used to make ethylene in the United States in 1976 and the forecasts for 1980 (in percent): 2/

Feedstock	1976	1980
Ethane	46	40
Heavy liquids	1/27	48
Propane	25	10
Butane	2	2
Total	100	100

1/ Naphtha and gas oil.

As this switch to heavier feedstocks progresses, increasing quantities of byproducts such as propylene, butadiene, benzene, toluene, and xylene will become available, and the steam cracker will increase in importance as a source of these chemicals. In addition, fuels and other similar refinery products will also be made. Since the economic viability of a heavy liquids steam cracker will depend to a considerable extent upon obtaining good prices for these byproducts, it is expected that petroleum companies, rather than chemical companies, will build most of the future heavy-liquids steam cracker capacity.

Currently, most petrochemical plants are located in the consuming nations; that is, production and consumption centers are essentially the same, whether the feedstocks are produced domestically or imported. This situation is similar to that of petroleum refineries being situated in the consuming countries. However, the likelihood is that in the future

^{1/} Chemical and Engineering News, Sept. 13, 1976, p. 11.

^{2/} Ibid., Apr. 18, 1977, p. 12.

PRIMARY PRODUCTS FROM PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS FOR CHEMICAL CONVERSION

a significant number of both petrochemical and refining facilities will be built in areas rich in feedstock rather than in the consuming areas. These facilities would be economically viable because of exports rather than local market sales. The result would be a separation of production and consumption centers with an increase in trade. To maintain security of supply in such a situation there could be a trend toward protectionism by some of the consuming centers and an increase in the use of trade as a political weapon by others.

World trade and patterns

The United States has been a leading chemical-exporting nation at least partially because of lower feedstock costs compared with those in Europe and Japan. The U.S. advantage is traceable to price-controlled domestic crude petroleum, while most of the other current petrochemical-producing nations are much more reliant on petroleum imports at world price. As the U.S. price approaches the world price under <u>The National Energy Plan</u> most of this advantage should disappear. <u>1</u>/ U.S. exports to Europe and to third-world markets may decrease. <u>2</u>/ Those U.S. products particularly involved include benzene, cyclohexane, and p-xylene.

Also working to reverse the position of U.S. exports in the future will be the expected buildup of petrochemical facilities in OPEC countries and Mexico designed primarily to supply export markets. In addition, the availability of ethane from the North Sea could decrease costs in Europe and make European production more competitive in world markets.

A comprehensive petrochemical investment plan recently unveiled by Petroleos Mexicanos if completely implemented could result in Mexico becoming a major exporter by the early 1980's. $\underline{3}$ / At the same time a massive buildup of Middle East petrochemical capacity is expected; the questions appear to be how massive and when it will be. Those chemicals that will probably be favored in this buildup are ethylene, ammonia, polyethylene, aromatics, polyvinyl chloride, and methanol. $\underline{4}$ / The following tabulation from a leading industry periodical indicates the share of forecasted 1990 demand in the United States, Western Europe and Japan that the announced 1990 Arab capacity would account for, as follows (in percent): 5/

Product	United States	Western Europe	Japan
Ethylene		16.6	52
Propylene	5	4	11.5
Butadiene	7.5	10	21.5
Benzene	6.5	9	16.5
o-Xylene	15	10	44
p-Xylene	8	19	19
Vinyl chloride	21.5	12.5	31.5
Styrene	16.5	12.5	31.5
Polyethylene, low den	sity27.8	12.5	89
Polyethylene, high de	nsity14	17.5	58
Polypropylene	8	7.5	19

1/ Chemical and Engineering News, May 23, 1977, p.7.

2/ See "Organic Chemicals From Coal," p.10, for comments on the possibility of coal helping the United States remain a major organic exporter in the future. 3/ Oil and Gas Journal, Feb. 7, 1977, p. 36.

4/ Chemical Week, Mar. 23, 1977, p. 31.

5/ Hydrocarbon Processing, Dec., 1976, p. 116.

There is no unanimity among industry observers as to the competitive problems olefins (and derivatives) facilities using natural gas liquids from the North Sea and and OPEC countries could cause U.S. industry. This lack of unanimity is to a large extent due to differing assumptions as to the degree of host-country financial and subsidizing incentives that will be forthcoming to encourage such investment. It is generally accepted that under certain conditions such facilities could become competitive, particularly with new heavy-liquids steam cracker facilities in the United States. 1/ It has been indicated that the major advantages for the Middle East lie with those products that are energy intensive and have the lowest capital requirements. 2/ On the other hand, a leading foreign transporter of liquefied gases has forecast that olefins will be transported by refrigerated tankers from producing sites to countries around the world, where they would be made into the various derivatives. 3/

Aromatics manufacture in future export centers around the world is also possible, especially at those centers with refining capacity. The Middle East might be at a disadvantage because much of its crude petroleum lacks the large quantities of aromatics precursors found in crude petroleum from other geographic areas. In addition, gas-liquids steam crackers do not produce as byproducts the quantities of aromatics produced by heavyliquids steam crackers. However, aromatics, being liquids, are more easily handled and transported than are the olefins. While ethylene and propylene would be among the most expensive chemicals to ship, benzene, toluene, and xylene would be relatively inexpensive. Accordingly, most of the Middle East. countries do have active aromatics projects.

Probably the most attractive markets for exports from the Middle East and North Africa would be via the Suez Canal to--

- (1) Europe via Mediterranean and North Sea ports,
- (2) The U.S. east coast, and
- (3) The U.S. gulf coast.

Movements to the east via the Strait of Malacca would most likely go to--

- (1) Japan
- (2) The U.S. west coast,
- (3) South America via Capetown, and
- (4) India. 4/

From the above it is obvious that the United States is a prime future export market for Middle East production. It would also be looked to as the prime market by producers in both Canada and Mexico. All of this is not surprising.

- 1/ 0il and Gas Journal, Mar. 21, 1977, p. 101.
- 2/ European Chemical News, Sept. 24, 1976, p. 30.
- 3/ Chemical Week, Dec. 8, 1976, p. 45.

4/ C. Van Den Brink, <u>Middle East Petrochemical Logistics</u>, Chemical Marketing Research Association Meeting, Houston, Tex., Feb. 11-14, 1975.

PRIMARY PRODUCTS FROM PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS FOR CHEMICAL CONVERSION

The United States is a favorably located, sophisticated market which will probably be beset by increasing domestic production costs, and as such would be expected to be attractive to those nations and companies seeking to increase exports. The outlook may seem unfavorable for the domestic petrochemical industry as a whole, although individual petrochemical companies may invest and produce in nations with favorable feedstock positions. The domestic organic chemical industry may also be aided by the large coal reserves and increasing production if economically favorable chemicals-fromcoal processes can be implemented. 1/

1/ See "Organic Chemicals From Coal," p.10, of this report.

	Rank in list of all chemicals		Average annual	growth rate	
	1975	1976	1966-71	1971-76	
Ethylene	5	5	Percent 10.4	$\frac{\text{Percent}}{4.0}$	
Benzene	16	13	3.5	5.8	
Propylene	13	14	8.1	7.8	
Toluene, all grades	18	15	9.0	2.6	
Xylene, all grades	21	18	13.6	4.5	
Styrene	20	19	8.0	6.1	
Ethylbenzene	19	21	9.0	3.0	
Butadiene (1,3), rubber grade	31	30	2.7	1.0	
p-Xylene	32	31	26.0	13.4	
Cumene	37	33	19.1	4.8	
Cyclohexane	39	37	(neg.)	4,6	
Source: Ranks, from <u>Chemical and Engineering News</u> , May 2, 1977, p. 37;					

Selected organic chemicals: Rank in 1975 and 1976 and average annual growth rate, 1971-76 and 1966-71.

Source: Ranks, from <u>Chemical and Engineering News</u>, May 2, 1977, p. 37; growth rates, based on data published annually in U.S. International Trade Commission, <u>Synthetic Organic Chemicals</u>: <u>United States Production</u> and <u>Sales</u>.

PRIMARY PRODUCTS FROM PETROLFUM AND NATURAL GAS FOR CHEMICAL CONVERSION

TABLE 1.--PRIMARY PRODUCTS FROM PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS FOR CHEMICAL CONVERSION: J.S. PRODUCTION AND SALES, 1975

[Listed below are the primary products from petroleum and natural gas for chemical conversion for which any reported data on production or sales may be published. (Leaders (...) are used where the reported data are accepted in confidence and may not be published or where no data were reported.) Table 2 lists separately all primary products from petroleum and natural gas for chemical conversion for which data on production and/or sales were reported and identifies the manufacturers of each]

	:		SALES	
CRUDE PRODUCTS FROM PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS FOR CHEMICAL CONVERSION	PRODUCTION	QUANTITY	: VALUE :	UNIT VALUE ¹
	: 1,000 : pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 : dollars :	Per pound
Grand total	: :	59,083,390	: 5,489,485 :	\$0.093
AROMATICS AND NAPHTHENES ²	:		:	
Total	:	26,928,545	: 2,757,335 :	.102
enzene (1° and 2°)	: 9,826,636		: 441,959 :	.106
thylbenzeneyclohexane	: 5,769,602		31,968 :	.058
ycionexane	: 2,186,581 : 2,715,832		265,082 : 169,572 :	.131
aphthalene, all grades	: 562,645		94,376 :	.210
aphthenic acid	: 44,433		1,949 :	.144
tyrene	: 6,301,397		541,843 :	.197
oluene, all grades, total	7,138,997		329,734	.075
Nitration grade, 1° Pure commercial grade, 2°	: 6,154,715		291,122 :	.076
All Other ^{3,4}	: 581,285 : 402,997		38,612	.070
ylenes, mixed, total	5,475,932		351,851 :	.064
3° grade	: 2,235,028		140,854 :	.055
5° gradeAll other ⁴	: 2,619,776 : 621,128		165,160 : 45,837 :	.073
-Xylene	: 853,813	660,989 :	70,907 :	.107
-Xylene	: 2,911,451	1,779,422	278,967 :	.157
11 other aromatics and naphthenes ⁵	4,379,774	3,326,416 :	179,127 :	.054
ALIPHATIC HYDROCARBONS	:	:	:	
Total	64,706,247	32,154,845	2,732,150 :	.085
2 hydrocarbons, total	30,841,877	13,562,471 :	1,021,836 :	.075
Acetylene ⁶	: 304,181		:	
EthaneEthylene	* 8,063,126 * 22,474,570		229,107 : 792,729 :	.035
Echylene	: 22,474,570	; ,0/0,30/ ;	192,129 .	.112
3 hydrocarbons, total	: 16,900,503	10,438,049 :	767,732 :	.073
Propane Propylene ⁷	6,870,042	5,992,081 :	436,784 :	.073
Propylene	: 10,030,461 :	4,445,968	330,948 :	.074
<pre>w hydrocarbons, total</pre>	10,447,313		576,332	.120
Butadiene and butylene fractions	1,398,731			.087
1,3-Butadiene, grade for rubber (elastomers)	3,507,295			.176
n-Butane	1,948,426		65,403	.066
1-Butene and 2-butene, mixed ⁸	61,424	47,175	7,249 : 10,770 :	.153
Isobutane	: 1,127,584	268,827	17,822 :	.098
Isobutylene, 2-butene and mixed butylenes	: 564,932	202,177	26,200	.129
All other ⁹	681,006	583,599	26,200	.044
5 hydrocarbons, total	. 1,137,758	600,320	47,689	.079
Amylenes and pentenes	215,926	· ·	*	
Isoprene (2-Methyl-1,3-butadiene)All other ¹⁰	341,261		14,339 :	.117
	: 580,571	478,174 :	33,350 :	.070

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 1. -- PRIMARY PRODUCTS FROM PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS FOR CHEMICAL CONVERSION: U.S. PRODUCTION AND SALES, 1975--CONTINUED

CRUDE PRODUCTS FROM PETROLEUM AND NATURAL	:		:	SALES			
GAS FOR CHEMICAL CONVERSION	: PR :	ODUCTION	:	QUANTITY	::	VALUE	UNIT VALUE ¹
	:		:		:		:
ALIPHATIC HYDROCARBONSContinued		1,000 pounds	:	1 , 000 pounds	:	1,000 dollars	Per pound
ll other aliphatic hydrocarbons, derivatives, and	:		:		:		:
mixtures, total	:	5,378,796	:	2,764,851	:	318,561	: \$0.115
Alpha olefins11	:	313,736	:	288,141	:	55,650	: .193
Dodecene (Tetrapropylene)	:	302,110	:	115,058	:	14,781	: .128
Polybutene	:	283,256	:	215,678	:	30,155	: .140
Hexane	:	275,572	:	255,299	:	19.026	074
Hydrocarbon derivatives ¹²	:	264,797	;	247.741	:	33,646	: .136
Nonene (Tripropylene)	:	260,247	:	128,303	:	10,107	
n-Paraffins, total13	;	1,489,312		988,721		69,993	
All other''*		2,189,766		525,910		85,203	
		, ,		,		,	

¹ Calculated from rounded figures.

 2 The chemical raw materials designated as aromatics are in some cases identical with those obtained from the distillation of coal tar; however, the statistics given in the table above relate only to such materials as are derived from petroleum and natural gas. Statistics on production or sales of benzene, toluene, and xylene from all sources are given in tables 1 and 1B of the report "Tar and Tar Crudes."

Includes toluene, solvent grade, 90 percent. Includes toluene and xylene used as solvents, as well as that which is blended in aviation and motor gasolines. Includes data for alkyl aromatics, crude cresylic acid, distillates, solvents, and miscellaneous cyclic hydrocarbons.

Production figures on acetylene from calcium carbide for chemical synthesis are collected by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Includes data for refinery propylene.

8 The statistics represent principally the butene content of crude refinery gases from which butadiene is manufactured.

Includes data for butanes, 1-butene, and mixed C4 streams.

¹⁰ Includes data for C₅ hydrocarbon mixtures, pentanes, and piperylenes.

11 Includes data for the following molecular weight ranges: C6-C7; C6-C10; C8-C10; C10-C16; C11-C15; C12-C14; $C_{14}-C_{16}$; $C_{15}-C_{20}$; $C_{16}-C_{18}$; and $C_{16}-C_{30}$.

Includes data for methyl, ethyl, propyl, butyl, octyl, nonyl, decyl, hexadecyl, and miscellaneous mercaptans, and other hydrocarbon derivatives.

Includes data for following chain lengths: C6-C8; C6-C9; C10-C14; C10-C16; C15-C17; and others.

14 Includes data for di-isobutylene, methane, octanes, mixtures of C2 and C3 hydrocarbons, triisobutylene, and

other hydrocarbons, and sales of acetylene, heptene, C3-C15 hydrocarbons, mixed heptenes and others.

ABLE 2.--PRIMARY PRODUCTS FROM PERFOLEUM AND NATURAL GAS FOR CHEMICAL CONVERSION WHICH U.S. PRODUCTION AND/OR SALES WERE EITHER REPORTED OR ESTIMATED IDENTIFIED BY MANUFACTURER. 1976

DID ACC, ASH, CLK, CSP, DOW(E), GOC, MOC, MON, SKO, SNT(E), I CHEMICALS FOR WHICH SPPARATE STATISTICS ARE GIVEN IN TABLE 1 ARE MARKED BRIOW WITH A "@"; CHEMICALS NOT SO MARKED ł THE DO NOT APPEAR IN TABLE I BECAUSE THE REPORTED DATA ARE ACCEPTED IN CONFIDENCE AND MAY NOT BE PUBLISHED. MANUPACTURERS'IDENTIFICATION CODES SEGWN BELOM ARE TAKEN FBOM TABLE 3. AN "X" SIGNIFIES THAT THE MANUFACTUREB NOT CONSENT TO HIS IDENTIFICATION WITH THE DESIGNATED PRODUCT. COMPANY IDENTIFICATION CODES WHICH ARE FOLLOWED BY AN "(E)" ARE SO LABELED BECAUSE THE COMPANY FALLED TO SUPPLY THE U. 5. INVERNATIONAL THADE COMMISSION WITH BETEN DATA IN SUPPLICIENT THE POR ITS INCLUSION IN THIS REPORT. THE COMPANY IS PRESUMED TO HAVE CONTINUED THE REDDUCTION OF THE COMPOUND IN QUESTION IN THE VOLUME OF PRODUCTION AND SALES HAS BEEN ESTHAWED BY THE i ACU, APF(E), APR, ASH, ATR, BRP, CCP, CPI, CSD, CSO, CSP, DOW(E), EXX, ENJ(E), GOC, GRS, HES, HOC, HON, PLC, PPR, SHC, SKO, SM(E), SNT(E), SOG, SUN(E), TOC, TX, UCC, UOC(E). I ACC, ATR, CSD, DOW(E), ELP, FG, KPP(E), KPT, MON, TX, I ł ı SOC, TX, UCC. CSD, ENJ(E), GOC, GRS, PLC, PPR, SUN(E), SWC, 1 I MANUFACTURERS' IDENTIFICATION CODES ţ ı TO LIST IN TABLE 3) 8 8 1 8 ı SUN(E), TID, UCC. i 1 ; 1 1 1 ı I ncc. ı - : ATR(E), SUN(E), TX. - : ATR(E), GOC, SOC, SUN(E). 1 (ACCORDING ASH, COL, ENJ(E), MON, , SNT (E), SOG, STY, TOC, i • , SOC. i GOC, MON. ACC, MON. PLC, TBO. ł ATR(E), UOC (E) -1 i SHC. soc. PLC. PRD. 1 ! 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 E E E A I ł CRESYLIC ACID (LESS THAN 75 PERCENT DISTILLING OVER 21 ł 1 1 I F 1 ł) 1 1 i i 1 i ł PRIMARY PRODUCTS FROM PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS FOR , 1 , 1 , į ł ī DICYCLOPENTADIENE (INCLUDING CYCLOPENTADIENE) -1 1 1 CYCLOHEXENE (TETRAHYDROBENZENE) - - - - - - - - -8 ŀ i 1 . 1 1)) ı ī I i ACID NUMBER LESS THAN 150- - - - - -1 I i , ī ş 1 ı 0BENZENE 2 DEGREE (9B-98.9%) - - - -AROMATICS AND NAPHTHENES , ī ł i 9 9 ı CHEMICAL CONVERSION ī t i ı i ALKYL AROMATICS: ALL OTHER - ı ł 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 i 1 1 1 , NUMBER 200-224- -1 USITC STAFF MEMBERS) I CYCLOSOLS- - -@NAPHTHENIC ACID: ALKYL AROMATICS: , ł **3BENZENE:** ACID ACID

2PRIMARY PRODUCTS FROM PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS FOR CHEMICAL CONVERSION WHICH U.S. PRODUCTION AND/OR SALES WERE BITHER REPORTED OR ESTIMATED IDENTIFIED BY MANUFACTURER, 1976	ICTURERS' IDENTI CCORDING TO LIS		- FRD. - SKD. - SKO. - АТК. - АСС, СSD, DOM(E), ELP, PG, GOC, KPP(E), MCB, MON, SHC, - SNTED, TX, UCC.	 APP(E), ASH, ATR, CCP, CPI, CSD, ENJ(E), GOC, GRS, KPP(E), MOC, MON, PLC, PPR, SHC, SKO, SM(E), SNT(E), SOG, SUNED, TOC, TX, UCC, UOC(E). 		: - : ATR, CPI, GOC, HES, MOC, SOC, SOG, STY. - : APP(E), CCP, CSO, ENJ(E), GAS, PPR, SHC, SUN(E), UCC, - : north	A SHUCK TOC. A AFR CSP, MON, TOC. A TR, CPI, CSD, ENJ(E), MON, PPR, SHC, SNT(E), : TOC.	 : ACC, ATR, ENJ (E), HCR, PPR, SHC, SNT (E), SOC, SOG, : TOC. 	. Jcc, онс, тх. Jcc. FG.	: ACU, CBN, CO, CPI, EKX, ENJ(E), GOC, JCC, HOC, HON, NWP, SHC, SOG.	· MOC, MON.	 DOW (E), MNO, RH, UCC. ACU, DOH (E), ENJ (E), MOC, MON, OHC, PAN, PLC, PUE, SHO, SH, TX, UOC (E), USI.
TABLE 2PRIMARY PRODUCTS FROM PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS FOR CHEM OR ESTIMATED IDENTIF	UCTS FROM PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS FOR CHEMICAL CONVERSION	A P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P	NAPHTHENIC ACIDCONTINUED ACID NUMBER 225-249	@TOLUENE ALL GRADES, TOTAL: @1 DEGREE (99.5-100%)	02 DEGREE (98.5-99.4%)	(INCLUDE XYLENE ELENDED IN AVIATION AND MOTOR FUELS)	90-97.9% (NON-FUEL)	@ PARA-XYLENE (90-100% OF PARA-XYLENE ISONER)	ALL OTHER AROMATICS AND MAPHTHENES: HID OTHER AROMATICS AND MAPHTHENES: HIDROCARBON POLYMER		C/1 HYDROCARBONS: METHA WTDROCARBONS: ac/2 HyDROCARPONS:	BETHANE

ICH U.S. PRODUCTIC R, 1976	ANUPACTURERS' IDENTIFICATION CODES (ACCORDING TO LIST IN TABLE 3)		ACC, ACU, ANO, ATE, BAS, BFG, CBN, CO, CFX, DOW(E), DUP, EKX, ELP, ENJ(Z), GOC, JCC, KEP[E], MCC, MON, NWP, ONC, PLC, PUE, SHC, SM(E), SNO, TX, UCC, UST.	ANU, MEW, ANN, ATK, CEF, COR, CET, CSD, CSD, CSP, ENN(R), GRS, MGC, OMC, PAN, PLC, PUE, SHO, SH, SHT(E), SGG, SUN(R), TX, UCC, UOC(E), UST, AU, ANU, ASH, ATK, PEG, CBN, CLN(E), CO, CPY, CSD, GSO, DON(E), UUP, EKX, ELP, ENJ(E), GOC, UCC, NPP(E), HOC, MON, NHP, OMC, PUE, SHC, SIO, SM(E), SNT(E), SOG, SUN(E), TX, UCC,	ATR, BFG, CPY, DOW(E), ELP, ENJ(E), PRS, MON, PLC, PTT, PUE, SHC, SM(E), TUS, UCC.	ACC, ACU, ATR, CO, CEX, DOM(E), EXX, GOC, UCC. SNT(E), SUN(E), UCC, USI. GOC, PLC, PTT. HON. ANO, CSO, DOM(E), ENT(E), GOC, BOC, PTT, SHC, UCC.	TX, PCC, USI, FAN(LZ), FOC, ORC, SHO, SM, SUN(E), TBO, ENT (E), OCC, PLC, PTT, SHC. ENJ(E), OCC, PLC, PTT, SHC. ENJ(E), MON, SN(E), USI. CPY, DUP.	PLC. BPC, DLJ(L), NON, SHC. BPR, NOL, PLL, TX. MON, PLL, SHC, UCC. BPG, NON, PLC, SHC, UCC.
THAT AND EACH MADE AND	TURAL GAS FOR	BONSC	C/2 HYDROCARBONSCONTINUED @ETHYLENE	RBONS, MIXED (SPECIFY)		0N-BUTANE	@ISOBUTYLENE (2-METHYLPROPEME)	H H

AND NATURAL GAS FOR CHEMICAL CONVERSION WHICH U.S. PRODUCTION AND/OR SALES WERE EITHER REPORTED OR ESTIMATED IDENTIFIED BY MANUFACTURER, 1976	MANUFACTURES' IDENTIFICATION CODES (ACCORDING TO LIST IN TABLE 3)	MY, S0G, UOC(E). E), UOC(E). Y, SOC, SUN(Z), T UN(E), TID, UOC(E CC.
TABLE 2PRIMARY PRODUCTS FROM PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS FOR CREMIC OR ESTIMATED IDENTFIE	FRIMARY PRODUCTS FROM PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS FOR	ALIPHATIC HYDROCARBONSCONTINUED HHER ALIPHATIC HYDROCARBONS, DERIVATIVES, AND MIXTURES.

TABLE 2PRIMARY PRODUCTS FROM PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS FOR CHEMICAL CONVERSION WHICH U.S. PRODUCTION AND/OR SALES WERE EITHER REPORTED OR ESTIMATED IDENTIFIED BY MANUFACTURER, 1976	MANUFACTURERS'IDENTIFICATION CODES (ACCORDING TO LIST IN TABLE 3)		PAS. PAS. PLC. PLC.	ACC, CBM, EXX, PAS, TX. ATR, Co, CSO, ENJ(E), SOC.
TABLE 2PRIMARY PRODUCTS FROM PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS FOR CHEMIC OR ESTIMATED IDENTIFIE	 PRIMARY PRODUCTS FROM PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS FOR	 ALL OTHER ALIPHATIC HYDROCARBONS, DERIVATIVES, AND MIXTURES @HYDROCARBON DERIVATIVESCONTINUED	TERT-OCTI, MERCAPTAN	AILVES

TABLE 1.--PRIMARY PRODUCTS FROM PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS FOR CHEMICAL CONVERSION: DIRECTOR OF MANUFACTURERS, 1976

ALPHABETICAL DIRECTORY BY CODE

[Names of manufacturers that reported production or sales of primary products from petroleum and natural gas for chemical conversion to the U.S. International Trade Commission for 1976 are listed below in the order of their identification codes as used in table 2]

Code	Name of company	Code	Name of company
ACC	Amoco Chemicals Corp.	KPP	Arco/Polymers, Inc.
ACU	Allied Chemical Corp., Union Texas Petroleum Div.	KPT	an out of the tog anot
AIP	Air Products & Chemicals, Inc.	мсв	Borg-Warner Corp., Borg-Warner Chemical
AMO	Amoco Oil Co.	MNO	Monochem, Inc.
AMO	Amoco Texas Refining Co.	MOC	Marathon Oil Co., Texas Refining Div.
APF	American Petrofina Co. of Texas	MON	Monsanto Co.
APR	Atlas Processing Co.		
ASH	Ashland Oil, Inc.	NWP	Northern Petrochemical Co.
ATR	Atlantic Richfield Co.		
2220		OCC	Oxirane Chemical Co.
BFC	B. F. Goodrich Co., B. F. Goodrich Chemical Co. Div.	OMC	Olin Corp.
BRP	BP 011, Inc.	PAN	Amoco Production Co.
510	on only aller	PAN	Amoco Production Co. Pennwalt Corp.
CBN	Cities Service Co., Petrochemical Div.	PLC	Phillips Petroleum Co.
CCP	Crown Central Petroleum Corp.	PPR	Phillips Puerto Rico Core, Inc.
CLK	Clark Chemical Co.	PRD	Ferro Corp., Productol Chemical Div.
CO	Continental Oil Co.	PTT	Petro-Tex Chemical Corp.
COL	Collier Carbon & Chemical Corp.	PUE	Puerto Rico Olefins Co.
COR	Commonwealth Oil & Refining Co., Inc.		
CPI	Commonwealth Petrochemicals, Inc.	RH	Rohm & Haas Co.
CPX	Chemplex Co.	11 1	
CPY	Copolymer Rubber & Chemical Corp.	SHC	Shell Oil Co., Shell Chemical Co. Div.
CSD	Cosden 011 & Chemical Corp.	SHO	Shell Oil Co.
CSO	Cities Service Co.	SIO	Standard Oil Co. (Ohio).
CSP	Coastal States Petrochemical Co.	SKO	Getty Refining & Marketing Co.
0.011		SM	Mobil Oil Corp. & Mobil Chemical Co.
DOW	Dow Chemical Co.	SNO	SunOlin Chemical Co.
DUP	E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Inc.	SNT	Suntide Refining Co.
EKX	Eastman Kodak Co., Texas Eastman Co. Div.	500	Standard Oil Co. of California, Chevron Chemical Co.
ELP	El Paso Products Co.	SOG	Chemical Lo. Charter International Oil Co.
ENJ	Exxon Chemical Co. U.S.A.	SUG	Styrochem Corp.
5110	SHORE CHEMICOL OUT OF DITH	SUN	Sun Oil Co.
FG	Foster Grant Co., Inc.	SWC	Corco Cyclohexane, Inc.
FRS	Firestone Tire & Rubber Co., Firestone	0.00	cores sycamenance, and
	Synthetic Rubber & Latex Co. Div.	тво	Tauber Oil Co.
		TID	Getty Refining & Marketing Co.
GOC	Culf Oil Corp., Culf Oil Chemicals	TNA	Ethyl Corp.
	CoU.S.	TOC	Tenneco Oil Co.
GRS	Champlin Petroleum Co.	TUS	Texas-U.S. Chemical Co.
		TX	Texaco, Inc.
HCR	Hercor Chemical Corp.		
HES	Amerada Hess Corp. (Hess Oil Virgin Islands	UCC	Union Carbide Corp.
	Corp.)	UOC	Union Oil Co. of California
HMY	Humphrey Chemical Co.	USI	National Distillers & Chemicals Corp., U.S. Industrial Chemicals Co.
JCC	Jefferson Chemical Co., Inc.	Inter	We led and Observation 1. Come
		VEL	Velsicol Chemical Corp.

Note. -- Complete names and addresses of the above reporting companies are listed in table 1 of the appendix.

CYCLIC INTERMEDIATES

CYCLIC INTERMEDIATES

Roger Adams

Cyclic intermediates are synthetic organic chemicals derived principally from petroleum and natural gas and from coal-tar crudes produced by destructive distillation (pyrolysis) of coal. Most cyclic intermediates are used in the manufacture of more advanced synthetic organic chemicals and finished products, such as dyes, medicinal chemicals, elastomers (synthetic rubber), pesticides, and plastics and resin materials. Some intermediates, however, are sold as end products without further processing. For example, refined naphthalene may be used as a raw material in the manufacture of 2-naphthol or of other more advanced intermediates, or may be packaged and sold as a moth repellant or as a deodorant. In 1976 about 39 percent of the total output of cyclic intermediates was sold; the rest was consumed chiefly by the producing plants in the manufacture of more advanced intermediates and finished products.

Total product of cyclic intermediates in 1976 amounted to 19,796 million pounds. Sales of cyclic intermediates in 1976 were 7,664 million pounds, valued at \$2,387 million. These totals cannot be compared with 1975 figures because several items were transferred to the primary products from petroleum and natural gas section.¹

Intermediates whose production exceeded 1 billion pounds in 1976 were dimethyl terephthalate (7,211 million pounds), and phenol (2,121 million pounds). Other large-volume intermediates produced in 1976 were isocyanates (948 million pounds), phthalic anhydride (902 million pounds), cyclohexanone (641 million pounds), aniline (544 million pounds), dodecylbenzene (529 million pounds), bisphenol A (449 million pounds), nitrobenzene (409 million pounds), 2,4 (and 2,6)-dinitrotoluene (396 million pounds), monochlorobenzene (329 million pounds), and **2**,4-dinitrotoluene (328 million pounds). The 12 chemicals noted above accounted for 75 percent of the total output of intermediates in 1976.

¹ Items transferred from cyclic intermediates to primary products from petroleum and natural gas are ethylbenzene, cyclohexane, styrene, m-xylene, o-xylene, p-xylene, and cumene.



TABLE 1.--Cyclic intermediates: U.S. production and sales, 1976

[Listed below are all cyclic intermediates for which any reported data on production and/or sales may be published. (Leaders (...) are used where the reported data are accepted in confidence and may not be published or where no data were reported.) Table 2 lists alphabetically all cyclic intermediates on which data on production and/or sales were reported and identifies the manufacturers of each]

	: :		SALES	
CYCLIC INTERMEDIATES	PRODUCTION :	QUANTITY :	VALUE :	UNIT VALUE ¹
	: 1,000 :	1,000 :	1,000 :	Per
:	: pounde :	pounde :	dollars :	pound
Grand total	19,795,832 :	7,663,691 :	2,386,993	\$0.31
cetoacetanilide	:	3,867 :	: 2,759 :	.71
-Acetoacetaniiide	· · · · · · ·	1,077 :	1,785 :	1.66
-Acetoacetotoluidide	: :	723 :	738 :	1.02
	: 366 :	:	:	
-Amino-4'-nitro-2,2'-stilbendisulfonic acid	: 134 :	:	:	
-[(p-Aminopheny1)azo]benzenesulfonic acid	: 411 :		:	
niline (Aniline oil)	: 543,779 :		42,895 :	.27
nilinomethanesulfonic acid and salt	: 466 :		:	
enzaldehyde, tech	: 8,285 :		5,124 : 7,561 :	. 23
2-Benzothiazolethiol, sodium salt	: 79,654 :	3,012 :	1,912 ;	.63
Siphenyl	56,894		4,073 :	. 28
Chlorobenzene, mono	329,072 :		16,786 :	.25
-Chloro-3-nitrobenzenesulfonamide	: 697 :			
-Chloro-3-nitrobenzenesulfony1 chloride	: 524 :	:	:	
	: :	:	:	
cresols, total ²	: 100,211 : 22,187 :	<u>95,186</u> : 20,731 :	44,876 : 8,785 :	.47
All other ³	: 78,024 :		36,091 :	.48
resylic acid, refined ²	: 57,107 :	31,114 :	: 11,814 :	. 38
vclobexapone	: 640.794 :			
vclohexylamine	: :		4,327 :	.72
.4-Diamino-2, 3-dihydroanthraguinone	: 531 :		:	
-Dichlorobenzene	: 48,594 :	24,116 :	6,999 :	. 29
-Dichlorobenzene	: 36,699 :			. 23
,4-Dichlorophenol	: :	4,389 :		.56
Dicyclohexylamine	: :	686 :		.83
N,N-Diethylaniline 9,10-Dihydro-9,10-dioxo-l-anthracenesulfonic acid and	: :	:	1,350 :	1.01
salt (Gold salt)			:	
,4-Dihydroxyanthraquinone (Quinizarin)	: 1,717 :			2.06
2, 4-Dihydroxybenzophenone	: 304 :		••••	•••
I,8-Dihydroxy-4,5-dinitroanthraquinone	: 251 : : 13,560 :		4,601 :	
N, N-Dimethylbenzylamine	: 13,360 :			1.82
N,N-Dimethylcyclohexylamine	: 4,028 :			1.10
4,4'-Dinitrostilbene-2,2'-disulfonic acid	: 11,089 :			
2.4-Dinitrotoluene	: 327,983 :		:	
2,4 (and 2,6)-Dinitrotoluene	: 396,359 :		:	
Dodecy1benzene				.25
N-Ethylaniline, refined	: 1,049 :			.91
2-(N-Éthylanilino)ethanol Hydroquinone, tech, grade	291 :	10,287	: 17,299 :	1.68
	:	:	:	
socyanic acid derivatives, total	: 948,277 :			. 4
Polymethylene polyphenylisocyanate Toluene-2,4- and 2,6-diisocyanate (80/20 mixture)	: 312,548 : 563,752 ;	259.273 : 532,582 :		. 44
Other isocyanic acid derivatives	71,977			.80
,4'-Isopropylidemediphenol (Bisphenol A)	: 448,832 :	: 113,192 :	: 41,470 :	. 37
felamine	: 126.246 :			. 3
L-p-Mentha-1,8-diene	: 11,173 :		798 :	.13
Aetanilic acid (m-Aminobenzenesulfonic acid)	: 1,594 :		:	
,4'-Methylenedianiline	: :	1,174 :		1.46
-Methyl-1-phenyl-2-pyrazolin-5-one (Developer Z)	: :	13 :		2.23
-Methylstyrene	: 61,363 :			.15
s =witroacetan111de==================================	: 36 :	:	:	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE	1(CYCLIC	INTERMEDIATES:	U.S.	PRODUCTION	AND	SALES,	1976CONTINUED
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	:	:	SALES	
CYCLIC INTERMEDIATES	: PRODUCTION :	: QUANTITY	VALUE :	UNIT VALUE ¹
	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000 :	Per
	: pounds	: pounds	: dollars :	pound
trobenzene	: 409,023	: 19,544 :	: 4,521 :	\$0.23
Nitro-o-toluenesulfonic acid [SO H-1]	: 7,400	: :	: :	
onylphenol		: 35,751	: 10,729 :	.30
[(7-0xo-7H-benz[de]anthracene-3-y1)amino]anthra-	:	:	: :	
quinone	: 238	:	: :	
	:	:	: :	
enol, total ²				. 22
From cumene	: 1,926,403			. 22
Other	: 195,031	: 78,479	: 19,020 :	- 24
	:	:	: :	
2'-[(Pheny1)imino]diethano1 (N-pheny1diethano1-	:	:	: :	
amine)				. 66
thalic anhydride				.22
Picoline (a-Picoline) ³				. 94
peridine			: :	
licylaldehyde				2.50
licylic acid, tech. grade				.83
rephthalic acid, dimethyl ester*			• • • •	•••
luene-2,4-diamine (4-m-Tolylenediamine)	: 233,103	• •••	· · · · ·	•••
7'-Ureylenebis[4-hydroxy-2-naphthalenesulfonic	. 210		:	
acid] (J Acid urea)				•••
1 other cyclic intermediates	: 4,005,927	: 4,073,814 :	: 1,289,882 :	.32

 Calculated from rounded figures.
 Does not include data for coke ovens and gas-retort ovens, reported to the Division of Fuels Data, U.S. Bureau of Mines.

³ Figures include (o,m,p)-cresol from coal tar and some m-cresol and p-cresol. ⁴ The figures for terephthalic acid, dimethyl ester (DMT) include both the acid itself and the dimethyl ester.

D/OR SALES WERE EITHER REPORTED OR ESTIMATED, ACTURER, 1976	I A RE MARKED BELOW WITH A "", CHENICALS NOT SO MARKED CEPTED IN COMPIDENCE AND MAY NOT BE UBLISHED. FROM TABLE 3. AND "X" SIGNIFIES THAT THE MANUFATUREN DID DUCT. COMPANY IDENTIFICATION CODES WHICH ARE FOLLOWED SUPCT. THE U. S. INVERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION WITH REPORT. THE U. S. INVERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION WITH REPORT. THE COMPANY IS PRESUMED TO HAVE CONTINUED LUNE OF PRODUCTION AND SALES HAS BEEN ESTIMATED BY THE	ANUUFACTURERS IDENTIFICATION CODES MANUFACTURERS IDENTIFICATION CODES (ACCORDING TO LIST IN TABLE 3)	TRC TRC FRC FRC FRC FRC FRC FRF FRF FRF FST FRF FST FRF FST FST FST FST FST FST FST FST FST FS
TABLE 2CYCLIC INTERMEDIATES FOR WHICH U.S. PRODUCTION AND/OR SALES WERE EITHER REPORTED OR IDENTIFED BY MANUFACTURER, 1976	(CHEMICALS FOR WHICH SEPARTE STATISTICS ARE GIVEN IN TABLE 1 ARE MARKED BELOW WITH A "W"; CHEMICALS NOT SO MARKED DO NOT APPEAR IN TABLE 1 BECAUSE THE REDOUTED DATA ARE ACCEPTED IN CONTIDARCE AND MAY NOT BE UBLISHED. MANUPACTURERS IDENTIFICATION CODES SHOWN BELOW ARE TAKEN FROM TABLE 3. AND "X" STGMT PERS THAT THE MANUPACTURER D NOT CONSENT TO HIS IDENTIFICATION CODES SHOWN BELOW ARE TAKEN FROM TABLE 3. AND "X" STGMT PERS THAT THE MANUPACTURER D NAT CONSENT TO HIS IDENTIFICATION WITH THE DESIGNATED PRODUCT. COMPANY IDENTIFICATION CODES WHICH ARE FOLLOWED BY AN "(E)" ARE SO LARBELED BECAUSE THE DESIGNATED PRODUCT. COMPANY IDENTIFICATION CODES WHICH ARE FOLLOWED THEIR DATA IN SUFFICIENT THER FOR IT'S INCLUSION IN THIS REPORT. THE U. S. INTERMITIONAL TENDE CONTINUED THEIR DATA IN SUFFICIENT THER FOR IT'S INCLUSION IN THIS REPORT. THE COMPANY IS PRESUMED TO HAVE CONTINUED THEIR DATA IN SUFFICIENT THER FOR IT'S INCLUSION IN THIS REPORT. THE COMPANY IS PRESUMED TO HAVE CONTINUED THEIR DATA IN SUFFICIENT THER FOR IT'S INCLUSION IN THIS REPORT. THE COMPANY IS PRESUMED TO HAVE CONTINUED THEIR DATA IN SUFFICIENT THER FOR IT'S INCLUSION IN THIS REPORT. THE COMPANY IS PRESUMED TO HAVE CONTINUED THEIR DATA IN SUFFICIENT THER FOR IT'S INCLUSION IN THIS REPORT. THE COMPANY IS PRESUMED TO HAVE CONTINUED THEIR DATA IN SUFFICIENT THER FOR IT'S INCLUSION IN THIS REPORT. THE COMPANY IS PRESUMED TO HAVE CONTINUED THEIR DATA IN SUFFICIENT THE FORT IN THIS REPORT. THE COMPANY IS PRESUMED TO HAVE CONTINUED THEORY FOR THE REPORT IN 1976 AND THE VOLUME OF PRODUCTION AND SALES HAS BEEN ESTIMATED BY THE USITIC STAFF MEMBERS)	CYCLIC INTERMEDIATES	<pre>9-ACETANIDO-1-(4-ACETANIDO-2-HYDROXY-5-NITBOPHENYLAZO)-2 -ARHTPOL</pre>

WHICH U.S. PRODUCTION AND/OR SALES WERE EITHER REPORTED OR ESTIMATED, IDENTIFIED BY MANUPACTURER, 1976CONTINUED	MANUFACTUBERS IDENTIFICATION (ACCORDING TO LIST IN TAB	MON, WTC. MON, WTC. CO, MON, UCC, WTC. CO, SOC, WTC. CO, SOC, WTC. CO, SOC, WTC. CO, SOC, WTC. TRC. BUP, MON. TRC. TRC. TRC. TRC. TRC. TRC. TRC. TRC
TABLE 2CYCLIC INTERMEDIATES FOR WHICH U.S. FRODUCTION AND/OR SALES WERE EITH IDENTIFIED BY MANUFACTURER, 1976CONTINUED 	CYCLIC INTERMEDIATES	ALKYLBENZEMES: ALKYLBENZEME STRAIGHT-CHAIN (EXCEPT DODECYL AND THIDEC LIKYLBENZEME STRAIGHT-CHAIN (EXCEPT DODECYL AND THIDEC DODECTUBENZENE, STRAIGHT-CHAIN (EXCEPT DODECYL AND THIDEC DODECTUBENZENE, STRAIGHT-CHAIN (EXCEPT DODECYL AND THIDEC TODECTUBENZENE, STRAIGHT-CHAIN (EXCEPT DODECYL AND THIDEC DODECTUBENZENE, STRAIGHT-CHAIN (EXCEPT DODECYL AND THIDEC TOTAL (CALCHARD) (CAL

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TABLE 2CYCLIC INTERMEDIATES FOR WHICH U.S. PRODUCTION AND/OR SALES WERE BITHER REPORTED OR ESTIMATED. IDENTIFIED BY MANUFACTURER, 1976CONTINUED	MANUFACTURERS IDENTIFI (ACCORDING TO LIST	TRC. TRC. TRC. TRC. SLI. TRC. TRC. TRC. TRC. TRC. TRC. TRC. TRC
	• •• •• •• •• ••	<pre>2-AMINO-PARA-CRESOL</pre>

TABLE 2CYCLIC INTERMEDIATES FOR WHICH U.S. PRODUCTION AND/OR SALES WERE EITHER RAPORTED OR ESTIMATED, IDENTIFIED BY MANUFACTURER, 1976CONTINUED	ANUFACTURERS (ACCORDING	TRC. HIL(E). TRC. TRC. ACY. SH. ACY. SH. ACY. SH. ACC), DUP, TRC. AC(E), DUP, TRC. AC(E), DUP, TRC. AC(E). BUC. AC(E). AC
	CYCLIC INTERMEDIATES	<pre></pre>

RR EITHER NTINUED	MANUFACTURERS IDENTIFICATI (ACCORDING TO LIST IN T	RIL(E). ACT. ACT. ACY. DUP. SDB. SDB. SDB. SDB. SDB. SDB. SDB. SDB
	CYCLIC INTERMEDIATES	<pre>4-AMINOFYRIDINE</pre>

TABLE 2CYCLIC INTERMEDIATES FOR WHICH U.S. PRODUCTION AND/OR SALES WERE EITHER REPORTED OR ESTIMATED, IDENTIFIED BY MANUFACTURER, 1976CONTINUED	MANUFACTURESS IDENTIFICATION C (ACCORDING TO LIST IN TABLE	UPF CKN CKN CKN CKN CKN CKN CKN CKN CKN CKN
	CYCLIC INTERMEDIATES	<pre>BENZENESULFONIC ACID</pre>

iD/OR SALES WERE EITHER REPORTED OR ESTIMATED. 1828, 1976CONTINUED	NANUFACTURERS IDENTIFICATION COD (ACCORDING TO LIST IN TABLE 3	C. C. C. C. C. C. Z. Z. C. C. C. C. C. C. C. C. C. C. C. C. C.
TABLE 2CYCLIC INTERMEDIATES FOR WHICH U.S. PRODUCTION AND/OR SALES WERE EITHER IDENTIFIED BY MANUFACTURER, 1976CONTINUED	CYCLIC INTERNEDIATES	<pre></pre>

TABLE 2CYCLIC INTERNEDIATES FOR WHICH U.S. PRODUCTION AND/OR SALES WERE EITHER REPORTED OR ESTIMATED, IDENTIFIED BY MANUFACTURER, 1976CONTINUED	MANUPACTURENS IDENTIFICATION COD (ACCORDING TO LIST IN TABLE 3	P. P. P. P. P. P. P. P. P. P.
	CYCLIC INTERNEDIATES	TEBT-BUTKLERNZENE-

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TABLE 2CYCLIC INTERMEDIATES FOR WHICH U.S. PRODUCTION AND/OR SALES WERE LITHER REPORTED OR ESTIMATED, IDENTIFIED BY MANUFACTURER, 1976CONTINUED	MANUFACTURERS IDEN (ACCORDING TO L	TRC. NES. NES. NES. NES. NES. NES. NES. PS. PS. PS. PS. PS. PC. PC. PC. PC. PC. PC. PC. PC. PC. PC
	YCL	FINIC ACID- FONNANDE- FONNANDE- FONNANDE- FONNANDE- FONNANDE- FONNANDE- Carle- Carles Fonde- Fonde- Fonde- Fonde- Fonde- Carles Fonde-

CYCLIC INTERMEDIATES

U.S. PRODUCTIO TIFIED BY MANUF	MANUFACTURERS IDENTIFICATION (ACCORDING TO LIST IN TAB	TRC. DUP, MON. DUP, MON. TRC. TRC. TRC. TRC. TRC. TRC. DUP, EKT, SDC, VPC. SAL. TRC. TRC. TRC. TRC. TRC. DUP, EKT, SDC, VPC. SAL. TRC. TRC. TRC. TRC. TRC. TRC. TRC. TRC
TABLE 2CYCLIC INTERMEDIATES FOR WHICH U.S. PRODUCTION AN IDENTIFIED BY MANUFACTU 	CYCLIC INTERMEDIATES	NE

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TABLE 2CYCLIC INTERMEDIATES FOR WHICH U.S. PRODUCTION AND/OR SALES WERE EITHER REPORTED OR ESTIMATED, IDENTIFIED BY MANUFACTURER, 1976CONTINUED	MANUFACTURERS IDENTIFICATION C (ACCORDING TO LIST IN TABLE	AC (E) . SFA. HN . HN . HN . HN . HN . HN . HN . FC . HN
	CYCLIC INTERNEDIATES	<pre>4-CHLOBORESORCINOL</pre>

TABLE 2CYCLIC INTERNEDIATES FOR MHICH U.S. PRODUCTION AND/OR SALES WERE EITHER REFORTED OR ESTIMATED, IDENTIFIED BY MANUFACTURER, 1976CONTINUED	MANUFACTURERS IDENTIFICATION COD (ACCORDING TO LIST IN TABLE 3	GAF GAF EXT EXT EXT EXT EXT EXT EXT EXT EXT EXT
	CYCLIC INTERNEDIATES	THY LHEXYL LSTER LANINO - ORTHO-T HYL-MEXVL LSTER HYL-META-TOLUID * META-TOLUID * META

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LES WERE 76CONTI	MANUFACTUBERS IDENTIFICATION COD2S (ACCORDING TO LIST IN TABLE 3)	DUP. VEC. VEC. RH, VEL. BIL, VEL. BIL, VEL. BIL, VEL. SNA. CCV, TRC. CVV, TRC. CVV, TRC. SNA. SNA. SNA. SNA. SNA. SNA. SNA. SNA
	CYCLIC INTERNEDIATES	<pre>1. 4-DIAMINO-9, 10-DIHYDRO-9, 10-DIOXO-2, 3-ANTHRACEWEDICARB OXIMIDE</pre>

TABLE 2CYCLIC INTERMEDIATES FOR WHICH U.S. PRODUCTION AND/OR SALES WERE EITHER REPORTED OR ESTIMATED. IDENTIFIED BY MANUFACTURER, 1976CONTINUED	ACTURERS IDENTIFICA CCORDING TO LIST IN	1
	CYCLIC INTERNEDIATES	<pre>2,4-01CHLORO-3,5-01NITRO-ALPHA,ALPHA,ALPHA-TRIFLUOROTOLU ERE</pre>

RE EITHER REPORTED OR EST MTINUED	HANU	DON. DON. OUP. CAF. CAF. CAF. CAF. CAF. CAF. CAF. FRC. TRC. TRC. TRC. TRC. TRC. TRC. TRC. T
	CYCLIC INTERMEDIATES	<pre>DIFFHYLBENZENE</pre>

S. FRODUCTION AND∕OR SALES WER FIED BY MANUPACTURER, 1976CON	MANUFACTURERS (ACCORDING	DUP, EKT, VPC. HAL. ABB, HAY. X. X. X. X. X. X. X. X. X. X. X. X. X.
	CACLIC INTERMEDIATES	<pre>01. B-DIHYDBOXY-4, 5-DIMITROANTHRAQUINONE</pre>

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2CYCLIC INTERHEDIATES POR WHICH U.S. PRODUCTION AND/OR SALES WERE EITHER REPORTED OR ESTIMATED. IDENTIFIED BY MANUFACTUBER, 1976CONTINUED	MANUFACTUBERS IDENTIFICATION CODES (ACCORDING TO LIST IN TABLE 3)	BK EK EK USS ARS, MLS, HH, SW(E). USS ARS, MLS, HH, SW(E). ARS, ARS, ARS, ARS, ARS, ARS, ARS, ARS,
ND/OR URER.	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	A PARTY A PART
TABLE 2CYCLIC INTERNEDIATES POR WHICH U.S. PRODUCTION AND/OR IDENTIFIED BY MANUFACTURER,	CYCLIC INTERADIATES	<pre>7,12-DIMETHYLBENZ*A*ANTHRACENE</pre>

TABLE 2CYCLIC INTERMEDIATES FOR WHICH U.S. PRODUCTION AND/OR SALES WERE EITHER REPORTED OR ESTIMATED, IDENTIFIED BY MANUFACTURER, 1976CONTINUED	AANUFACTURERS IDENTIFICATION (ACCORDING TO LIST IN TAB	ASH- ASH- ACK- DUP, ORO, RUC, USR. FRC- PD- ACK- ACK- ACK- ACK- ACK- ACK- ACK- ACK
	CYCLIC INTERNEDIATES	DIFHENVLACETONITRILE, TECH

SALES WERE EITHEE REPORTE 1976CONTINUED		EK. X. TEC. AWYT. AMBP, X. BUP, SDW. SDW. EKT. EKT. EKT. EKT. EKT. CO. DUP. DUP. DUP. DUP. DUP. DUP. CO. SDH. EKT. CO. SDH. SDH. X. SDH. V. SDH. V. SDH. V. SDH. V. SDH. V. SDH. V. SDH. V. SDH. V. SDH. V. SDH. V. V. V. V. V. V. V. V. V. V. V. V. V.
TABLE 2CYCLIC INTERNEDIATES FOR WHICH U.S. PRODUCTION AND/OR IDENTIFIED BY MANUFACTURER,	CYCLIC INTERMEDIATES	<pre>3-ETHYL-2-*5-(3-ETHYL-2-BENZOTHIASOLINYLIDENE)-1,3-PENTA TERNIL**BENZOTHIASOLUN TOLDE</pre>

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TABLE 2CYCLIC INTERMEDIATES FOR WHICH U.S. PRODUCTION AND/OR SALS WERE EITHER REPORTED OR ESTIMATED, IDENTIFIED BY MANUFACTURER, 1976CONTINUED	MANUFACTURERS IDENTIFICATION CODES (ACCORDING TO LIST IN TABLE 3)	WYT. CELT DUE. SFS: SFS: SFS: SFS: SFS: SFS: SFS: SFS
	CYCLIC INTERMEDIATES	<pre>HEXAHYDBO-1-METHYL-4-PHENYL-1H-AZEFINE-4-CARBONITRILE- HEXAHSTRYDENCIENTENTERE HEXABETRYLENTENTENE HEXABETRYLENTENTENE HEXABETRYLENTENTENE HEXABETRYLENTENTENE HEXABETRYLENTENTENE HEXABETRYLENTENTENE HEXABETRYLENTENTENE HEXABETRYLENTENE HETA-HERROXTERTHYLEN HETA-HERROXTERTHYLEN HEXABETRYLENTENE HEXABETRYLENTENE HETA-HERROXTERTHYLEN HETA-HE</pre>

TABLE 2CYCLIC INTERMEDIATZS FOR WHICH U.S. PRODUCTION AND/OR SALES WERE EITHER REPORTED OR ESTIMATED, IDENTIFIED BY MANUFACTURER, 1976CONTINUED 	MANUPACTURERS IDENTIFICATION CODES (ACCORDING TO LIST IN TABLE 3)	ACY, TEC. ACY, TEC.	TRC. ACY, PCM. TRC. TRC. TRC. ARM.	ACY. ACY. ASH. VAL. ACY. TRC. ACY. TRC.	<pre>DUE TRC. WIT. EX. EX. PLC, TNA(E). CUN, UPJ. CUN, UPJ. ODE (D) UPJ. DUE HOB(E). DUE HOB(E). DUE HOB(E). DUE HOB(E). DUE HOB(E). DUE HOB(E). CUN, NUD, OUP, MOB(E), OMC, RUC, UCC. CUN, NOB(E). DUE HOB(E). CUN, NOB(E). CUN, NOB(E). CUN,</pre>	
	CYCLIC	3-HYDROXY-2,7-NAPHTHALENEDISULPONIC ACID, DISODIUM SALT G-HYDROXY-2,7-NAPHTHALENEDISULPONIC ACID, DISODIUM SALT -HYDROXY-1,3-HARENERAREDISULPONIC ACID, DISODIUM SALT -	B-HYDBOXYAMPRHFHALENEURDANC ACTD, GAMM-SULTONE		<pre>INDOLECTIONALIANT INTO INTO INTO INTO INTO INTO INTO IN</pre>	

TABLE 2CYCLIC INTERNEDIATES FOR WHICH U.S. PRODUCTION AND/OR SALES WERE EIFHER KEPORTED OR ESTIMATED, IDENTIFIED BY MANUFACTURER, 1976CONTINUED	MANUFACTURERS IDENTIFICATI (ACCORDING TO LIST IN T	PDB PDB PDD PDD PDD PDD PDD PDD PDD PDD
	CYCLIC INTERMEDIATES	2-ISONTRROSACETANILIDE

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HICH U.S. PRODUCTION AND/OR SALES WERE EITHER REPORTED OR ESTIMATED, IDENTIFIED BY MANUFACTURER, 1976CONTINUED 	AANUFACTURERS (ACCORDING	AC(E), ACY. VEC. VEC. VEC. UPP, TIL. UPP, TIL. UPP, MIL. ACS. GIV. ACS. GIV. ACS. GIV. ACS. GIV. ACS. GIV. ACS. BV. BV. BV. BV. BV. BV. BV. BV
TABLE 2CYCLIC INTERMEDIATES FOR WHICH U.S. PRODUCTION AND/OR SALES IDENTIFIED BY HANUFACTURER, 1976		1-(#ETHYLAMINO) ANTHEAQUINONE

TABLE 2CYCLIC INTERNEDIATES FOR WHICH U.S. PRODUCTION AND/OR SALES WERE EITHER REPORTED OR ESTIMATED, IDENTIFIED BY MANUFACTURER, 1976CONTINUED 	MANUFACTURERS IDENTIFICATION COD (ACCORDING TO LIST IN TABLE 3	ACY, GAF, TRC. TRC. TRC. TRC. TRC. ACT, DUP, SDH. SDW. ACT, DUP, SDH. ACT, DOW, GP, SKO, UCC, USS. ACT, TRC. ACT, TR	: DUP. : SDH. : SCH. : SUC. MON.
	CYCLIC INTERMEDIATES	PARA-(3-METHYL-5-0X0-2-PYRAZOLIN-1-YL)BENZENESULFONIC AC 3) (3-METHYL-5-0X0-2-PYRAZOLIN-1-YL)BENZENESULFONIC AC 4) (3-METHYL-5-0X0-2-PYRAZOLIN-1-YL)-HETA-TOLDENESULFONIC 4) (3-METHYL-2-OX02-2-PYRAZOLIN-1-YL)-HETA-TOLDENESULFONIC 4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4*-NITRO-ORTHO-ACETANISTIDE -

WHICH U.S. PRODUCTION AND/OR SALES WERE EITHER REPORTED OR ESTIMATED, IDENTIFIED BY MANUFACTURER, 1976CONTINUED	MANUPACTURERS IDENTIFICATION CODES (ACCORDING TO LIST IN TABLE 3)	ыом, Х(Е). DUP. DUP.	DUF. DUF. Trc.	SDH. ACY, DUP, FST, RUC. ACY, DUP.	DU P B.K. S.L. DU P.	SAL. DUP. Acy, Mon. S.Y. Mon.	DUF. TRC. GAF, TRC. DUP, MON.		ABB, X. ABB, X. ACY, SDC. CWN.
TABLE 2CYCLIC INTERMEDIATES FOR WHICH U.S. PRODUCTION AND/OR SALES WERE EITH. IDENTIFIED BY MANUFACTURER, 1976CONTINUED	CYCLIC INTERNEDIATES	PARA-NITROANILINE	ORTHO-MITROANISOLE	META-NITROBENZALDEHYDE		ACID, SODIUM SA LCARBOXYLLC ACI L	1-WITRONAPHTALERE	NYL) ACETOPHENO NYLAZO) -4,6-DI NYLZNEDIAMINE) HYDRAZINE- 	LSULFONAMIDOETHYL) - H

CYCLIC INTERMEDIATES

D/OK SALES WERE ELTHER REPORTED OR ESTIMATED, RER, 1976CONTINUED	NANUFACTURERS IDENTIFICATION COD (ACCORDING TO LIST IN TABLE 3	TRC. DUP, FST. DUP, FST. DUP, FST. DUP, FST. DUP, FST. DUP, FST. CG3(E). ACY, DUP, GAF, SDH. TRC. ACY, DUP, GAF, SDH. TRC. DUP, CG4(E), MON, PRD, RH, SCN, UCC. TRC. ACY, DUP, TRC. TRC. TRC. ACY, DUP, TRC. TRC. ACY, DUP, TRC. ACY, DUP, ACY, DUP, ACY, DUP, ACY, DUP, ACY, DUP, ACY, DUP, ACY, D
TABLE 2CYCLIC INTERMEDIATES FOR WHICH U.S. PRODUCTION AND/OR SALES WERE EITHER IDENTIFIED BY MANUFACTURER, 1976CONTINUED	CYCLIC INTERNEDIATES	<pre>4-NITRO-4+-(5-SULFO-2H-MAPHTHO*1, 2-D*TRIAZOL-2-YL)-2,2'- STLDER&DISULFONUCANTC ACTD</pre>

WHICH U.S. PRODUCTION AND/OR SALES WERE EITHER REPORTED OR ESTIMATED, IDENTIFIED BY MANUPACTURER, 1976CONTINUED	MANUPACTURERS IDENTIFICATION COD (ACCORDING TO LIST IN TABLE 3	PBD. KFT, SW(E). MER, PRD. MER, PRD. RCL, TOC. RCL, TOC. ACS, CLK, DOW, GP, MON, SHC, SOC, UCC, USS. ALL. ACS, CLK, DOW, GP, MON, SHC, SOC, UCC, USS. ALL. SAL. SAL. SAL. SAL. SAL. SAL. S
2CYCLIC INTERNEDIATES FOR	CYCLIC INTERMEDIATES	<pre>@FHENO1: NAUNAL: FRON COAL TAR: FRON COAL TAR: FRON COAL TAR: FRON COAL TAR: NATURAL FHENOL FRON COAL TAR, ALL OTHER FRON PERSOLEUN: NATURAL PHENOL FRON COAL TAR, ALL OTHER FRON PERSOLEUN: NATURAL FHENOL FRON COAL TAR, ALL OTHER FRON PERSOLEUN: NATURAL FHENOL FRON COAL TAR, ALL OTHER FRON PERSOLEUN: NATURAL FHENOL FRON COAL TAR, ALL OTHER SWITHERTC: SWITHERTC: SWITHERTC: FRON COAL TAR: FRON COAL TAR: FRON COAL TAR: FRON COAL TAR: NATURAL FHENOL FRON COAL TAR, ALL OTHER SWITHERTC: SWITHERTC: SWITHERTC: SWITHERTC: FRON COAL TAR: FRON COAL TAR: FRON COAL TAR: STATE</pre>

SALES WERE EITHER REPORTED 1976CONTINUED	MANUFACTURERS IDENTIFICATION CODES (ACCORDING TO LIST IN TABLE 3)	MIL, TCH. KCI. SK. SK. BAS, ENJ(E), HK, KPT, MO O. NON. RIL(E), UCC. RIL(E), UCC.
E 2CYCLIC INTERMEDIATES FOR WHICH U.S. PRODUCTIO IDENTIFIED BY MANUF	CYCLIC INTERMEDIATES	POTASSIUM SALTS- POTASSIUM SALTS- 01

HICH U.S. PRODUCTION AND/OR SALES WERE EITHER REPORTED OR ESTIMATED, IDENTIFIED BY MANUPACTURER, 1976CONTINUED 	MANUPACTURERS IDENTIFICATI (ACCORDING TO LIST IN T	B, DUP, RIL(B). Y. H. H. H. H. H. H. H. H. H. H
TABLE 2CVCLIC INTERMEDIATES FOR WHICH U.S. PRODUCTION AND/OR SALES WARE EITHER IDENTIFIED BY MANUFACTURER, 1976CONTINUED	CYCLIC INTERNEDIATES	RIDE -

WHICH U.S. PRODUCTION AND/OR SALES WERE EITHER REPORTED OR ESTINATED, IDENTIFIED BY MANUPACTURER, 1976CONTINUED	MANUPACTURERS IDENTIFICATION CODES (ACCORDING TO LIST IN TABLE 3)	N. H. H. H. H. H. H. H. K. K. K. K. K. K. K. K. K. K. K. K. K.
TABLE 2CYCLIC INTERMEDIATES FOR WHICH U.S. PRODUCTION AND/OR SALES WERE EITH. IDENTIFIED BY MANUFACTURER, 1976CONTINUED	CYCLIC INTERMEDIATES	ENVL) (META-,0RTHO-,AND PARA-ISOM HTPRIDE

i

ND/OR SALES WERE EITHER REPORTED OR ESTIMATED, URER, 1976CONTINUED :	ATION C N TABLE	
TABLE 2CYCLIC INTERMEDIATES FOR WHICH U.S. PRODUCTION AND/OR SALES WERE EITHER IDENTIFIED BY MANUFACTURER, 1976CONTINUED	CICLIC INTERNEDIATES	<pre>4-(08TH0-TOLIYIAZO)-ORTHO-TOLUTDINE (C.1. SOLVENT YELLON 3)</pre>

ł ABB. ACS, ACY ALD. ALL ARS, CWN, DOW, DUP, EK, EKT, HST, ICT, KF, LIL, MLS, ODC, PCU, PD, PFZ, PIT, PRD, PTT, RH, SDC, SDH, SDW, STC, SW(E), TCC, WCH, UCC, UGC, UPJ, UPJ, UPJ, USR, VAL, VEL, VPC, VTC, WAY, X l ı I TABLE 2.--CYCLIC INTERMEDIATES FOR WHICH U.S. PRODUCTION AND/OR SALES WERE EITHER REPORTED OR ESTIMATED. MANUFACTURERS IDEN'TIFICATION CODES I (ACCORDING TO LIST IN TABLE 3) I ļ ş I I , 1 i i IDENTIFIED BY MANUFACTURER, 1976--CONTINUED DUP, GAF, TRC. ACS, DUP, TRC. RIL(E). RIL(E). GE, KPT. CWN. DUP. DUP. PLC. NES. DUP. DUP. ACY. NAL-CWN. FG. , t !. 1 ; ī 07.7.1.-UREYLENEBIS*4-HYDROXY-2-NAPHTHALENESULFONIC ACID* -I , ı ı , ī ı 1 ı ţ I 1 ŧ ī ŀ , ; ŀ ī ţ 1 1 . i I I ţ ı ş ī I ł 1 I 1 1 PARA-VINYLBENZENESULFONIC ACID, SODIUN SALT- -ł ı 1 I ; 3 CYCLIC INTERMEDIATES þ ı ī ş I ı 1 ţ , 1 l 4-(2,5-XYLYLAZO)-ORTHO-TOLUIDINE @CYCLIC INTERMEDIATES, ALL OTHER- -I ı XYLIDINE, ORIGINAL MIXTURE - - -1 ŧ XANTHENE-9-CARBOXYLIC ACID - - -۱ 1 5-VINY1-2-PICOLINE - - - - - -VINYLTOLUENE (FOSTASOL) - - - -2-VINYLPYRIDINE- - - - - - - - - ŧ ł 4-VINYLPYRIDINE- - - - - - - - -VIOLANTHRONE - - - - - - - ı ļ ł I ī ţ ı ţ \$ ļ I I ı I. 1 I t ł XYLIDINES: 1 1 I 1 , 1 1 1

X. X. X. X. X.

CYCLIC INTERMEDIATES

TABLE 3.--CYCLIC INTERMEDIATES: DIRECTORY OF MANUFACTURERS, 1976

ALPHABETICAL DIRECTORY BY CODE

[Names of manufacturers that reported production or sales of cyclic intermediates to the U.S. International Trade Commission for 1976 are listed below in the order of their identification codes as used in table 2]

Code	Name of company	Code	Name of company
ABB	Abbott Laboratories	GIV	Givaudan Corp.
AC	American Color & Chemical Corp.	GLY	
			Glyco Chemicals, Inc.
ACC	Amoco Chemical Corp.	GNT	General Tire & Rubber Co., Chemical/Plastics
ACS	Allied Chemical Corp., Specialty Chemicals Div.	GOC	Div. Gulf Oil Corp., Gulf Oil Co., Chemical
ACY	American Cyanamid Co.		CoU.S.
ADC	Anderson Development Co.	GP	Georgia-Pacific Corp., Rebecca Chemical
AIP	Air Products & Chemicals, Inc.		Div.
ALD	Aldrich Chemical Co., Inc.	GYR	Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.
ALF	Allied Chemical Corp., Fibers Div.		
ALL	Alliance Chemicals, Inc.	HEX	Hexagon Laboratories, Inc.
AMB	American Bio-Synthetics Corp.	НК	Hooker Chemicals & Plastics Corp.
ARA	Araphahoe Chemical, Inc. Sub/Syntex	HN	Tenneco Chemicals, Inc.
Alla	Corp. (U.S.A.)	HPC	Hercules, Inc.
ARK		HSC	
	Armstrong Cork Co.		Chemetron Corp., Pigments Div.
ARS	Arsynco, Inc.	HSH	Harshaw Chemical Co. Div. of Kewanee Dil Co.
ARZ	Arizona Chemical Co.	HST	American Hoechst Corp.:
ASH	Ashland Oil, Inc., Ashland Chemical Co.	- · · ·	Hoechst Fibers Industries
ASL	Ansul Chemical Co.		Rhode Island Works
ATR	Atlantic Richfield Co.		
		ICC	Inmont Corp.
BAS	BASF Wyandotte Corp.	ICI	IC1 United States, Inc., Specialty
BJL	Burdick & Jackson Laboratories, Inc.		Chemicals Group
BUC	Synalloy Corp., Blackman-Uhler Chemical Div.	IMC	IMC Chemical Group, Inc.
		JCC	Jefferson Chemical Co., Inc.
CCW	Cincinnati Milacron Chemicals, Inc.		
CEL	Celanese Corp., Celanese Chemical Co.	KF	Kay-Fries Chemicals, Inc.
CGY	Ciba-Geigy Corp.	KLM	Kalama Chemical, Inc.
CHL	Chemol, Inc.	KPT	Koppers Co., Inc., Organic Materials
CLK	Clark Chemical Corp.	I AFT	Div.
CMG		1	DIV.
CNP	Nyanza, Inc. Nipro, Inc.	LAX	Television Charles In Television
CO	Continental Oil Co.	LEM	Lakeway Chemicals, Inc.
			Napp Chemicals, Inc.
CRS	Carus Chemical Co.	LIL	Eli Lilly & Co. and Puerto Rico
CSD	Cosden Oil & Chemical Co.	1	
CWN	Upjohn Co., Fine Chemicals Div.	MAL	Mallinckrodt Chemical Works
		MAY	Otto B. May, Inc.
DBC	Dow Badische Co.	MCB	Borg-Warner Corp.:
DCC	Dow Corning Corp.	1	Marbon Chemical Div.
DOW	Dow Chemical Co.	1	Weston Chemical Co.
DUP	E.I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Inc.	MER	Merichem Co.
DVC	Dover Chemical Corp. Sub of ICC Industries, Inc.	MIL	Milliken Co., Milliken Chemical Div.
		MLC	Melamine Chemicals, Inc.
EGR	Eagle River Chemical Corp.	MNR	Monroe Chemical Co.
EK	Eastman Kodak Co.:	MOB	Mobay Chemical Co.
EKT	Tennessee Eastman Co. Div.	MON	Monsanto Co.
ELP	El Paso Products Co.	MRA	Bostik South, Inc.
ENJ	Exxon Chemical Co. U.S.A.	MRK	Merck & Co., Inc.
0.00		MRT	Morton Chemical Co. Div. of Morton Norwich
FER	Ferro Corp., Ottawa Chemical Div.	i inci	Products, Inc.
FG		мто	
	Foster Grant Co., Inc.	MIO	Montrose Chemical Corp. of California
FIN	Hexcel Corp., Fine Organics Div.	NOT	United Come Come
FMP	FMC Corp., Industrial Chemical Div.	NCI	Union Camp Corp.
FMT	Fairmount Chemical Co., Inc.	NEP	Nepera Chemical Co., Inc.
FST	First Chemical Corp.	NES	Nease Chemical Co., Inc.
		NIL	Nilok Chemicals, Inc.
GAF	GAF Corp., Chemical Div.	NOR	Norwich Parmacal Co.
GE	General Electric Co.	NPC	Northwest Petrochemical Corp.
		h	

TABLE 3, -- Cyclic intermediates: Directory of manufacturers, 1976--Continued

Code	Name of company	Code	Name of company
OMC	Olin Corp.	SOC	Standard Oil Co. of California, Chevron
OPC	Orbis Products Corp.	4 I	Chemical Co.
ORO	Chevron Chemical Co.	STC	American Hoechst Corp., Sou-Tex Works
ORT	Roehr Chemicals, Inc.	STG	Stange Co.
OTC	Story Chemical Corp., Ott Div.	STP	Stepan Chemical Co.
		STY	Styrochem Corp.
PAS	Pennwalt Corp.	SW	Sherwin-Williams Co.
PCW	Pfister Chemical, Inc.		
PD	Parke, Davis & Co. Sub. of Warner-Lambert	TCC	Tanatex Chemical Corp.
	Co.	TCH	Emery Industries, Inc., Trylon Chemical
PFZ	Pfizer, Inc. & Pfizer Pharmaceutical, Inc.		Div.
PIT	Pitt-Consol Chemical Co.	TEN	Cities Service Co., Copperhill Operations
PLC	Phillips Petroleum Co.	TKL	Thiokol Corp.
PPG	PPG Industries, Inc.	TNA	Ethyl Corp.
PRD	Ferro Corp., Productol Chemical Div.	TOC	Tenneco Oil Co.
PTO	Puerto Rico Chemical Co., Inc.	TRC	Toms River Chemical Corp.
PTT	Petro-Tex Chemical Corp.	TRD	Manufacturing Enterprises, Inc., Squibb
	l totto fox onomical corp.		Manufacturing, Inc., Trade Enterprise,
OKO	Quaker Oats Co.		Inc., Ersana, Inc.
4	Quantit carts out	Тх	Texaco, Inc.
RBC	Fike Chemicals, Inc.	14	Texaco, Inc.
RCI	Reichhold Chemicals, Inc.	UCC	Union Carbide Corp.
RDA	Rhodia, Inc.	TIOP	UOP, Inc., UOP Chemical Div.
RH	Rohm & Haas Co.	UPF	Jim Walter Resources, Inc.
R1L	Reilly Tar & Chemical Corp.	UPJ	Upjohn Co.
RPC	Millmaster Onyx Corp., Refined-Onyx Div.	USR	Uniroyal, Inc., Chemical Div.
RSA	R.S.A. Corp.	USS	USS Chemicals Div. of U.S. Steel Corp.
RUC	Rubicon Chemicals, Inc.	033	USS Chemicals Div: of 0:01 block block
NOC	Rubicon chemicars, me.	VAL	Valchem Corp.
SAL	Salsbury Laboratories	VGC	Virginia Chemicals, Inc.
SAR	Sartomer Industries, Inc.	VGC	Mobay Chemical Corp., Verona Div.
SCC	Standard Chlorine of Delaware, Inc.	VTC	Vicksburg Chemical Co. Div. of Vertac
SCN	Schenectady Chemicals, Inc.	VIC	Consolidated
SDC	Martin-Marietta Corp., Sodyeco Div.		Consolidated
SDC	Sterling Drug, Inc.:		Philip A Nume Chamical Corp. Organic
SDH	Hilton-Davis Chemical Co. Div.	WAY	Philip A. Hunt Chemical Corp., Organic Chemical Div.
	Winthrop Laboratories Div.		Inolex Corp., Inolex Pharmaceutical Div.
SDW	Stauffer Chemical Co.:	WIL	Witco Chemical Co., Inc.
SFA	Agricultural Div.		Union Camp Corp., Chemical Div., Dover
		WTH	
SFC	Calhio Chemicals, Inc.		Plant Description Incided Div
SFS	Specialty Chemical Div.	WTL	Pennwalt Corp., Lucidol Div.
SHC	Shell Oil Co., Shell Chemical Co. Div.	WYT	Wyeth Laboratories, Inc., Wyeth Labora- tories Div. of American Home Products
SK	Smith, Klein & French Laboratories		
SKO	Getty Refining & Marketing Co.		Corp.
SNT	Suntide Refining Co.		

Note .-- Complete names and addresses of the above reporting companies are listed in table 1 of the appendix.

DYES

Edmund Cappuccilli

Synthetic dyes are derived in whole or in part from cyclic intermediates. Approximately two-thirds of the dyes consumed in the United States are used by the textile industry to dye natural and synthetic fibers or fabrics; about one-sixth is used for coloring paper; and the rest is used chiefly in the production of organic pigments and in the dyeing of leather and plastics. Of the several thousand different synthetic dyes that are known, more than one thousand are manufactured by one or more domestic producers. The large number of dyes results from the many different types of materials to which dyes are applied, the different conditions of service for which dyes are required, and the costs that a particular use can bear. Dyes are sold as pastes, powders, lumps, and solutions; concentrations vary from 6 percent to 100 percent. The concentration, form, and purity of a dye are determined largely by the use for which it is intended.

Total domestic production of dyes in 1976 amounted to 256 million pounds, or 24.4 percent greater than the 206 million pounds produced in 1975 (table 1). Sales of dyes in 1976 amounted to 250 million pounds, valued at \$620 million, compared with 209 million pounds, valued at \$476 million, in 1975. In terms of quantity, sales of dyes in 1976 were 19.7 percent greater than in 1975 and in terms of value, 30.4 percent greater. The average unit value of sales of all dyes in 1976 was \$2.48 per pound compared with \$2.28 per pound in 1975.

In general, the production of the six classes of dyes increased substantially in 1976. Acid dyes increased by 50.5 percent from 18.7 million pounds in 1975 to 28.2 million in 1976. The other five classes of dyes increased by the following percentages: basic dyes (24.5), direct dyes (32.3), disperse dyes (13.7), fluorescent brightening agents (13.0), and vat dyes (25.4).



[Listed below are all dyes for which any reported data on production or sales may be published. (Leaders (...) are used where the reported data are accepted in confidence and may not be published or where no data were reported.) Table 2 lists all dyes for which data on production and/or sales were reported and identifies the manufacturers of each]

DYE	PRODUCTION -	SALES			
	: Robocitow :	QUANTITY :	VALUE	UNIT VALUE ¹	
	: 1,000 :	1,000 :	1,000 ;	Per	
	pounds :	pounds :	dollars	pound	
Grand total	:	:	:		
Grand total	256,250 :	249,887 :	620,294 :	\$2.48	
Total	28,248 :	27,006 :	87,108 :	3.2	
	: :	:	:		
id yellow dyes, total Acid Yellow 17	9,432 :	9,056 :	25,345 :	2.80	
Acid Yellow 23	: 177 : 243 :	150 : 181 :	460 : 685 :	3.00	
Acid Yellow 34	13 :	29 :	99 :	3.7	
Acid Yellow 36	132 :	131 :	410 :	3.1	
Acid Yellow 40 :	:	95 :	409 :	4.2	
Acid Yellow 151	: 2,120 :	2,245 :	4,117 :	1.8	
Acid Yellow 159 Acid Yellow 174	· ··· · ·	394 :	1,142 :	2,9	
All other	: 113 :	:	:		
	6,634 :	5,831 :	18,023 :	3.09	
id orange dyes, total	4,113 :	3,935 :	11,634 :	2.9	
Acid Orange 7 :	326 :	370 :	801 :	2.1	
Acid Orange 8 :	: 257 :	228 :	497 :	2.1	
Acid Orange 10 :	232 ;	235 :	556 :	2.3	
Acid Orange 24 Acid Orange 60	709 :	749 :	1,708 :	2.2	
Acid Orange 116	404 :	388 :	1,214 :	3.1	
All other	551 :	455 :	1,489 :	3.2	
	1,634 :	1,510 :	5,369 :	3.50	
ld red dyes, total	4,932 :	4,853 :	16,117 :	3.3	
Acid Red 1	377 :	405 :	908 ;	2.2	
Acid Red 4 :	69 :	60 :	215 :	3.5	
Acid Red 37 :	22 :	14 :	60 :	4.3	
Acid Red 85	105 :	139 :	584 :	4.2	
Acid Red 114	72 :	75 :	229 :	3.0	
Ac'id Red 137	314 : 129 :	275 : 108 :	1,014 :	3.68	
Acid Red 151	821 :	704 :	594 : 1,809 :	5.48	
Acid Red 182	83 :	84 :	286 :	3.4	
Acid Red 186	:	26 :	152 :	5.90	
Acid Red 266: :	188 :	194 :	767 :	3.9	
Acid Red 337 :	864 :	798 :	347 :	4.34	
All other :	I,888 :	I,971 :	9,152 :	4.64	
id víolet dyes, total :	122	:	:		
Acid violet 7	132 :	160 :	<u> </u>	4.11	
All other	132 :	150 :	29 : 630 :	4.20	
:	:	:	: 050		
id blue dyes, total :	4,575 :	4,401 :	18,038 :	4.10	
Acid Blue 9 :	:	1,420 :	2,461 :	1.73	
Acid Blue 25: : Acid Blue 27 :	643 :	630 :	3,725 :	5.91	
Acid Blue 40	52 : 688 :	42 :	226 :	5.43	
Acid Blue 113	468 :	676 : 419 :	3,207 : 1,443 :	4.74	
All other	2,724 :	1,214 :	6,976 :	3.44	
	-,	-,	0,000	5.75	
id green dyea :	485 :	442 :	1,907 :	4.31	
id brown dyes, total	1,3B5 :	1,275 :	4,647 :	3.65	
Acid Brown 14	407 :	490 :	1,627 :	3.32	
All other:	978 :	785 :	3,020 :	3.85	
:	:	:			
id black dyes, total : Acid Black 1 :	3,194 :	2,884 :	8,761 :	2.65	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 1Dyes:	U.S	PRODUCTION A	AND SALES,	1976CONTINUED
--------------	-----	--------------	------------	---------------

	PROPUGATO		SALES		
DYE	PRODUCTION -	QUANTITY :	VALUE	UNIT VALUE ¹	
ACID DYESCONTINUED	1,000 : pounds :	1,000 : pounds :	1,000 : dollars :	Per pound	
cid black dyesContinued					
Acid Black 107	267 :	280 :	1,175 :	\$4.2	
All other	1,615 :	1,534 :	4,551 :	2.9	
AZOIC DYES AND COMPONENTS		:	:		
Azoic Diazo Components, Bases (Fast Color Bases)			:		
zoic Diazo Components, Bases (Fast Color Bases), total	532	467	: : 989 :	2,1	
Azoic Diazo Components, Salts (Fast Color Salts)		:	:		
Total	: 1,370 :	1,350 :	1,572 :	1.1	
	: :	:	:		
zoic Diazo Component 5, salt zoic Diazo Component 6, salt	: : : 75 :	65 :	96 :	1.4	
zoic Diazo Component 9, salt	: 211 :	223 :	201 :		
zoic Diazo Component 13, salt	: 263 :	238 :	275 :	1.1	
ll other azoic diazo components, salts	: 821 :	824 :	1,000 :	1.2	
BASIC DYES	:	:	:		
Total	14,595	14,889 :	49,770 :	3.3	
asic yellow dyes, total	: 4,804 :	: 4,540 :	: 13,294 :	3.3	
Basic Yellow 11	: 885 :	737 :	1,810 :	2.4	
Basic Yellow 13	: 236 :		500 :	2.3	
All other	: 3,683 : :	3,591 :	10,984 :	3.0	
asic orange dyes, total	1,446	1,472 :	4,024 :	2.7	
Basic Orange 2	: 488 :				
Basic Orange 21All other	: 578 : : 380 :			2.6	
	: :	:			
asic red dyes, total	2,059 :			4.7	
Basic Red 14 Basic Red 18	: 497 : 253 :				
Basic Red 49	: :	82 :			
All other	: 1,309 :	1,217 :	5,861 :	4.8	
asic violet dyes, total	3,357	3,232	10,696 :	3.3	
Basic Violet 1	: 1,256 :	1,072 :			
Basic Violet 16All other	: 316 : : 1,785 :				
	: 1,705	1,790	0,575 :	5.5	
asic blue dyes, total	:2,187 :				
Basic Blue 7All other	: 64 : : 2,123 :				
	: :	:	:		
asic green dyes	: 275 :				
11 other basic dyes	467	502	1,296 :	2.5	
DIRECT DYES			:		
Tabal	23 507	31,606	78,772 :	2.4	
Total	33,527	31,606	10,112	24	
irect yellow dyes, total	12,004		28,258 :		
Direct Yellow 4	: 585 :	561 :			
Direct Yellow 6 Direct Yellow 11	: 255 : 2,655 :				
DIFECT TELLOW II	: 2,655				

See footnotes at end of table.

DYES	PRODUCTION		SALES	
Dilb	: FRODUCTION :	QUANTITY	VALUE	UNIT VALUE ¹
	: 1,000 :	1,000 :	1,000 :	Per
DIRECT DYES	: pounds :	pounds :	dollars :	pound
Direct yellow dyescontinued		:	:	
Direct Yellow 28	. 82 :	79 :	394 :	\$4.99
Direct Yellow 44	: 620 :	585 :	1,710 :	2.92
Direct Yellow 50	: 536 :	546 :	1,850 ;	3.39
Direct Yellow 84	: 236 :	255 :	629 :	2.47
Direct Yellow 105	: 164 :		:	
All other	: 803 : : 6,029 :	714 :	1,852 :	2.60
	: 0,027 :	5,763 :	16,755 :	2.91
Direct orange dyes, total	:1,620 :	1,580 :	4,358 :	2.76
Direct Orange 8		83 :	155 :	1.86
Direct Orange 15	: :	467 :	694 :	1.49
Direct Orange 39	: : : 111 :	61 :	195 :	3.20
Direct Orange 72	: 111 : : 289 :	124 : 250 :	367 :	2.96
Direct Drange 73	207 :	250 : 91 :	681 : 343 :	2.73
Direct Orange 102	290 :	223 :	802 :	3.75
All other:	930 :	281 :	1,121 :	3.99
Direct and dura hours	: :	:	:	
Direct red dyes, total:	4,489 :	3,962 :	12,514 :	3.16
Direct Red 2	62 : 75 :	82 :	251 :	3.07
Direct Red 23	185 :	57 : 163 :	219 : 641 :	3.85
Direct Red 24	240 :	24 :	641 : 773 :	3.93
Direct Red 26		37 :	115 :	3.13
Direct Red 39 :	:	50 :	215 :	4.34
Direct Red 72	303 :	281 :	972 :	3.46
Direct Red 80	512 :	404 :	1,323 :	3.27
Direct Red 83	637 :	644 :	2,094 :	3.25
All other	151 : 2,324 :	135 : 2,085 :	367 : 5,544 :	2.71
	: :	2,005 .	5,544 :	2.66
Direct violet dyes :	152 :	172 :	601 :	3.52
Direct blue dyes, total		:	:	
Direct Blue 1	7,266 :	6,711 :	19,069 :	2.84
Direct Blue 2	771 :	230 : 771 :	915 : 1,476 :	3.89
Direct Blue 76	58 :	41 :	120 :	1.92
Direct Blue 80	491 :	471 :	1,423 :	3.02
Direct Blue 86	1,039 :	862 :	2,550 :	2.96
Direct Blue 98	139 :	164 :	489 :	2.98
All other	1,359 :	1,253 :	3,973 :	3.17
	3,173 :	2,919 :	8,123 :	2.78
Direct green dyes, total	371 :	455 :	1,511 :	3.32
Direct Green 1	169 :	216 :	457 :	2.12
All other	202 :	239 :	1,054 :	4.41
Direct brown dyes, total	1 5/0	:	:	
Direct Brown 2	<u> </u>	1,491 :	3,068 :	2.06
Direct Brown 31 ²	47 :	198 : 42 :	471 : 183 ;	2.38
Direct Brown 95 ²	595 :	532 :	1.102 :	4.39 2.07
All other:	718 :	719 :	1,312 :	1.82
Direct black dyes, total	:	:	:	
Direct Black dyes, total	6,077 :	5,842 :	9,393 :	1.61
Direct Black 38	1,499 : 3,759 :	1,186 :	1,351 :	1.14
All other	3,759 :	3,923 : 733 :	6,249 : 1,793 :	1.59
	:		1,773 :	2.45
DISPERSE DYES :	:	:		
Total	:	:	:	
	39,100 :	36,289 :	138,018 :	2 00
10181	37,100 :	50,107 1	130,010 .	3.80
Disperse yellow dyes, total	7,112 :	7,066 :	19,916 :	2.82

TABLE 1.--Dyes: U.S. production and sales, 1976--Continued

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 1.--Dyes: U.S. production and sales, 1976--Continued

DYES	PRODUCTION	SALES			
DIES	PRODUCTION :	QUANTITY	VALUE	UN1T VALUE ¹	
	: 1,000 :	1,000 :	1,000 :	Par	
DISPERSE DYESCONTINUED	: pounds :	pounds :	dollars :	pound	
Disperse yellow dyesContinued					
Disperse Yellow 23	. 753 :	782 :	1,499 :	1.93	
Disperse Yellow 33	: 194 :	163 :	353 :	2.1	
Disperse Yellow 34	: 126 :	166 :	365 :	2.19	
Disperse Yellow 42	: 605 :	666 :	1,487 :	2.2	
Disperse Yellow 54	: 893 :	1,059 :	3,422 :	3.23	
All other	: 3,380 :	3,135 :	10,323 :	3.29	
Disperse orange dyes, total	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	4,526 :	11,854 :	2.6	
Disperse Orange 3	: 106 :	81 :	217 :	2.6	
Disperse Orange 17	: 78 :	62 :	106 :	1.72	
Disperse Orange 25	: 821 :	607 :	1,555 :	2.56	
All other	: 3,988 :	3,776 :	9,976 :	2.64	
Disperse red dyes, total	: 9,271 :	0 200 .	26 501		
Disperse Red 1	; 9,271 ;	8,280 : 294 :	36,501 : 735 :	4.41	
Disperse Red 5	: 106 :	83 :	180 :	2.17	
Disperse Red 15	: :	42 :	199 :	4.74	
Disperse Red 17	: 358 :	294 :	741 :	2.52	
Disperse Red 60	: 2,263 :	2,047 :	.7,651 :	3.74	
Disperse Red 65	: 121 :	155 :	495 :	3.20	
Disperse Red 86 Disperse Red 177	: 48 :	27 :	189 :	6.93	
All other	: 218 : : 5,758 :	183 : 5,155 :	652 :	3.57	
All other	• • • •	· ‹‹‹	25,659 :	4.98	
isperse violet dyes, total	·	505 :	2,270 :	4.49	
Disperse Violet 1		35 :	179 :	5.06	
Disperse Violet 27	: 57 :	97 :	247 :	2.56	
All other	: 376 :	373 :	1,844 :	4.94	
Disperse blue dyes, total	: :	10.000		1 51	
Disperse Blue 3	: <u>14,081</u> : : 1,155 :	13,069 : 877 :	<u>59,895</u> : 2,556 :	4.58	
Disperse Blue 64	: 516 :	468 :	1,230 :	2.63	
Disperse Blue 79	: 2,622 :	2,082 :	5,883 :	2.83	
All other	9,788 :	9,642 :	50,226 :	5.21	
	: :	:	:		
isperse black dyes	: 1,612 :	1,422 :	2,969 :	2.09	
isperse brown and green dyes	: 1,598 :	1,421 :	4,613 :	3.47	
FIBER-REACTIVE DYES					
iber-reactive dyes, total	3,506 :	3,982 :	21,876 :	5.49	
Reactive yellow dyesAll other reactive dyes	: 844 :	804 :	4,647 :	5.78	
All other reactive dyes	2,662 :	3,178 :	17,229 :	5.42	
FLUORESCENT BRIGHTENING AGENTS			:		
	: :	:	:		
luorescent brightening Agent , total	43,429 :	37,948 :	55,464 :	1.46	
Fluorescent Brightening Agent 28 Fluorescent Brightening Agent 61	2,371 : 85 :	2,220 :	4,391 : 616 :	1.98	
All other fluorescent brightening agents	40,973 :	607 : 35,121 :	50,457 ;	1.44	
All other fidorescent brightening agents	. 40,575 :	55,121 :	50,457 .	1.4.	
FOOD, DRUG, AND COSMETIC COLORS			÷		
Total	5 757 .	5 110 .	21 754	6 21	
10ta1	5,757 :	5,110 :	31,754 :	6.21	
Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Dyes		:	:		
Total	5,456	4,815 :	28,457 :	5.91	
D&C 81ue No. 1	177	172	1 //0	8,48	
D&C Sive No. 1 D&C Blue No. 2	: 177 : 64 :	171 : 76 :	1,448 : 912 :	8.48	
D&C Red No. 2	: 54 :	/6 : 91 :	458 :	5.02	
D&C Red No. 3	: 506 :	447 :	4,410 :	9.87	
D&C Yellow No. 5	: 1,673 :	1,403 :	6,573 :	4.68	
D&C Yellow No. 6	1,188 :	991 :	4,226 :	4.26	
11 other food, drug, and cosmetic dyes	1,794 :	1,636 :	10,430 :	6.38	

See footnotes st end of table.

DYES

TABLE 1DYE	s: U.S. pro	DUCTION AND	SALES,	1976CONTINUED
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DYES	PRODUCTION :	SALES			
	: : :	QUANTITY	VALUE	UNIT VALUE ¹	
Drug and Cosmetic and External Drug	1,000	1,000	1,000 :	Per	
and Cosmetic Dyes	: pounds :	pounds :	dollars :	pound	
Total	: : 301 :	: 295 :	3,297 :	\$10.74	
&C green dyes	: :	:	:		
ac green dyes	: 18 :	23 :	549 :	21.23	
6C red dyes, total D&C Red No. 6	162 :	171 :	1,451 :	13.5	
D&C Red No. 7	· ··· ·	27 : 28 :	217 : 180 :	8.1	
D&C Red No. 19	· ··· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	10 :	180 :	11.4	
All other	: 154 :	106 :	938 :	8.8	
ll other drug & cosmetic and external drug & cosmetic dyes	: : : : : 121 :	: : 101 :	: : 1,297 :	12 0	
MORDANT DYES	: 121 :	101 :	1,297 :	12.84	
	: :	:	:		
Total	: 660 :	656 :	2,149 :	3.28	
ordant orange dyes, total	137 :	129 :	360 :	2.78	
Mordant orange 1	: 57 : : 80 :	43 : 86 :	118 : 242 :	2.7	
	: :	00 :	242 :	2.8	
ordant brown dyes	: 172 :	164 :	628 :	3.83	
ordant black dyes, total	256 :	309 :	910 :	2.9	
Mordant Black 11	256 :	231 : 78 :	705 : 205 :	3.05	
Il other mordant dyes	: : 95 :	: 54 :	: 251 :	4.65	
SOLVENT DYES	: :	:	:		
Total	11,940 :	: 11,509 :	35,341 :	3.07	
olvent yellow dyes	: 1,417 :	: 1,396 :	4,880 :	3.50	
olvent orange dyes	888 :	931 :	2,852 :	3.06	
olvent red dyes, total	2,730	2,993 :	8,466 :	2.83	
Solvent Red 49	58 :	87 :	747 :	8.63	
All other	2,672 :	2,906 :	7,719 :	2.66	
olvent blue dyes	2,413	1,628 :	11,132 :	6.84	
11 other solvent dyes	4,492 :	4,561 :	8,011 :	1.76	
VAT DYES		:	:		
Total	53,231	59,077 :	86,876 :	1.47	
at yellow dyes, total	1,254 :	: 969 :	3,657 :	3.77	
Vat Yellow 2, 8-1/2%	656 :	394 :	686 :	1.74	
All other	598 :	575 :	2,971 :	5.17	
at orange dyes, total Vat Orange 2, 12%	2,761 :	2,593 :	12,090 :	4.66	
Vat Orange 15, 10%	787 :	741 : 220 :	3,237 : 947 :	4.37	
All other	1,974 :	1,632 :	7,906 :	4.84	
at red dyes	393 :	378 :	: 1,886 :	5.00	
at violet dyes	307 :	328 :	1,312 :	4.00	
at green dyes, total :	5,399 :	5,464 :	: 10,275	1.88	
Vat Green 1, 6%:	:	1,073 :	2,034 :	1.90	
Vat Green 3, 10% :	1,748 :	1,843 :	3,477 :	1.89	
	3,651 :	2,548 :	4,764 :	1.87	
at brown dyes	4,202	4,041	12,996		

See footnotes on following page.

TABLE	1DYES:	U.S.	PRODUCTION	AND	SALES,	1976CONTINUED
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DURG		SALES			
DYES	PRODUCTION	QUANTITY	VALUE	UNIT VALUE ¹	
VAT DYESContinued			1,000 : dollars :	Per pound	
Vat black dyes, total Vat black 25, 12-1/22 Vat black 27, 12-1/22 All other	3,519 1,840 360 1,319	1,996 239	3,329 : 731 :	\$1.75 1.67 3.05 1.65	
All other vat dyes	35,396	41,770	38,460	.92	
All other dyes ³	20,355	19,998	30,605	1.53	

Calculated from rounded figures.

² The data include dyes which are similar to, but not chemically identical with, the indicated <u>Colour Index</u> name. ³ The data include dyes which are similar to, but not chemically identical with, the indicated <u>Colour Index</u> name. ³ and miscellaneous dyes. Statistics for those groups of dyes may not be published separately because publication would disclose information received in confidence.

TABLE 1A.--Dyes: U.S. production and sales, by class of application, 1976

	:		÷	SALES					
CLASS OF APPLICATION		PRODUCTION -		QUANTITY VALUE		:	UNIT VALUE ¹		
	:	1,000	:	1,000	:	1,000	:	Per	
	:	pounds	:	pounds	:	dollars	:	pound	
Total	:	256,250	:	249,887	:	620,294	:		\$2.48
Acid	:	28,248	:	27,006	:	87,108	:		3.23
zoic dyes and components:	:		:		:		:		
Azoic diazo components, bases (Fast color bases)	:	532		467		989			2.12
Azoic diazo components, salts (Fast color salts)	:	1,370		1,350		1,572			1.16
Basic	:	14,595	:	14,889	:	49,770	:		3.34
)irect	:	33,527	:	31,606	:	78,772	:		2.49
)isperse	:	39,100	:	36,289	:	138,019	:		3.80
lber-reactive	:	3,506	:	3,982	:	21,876	:		5.49
Fluorescent brightening agents	:	43,429		37,948	:	55,464	:		1,46
ood, drug, and cosmetic colors	-	5,757	÷	5,110	÷	31,754	:		6.21
lordant		660		656		2,149			3,28
Solvent		11,940		11.509		35,341			3.07
lat		53,231		59.077		86,876			1.47
11 Other ²	÷	20,355		19,998		30,604			1.53
	:		:		:		:		

Calculated from rounded figures.

² The data include azoic composition, azoic coupling components, oxidation base, ingrain dyes, sulfur dyes, and miscellaneous dyes. Statistics for these groups of dyes may not be published separately because publication would disclose information received in confidence.

TABLE 2DYES FOR WHICH U.S. PRODUCTION AND/OR SALES WERE ETHER REPORTED OR ESTIMATED, IDENTIFIED BY MANUFACTURER, 1976 CHEMICALS FOR WHICH SEPARATE STATISTICS ARE GIVEN IN TABLE 1 ARE MARKED BELOW WITH A "#": CHEMICALS NOT SO MARKED DO NOT APPEAR IN TABLE 1 BICGAUSE THE REPORTED DATA ARE ACCEPTED IN CONFIDENCE AND MAY NOT BE PUBLISHED. NOT CONSENT TO HIS IDENTIFICATION CODES SHOWN BELOW MELE 1 AN "SIGNATES THAT THE MAUVEACTURER DID NOT CONSENT TO HIS IDENTIFICATION NITH THE DESIGNATED FOUCT. COMPANY IDENTIFICATION CODES WHICH ARE DISCIDARED NOT CONSENT TO HIS IDENTIFICATION NITH THE DESIGNATED PRODUCT. COMPANY IDENTIFICATION CODES WHICH ARE DID THER DATA IN SUPPLICATENT THE POSTON THALE 3 DA ""SIGNATES THAT THE MAUVEACUTORED IN SUPPLICATION OF THE DESIGNATED PRODUCT. COMPANY IDENTIFICATION CODES WHICH ARE DID THER DATA IN SUPPLICATION TO BE INCLUSION WITHIN THE U.S. INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMINGED WITH REDUCTION OF THE COMPOUND IN 1976 AND THE SUPPORT. THE COMPANY IS PRESIDENTINGED WITH REDUCTION OF THE COMPOUND IN QUESTION IN 1976 AND THE VOLUBE OF RODUCTION AND SALES HAS FREN ESTIMATED BY THE REDUCTION OF THE COMPOUND IN QUESTION IN 1976 AND THE VOLUBE OF RODUCTION AND SALES HAS BEEN ESTIMATED BY THE REDUCTION OF THE COMPOUND IN QUESTION IN 1976 AND THE VOLUBE OF RODUCTION AND SALES HAS FREN ESTIMATED BY THE REDUCTION OF THE COMPOUND IN QUESTION IN 1976 AND THE VOLUBE OF RODUCTION AND SALES HAS FREN ESTIMATED BY THE REDUCTION OF THE COMPOUND IN QUESTION IN 1976 AND THE VOLUBE OF RODUCTION AND SALES HAS FREN ESTIMATED BY THE REDUCTION OF THE COMPOUND IN QUESTION IN 1976 AND THE VOLUBE OF RODUCTION AND SALES HAS FREN ESTIMATED BY THE	 ACY ACY ACY ACS, ACY ALCS, ACY ALCS, ACY ALCS, ACY ALL(B), BDO, SDH, TRC, VPC, WJ. TRC, ALT, GAP, HRX, PDC, TRC, VPC, WJ. C, ACY, ALT, GAP, HRX, PDC, TRC, VPC, WJ. C, ACY, ALT, GAP, HRX, PDC, TRC, VPC, WJ. TRC, ACS, ATL(B), PDC. ACY, ALT, ATL(B), CAP, ALT, ATL(B), CAP, ACY, ALT, ATL(B), TRC, ACY, ALT, ATL(C), ACY, ACY, ALT, ACY, ACY, ALT, ATL(C), ACY, ACY, ALT, ACY, ACY, ALT, ACY, ACY, ALT, ACY,
TABLE 2DYES FOR WHICH U.S. PRODUCTION AND/OR SALES WERE AANUFACTURER AANUFACTURER CHEMICALS FOR WHICH SEPARATE STATISTICS ARE GIVEN IN TABLE DO NOT APPEAR IN TABLE 1 BLOUGE THE REPORTED DATA ARE AC MANUPACTURERS' IDENTIFICATION CODES SHOWN BEION ARE TAKEN NOT CONSENT TO HIS IDENTIFICATION WITH THE DESIGNATED PRO BY AN "(E)" ARE SO IDENELD BREAUD BROUND THATE COMPANY FALLED TO THEIR BADA IN SUBJELD BREAUD BROUND THE COMPANY FALLED TO THE BADA IN SUBJELD BREAUD BROUND IN 1976 AND THE VO BRODUCTION OF THE COMPOUND IN QUESTION IN "1976 AND THE VO USIT'S STAFF MEMBERS)	

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EITHER REPORTED OR ESTIMATED, IDENTIFIED BY 76CONTINUED	MANUFACTURERS IDENTIFICATION C (ACCORDING TO LIST IN TABLE	GAF TRC. TRC. TRC. TRC. TRC. TRC. AC. ALT. DUP. GAF. TRC. VPC. GAF. TC, VPC. AC. DUP. TRC. VPC. AC. DUP. TRC. VPC. AC. ALL (E), BAS, GAF. ICL, TRC. VPC. AC.	ACT. ACT. ACS. ACY. BDO, GAF. PDC, TRC, VPC. AC. ACY. ATL(E), DUP, GAP. PDC, TRC, VPC. ATL(E), PSC. ATL(E), PSC. ATL(E), PSC. ACS. ACS. ACS. ACT. ATL(E), DUP, GAP. TRC, VPC. ACS. ACT. DUP. AC. ACT. AC. AC. AC. AC. AC. AC. AC. AC. AC. AC
TABLE 2DYES FOR WHICH U.S. PRODUCTION AND/OR SALES WERE BITHER REPORTED OR MANUFACTURER, 1976CONTINUED	DYES		ACID 0RANGE 5

ETHER REPORTED OR ESTIMATED, IDENTIFIED BY 6CONTINUED 	MANUPACTURERS IDENTIFICATION CODES (according to list in table 3)		ACS, ACY, ATL(E), BDO, DUP, GAP, HSH, TRC, VPC. GC, ATL(E), BDO, CHG, GAP, TRC. ATL(E), ALL(E), ALL(E), ATL(E), ATL(E), ATL(E), ACY, VPC. GAP, VPC.	BDC, ALL(Z), IAC. BDC, ALL(Z), ICL, TRC. AC, ATL(Z), GAF, HSH, PSC, TRC, VPC. AC, BDO. AC, BDO. SDH. ATL(Z), GAF, TRC. BDO. GAF.	ATL(E), GAF. AC, ATL(E), FAB. VPC. ALT, ATL(E), DUP, GAF, TRC, VPC. ALT, ATL(E). ALT,(E). ALT,(E). DUP, GAF, TRC.	AC, ACY, ATL(B), DUP, HSH, ICI, TRC, VPC. ALL(B), TRC. AC, LT, ATL(B), DUP, VPC. AC, ACY, CHG. AC, CYC, CHG. AC, CYC, CHG. AC, DUP, ICI, TRC, VPC. ALT, DUP, ICI, TRC, VPC. ALT, DUP, ICI, TRC, VPC. ALT, DUP, ICI, TRC, VPC.
TABLE 2DYES FOR WHICH U.S. PRODUCTION AND/OR SALES WERE EITHER BEPORTED OR ESTIMATED, IDENTIFIED MANUFACTURER, 1976CONTINUED	DYB	Y E SC	@ACID RED Nts: @ACID RED Nts: @ACID RED 4		RED RED RED RED RED RED RED	

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U.S. FRODUCTION AND/OR SALES WERE EITHER REPORTED OR ESTIMATED, IDENTIFIED BY MANUFACTURER, 1976CONTINUED 	MANUPACTURERS IDENTIFICATION CODES (ACCORDING TO LIST IN TABLE 3)	GAF DUP. DUP. DUP. DUP. DUP. DUP. DUP. DUP.
TABLE 2DYES FOR WHICH U.S. PRODUCTION AND/OR SALES WERE BITHER REFORMAND/OR SALES WERE BITHER REFORMANDED	DYES	A C I D D Y E SCONTIAUED (a ACID RED DYESCONTIAUED ACID RED DYESCONTIAUED ACID RED J894

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EITHER REPORTED OR ESTIMATED, IDENTIFIED BY 76CONTINUED	RS IDENTIFICATI NG TO LIST IN T	 ATL(I). ATL(I). BDO, TRC, VPC BDO, TRC, VPC ALT, ATL(E). GAF, TAC. GAF, TAC. ATL(E). HSH. ACV, FAB, GAF. TRC. TRC. TRC. ASP, GAF.
R SALES W FACTURER,	DYES	A C I D D Y E SCONTINUED ACID BLUE DYESCONTINUED ACID BLUE 120- ACID BLUE 230- ACID BROWN 29- ACID BR

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ND/OR SALES WERE EITHER BEPORTED OR ESTIMATED, IDENTIFIED BY MANUFACTURER, 1976CONTINUED	MANUPACTURERS IDENTIFICATION (ACCORDING TO LIST IN TAB		: AC, ACS, ACY, ATL(D), FAE, GAF, PDC, TRC. ACY. ACL.	GAF. AC, ALT, ATL(E), FAB, GAF, TRC. FIAC.		AC, ALT, ATL(E), HSH, VPC.	ALL, BUC. ATL(2) - ALL, BUC. BUC.	ALL, BUC, ROC. BUC. ALL, BUC, ROC, SDH.	BUC.	ALL, BUC, GAP, HST, HOC, SDH. ALL, BUC, GAP.	
TABLE 2DYES FOR WHICH U.S. PRODUCTION AND/OR SALES WERE EITHER REPORTED OR MANUFACTURER, 1976CONTINUED	DYES	A C I D D Y E SCONTINUED	@ACID BLACK DYES: @ACID BLACK 1		BLACK BLACK BLACK BLACK	ACID BLACK DYES, ALL OTHER : A Z O I C D Y E S A N D C O M P O N E N T S - :	AZOIC COMPOSITIONS: AZOIC YELLOW CORPOSITIONS: AZOIC YELLOW CORPOSITIONS: AZOIC YELLOW 3	AZOIC RED CONFOSITIONS: AZOIC RED 1	NPOS	AZOIC BLUE 3	AZOIC BROWN COMPOSITIONS: AZOIC BROWN 9

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EITHER REPORTED OR ESTIMATED, IDENTIFIED BY 6CONTINUED	MANUPACT (ACCO	BUC. BUC. GAF. ALL. GAF. ALL. BUC. PFZ, SDH. BUC. BUC. ALL. BUC. ALL. BUC.	
TABLE 2DYES FOR WHICH U.S. PRODUCTION AND/OB SALES WERE EITHER REPORTED OR ESTIMATED, IDENTIFIED AND/OF 2	DYES	A Z 0 I C D Y E S A N D C 0 M P 0 N E N T SCONTINUED AZOIC COMPOSITIONS: AZOIC COMPOSITIONS: AZOIC BROWN COMPOSITIONSCONTINUED AZOIC BLACK COMPOSITIONS: AZOIC BLACK COMPOSITIONS: AZOIC BLACK COMPOSITIONS: AZOIC BLACK COMPOSITIONS; AZOIC DIAZO COMPONENT; AZOIC DIAZO COMPONENT 12, BASE	DIAZO CONFONENT 14, DIAZO CONFONENT 12, DIAZO CONFONENT 41, DIAZO CONFONENT 41, DIAZO CONFONENT 41, DIAZO CONFONENT 41, DIAZO CONFONENT 121, DIAZO CONFONENT 121, DIAZO CONFONENT 121, COUPLING CONFORENT 32, COUPLING CONFORENT 34, COUPLING CONFORENT 34, COUPLING CONFORENT 34,

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AND/OR SALES WERE EITHER REFORTED OR ESTIMATED, IDENTIFIED BY MANUFACTURER, 1976CONTINUED 	MANUFACTURERS IDENTIFICATION CODÉS (ACCORDING TO LIST IN TABLE 3)	PF2. PF2. BUC, GAF. BUC, GAF. BUC, GAF. BUC, GAF. BUC, FF2. BUC, FF2.
BLE 2DYES FOR WHICH U.S. PRODUCTION	DYRS	

TABLE 2DYES FOR WHICH U.S. PRODUCTION AND/OR SALES WERE EITHER REPORTED OR ESTIMATED, IDENTIFIED BY MANUFACTURER, 1976CONFINUED	MANUFACTURERS ID (ACCORDING TO	ACS, ACY, GAF, PSC, TRC. ACS, DUP, GAF, PSC, TRC. ACS, DUP, GAF, PSC, TRC. ACS, DUP, GAF, TRC, VPC. DUP DUP ACC. BAS, DUP. ACT. BAS, DUP. BAS, DUP. VPC. ACV, ATL(E), DUP, GAF, VEC. ACV, ATL(E), DUP, GAF, VEC. ACV, ATL(E), DUP, GAF, VEC. ACV, ATL(E), DUP, GAF, VEC. ACV, ACV, DUP, VPC. ACV, ASC, DUP, VPC. ACV, ASC, DUP, GAF. ACV, ASC, DUP, GAF. ACV, ASC, DUP, GAF. ACV, ASC, DUP, GAF.	DOL: DOL, VEC.
	DYES	B A S I C D Y E SCont BASIC ORANGE DYES: BASIC ORANGE 21	VIOLET

EITHER REPORTED OR ESTIMATED, IDENTIFIED BY 6CONTINUED	MANUFACTURERS IDENTIFICATION (according to list in Tab		DSC, GAF, SDH, UPC. DSC. DUP, GAF, HST.	DSC, SDH. ACY. DSC, DDP, SDH.		AUT, DUF. DUP. ACS, ATL(E), BAS, DUP, EKT, SDH, VPC. ACS, ACY, DSC. ACS, ACY, DSC.	AFY DUP, GAF, PSC, TRC. GAF, ACY, GAF, PSC, TRC. ACS, ACY, GAF, PSC, TRC. VPC. ALT, BAS, DSC, VPC.
BLE 2DYES FOR WHICH U.S.		D Y E SCONT	@BASIC BLUE DYES: BASIC BLUE 1	BLUE BLUE BLUE	BLUE BLUE BLUE BLUE BLUE BLUE BLUE	BASIC BLUE 77	BASIC BROWN DYES: BASIC BROWN DYES: BASIC BROWN 2

EITHER REPORTED OR ESTIMATED, IDENTIFIED BY 6CONTINUED	MANUFACTURERS IDENTIFICATION C ACCORDING TO LIST IN TABLE		ACY, ATL(E), DUP, GAF, TRC, VPC. ACY, GAP. ATL(S), ACY, DUP, GAP, TRC. ATL(S), ATL(S), ATL(S), ATL(S), ATL(S), DUP, GAP, TRC. ATL(S), DUP, GAP, TRC. ATL(S), DUP, GAP, TRC. ATL(S), DUP, GAP, TRC. ATL(S), DUP, GAP, HSH, TRC. ATL(S), DUP, GAP, HSH, TRC. ATL(S), DUP, GAP, HSH, TRC. ATL(S), DUP, PAB, GAP, HSH, TRC. ATL(S), DUP, PAB, GAP, HSH, TRC. ATL(S), DUP, PAB, GAP, HSH, TRC. AC, ATL(S), GAP, TRC. AC, ATL(S), GAP, TRC. AC, ATT, CAP, TRC. ATT, CAP, TRC. AC, ATT, CAP, TRC.
TABLE 2DYES FOR WHICH U.S. PRODUCTION AND/OR SALES WERE EITHER REPORTED OR HANUFACTURER, 1976CONTINUED	DYES	DIRECT DYES	©DIRECT YELLOW DIES: ©DIRECT VELLOW DIES: DIRECT VELLOW 4

EITHER REPORTED OR ESTIMATED, IDENTIFIED BY 76CONTINUED	MANUPACTURERS IDENTIFICATION (ACCORDING TO LIST IN TAB			: AC, ACY, ALT, ATL(E), FAB, GAF, TRC, VPC. AC. AC. AB, GAF. AC. AVY, DUP. GAF. TRC.	111	VAC. VPC. AC. AIL(I), FAB, HSH, TRC, VPC. DUP, TRC, VPC. DUP. TRC, VPC. DUP. GAF, VPC.	a DUP, AIL (E), DUP, GAF. ACY, AIL (E), TRC. ALT, ATL (E), TRC. ALT, ATL (E), TRC. ACS, FAB, GAF. ACS, ATL (E), TRC. ATL (E), TRC.	ACS. ACL (B), TRC. : ACL (ACY, ATL(E), DUP, GAF, HSH, TRC, VPC. : AC, ATL(E), HSH, TRC, VPC.
TABLE 2DYES FOR WHICH U.S. PRODUCTION AND/OR SALES WERE EITHER REPORTED OR MANUFACTURER, 1976CONTINUED	STAC	DIRECT DYES-CONTINUED	@DIRECT YELLOW DYESCONTINUEDDIRRCT YELLOW DYESCONTINUEDDIRRCT YELLOW 127	DIRECT VELLOW DIRS, ALL OTHER	DIRECT ORANGE 26	ORANGE ORANGE ORANGE ORANGE ORANGE ORANGE	ORAN ORAN ORAN CRAN CRAN CRAN RED RED RED	DIRECT RED 14

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EITHER REPORTED OR ESTIMATED, IDENTIFIED BY 76CONTINUED	MANUFACTURER (ACCORDIN	KC, VPC. TRC. SH, SDH, TRC, VPC GRF, HSH, SDH, TR AB, TRC. VPC	
ODDCTION AND/OR MANUF		D I R C T D Y E	

PRODUCTION AND/OR SALES WERE BITHER REPORTED OR ESTIMATED, IDENTIFIED BY MANUFACTURER, 1976CONTINUED	MANUFACTURERS IDENTIFICATION CODES (ACCORDING TO LIST IN TABLE 3)	VPC. VPC. ACS, FAB, GAF. ATL(E), GAF. ATL(E), GAF. ATL(E), GAF. ATL(E), DUF, GAF. VPC. ATL(E), TRC. ATL(E), TRC. ATL(E)
TABLE 2DYES FOR WHICH U.S. PRODUCTION AND/OR SALES WERE 419	DYES	<pre>DIRECT BLUE DYESCONTINUED @DIRECT BLUE DYESCONTINUED @DIRECT BLUE DYESCONTINUED DIRECT BLUE DYESCONTINUED DIRECT BLUE S'</pre>

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EITHER REPORTED OR ESTIMATED, IDENTIFIED BY 6CONTINUED 	MANUFACTURERS IDENTIFI (ACCORDING TO LIST	GAF. FAB, GAF. ATL(E), FAB, GAF. GAF. GAF. ALL(E), FAB, GAF. ATL(E), FAB, GAF. ATL(E), PAB, GAF. FA. ATL(E), PAB. ATL(E), PAB. ACS, PAB.	ac, GAF, DUP, GAF, HSH, TRC, VPC. ATL(B), DUP, GAF, HSH, TRC, VPC. 6 AFL(B)
ND/OR SALES WERE EITHER MANUFACTURER, 1976CON	1 1 1 1 1 1 1	DIRECT GREEN DYESCONTINUED 0FIRECT GREEN DYESCONTINUED DIRECT GREEN DYES, ALL OTHER DIRECT BROWN DYES DIRECT BROWN DYES<	(DISPERSE YELLOW DYES: DISPERSE YELLOW 1

EITHER REPORTED OR ESTIMATED, IDENTIFIED BY 76CONTINUED	MANUFACTURERS IDENTIFICATION COD (ACCORDING TO LIST IN TABLE 3		AC, KRT, ICC. BAS, DUP, GAF, ICC, SDC, TRC. TRC. BAS, DUP, GAF, ICC, SDC, TRC, VPC. BAS, DUP, GAF, ICC, SDC, TRC, VPC. BAS, DUP, GAF, ICC, SDC, TRC, VPC. BAS, VPC. AC, TTL(Z), BAS, RKT, HST, ICI, MAY, SDC, VPC. MAT(Z), BAS, RKT, HST, ICI, MAY, SDC, VPC. MAT(Z), DUP, EKT, TRC. AC, MAT(Z), DUP, EKT, TRC. AC, MAT(Z), DUP, EKT, TRC. AC, MAY, SDC, VPC. AT(Z), DUP, EKT, TRC. AC, MAY, SDC, VPC. AT(Z), DUP, EKT, TRC. AC, MAY, SDC, VPC. AC, M
TABLE 2DYES FOR WHICH U.S. PRODUCTION AND/OR SALES WERE EITHER REPORTED OR MANUFACTURER, 1976CONTINUED	DYES	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	@DISFREE VELLOW DYESCONTINUED @DISFREE VELLOW JAE @DISFREST VELLOW 34 @DISFREST VELLOW 42 DISFREST VELLOW 44 DISFREST VELLOW 47

EITHER REPORTED OR ESTIMATED, IDENTIFIED BY 6CONTINUED 	MANUFACTURERS IDENTIFICATION CODES (ACCORDING TO LIST IN TABLE 3)	VPC. UPC. UPP, HSH. UUP, GAP. UPP, GAP. UPP, GAP. MAX, SDC, TRC, VPC. AC, AIT, AIT(E), DUP, EKT, GAP, HSH, HST, AC, AIT(E), DUP, EKT, GAP, HSH, ICC, TRC. GAP, TRC. GAP, TRC. C, EKT, HSH, ICC. ATL(E), ATL(E), DUP, EKT, GAP, HSH, ICC, TRC. GAP, HSH, ICC. ATL(E), DUP, EKT, GAP, HSH, ICC, TRC. ATL(E), ATL(E), DUP, EKT, GAP, HSH, ICC, TRC. ATL(E), ATL(E), DUP, EKT, GAP, HSH, ICC. ATL(E), ATL(E), ATL
TABLE 2DYES FOR WHICH U.S. PRODUCTION AND/OR SALES WERE EITHER REPORTED OR MANUFACTURER, 1976CONTINUED	DYES	DISPERSE ORANGE DIES-CONTINUED DISPERSE ORANGE DIES-CONTINUED DISPERSE ORANGE DIES-CONTINUED DISPERSE ORANGE 75

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TABLE 2DYES FOR WHICH U.S. PRODUCTION AND/OR SALES WERE EITHER REPORTED OR ESTIMATED, IDENTIFIED BY MANUFACTURER, 1976CONTINUED	MANUFACTURERS IDENTIFI (ACCORDING TO LIST	EKT EKT AC, DUP, VPC DUP DUP DUP DUP DUP DUP DUP DUP	ICC, VPC. DUP.
	DYES		DISPERSE BLUE 66

E 2DYES FOR	1	EKT, T EKT, T , HSH, , ATL(E) , SDC, , GAF, BAS, HS
	DYBS	

TABLE 2DYRS FOR WHICH D.S. FRODUCTION AND/OR SALES WERE BITHER REPORTED OR ESTIMATED, IDENTIFIED BY MANUFACTURER, 1976CONTINUED	MANUPACTURERS IDENTIFICATION COD (ACCORDING TO LIST IN TABLE 3	AC, EKT, ICC. ALT, ATL(E), BAS, HSH, ICC, SDC, VPC. ICI TRC TRC TRC TRC TRC TRC TRC TRC TRC TRC	
	DYES	D I S P E R S E D Y E SCONTINUED @DISPERSE BLACK DYESCONTINUED DISPERSE BLACK DYES, ALL OTHER	

TABLE 2DYES FOR WHICH U.S. PRODUCTION AND/OR SALES WERE EITHER REPORTED OR ESTIMATED, IDENTIFIED BY MANUPACTURER, 1976CONTINUED	MANUFACTURERS IDENTIFICATION CODES (ACCORDING TO LIST IN TABLE 3)	ICI HST HST HST HST ICI TICI TICI TICI TICI TICI TICI HST HST ICI HST HST ICI HST HST ICI HST HST HST HST HST HST HST HST HST HST	S DH. corver v Pc. corver corver corv
	DYRS	R E A C T I V E D Y E SCONTINUED BEACTIVE VIOLET DYES: REACTIVE VIOLET T	<pre>FLUORESCENT BRIGHTENER 9</pre>

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	I.	
2		SS
B)		AANUFACTURERS IDENTIFICATION CODES
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КЕ 197	•• •	• ••
ND/OR SALES WERE EITHER REPORT MANUFACTURER, 1976CONTINUED	I.	
S H	1	
LE	1	
S2 AC1	-	
OR	i.	
ND/	Т.	
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TABLE 2DYES FOR WHICH U.S. PRODUCTION AND/OR SALES WERE EITHER REPORTED OR ESTIMATED, IDENTIFIED BY MANUFACTURER, 1976CONTINUED		
-DY		
1	1	
2	1	
BLE	1	
TA1	1	
-		

AANUPACTURERS IDENTIFICATION CODES (ACCORDING TO LIST IN TABLE 3)		DUP. AGX ACX, VPC. SDH. ACV.	cgi. Acy. Ccw, DGo, S, VPC.	ACS, ALT, KON, SDH, WJ. ACS, ALT, KON, SDH, WJ. WJ.	ALT, KON, SDH, WJ. Alt, KON, SDH, ŞTG, WJ. Alt, KON, WJ. Acs.alt, KON, WJ.	ALT, KON ALT, KON STG.		KON, SDH, SNA. KON, SDH, SNA, TMS. KON, SNH, SNA. KON, SMA. SDH, SNA.
	FLUORESCENT BRIGHTENERSCONTINUED	FLUORESCEWT BRIGHTERER 102	FUORESCENT BRIGHTENER 134	IC DYRS; ETIC BLUE 1 ETIC BLUE 2	DRUG, AND COSMETIC DRUG, AND COSMETIC DRUG, AND COSMETIC DRUG, AND COSMETIC	DRUG, AND COSHETIC FELLOW 5	AND CONFILC GREAM 6	AND COSMETIC AND COSMETIC AND COSMETIC AND COSMETIC AND COSMETIC AND COSMETIC AND COSMETIC

TAELE 2DYES FOR WHICH U.S. PRODUCTION AND/OR SALES WERE EITHER REPORTED OR ESTIMATED, IDENTIFIED BY MANUFACTURER, 1976CONTINUED	MANUFACTURERS IDENTIFICATION (ACCORDING TO LIST IN TAB		SDH, SNA. Kon. Acs. Kon, Hrx, Sna. SdH, Sna.	MRX, SDH. SDH. ACS, KON. ACS, KON. ALT, KON.	CAC, KON. CAC, KON. KON, KON. ACS, KON. SDB, SNA. ACS, KON. ACS, KON.	PDC. PDC. ACY. BAT. ATY. PDC. TRC. ATI.(E) 6 AP. PDC. TRC. ATY. BDO. PDC.
	SEXC	A N D C C S M E T I C C O L O IC DYESCONTINUED	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	AND COSMETIC RED 27	DRUG AND COSNETIC YELLOW 5	where any construct of Eq. (10) where the the transmission of

0 Q	RERS ID. DING TO	L		.: PDC. : VPC. -: GAF, TRC, VPC. -: GAF, TRC. -: PDC.	<pre>: PSC. . aCY, DUP, GAP, PSC, VPC. . aCY, DUP, GAP, PSC, VPC. . aCY, DUP, GAP, PSC, VPC. . aCY, DUP, . aCS. . aCS.</pre>
		M O R D A N T D Y E SCONTINUED	NORDANT RED DYESS-CONTINUED NORDANT RED DYESS-CONTINUED NOGRDANT BED TI	BROWN 63	S-O I V E N T D Y E S (SSOLVENT YELLOW DYES: SOLVENT YELLOW DYES: SOLVENT YELLOW DYES: SOLVENT YELLOW 13

BLE 2DTES FOR WHICH U.S. PRODUCTION AND/OR SALES WERE EITHER REPORTED OR ESTIMATED, IDENTIFIED MANUFACTURER, 1976CONTINUED	MANUFACTUBERS IDENTIFICATION CODES (ACCORDING TO LIST IN TABLE 3)		ACY. ATL (E)	ACY, GAF, PSC. ACY, GAF, PSC. ACY, GAF, SC. DUP. ACY, DUP.	ÁC, ACY, DUP, PSC. PSC. PSC. GAP. PSC. PSC. ACY, PSC.	PSC, DUP, GAF, ACY, DSC, DUP, GAF, ACS. ACS. ACS. ACS. ACY. ACY.	ACT. ART. MRT. AC, ACY, ATL(E), MRT. ACY, DSC.
		T D Y E SCONTINUED	SOLVERT FELLOW 72	SOLVERY DANGES 7	ORANGE ED DYES: RED 1- RED 8- RED 8- RED 23 RED 23 RED 24 RED 24	SOLVENT RED 27	RED RED RED RED OLET VIOL

TABLE 2DYES FOR WHICH U.S. PRODUCTION AND/OR SALES WERE EITHER REPORTED OR ESTIMATED, IDENTIFIED BY MANUFACTURER, 1976CONTINUED	MANUFACTURERS IDENTIFICATION C (ACCORDING TO LIST IN TABLE	с. . ATL(E), HSH. . SW(E). . SW(E). . SW(E). . SW(E). . DUP. . DUP. . ATL(E), DUP. . ACY. . ACY. . ACY. . ACY. . ACY. . ACY. . ACY. . BSC. . HSH. . BSC. . HSH. . BSC. . DUP. . ASC. . ACS. ATL(E), HSH.
	DYBS	S O L V E N T D Y E SCONTINUED OLVERY VIOLET DYESCONTINUED SOLVERY VIOLET 13

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E 2DYES FOR WHICH U.S. PRODUCTION AND/OR SALES WERE RITHER REPORTED OR ESTIMATED, ID MANUPACTURER, 1976CONTINUED		ALT, DSC, FSC. ACS. BSC, PSC.	SDC. SDC. SDC. SDC.	sbc. sbc.	ACY, SDC. SDC. ACY. SDC.	sbc. sbc. sbc. sbc. sbc. sbc.	SDC. SDC. SDC. SDC. SDC. ACY, SDC. ACY, SDC. ACT.
	 	SOLVENT BLACK 7	SULFUR YELLOW DYES: LEUCO SULPUR YELLOW	S: YES,	SULFUR BLUE DYES: LEUCO SULFUR BLUE $7 $	SULPUR GREAN DYZS: SULPUR GREAN DYZS: LEUCO SULPUR GREAN Z	SULFUR REANAN DYES: SULFUR REANAN DYES: LEUCO SULFUR REANN 30

TABLE 2DYES FOR WHICH U.S. PRODUCTION AND/OR SALES WERE EITHER REPORTED OR ESTIMATED, IDENTIFIED BY MANUPACTURER, 1976CONTINUED 	AANUFACTURERS IDENTIFICATION COD (ACCORDING TO LIST IN TABLE 3	SDC. SDC. SDC. SDC. SDC. SDC. SDC. SDC.
	SIA	<pre>S U L F U R D Y E SCONTINUED SULFUR BLACK DYESSCONTINUED LEUCO SULFUR BLACK 11</pre>

BLE 2DYES FOR WHICH U.S. PRODUCTION AND/OR SALES WERE EITHER REPORTED OR I MANUFACTURER, 1976CONTINUED	AANUFACTURERS IDENTIFI (ACCORDING TO LIST	- 	arl(E), DUP, TBC. Arl(E), DUP, TBC. Acr, HST. Acr, TBC. BAS, TBC.	: ACS. ACY. ATL(2), HST. ATL(2), HST. ACY. BAS, TBC. BAS. ACY. ATL(E), TBC. ACY. ATL(E), TBC. SDC. HST, VPC.	ACY, ATL(D), BAS, DUP, MAY, TRC. AC, ACY, ATL(E), BAS, DUP, TBC. TTL(D), DUP. TRC. ACY, BAS, SDC, VPC. ACY, BAS, SDC, VPC. ACY, DUP, TRC. ACY, DUP, TRC. ACY, DUP, TRC. ACY, DUP, TRC. ACY, SDC. ACY, SDC.	: DUP. : ACY, TRC.
	DIES	VATDYES-CONTINUED	@ VAT VIOLET DYES: VAT VIOLET 1, 115	VAT BUUE 1, 20%	@ VALENDAR [67]	VAT BLACK 13, 145

EITHER REPORTED OR ESTIMATED, IDENTIFIED BY 6CONTINUED &	ANUPACTURERS IDENTIFICATION CODES MANUPACTURERS IDENTIFICATION CODES (ACORDING TO LIST IN TABLE 3)		
TABLE 2DYES FOR WHICH U.S. PRODUCTION AND/OR SALES WERE EITHER REPORTED OR ESTIMATED, IDENTIFIED BY HANUPACTURER, 1976CONTINUED		V A T D Y E SCONTINUED	@VAT BLACK DYESCONTINUED @VAT BLACK 25, 12-1/28

TABLE 3.--Dyes: Directory of Manufacturers, 1976

ALPHABETICAL DIRECTORY BY CODE

Code	Name of company	Code	Name of company
AC ACS ACY	American Color & Chemical Corp. Allied Chemical Corp., Specialty Chemicals Div. American Cyanamid Co.	ICC ICI	Inmont Corp. ICI United States, Inc., Specialty Chemicals Group
ALL ALT ATL	Alliance Chemical, Inc. Crompton & Knowles Corp. Atlantic Chemical Corp.	KON	H. Kohnstamm & Co., Inc.
BAS BDO BUC	BASF Wyandotte Corp. Benzenoid Organics, Inc. Synalloy Corp., Blackman-Uhler Chemical Div.	MAY MRT MRX	Otto B. May, Inc. Morton Norwich Products, Morton Chemical Co. Div. Max Marx Color & Chemical Co.
CCW CGY CMG	Cincinnati Milacron Chemicals, Inc. Ciba-Geigy Corp. Nyanza, Inc.	PCW PDC PSC	Pfister Chemical Works Berncolors-Poughkeepsie, Inc. Passaic Color & Chemical Co.
DGO DSC DUP	Day-Glo Color Corp. Dye Specialties, Inc. E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Inc.	S SDC SDH SNA	Sandoz, Inc. Martin-Marietta Corp., Sodyeco Div. Sterling Drug, Inc., Hilton-Davis Chemical Co. Div. Sun Chemical Corp.
EKT	Eastman Kodak Co., Tennessee Eastman Co. Div.	STC STG SW	American Hoechst Corp., Sou-Tex Works Stange Co. Sherwin-Williams Co.
FAB	Fabricolor Manufacturing Corp.	TMS TRC	Sterling Drug, Inc., Thomasset Colors Div. Toms River Chemical Corp.
GAF	GAF Corp., Chemical Div.	VPC	Mobay Chemical Corp, Verona Div.
HSC HSH HST	Chemetron Corp., Pigments Div. Harshaw Chemical Co. Div. of Kewanee Oil Co. American Hoechst Corp., Rhode Island Works	WAY WJ	Philip A. Hunt Chemical Corp., Organic Chemical Div. Warner-Jenkinson Manufacturing Co.

[Names of dye manufacturers that reported production or sales to the U.S. International Trade Commission for 1976 are listed below in order of their identification codes as used in table 2]

Note.--Complete names and addresses of the above reporting companies are listed in table 1 of the appendix.

ORGANIC PIGMENTS

David B. Beck and Edmund Cappuccilli

Organic pigments are toners and lakes derived in whole or in part from benzenoid chemicals and colors.

Statistics on production and sales of all organic pigments in 1976 are given in table 1.¹ For a few important pigments already reported in table 1, supplemental data on sales by commercial forms are reported in table 1A. Individual toners and lakes are identified in this report by the names used in the third edition of the Colour Index.

Total production of organic pigments in 1976 was 67.7 million pounds--36.4 percent more than the 49.9 million pounds produced in 1975 and 3.0 percent less than the 69.8 million pounds produced in 1974. Total sales of organic pigments in 1976 amounted to 54.2 million pounds, valued at \$261.1 million, compared with 42.4 million pounds, valued at \$186.0 million, in 1975 and 58.5 million pounds, valued at \$27.8 million, in 1974. In terms of quantity, sales of organic pigments in 1976 were 27.9 percent greater than in 1975 and 7.3 percent greater than in 1974; in terms of value, sales in 1976 were 40.3 percent greater than in 1975 and 14.6 percent greater than in 1974.

Production of toners in 1976 amounted to 66.0 million pounds--38.3 percent more than the 47.7 million pounds reported in 1975. Sales in 1976 were 52.8 million pounds, valued at \$256.7 million, compared with 40.8 million pounds, valued at \$182.1 million, in 1975. Sales in 1976 were 29.5 percent greater than those in 1975 in terms of quantity, and 40.9 percent greater in terms of value. The individual toners listed in the report which were produced in the largest quantities in 1976 were PQgment Yellow 12, 7.8 million pounds; Pigment Blue 15, beta form, 6.5 million pounds; Pigment Red 49, barium toner, 4.6 million pounds, and Pigment Red 53, barium toner, 3.3 million pounds.

Production of lakes totaled 1.7 million pounds in 1976-11.6 percent less than the 1.9 million pounds reported for 1975. Sales of lakes in 1976 amounted to 1.4 million pounds, valued at \$4.4 million, compared with sales in 1975 of 1.6 million pounds, valued at \$3.9 million. Sales in 1976 were 12.6 percent less than those in 1975 in terms of quantity, and 11.7 percent greater in terms of value.

For each of 8 selected pigments, or groups of pigments, table 1A gives data on sales by commercial forms. Pigment Yellow 12, Pigment Red 53, barium toner, and Pigment Blue 15, beta form, where sold principally in the flushed form. The remaining 5 pigments, or groups of pigments, for which statistics are published were sold principally in the dry full-strength form. Statistics on sales by commercial forms could not be published for Pigment Blue 15, beta form, Pigment 49, barium toner, Pigment Red 49, calcium toner and Pigment Red 52, without revealing the operations of individual companies.

¹ See also table 2 which lists these products and identifies the manufacturers by codes. These codes are listed in table 3.

ORGANIC PIGMENTS

TABLE 1.--ORGANIC PIGMENTS: U.S. PRODUCTION AND SALES, 1976

[Listed below are all organic pigments for which any reported data on production or sales may be published. (Leaders (...) are used where the reported data are accepted in confidence and may not be published.) Table 2 lists separately all organic pigments for which data on production or sales were reported and identifies the manufacturers of each]

	:		SALES	
ORGANIC PIGMENTS	PRODUCTION	QUANTITY	VALUE ¹	UNIT VALUE ²
	1,000 :	1,000 :	:	
:	pounds :	pounds :	:	
:	dry :	dry :	1,000 :	per
	basis ³ :	basis ³ :	dollars :	pound
Grand total	67,727 :	54,211 :	261,089	\$ 4.81
TONERS		:	:	
Total	66,020 :	52,818 :_	256,707 :	4,86
Yellow toners, total	17,025 :	: 11,792 :	50,072 :	4.25
Acetoacetarylide yellows:	:	:	:	
Pigment Yellow 1, C.I. 11 680 :	506 :	349 :	1,338 :	3.83
Pigment Yellow 3, C.1. 11 710 :	: 239 :	:		***
Pigment Yellow 73, C.I. 11 738 :	. 701 :	450 :	1,796 :	3.99
Pigment Yellow 74, C.I. 11 741	1,735 :	1,405 :	6,882 :	4.90
Bcnzidine yellow: Pigment Yellow 12, C.I. 21 090		5,223 :	17,917 :	3.43
Pigment Yellow 13, C.I. 21 100	380 ;	203 :	828 :	4.08
Pigment Yellow 14, C.I. 21 095	3,000 :	1,992 :	7,216 :	3.62
Pigment Yellow 17, C.I. 21 105	: 767 :	416 :	1,723 :	4.15
All other	1,867 :	1,754 :	12,372 :	7.05
Orange toners, total	1,887 :	1.340 :	8,477 :	6.33
Pigment Orange 5, C.I. 12 075	799 :		1,836 :	3.56
Pigment Orange 13, C.1, 21 110	: 267 :		872 :	5.11
Pigment Orange 16, C.I. 21 160	: 475 :	367 :	1,768 :	4.82
Pigment Orange 34, C.I. 21 115	: 89 :		:	12.00
All other	257 :	286 :	4,001 :	13.99
Red toners, total	25,578 :	21,598 :	90,272 :	4.18
Naphthol reds, total	: 1,318 :		6,431 :	7.07
Pigment Red 2. C.I. 12 310	: 108 :		310 :	5.90 8.21
Pigment Red 5, C.I. 12 490	: 63 : : 41 :		280 :	0.21
Pigment Red 9, C.I. 12 460 Pigment Red 17, C.I. 12 390	: 95 :		232 :	6.82
Pigment Red 22, C.I. 12 315	: 89 :		530 :	6.68
Pigment Red 23, C.I. 12 355	: 268 :		1,769 :	7.36
All other naphthol reds	: 654 :		3,310 :	7.03
Pigment Red 3 C.I. 12 120	: 2,168 :		5,672 :	3.47
Pigment Red 4, C.I. 12 085	: 188 :		610 :	3.12
Pigment Red 38, C.I. 21 120	: 141 :		•••• ÷	• • •
Pigment Red 48, C.I. 15 865	: 91 : : 539 :		1,966 :	4.15
Pigment Red 48, C.I. 15 865, barium toner Pigment Red 48, C.I. 15 865, calcium toner			7,062 :	4.29
Pigment Red 48, C.I. 15 865, strontium toner-			24 :	2.92
Pigment Red 48, C.I. 15 865, manganese toner			792 :	4.37
Pigment Red 49, C.I. 15 630, barium toner	: 4,648 :	4,406 :	10,230 :	2.32
Pigment Red 49, C.I. 15 630, calcium toner	: 1,460 :		:	
Pigment Red 52, C.I. 15 860, calcium toner			1 700 -	
Pigment Red 52, C.I. 15 860, manganese toner			1,709 : 7,228 :	3.08
Pigment Red 53, C.I. 15 585, barlum toner	: 3,319 : : 2,513 :		8,230 :	4.25
Pigment Red 57, C.I. 15 850, calcium toner Pigment Red 63, C.I. 15 880	: 2,515 :		149 :	4.04
Pigment Red 81, C.I. 45 160, PMA			4,347 :	8.66
Pigment Red 81, C.I. 45 160, PTA	: 59 :		663 :	11.34
All other	: 4,120 :		35,159 :	5.48
		2 / 16 -	28,642 :	11.86
Violet toners, total Pigment Violet 1, C.I. 45 170, PMA	: 3,050 :		20,042 : 638 :	9.08
	. 02 .			
Piement Violet 1 C.T. 45 170, PTA	: 242 :	. 74 :	/83 :	10.58
Pigment Violet 1, C.I. 45 170, PTA Pigment Violet 3, C.I. 42 535, fugituve	: 242 : : 352 :		783 : 1,043 :	10.58

See footnotes at end of table.

SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CHEMICALS, 1976

ORGANIC PIGMENTS	PRODUCTION	QUANTITY	SALES : VALUE ¹ :	UNIT VALUE ²
TONERSContinued	: 1,000 : pounds : dry : basis ³	1,000 pounds dry basis ³	:	per pound
Violet toners, totalcontinued Pigment Violet 3, C.1. 42 535, PTA Pigment Violet 23, C.1. 51 319 All other	: 43 : 292 : 1,545	232 :	4,504 :	19.45
Blue toners, total Pigment Blue 1, C.I. 42 595, PMA Pigment Blue 15, C.I. 74 160 alpha form Pigment Blue 15:4, C.I. 74 160, beta form Pigment Blue 15:4, C.I. 74 160, beta form All other	14,219 84 3,967 6,479 163 3,526	97 : 3,323 : 5,191 : 	810 : 18,159 : 24,984 :	8.33 5.46 4.81
Green toners, total Pigment Green 2, C.I. 42 040 and 49 005, PMA- Pigment Green 2, C.I. 42 040 and 49 005, PTA- Pigment Green 3, C.I. 74 260 Pigment Green 36, C.I. 74 265 All other	: 3,801 : 17 : 12 : 3,260 : 226 : 286	3,303 23 9 2,783 250	21,732 208 117 17,712 1,788	6.58 9.12 12.52 6.36 7.14
Air Utile Brown and black toners, total Figment Brown 5, C.I. 15 800 All other	460	295 29	834 127	2.83 4.38
LAKES Total	1,707	1,393	4,382	3.15
Red lakes: Pigment Red 60, C.I. 16 105 Pigment Red 83, C.I. 58 000	: 321 : 59			
Violet lake: Pigment Violet 5, C.I. 58 055 Blue lakes	: 104 : 678	: :		
All other lakes	545			:

TABLE 1.--ORGANIC PIGMENTS: U.S. PRODUCTION AND SALES, 1976--CONTINUED

¹ The value of sales from toners are reported on a dry full-strength basis and the value of sales for lakes are reported on a dry form basis. All sales value data exclude the additional costs of processing or packaging in comreported on a diy fold assis. And sais value dust excluse the authorized core of preceding of preceding of marging of a merical forms other than the dry full-strength or dry form. ⁷ Totals and "all other" unit values calculated from rounded figures. ³ Quantities for toners are reported as dry full-strength toner content, excluding the weight of any dispersing

agent, vehicle, or extender. Quantities for lakes are reported as dry lake content, excluding the weight of any dispersing agent or vehicle.

Note .-- The C.I. (Colour Index) numbers shown in this report are the identifying numbers given in the third edition of the Colour Index.

The abbreviations PMA and PTA stand for phosphomolybdic and phosphotungstic (including phosphotungstomolybdic) acids, respectively.

TABLE 1A.--U.S. SALES OF SELECTED DRY FULL-STRENGTH COLORS, DRY EXTENDED COLORS, DRY DISPERSIONS, AQUEOUS DISPERSIONS, AND FLUSHED COLORS, 1976

[Listed below are supplemental sales data, by commercial forms, of selected pigments that have been reported in table 1]

		SALES ¹	
SELECTED PIGMENTS BY COMMERCIAL FORMS	QUANTITY	VALUE	UNIT VALUE ²
:		:	
:	pounds :	1,000 :	per
	dry basis ³ :	dollars :	pound
gment Yellow 12, C.I. 21 090, total	5,223 :	17,917 :	\$3.43
Dry full-strength toner :	1,632 :	5,398 :	3.31
Flushed color	3,529 :	12,311 :	3.49
Aqueous dispersion ⁴ and dry dispersions ⁵	62 :	207 :	4.32
gment Yellow 13, C.I. 21 100; Pigment Yellow 14, C.1. 21			
095; Pigment Yellow 17, C.1. 21 105; and other benzidine : yellows, total :	2,597 :	9,748 :	3.75
yellows, total	1.521 :	5,657 :	3.72
Aqueous dispersions ⁴ :	726.:	2,698 :	3.72
Flushed color	337	1,336 :	3.97
Dry extended toner and dry dispersions ⁵	13 :	56 :	4.18
: Igment Red 3, C.I. 12 120, total :	1,635 :	5,672 :	3.47
Dry full-strength toner :	1,015 :	3,497 :	3.44
Dry extended toner, aqueous dispersions ⁴ , and flused color ⁵ - :	620 :	2,175 :	3.51
: lgment Red 48:2 calcium toner, C.I. 15 865, total :	1,647 :	7,062 :	4.29
Dry full-strength toner :	1,436 :	6,077 :	4.23
Dry extended toner, dry dispersion aqueous dispersions ⁴ and and flused color ⁵	211	985 :	4.67
: Igment Red 53:1, C.I. 15 585, barium toner, total :	2.633 :	7,228 :	2.75
Aqueous dispersions" :	18 :	50 :	2.80
Flushed color	1,784 :	4,911 :	2.75
Dry dispersion and dry full-strength toner	831 :	2,267 ;	2.73
igment Red 57;1, calcium toner, C.1. 15 850, total :	1,938 :	8,230 :	4.25
Flushed color	1.507 :	6,423 :	4.26
Dry full-strength toner, dry extended toner, and aqueous dispersions ","	431 :	: 1,807 :	4.19
: Igment Blue 15, C.I. 74 160, alpha form, total :	3,323 :	18,159 :	5.46
Dry full-strength toner	1,385 :	8,032 :	5.85
Aqueous dispersions ⁴	842 :	4,121 :	4.89
Dry dispersions, dry extended toner, and flushed color ⁵	1,096 :	6,006 :	5.48
	2,783	17,712 :	6.36
Igment Green 7, C.I. 74 260, total		0.052 .	6.21
Dry full-strength toner :	: 1,458 :	9,052 :	
igment Green 7, C.I. 74 260, total	: 1,458 : : 445 :	3,157 :	7.09
Dry full-strength toner :			

¹ Sales quantities are identical in tables 1 and IA; the sales value data in IA generally exceed the value in table 1 because table 1A includes the additional processing and packaging costs of the various commercial forms.

Calculated from whole figures.

³ Quantity of the various commercial forms is given in terms of dry full-strength toner content.

 Includes presscake.
 Separate data on these commercial forms may not be published without revealing the operation of individual companies.

Note .-- The C.I. (Colour Index) numbers shown in this report are the identifying numbers given in the third edition of the Colour Index.

The abbreviations PMA and PTA stand for phosphomolybdic and phosphotungstic (including phosphotungstomolybdic) acids respectively.

R SALES WERE LITHER REPORTED OR ESTIMATED, IDENTIFIED BY 18, 1976	E 1 ARE MARKED BELOW WITH A "A"; CHEMICALS NOT SO MARKED CCEPTED IN CONFIDENCE AND MAY NOT BE UDLISHED. FROM THEL 3. AND "Y" SIGNIFIES THAT THE MANUPACTURER DID OUCCT. COMPANY IDENTFICATION CODES WHICH ARE FOLIOWED OUCCT. SOMPANY IDENTFICATION CODES WHICH ARE FOLIOWED ISPELY THE U.S. INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION ATTH REPORT. THE COMPANY IS PRESENDED TO HAVE CONTINUED OUCHE OF PRODUCTION AND SALES HAS BEEN ESTIMATED BY THE		: ACS, ACY, AMS, DUP, HPC, HSC, HSH, HST, KCW, KON, S, SDH, SNA. : KCW	. ACS, BNS, HPC, HSC, HSH, HST, KCW, KON, ROM. : HPC. : HPC.			: ANS, BUC, HPC, HSC, HST, ICZ, MRA, ROM, SDH, SNA. : ACS, AMS, BOR, BOL, GOL, GAF, HPC, HSC, HSH, HST, ICF, : ARA, ROM, S, SDH, SNA, X.	: ACS, BOR, BUC, HPC, HSC, HSH, HST, ICP, ROM, SDH, SNA. : HPC, ICP, ICP, SNA. : HSC, HST, ICP, SNA. : ICP, ROM.	: LVR, MRX. : LVR.
TABLE 2ORGANIC PIGMENTS FOR WHICH U.S. PRODUCTION AND/OR SALES WERE MANUFACTURER, 1976	IICALS FOR WHICH SEPARATE STATISTICS ARE GIVEN NOT APPEAR IN TABLE 1 BECORED DAT WUT APPEAR IN TABLE 1 BECORES SHOW BELOW AR WUTACTURERS IDENTIFICATION CODES SHOW BELOW AR F CONSENT TO HIS IDENTIFICATION WITH THE DESIGN AN (E) "ARE SO LABLED BECAUSE THE COMEANY PA AN (E)" ARE SO LABLED BECAUSE THE COMEANY PA ELR DAT IN SUFFICIENT THE POR IT'S INCLUSION IN POLCITON OF THE COMEON IN 10 QUESTION IN 1976 AN ICT STAFF MEMBERS)		<pre>@ YELLOH TONERS: @ACETOACETANYLIDE YELLOWS: @ PIGAENT YELLOW 1</pre>	XELLON 3	PIGENNY YELLOW 49	SPICHENT VELLON 12+	@ FIGHENT XELLOW 13	© PIGENEW YELLOW 17	(BASIC YELLOW 2), FUGITIVE

CD BY	1 1 1 1				S NA .						SDH, SNA, UHL.
ESTIMATED, IDENTIFIED	· · ·	1			SDH,						SNA.
IDEN	 3)	1		°.	ROH.						SDH,
ATED.	 ON CO ABLE			MRA,	MR X.				UHL.		KON, UHL.
NILS	ANUPACTURERS LDENTIFICATION CODES (ACCORDING TO LIST IN TABLE 3)			SNA.	MRA,				SDH.	VPC.	KCW, SDH,
OR	LIST	1			ICP, M		, SDH.	HL.	SNA. ROM, S	SNA, V	HSH, HSH, H
REPORTED	TOE			HST, SDH, HSH, ICP,	HST, I		S. ROM, S.	SNA, UHL.	ROM, S HSH, R	SDH, S	HSC, H KON, M
REPO	RDING			HSH, HS			KCH, S. ICF, R(ICF, SI	MRX, RO HPC, H	ROM, SI	HPC, H HSC, K
LT HER	JFACT (ACCO	- 				-					
RE EJ UED		1	ູ່	HSC, HPC,	, HPC, ROM,	ROM	, HSH,	, MRX.	, HPC,	. MRA,	KON. SDH. DUP.
ES WL ONTIN			ICF,	KCW. UHL. HPC, AMS,	BNS, ICP, HST,				, DUP, BUC,	HST. KCW,	HSH, HSH, CIK, AMS,
6C	r i		HST. ACS. ACS.	ACS, ACY, ACY,	ACS, BUC,	DUP. ACS,	ACS, GAF, HST,	HPC, HPC, DUP,	ACY, ACY,	HPC, ICF,	HPC, HPC, ACY, ACY,
PRODUCTION AND/OR SALES WERE EITHER MANUFACTURER, 1976CONTINUED		•	1			· · · ·	131	1 I F I 7 F I I			5 8 8 F
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SINTS		। ∝ • ⊡	INUED 0THERC 16 24 97 TONERS,		16	 	111	1111	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		1, LIGHT 3+
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EITHER REPORTED OR ESTIMATED, IDEN	MANUPACTURLES IDENTIFICATION CODES (ACCORDING TO LIST IN TABLE 3)		DUP, HSH, KCW. ACS, HSH, SNA.	GAF, DUP, BOR,	MEVE DBM, S. ACS, DUP, HPC, HBH. ACY, AMS, BNS, BOB, CIK, HSC, KOM, MRX, SDR, SNA, UHL. ACY, AMS, BNS, BOR, CIK, HSC, SDH.			DUP, AFC. HSC, HSR, KON, SNA. AMS, DUP, HPC, KON, LVR, MGR, MRX, SNA, UHL. DUF, HFC, KON, MGR, MRX, UHL. ACS, HST, SOH. ACS, HST, SNA. ACS, HST, SNA.	ACS, HET. ACS, HET. ACS, HSC. ACS, HSC. ACS, DUP, HSC, HST, ICP, X.
ORGANIC FIGNENTS FOR MHICH U.S.	O I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I	T O N E R SCONTIN	<pre>@RED TONERSCONTINUED RED PICMENTS, OTHERCONTINUED PICMENT RED 6</pre>	RED 48	PELGERR RED 403, DIROUTON =	RED 531, CALCUM	RED RED	MED 53	RED 168

LITHER REP	ANUFACTUBERS IDENTIFICATION CODES (ACCORDING TO LIST IN TAALE 3)	KCW, MRX, UHL. HPC, MGR, MRX, SNA, UHL. ANS, DUP, GAP, HPC, HSC, MGR, SNA, UHL. ANS, DUP, GAP, HPC, HSC, MON, MGX, UHL. DUP, HPC, HSC, KON, MGX, UHL. ACY, MNS, HPC, HSC, KON, MRX, SNH, UHL. ACS, DUP, SNA. ACS, DUP, SNA. BUC, HPC, ICP, SON. BUC, HPC, ICP, SON. BNS, DUP, HPC, MRX, UHL. BNS, DUP, HPC, MSR, MSK, UHL. BNS, DUP, HPC, MSR, MRX, UHL. BNS, DUP, HPC, MSR, MSK, UHL. BNS, DUP, HPC, MSR, MRX, UHL. BNS, DUP, HPC, MSR, MRX, UHL. BNS, DUP, HPC, MSR, MRX, UHL. BNS, DUP, MXY, WIR, UHL. BNS, DUP, MAX, UHL. BNS, DUP, MXX, UHL. BNS, DUP, MAX, UHL. BNS, DUP, MXX, UHL.	
ŝ	OBGANIC PIGHEN	T O N E R SCONFINUED (VIOLÉT TONEBS: PEGERNT VIOLET 1, POLITYE	•

REPORTED OR ESTIMATED, IDENTIFIED BY	IDENTIFICATION CODES TO LIST IN TABLE 3)	9	ບໍ່ ທີ	CIK, DUP, HPC, HSC, HST, POP, SDH,	HST, SNÀ.						SNA.	
	ACT	i I	MRX, MRX,	BAS,	DUP, HSC,		UHL.				HUS	MRX
E EIT ED	MANUF (A) 	MGR, KON,	AMS,		ROM -	HST,		LVR, MRX.		MRX	
NTINU	I	1	KON, HPC,	ACY, TMS. KCW.	HPC. ACY,	KON.	GAF,			K ON .	KCH.	
SALE 6CO		1 1	GAF, ACY, KON.	ACS, SNA, HPC,	DUP, ACS, UHL.	LVR. S. KCW, ACS, SDH.	DUP		KON, BNS.	KCW.	HPC, BNS, BNS, HSH	BNS. BNS.
BLE 2ORGANIC PIGMENTS FOR WHICH U.S. PRODUCTION MANUFACTURE		T 0 N E R SCONTINUED	GREEN TONERSCONTINUED @PICHEWT STREEN 2, PMA	GREEN 7	GREEN GREEN GREEN	(ACTD BROWN 1) -	BLACK TONERS: PIGMENT BLACK TONERS	LAKRS	YELLOW LAKES: (ACID YELLOW 23)	(ACID ORANGE 17)	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	@PICHEWT RED 33

R SALES WERE EITHER REPORTED OR ESTIMATED, IDENTIFIED BY 76CONTINUED	AND A THE AND A		ACS, DUP, HPC, HSH, KON, MRX, S, UHL. BNS. BNS. BOB, KON. KON.
TABLE 2ORGANIC PIGHENTS FOR WHICH U.S. PRODUCTION AND/OR SALES WEBE EITHER REPORTED OR ESTIMATED, IDENTIFIED MANUFACTURER, 1976CONTINUED		L A K E SCONTINUED	VIOLET LAKESCONTINUED @ PLGAENT VIOLET 5:1

SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CHEMICALS, 1976

TABLE 3.--ORGANIC PIGMENTS: DIRECTORY OF MANUFACTURERS, 1976

ALPHABETICAL DIRECTORY BY CODE

[Names of organic pigment manufacturers that reported production or sales to the U.S. International Trade Commission for 1976 are listed below in the order of their identification codes as used in table 2]

Code	Name of company	Code	Name of company
ACS	Allied Chemical Corp., Specialty Chemicals Div.	KCW KON	Keystone Color Works, Inc. H. Kohnstamm & Co., Inc.
ACY	American Cyanamid Co.		
AMS	Ridgway Color & Chemical		
APO	Apollo Colors, Inc.	LVR	C. Lever Co., Inc.
BAS	BASF Wyandotte Corp.	MGR	Magruder Color Co., Inc.
BNS	Binney and Smith, Inc.	MRA	Bostik South, Inc.
BOR	Borden, Inc., Printing Ink Div.	MRX	Max Marx Color & Chemical Co.
BUC	Synalloy Corp., Blackman-Uhler	11	
	Chemical Div.	1	
		POP	Pope Chemical Corp.
CIK	Flint Ink Corp., Cal/Ink Div.	1	
GIK	Fine ink colp., cal/ink biv.	ROM	United Merchants & Manufacturers, Inc.,
			Roma Chemical Div.
DUP	E. l. duPont de Nemours & Co., Inc.		
		s	Sandoz, Inc., Colors & Chemicals Div.
GAF	GAF Corp., Chemical Div.	SDC	Martin-Marietta Corp., Sodyeco Div.
		SDH	Sterling Drug, Inc., Hilton-Davis Chemical
		11	Co, Div.
HPC	Hercules, Inc.	SNA	Sun Chemical Corp.
HSC	Chemetron Corp., Pigments Div.	SW	Sherwin-Williams Co.
HSH	Harshaw Chemical Co. Div. of Kewanee Oil Co.		
HST	American Hoechst Corp., Rhode Island	TMS	Sterling Drug, Inc., Thomasset Colors
	Works	11	Div.
		TNI	Gillette Co., Chemical Div.
ICC	Inmont Corp.	UHL	Paul Uhlich & Co., Inc.
100	Annote corp.		, and outlet a bor, mer
		11	

Note.--Complete names and addresses of the above reporting companies are listed in table 1 of the appendix.

MEDICINAL CHEMICALS Tedford C. Briggs

Medicinal chemicals include the medicinal and feed grades of all organic chemicals having therapeutic value, whether obtained by chemical synthesis, by fermentation, by extraction from naturally occurring plant or animal substances, or by refining a technical grade product. They include antibiotics and other anti-infective agents, antihistamines, autonomic drugs, cardiovascular agents, central nervous system depressants and stimulants, hormones and synthetic substitutes, vitamins, and other therapeutic agents for human or veterinary use and for animal feed supplements.

The table shows statistics for production and sales of medicinal chemicals grouped by pharmacological class. The statistics shown are for bulk chemicals only; finished pharmaceutical preparations and products put up in pills, capsules, tablets, or other measured doses are excluded.¹ The difference between production and sales reflects inventory changes, processing losses, and captive consumption of medicinal chemicals processed into ethical and proprietary pharmaceutical products by the primary manufacturer. In some instances, the difference may also include quantities of medicinal grade products used as intermediates, e.g., penicillin G salts used as intermediates in the manufacture of semi-synthetic penicillins. All quantities are given in terms of 100-percent content of the pure bulk drug.

Total U.S. production of bulk medicinal chemicals in 1976 amounted to 235.8 million pounds, or 13.2 percent more than the 208.4 million pounds produced in 1975 and 4.0 percent less than the 246.5 million pounds produced in 1974. Total sales of bulk medicinal chemicals in 1976 amounted to 160.8 million pounds, valued at \$741.5 million, compared with sales in 1975 of 148.8 million pounds, valued at \$772.1 million, and sales in 1974 of 177.5 million pounds, valued at \$814.8 million.² In terms of quantity, sales in 1976 were thus 8.1 percent more than in 1975 and 9.0 percent less than in 1974. In terms of value, sales in 1976 were 4.0 percent less than in 1975 and 9.0 percent less than in 1974.²

Production of the more important groups of medicinal chemicals in 1976

¹ Complementary statistics on the dollar value of manufacturers' shipments of finished pharmaceutical preparations, except biologicals, are published annually by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, in Current Industrial Reports, Series MA-28G. Many pharmaceutical manufacturers who report to the Bureau of the Census are excluded from the U.S. International Trade Commission report because they are not primary producers of medicinal chemicals, that is, they do not themselves produce the bulk drugs which go into their pharmaceutical products but purchase their drug requirements from domestic or foreign producers.

 $^2\,$ Sales value and, to a lesser extent, sales quantity were overstated in 1974 and 1975 because a company erroneously reported sales of an antiobiotic in dosage form.

was as follows: Antibiotics, 20.5 million pounds (12.0 percent more than in 1975), of which 10.4 million pounds was for medicinal use and 10.0 million pounds was for other uses; anti-infective agents other than antibiotics, 27.6 million pounds (3.0 percent less than in 1975); central nervous system depressants and stimulants, 52.7 million pounds (10.5 percent more); and vitamins, 33.3 million pounds (11.2 percent more).

Production of some of the more important individual products listed in the table was as follows: Choline chloride, 47.0 million pounds (21.5 percent larger than in 1975); aspirin, 28.3 million pounds (11.2 percent more); penicillins (except semi-synthetic), 7.1 million pounds (21.0 percent more); tetracyclines, 5.7 million pounds (22.0 percent more); and vitamin E, 4.6 million pounds (111.5 percent more).

Medicinal Chemicals

According to a recent report the drug industry suffered continued declines in profit margins in 1976. 1/ The study surveyed the performance of 10 major drug firms which account for more than 50 percent of the industry's profits and sales. In 1976, before-tax profits for the 10 companies were 15.2 percent of sales, down from 18.1 percent in 1975, 19.6 percent in 1974, and 21.0 percent in 1973. After-tax profits of the 10 firms climbed 9.1 percent in 1976 from 1975, whereas sales went up 10.8 percent. After-tax profits as a percentage of sales sank, therefore, even lower than 1975, which had the lowest value in more than a decade.

One factor in the profit decline is that patents have been running out on whole families of drugs developed during the 1950's, resulting in increased competition, especially foreign, and lower prices and profits for those products. Another factor lowering profits is pressure by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, for the prescribing of drugs by generic name rather than by the usually more costly brand-name products.

The drug industry benefits from heavy investment in offshore tax havens, chiefly Puerto Rico and Ireland. The tax rate for the 10 companies was 36.4 percent in 1976, up slightly from the 36.0-percent rate in 1975. Until 1976 the tax rate for drug companies had been dropping steadily since 1969, when it was 49 percent--the high point for the past decade.

One factor which would affect future growth in drug sales volume would be the passage of some form of national health insurance. With passage of such a program, the prescribing of drugs would be expected to increase.

The best hope for growth in drug profitability may be in the new generations of drugs. Here, the chief complaint from industry is Government regulations. Reportedly, before 1962, about 2 years usually elapsed between the discovery of a new drug and final approval by the Food and Drug Administation (FDA) for marketing. Now 7 to 10 years may be required because of increased time for tests to meet newer FDA regulations.

Future trends in the drug industry

Whole new generations of drugs, products of major breakthroughs in molecular biology and biochemistry, are building up in drug-company laboratories. Some have already been introduced abroad while others are awaiting FDA approval. Many of the newer drugs are hoped to be more specific in their actions so that they will attack only disease-causing agents or infected cells while having little or no toxic effect on the patient.

1/ "Drug Industry Performance Continues to Slip," Chemical and Engineering News, May 2, 1977, pp. 11-12.

SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CHEMICALS, 1976

The empirical approach to drug development, in which thousands of organic chemicals are tested for therapeutic effects, is now giving way to specific drug design in which medicinal chemicals are modified in ways that are likely to produce desired results. Computer programs are sometimes used in the complex strategy involved in deciding which changes to make in a drug molecule so that it will precisely fit its intended target in the human body.

Among the new drug developments is a custom-designed drug with highly promising results in the treatment of peptic ulcers; another development is an antiviral drug believed to be present in the human body in minute amounts. This drug may have broad-spectrum antiviral activity and may eventually be used to destroy cold and flu virus. Another discovery is a possibly nonaddictive analgesic more effective than morphine. Drug companies have developed new antihypertensive agents and at least one drug that may be useful in the treatment of chronic heart failure. Some scientists feel that drugs that control the levels of cyclic nucleotides in the body will be useful in treating asthma and other diseases.

Another new approach in medicinal chemistry is the development of new drugs resembling hormones that either produce a metabolic response or block or reduce such a response. Antihistamines are an example of older drugs of this type in that these antagonists prevent the hormone histamine from binding to cell receptor sites. Not since the days of the discovery and development of cortisone has a natural hormone attracted so much attention in endocrinology, chemistry, and pharmacology as have the prostaglandins. Most major drug companies have active drug development programs focused around the chemistry of these potent and multiaction natural hormones. In addition, receptor research recently led to the discovery of a new class of brain hormones which appear to mediate a large number of brain functions.

So, while the introduction of new drugs has slowed in the last 10 years, most drug companies remain optimistic about the future of the industry. In view of Government and industry spending, medicinal chemistry is one of the more active areas in the chemistry of the organic compounds. $\underline{1}/$

Production of drugs in Puerto Rico and in Ireland

Puerto Rico will strengthen its position as one of the principal producing areas for medicinal chemicals when a new \$70 million plant built by Hoffman-LaRoche reaches full production in 1978. 2/ Hoffman-LaRoche joins a host of other pharmaceutical companies with plants in Puerto Rico, including Eli Lilly, Upjohn, Squibb, Bristol Myers, Merck, Sharp and Dohme, Searle, Smith Kline & French, Warner-Lambert, Abbott, Johnson & Johnson, Parke Davis, Richardson Merrell, Baxter Travenol, Lenderele, Seifel, Pfizer, Schering Plough, Sterling Drug, and Endo Labs.

1/ Donald A. Buyske, "Drugs from Nature," <u>Chemtech</u>, June 1975, pp.361-369. "Future Drugs That Will Be Lifesavers," <u>Fortune</u>, December 1976, pp. 152-162.

2/ "Roche Opening of Pharmaceutical Unit Seen as Spur to Puerto Rico Drug Trade," <u>Chemical Marketing Reporter</u>, Dec. 12, 1976.

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MEDICINAL CHEMICALS

In 10 years the value of exports of drugs from Puerto Rico has increased from \$31.4 million in 1966 to \$352.6 million in 1976. Employment in the industry was up to 6,300 in 1976. The principal incentive for locating plants in Puerto Rico is the 10 to 30 years of tax exemption. Other factors are, reportedly, good worker productivity and a favorable climate.

Another area noted for its concentration of pharmaceutical plants is the Republic of Ireland. Production plants owned by 11 of the world's top 16 drug companies are located in Ireland. Ireland's attraction to drug producers, like that of Puerto Rico, is the tax exemption given for plants located in Ireland. Ireland gives complete tax exemption on export-derived profits until 1990, and Ireland reportedly exports over 95 percent of its drug production. There have been reports that changes will be imposed by the European Economic Community Commission in Brussels to reduce Ireland's tax holiday, presumably as part of its long-promised harmonization of European Community investment incentives. The Industrial Development Authority of Ireland declares, however, that there will be no changes in any existing agreements. Another incentive offered to industry by Ireland are grants ranging from \$6,000 to \$10,000 for each job created. 1/

Production, foreign trade, consumption, and market trends of aspirin

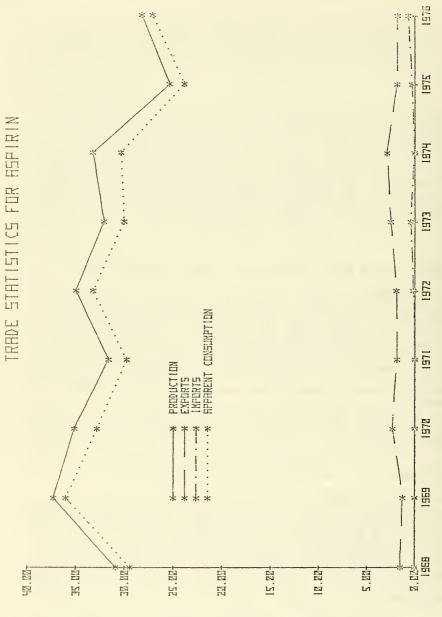
Aspirin (acetylsalicylic acid) has been used to relieve pain, inflammation, and fever since 1899. Consumption of aspirin is probably more than that of any other drug with about 27 million pounds consumed during 1976 in the United States alone. The following figure shows a general declining trend in domestic aspirin production and consumption during 1968-76. The principal factor believed to be responsible for the decline in aspirin consumption is the substitution of acetaminophen by many individuals who formerly used aspirin. Imports are not yet a major factor in the aspirin market, accounting for less than 3 percent of domestic consumption in 1976. This does not mean, however, that imports of aspirin will not become important. And, in fact, there are reasons to expect that imports will capture an increasing share of the domestic market. Imports jumped from none in 1971 to 164,000 pounds in 1972 and 702,000 pounds in 1976. In 1975 almost all of the imports came from Poland, while in 1976 most of the imports of aspirin came from Poland and Romania. Exports of aspirin peaked in 1974 and declined in the 2 subsequent years.

The decline in aspirin consumption will probably not continue as aspirin remains one of the most effective drugs for the treatment of connective-tissue diseases such as arthritis. These diseases affect, to a varying degree, a large segment of the population with the incidence generally increasing with age. Demographers predict a steady increase in median age of the domestic population, and it is reasonable to predict increased use of the drugs effective in geriatrics. Domestic production may continue to decline as aspirin is a low-cost drug widely made throughout the world.

1/ "Another U.S. Pharmaceutical Project for Ireland," European Chemical News, Sept. 10, 1976.



MEDICINAL CHEMICALS



WIFFIDNE DE HONNDE

Production may shift to those countries that have the lowest production cost.

Studies are now underway to determine if aspirin is useful in preventing heart attacks. Aspirin is known to block prostaglandin synthesis and is being tested in a clinical study sponsored by the National Heart, Lung and Blood Institute to see whether aspirin can protect against heart attacks. It is known that some of the prostaglandins promote blood clotting and some scientists feel prostaglandins may be important in the processes causing heart attacks or stroke. However, the discovery in late 1976 that some of the prostaglandins inhibit blood clotting and arterial contraction has led some investigators to question whether taking aspirin would, in fact, prevent heart attacks. Perhaps the trial called the aspirin myocardial infarction study (AMIS) will answer these questions. The test group includes over 4,000 patients who have suffered at least one heart attack. The experimental phase of AMIS will be completed by August 1979, and the results will be closely watched by the medical profession.

In late 1976 a review panel studying nonprescription drugs for the FDA recommended that labeling of over-the-counter pain relievers, such as aspirin and acetaminophen, be restricted to indicate use for headaches, minor aches and pain, and fever. The panel also recommended warnings on the labels about the dangers of overdosage. Drug industry reaction to the recommendations was fear that the \$715 million market for the mild pain relievers would be severely hurt if patients are forced to rely on more expensive and powerful, and possibly more toxic, prescription drug products for relief of specific pain symptoms. The panel's recommendations were based upon its desire to curb what it feels is an overuse of nonprescription pain relievers. The FDA is studying the panel's proposals before taking action.

MEDICINAL CHEMICALS

TABLE 1.--MEDICINAL CHEMICALS: U.S. PRODUCTION AND SALES, 1976

[Listed below are all synthetic organic medicinal chemicals for which any reported data on production or sales may be published. (Leaders (...) are used where the reported data are accepted in confidence and may not be published or where no data were reported.) Table 2 lists all medicinal chemicals for which data on production and/or sales were reported and identifies the manufacturers of each]

QUANTLY VALUE QUANTLY 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 6rand total 225,805 160,834 741,521 \$ 4 Acyclic 6,520 20,122 14 Antibiotics, total 7,132 2,888 34,565 11 All other-for all uses 2,699 378 34,565 11 All other-for all uses 333 485 43,121 88 Antististics, for all uses 3,699 378 16,659 211 Actal 2,699 378 10,656 11 Antististics, for all uses 3,699 378 10,656 11 Anticher 3,699 378 10,659 278 Anticher 3,699 378 10,659 278 Antithe				SALES ¹		
gounda pounda dollars pounda Grand total 235,803 160,834 741,521 \$ 4 Acyclic 99,431 81,253 98,692 1 Semanoid 21,669 160,834 741,521 \$ 4 Semanoid 99,431 81,253 98,692 1 Semanoid 21,669 15,402 40,712 16 Semispricheir penicillins for addicinal uses 7,132 2,468 34,465 11 All other 7,132 2,888 34,365 11 533 485 43,121 88. Apticillin 500 <td< th=""><th>MEDICINAL CHEMICALS</th><th>: PRODUCTION¹ : : :</th><th></th><th></th><th></th></td<>	MEDICINAL CHEMICALS	: PRODUCTION ¹ : : :				
Grand total 235,805 160,834 741,521 \$ 4 kcyclic 99,431 81,253 98,692 1 Benzencid 21,469 16,404 402,117 6 Veyclic combensencid 21,469 16,404 200,712 16 Maribiolis, total 20,472 6,520 211,529 32 Penicillins (cxcept semisynchetic), total 2,182 11 2,182 11 Semisynchetic penicillins, for medicinal use, 2,182 11 33 485 43,121 88. Anl other for all uses 6,250 2,288 34,365 11 33 485 43,121 88. For medicinal use 2,280 2,388 43,121 88. 43,121 88. For medicinal use 333 485 43,121 88. 43,121 88. For medicinal use 2,260 160,83 43,121 88. 43,121 88. All other 3,532 1,921 2,316 16,353 5. 11.133 11.133		: 1,000 :	1,000 :			
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largenoids ¹ 114.905 : 63,140 : 402,117 : 6. reniciblories, total ⁵ 21,499 : 16,441 : 240,712 : 14. Penicillins (except senisynthetic), total 7,132 : 2,888 : 34,365 : 11. Penicillins (except senisynthetic), total 7,132 : 2,888 : 34,365 : 11. Senisynthetic penicillins, for medicinal use 1,433 : 465 : 43,121 : 88. Andicilline 500 : 2,168 : All other 533 : 465 : 43,121 : 88. 62,166 : 108. For medicinal uses 5,651 : 378 : 16,763 : 44.99 : 231 : 6,459 : 231 : 6,459 : 231 : 6,459 : 231 : 6,459 : 231 : 6,459 : 231 : 6,459 : 231 : 6,459 : 231 : 6,459 : 231 : 6,459 : 231 : 6,459 : 231 : 6,459 : 231 : 6,459 : 231 : 6,459 : 231 : 6,459 : 231 : 6,459 : 231 : 6,459 : 231 : 6,459 : 231 :	avalia-		:	0.9 602 .	1.2	
byclic nombenenoid ⁵ 21,469 16,441 240,712 14 natibiotics, total ⁵ 20,472 6,520 211,529 32 Penicillin C, potassim for medicinal use, total 2,182 11 Semisynthetic penicillins, for medicinal use, total 2,182 11 All other 5,695 378 34,365 111 Semisynthetic penicillins, for medicinal use, total 5,695 378 16,723 445 All other 5,695 378 16,723 445 43,121 88 Other antibiotics, total 5,695 378 16,723 445 43,121 88 Other antibiotics, total 5,695 378 16,723 44 27 66 16 16 16,733 445 133 16,743 445 133 445 133 16,743 14 14 14 14 120 16,459 27 16 113 16,459 27 16 11,133 16,161 16,363 5	Senzenoid ³				6.3	
Penicillins (except semisynthetic), total	yclic nonbenzenoid ⁴				14.6	
Penicillins (except semisynthetic), total	mtibiotics, total ⁵	: 20,472 :	6.520 :	211.529 :	32.4	
Pericillin G, potassium for medicinal user	Penicillins (except semisynthetic), total				11.9	
Semisynthetic penicillins, for medicinal use, Ampicillin		: 2,182 :	:			
total1,433 :445 :43,121 :88.Ampicialla900 : : : : :All other5,33 :465 :43,121 :88.Other antibiotics, total5,695 :378 :10,760 :44.Por maticinal use ³ : : : :Por maticinal use ³ : : : : :All other : : : : : :All other : : : : : :All other : : : : : : :Atthelaintics, total : </td <td></td> <td>: 4,950 :</td> <td>2,888 :</td> <td>34,365 :</td> <td>11.9</td>		: 4,950 :	2,888 :	34,365 :	11.9	
Ampicillin 900:		: : :	:	:		
All other 533 : 485 : 43,121 : 88 Other antibiotics, total 5,695 : 378 : 16,753 : 446 Other antibiotics, total 6,212 : 2,769 : 117,280 : 42 For medicinal uses 2,680 : 864 : 92,166 : 108 For nonmedicinal uses 3,532 : 1,921 : 25,114 : 133 antifistamines, total 3,532 : 1,921 : 25,114 : 133 antifistamines, total 30 :					88.9	
Tetracyclines, for all uses 5,695 378 $16,753$ 44 Other antibiotics, total 6,212 $2,760$ $117,200$ 42 Por medicinal uses 2,680 848 $92,166$ 108 Por nonmedicinal uses $3,532$ $1,921$ $25,114$ 131 ntilistamines, total $6,459$ 27 363 27 3643 $92,166$ 108 All other $6,459$ 231 $6,459$ 27 3633 5 $72,412$ 4 Anthelmitics, total $11,133$ $6,116$ $36,633$ 5 $72,412$ 4 459 231 $6,459$ 27 Antifunctions, total $9,684$ $4,599$ $34,342$ 7 $7,079$ $4,760$ $17,871$ 33 Sulfonamides $7,079$ $4,760$ $17,871$ 33 310 11 313 41 $13,100$ 11 313 $11,310$ 11 313 $11,310$ 11 313 316 $31,310$ $31,310$ $31,310$ $31,310$	All other					
Other antibiotics, total	Tetracyclines for all uses					
For medicinal use ⁵ 2,660 : 848 : 92,166 : 108 For nonmedicinal use ⁵ 3,532 : 1,921 : 25,114 : 13 nntihistamines, total 30 : All other 30 :	Other antibiotics, total				44.3	
For nonmedicinal uses 7For nonmedicinal uses 73,532 : 1,921 : 25,114 : 13ntifistamines, total $489 : 231 : 6,459 : 27Chlorpheniramine maleate30 :$	For medicinal use ⁶				108.6	
nthistamines, total	For nonmedicinal uses 7				13.0	
$ \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $: :	;	:		
All other	ntihistamines, total			6,459 :	27.9	
anti-infective agents (except antibiotics), total	Chlorpheniramine maleate					
Anthelmintics, total	All other	: 459 :	231 :	6,459 :	27.9	
Piperazine dihydrochloride 1,669 : 1,517 : 2,021 : 1 All other 9,684 : 4,599 : 34,342 : 7 Antifungal agents 820 : 870 : 1,310 : 1 Antiprotozoan agents 7,079 : 4,660 : 17,671 : 3 Sulfonanides 399 : : : : : Other anti-infective agents 9,975 : 695 : 12,325 : 17 Parasympatholytic (anticholinergic) tertiary 381 : 649 : 9,795 : 15 Johnsteine hydrochloride 877 : 649 : 9,795 : 15 Sympathomimetic (adrenergic) agents, total 877 : 649 : 9,795 : 15 Other autonomic drugs 52 : 46 : 2,530 : 55 ardiovascular and hematological agents, total : 46,185 : 33,514 : 70,137 : 2 Analgesits and antipyretics, total : 22,626 : : : : : Analgesits and antipyretics, total : 46,185 : 33,514 : 70,137 : 2	nti-infective agents (except antibiotics), total				4.6	
All other 9,484 : 4,599 : 34,342 : 7, Antifungal agents 820 : 870 : 1,310 : 1. Antifurdes 7,079 : 4,760 : 17,871 : 3. Sulfonanides 399 :	Anthelmintics, total				5.9	
Antifungal agents $1,310$:	All athen				1.3	
Antiprotozoan agents	Att other				7.4	
Sulfonamides 4,015 : 1,361 : 7,708 : 5. Utfnary antiseptics 399 :	Antiprotozoan acents				1.0	
Urinary antiseptics	Sulfonamides				5.6	
Other anti-infective agents "	Urinary antiseptics				5.0	
Parasympatholytic (anticholinergic) tertiary :	Other anti-infective agents ⁸	: 4,194 :			3.5	
Faragympatholytic (anticholinergic) terriary : <td< td=""><td>utonomic drugs, total</td><td>987 :</td><td>695 :</td><td>12,325 :</td><td>17.7</td></td<>	utonomic drugs, total	987 :	695 :	12,325 :	17.7	
Sympathomimetic (adrenergic) agents, total 877 : $669 : 9,795 : 15.$ Phenylpropanolamine hydrochloride 451 : $649 : 9,795 : 15.$ Other autonomic drugs 451 : $649 : 9,795 : 15.$ other autonomic drugs 451 : $649 : 9,795 : 15.$ other autonomic drugs		: :	:	1		
Phenylpropanolamine hydrochloride 426 : :						
All other 451 : 649 : 9,795 : 15 Other autonomic drugs 52 : 46 : 2,530 : 55 ardiovascular and hematological agents, total : 2,334 : 150 : 12,026 : 80. Sodium heparin : : : 4 : 9,635 : 2,408. All other : : : : : : : Analgesics and atimulants, total :<					15.0	
Other autonomic drugs						
ardiovascular and hematological agents, total	Other autonomic druggeneration				15.0	
Sodium heparin	other autonomic drugs	. 52 :	46	2,530 :	55.0	
All other 2,334 : 146 : 2,391 : 16 entral depressants and stimulants, total 2,334 : 146 : 2,391 : 16 Analgesics and antipyretics, total 2,52,676 : 38,723 : 132,782 : 3 Analgesics and antipyretics, total 28,282 : : : : : Meptadone hydrochloride 29 : : : : : : Antidepressants 17,872 : 33,514 : 70,137 : 2 :					80.1	
entral depressants and stimulants, total						
Analgesics and antipyretics, total		: :	: 10	2,571	10.5	
Aspfrin	entral depressants and stimulants, total				3.4	
Meperidine hydrochloride	Analgesics and antipyretics, total			70,137 :	2.0	
Methadone hydrochloride	Aspirin		:			
All other : 17,872 : 33,514 : 70,137 : 2, Antidepressants : 174 : : : : : Antidepressants : 176 : 134 : 34,576 : 258. Hypnotica and sedatives (including barbiturates) : 1,231 : 566 : 4,308 : 7. Skeletal muscle relaxants : : : : : : : Other central depressants and stimulants ⁹ : : : : : : : ermatological agents (except sallcylic acid) and : : : : : : :	Mothadana hydrochloride					
Antidepressants	All other					
Antitussives : 176 : 134 : 34,576 : 258. Hypnotica and sedatives (including barbiturates) : 1,231 : 566 : 4,308 : 77. Skeletal muscle relaxants : : 493 : 500 : 4,518 : 9. Tranquilizers : : : : : : : Other central depresents and stimulants ⁹ : : : : : : ermatological agents (except sallcylic acid) and : : : : : :	Antidepressants				2.0	
Hypnotica and sedatives (including barbiturates) : 1,231 : 566 : 4,308 : 7. Skeletal muscle relaxants : 493 : 500 : 4,518 : 9. Tranquilizers : 609 : : : : Other central depressants and stimulants ⁹ : 3,835 : 4,009 : 19,243 : 4. ermatological agents (except sallcylic acid) and : : : : : :					258.0	
Skeletal muscle relaxants : 493 : 500 : 4,518 : 9. Tranquilizers : 609 : :					7.6	
Tranquilizers	Skeletal muscle relaxants				9.0	
Other central depressants and stimulants ⁹ : 3,835 : 4,009 : 19,243 : 4, : : : : : : : : ermatological agents (except sallcylic acid) and : : : : : : :		: 609 :	:			
ermatological agents (except sallcylic acid) and : : : :	Other central depressants and stimulants ⁹	: 3,835 :			4.8	
		: :	:	1		
local anesthetics : 779 : 776 : 1,863 : 2.		: :	:	1	2.4	

See footnotes at end of table.

		SALES ¹		
MEDICINAL CHEMICALS	PRODUCTION ¹	QUANTITY :	VALUE :	UNIT VALUE ²
	1,000 :	1,000 :	1,000 :	Per
	pounds	pounds :	dollars :	pound
xpectorants and mucolytic agents, total	1,924	1,676 :	7,351 :	\$4.39
Ethylenediamine dihydriodide	: 1,307 :	1,186 :		3.65
All other	617 :	490 :	3,017 :	6.16
astrointestinal agents (except methionine, hydroxy	: :			
analog), total	49,485 :			.50
Choline chloride (all grades)	: 47,009 :			.43
All other	2,476	3,884 :	4,550 :	1.17
ormones and synthetic substitutes, total	1,032	151 :	74,422 :	492.86
Synthetic hypoglycemic agents	: 899 :		:	
Thyroid hormone and antithyroid agents	: 19 :	* *		
All other	: 114 :	151 :	74,422 :	492.86
enal-acting and edema-reducing agents, total	1,954	299_		
Benzothiadiazine derivatives	: :	: 121 :	3,817 :	31.55
Theophylline derivatives	: 206 :		:	
All other	: 1,748	178 :	1,574 :	8.84
herapeutic nutrients	1,318	1,117	4,076 :	3.65
itamins. total	: 33,315	22,746	142.527 :	6.27
Vitamin B	: 8,017 :			4.46
Vitamin D ¹⁰	: 13	. 9 :		
Vitamin E, total ¹⁰	4,595	3,406 :	48,573 :	14.26
All other vitamins	20,690	: 10,626 :	52,417	4.93
iscellaneous medicinal chemicals ¹¹	: : 41,400	29,517	37,034	1.25

TABLE 1.--MEDICINAL CHEMICALS: U.S. PRODUCTION AND SALES, 1976--CONTINUED

¹ The data on production and sales are for bulk medicinal chemicals only; they exclude finished preparations and dosage-form products, which are manufactured from bulk chemicals. All quantities are given in terms of 100% active ingredients.

² Calculated from rounded figures.

³ The term "benzenoid " as used in this report, describes any cyclic medicinal chemical whose molecule contains either a six-membered carbocyclic ring with conjugated double bonds (e.g., the benzene ring or the quinone ring) or a six-membered heterocyclic ring with 1 or 2 hetero atoms and conjugated double bonds, except the pyrimidine ring (e.g., the pyridine ring or the pyrazine ring.)

" Includes antibiotics of unknown structure.

 5 With the exception of bacitracin, the penicillins (except semisynthetic), and a few other antibiotics which were reported in terms of U.S.P. units, all quantities for antibiotics were reported as kilograms (kg) of antibiotic base. (Thus production of 481 kg of tetracycline hydrochloride, for example, would have been reported as 444 kg of tetracycline base.) For inclusion in the statistical table, all quantities were converted from kg of antibiotic base to pounds of antibiotic base (1 kg = 2.2046 pounds), or from U.S.P. units to pounds (2.7 million units of procaine pencillin G, 723 million units of potassium pencillin G, etc. = 1 pound). Sales quantity and value are lower than in previous years because in previous years a significant quantity of an antibiotic in dosage form was reported incorrectly as sales.

⁶ Production of all antibiotics for medicinal use amounted to 10,438,000 pounds, sales amounted to 2,741,000 pounds, valued at \$162,299,000. Includes antifungal and antitubercular antibiotics.

⁷ Production of all antibiotics for animal feeds and other nonmedicinal uses amounted to 10,034,000 pounds, sales amounted to 3,779,000 pounds, valued at \$49,230,000.

8 Includes sales of urinary antiseptics.

⁹ Includes production and sales of amphetamines, general anesthetics, and stimulants; also includes sales of antidepressants and tranquilizers.

¹⁰ All quantitles for vitamins A, B₁₂, D, and E were reported in terms of kg or units, but were converted to pounds for inclusion in the statistical table (1.317 billion units of vitamin A acetate, 0.824 billion units of vitamin A palmiate, 0.4536 kg of vitamins B₁₂, 18.14 billion units of vitamin B, 637,000 units of d-alpha tocopheryl acetate, 454,000 units of dl-alpha tocopheryl acetate, etc. = 1 pound.)

Includes production and sales of antineoplastic agents, diagnostic agents, methionine (hydroxy analog, calcium salt), salicylic acid, smooth muscle relaxants, and unclassified medicinal chemicals.

OR SALES WERE EITHLR REPORTED OR LSTIMATED, IDENTIFIED 58, 1976	1 ARE MARKED BELOW WITH A "", CHEMICALS NOT SO MARKED EFFED IN CONFIDENCE AND MAY NOT BE PUBLISHED. TOOT TALE 3. AN "X" SIGNFIETS THAT THE MAUPACTURER DID TOOT TALE 3. AN "X" SIGNFIETS THAT THE MAUPACTURER DID UTC. COMPANY IDENTIFICATION CODES WRICH ARE POLLOWED UPPLY THE U.S. INTERNATIONAL TANDE COMMISSION WITH (EPOINT THE U.S. INTERNATIONAL TANDE COMMISSION WITH (EPOINT. THE COMPANY IS PRESURED TO HAVE COMMINDED UME OF PRODUCTION AND SALES HAS BEEN ESTIMATED BY THE	ANUFACTURES IDENTIFICATION CODES (ACCORDING TO LIST IN TABLE 3)		OMS, TRD. PEN. ACY, OMS, TRD.		BER, BOC. BRS, TRD, WYT. BER, BOC. BRS, OMS, WYT. BER, PRS, OMS, WYT. BER, PRS. BER, BRS.	BEE, BRS. BEE, BRS. WYT. BEE, BRS.	WYT. Lil, oms, ppz, wyt.
TABLE 2MEDICINAL CHEMICALS FOR WHICH U.S. PRODUCTION AND/OR SALES BY MANUFACTURER, 1976	(CHEMICALS FOR WHICH SEPARATE STATISTICS ARE GIVEN IN TABLE 1 ARE MARKED BELOW WITH A """; CHEMICALS NOT SO MAKKE DO TOT APPEAR IN TABLI 1 BECAUSE THE REPORTD DATA ARE ACCEPTED IN CONFIDENCE AND MAY NOT BE PUBLISHED. MANDPACTURERS'IDENTIFICATION CODES SHOWN BELOW ARE TAKEN FROM THALE 3. AN "WY" ISLEMPTICS THAT THE TAMUTACUTUREN NOT CONSENT TO HIS IDENTIFICATION WITH THE DESIGNATED FROMOUT. COMPANY IDENTIFICATION CODES WHICK ARE FOLLOWED BY "AN" OF A DABLED BECONSE THE COMPANY FAILED TO SUPPLY THE U. S. INTERNATIONAL TADE COMMISSION WITH FRIER DATA IN SUPPLICIENT THE FOR ITS INCLUSION IN THIS REDUCT. COMPANY IDENTIFICATION CODES WHICK ARE FOLLOWED BY AN "OF DABLED BECONDE THE COMPANY FAILED TO SUPPLY THE U. S. INTERNATIONAL TADE COMMISSION WITH FRIER DATA IN SUPPLICIENT THE FOR ITS INCLUSION IN THIS REPORT. THE U. S. INTERNATIONAL TADE COMMISSION WITH PRODUCTION OF THE COMPOUND IN QUESTION IN 1976 AND THE VOLUME OF PRODUCTION AND SALES HAS BEEN ESTIMATIO BY THE USITE STARF MEMBERS)	HEDICINAL CHEMICALS	@ANTIBIOTICS: MATIBIOTICS: ANTIPUNGAL AND ANTITUBERCULAR ANTIBIOTICS, FOR ADDICINAL OSE: ANTIBUAL ANTITOTICS.		CONYCIN		METHICILIN, SODUM	NZATHINE

WERE MITHER REPORTED OR ESTIMATED, I INUED	MANUFACTUBERS' IDENTIFICATION (ACCORDING TO LIST IN TAB	LIL, ONS, PFZ, WTT. BRS, LIL, ONS, PFZ, WTT. BRS, LIL, ONS, PFZ, WTT. BRS, LIL. ACT. ACT. ACT. ACT. PFZ. ACT. PFZ. ACT. ACT. ACT. PFZ. ACT.
TABLE 2MEDICINAL CHEMICALS FOR WHICH U.S. PRODUCTION AND/OR SALES WERE BY MANUFACTURER, 1976CONTINUED	HEDICINAL CHEMICALS	<pre>IBIOTICSCONTINUED ENICLIINS EXCREMESTRUESTRUED PERICCLIINS EXCREMENTANTHETIC)- PERICCLIINS EXCREME (HDICTNA PERICCLIINS G, PENCAINE (HDICTNA PERICCLINE G, PENCAINE (HDICTNA PERICCLINE G, PENCAINE (HDICTLA PERICCLINE G, PENCAINE (HDIAL F PERICCLINE G, PENCAINE (ANIMAL F PERICCLINE (AN</pre>

/OR SALES WERE EITHER REPORTED OR ESTIMATED, IDENTIFIED 976CONTINUED	MANUFACTURERS' (ACCORDING	PEN, PZ, UDJ. PZ, UDJ. PZ, LJL. ABB, UPJ. ABB, UPJ.
E 2MEDICINAL CHEMICALS	ICALS	

DUCTION PACTURE	AANUFACFURERS'IDENTIFICATION CODES (ACCORDING TO LIST IN TABLE 3)	H PD. B BKG. B NON. F A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A
TABLE 2HEDICINAL CHEMICALS FOR WHICH U.S. PRODUCTION AND/ BY MANUFACTURER, 15 	AEDICINAL CHEMICALS	<pre>HHISTAMINESCONTINUED THER ANTTHISTAMINESCONTINUED DIFFERINGENERTHINESCONTINUED DIFFERINGENERTHINESCONTINUED DIFFERINGENERTHINES ANTERTE</pre>

ES WERE EITHER NTINUED	MANUPACTURERS' IDENTIFICA (ACCORDING TO LIST IN	P. FLH. L. NOR. L. NOR. P. NOR. F. NOR
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1976CONTINUED 1976CONTINUED	MANUFACTURERS' IDENTIFICATION (ACCORDING TO LIST IN TAB	ACY, ISM, GIS. LEW, SAL. ACY, ISM, GIS. LEW, SAL. SAL. SAL. PD. SAL. NK, SAL. NK, SAL. NNN, SAL. SAR, SAL. NNN, SAL. SAR, SAL. NNN, SAL. SAR, SAL. NNN, SAL. SAR, SAL. SAR, SAL. NNN, SAL. SAR, SAL. NNN, SAL. SAR, SAL. NNN, SAL. SAR, SAL. SAR, SAL. NNN, SAL. SAR, SAL. SAR, SAL. NNN, SAL. SAL. SAR, SAL. NNN, SAL. SAR, SAL. SAL. SAR, SAL. NNN, SAL. SAL. NNN, SAL. NNN, SAL. NNN, SAL. SAL. SAL. SAL. SAL. SAL. SAL. SAL.
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MEDICINAL CHEMICALS

TABLE 3. -- MEDICINAL CHEMICALS: DIRECTORY OF MANUFACTURERS, 1976

ALPHABETICAL DIRECTORY BY CODE

[Names of manufacturers that reported production or sales of medicinal chemicals to the U.S. International Trade Commission for 1976 are listed below in the order of their identification codes as used in table 2]

Code	Name of commu	Code	
	Name of company	Code	Name of company
ABB	Abbott Laboratories	LEM	Norm Chomiseals In-
ACY	American Cyanamid Co.	LIL	Napp Chemicals, Inc. Eli Lilly & Co. and Puerto Rico
ADC	Anderson Development Co.	LKL	Richardson-Merrell, Inc., Merrell-
ALD	Aldrich Chemical Co.		National Laboratories Div.
ARA	Arapahoe Chemicals, Inc. Sub/Syntex Corp.,		Sacional Laboratories Div.
	(U.S.A.)	MAL	Mallinckrodt Chemical Works
ARN	Arenol Chemical Corp.	MDJ	Mead Johnson & Co.
ARP	Armour Pharmaceutical Co.	MON	Monsanto Co.
ARS	Arsynco, Inc.	MRK	Merck & Co., Inc.
ASH	Ashland Oil, Inc., Ashland Chemical		
	Co.	NEP	Nepera Chemical Co., Inc.
AST	Astra Pharmaceutical Products, Inc.	NES	Nease Chemical Co., Inc.
ATP	Northern Fine Chemicals, Inc.	NOR	Norwich Pharmacal Co.
		NTL	NL Industries, Inc.
BAX	Baxter Laboratories, Inc.		
BEE	Beecham, Inc.	OMS	E.R. Squibb & Sons, Inc.
BJL	Burdick & Jackson Laboratories, Inc.	OPC	Orbis Products Corp.
BKC	J.T. Baker Chemical Co.	ORG	Organics, Inc.
BKL	Kewanee Industries, Inc., Millmaster Chemical	ORT	Roehr Chemicals, Inc.
BOC	Co. Div.	•	
BRS	Biocraft Laboratories, Inc.	PD	Parke, Davis & Co., Sub. of Warner-Lambert
BUR	Bristol-Myers Co., Bristol Laboratories Div.		Co.
DUK	Burroughs-Wellcome Co.	PEN	CPC International, Inc., S.B. Penick Co.
CDY	Chemical Dynamics Corp.	PFN	Pfanstiehl Laboratories, Inc.
CGY	Ciba-Geigy Corp. and Ciba Pharmaceutical Co.	PFZ	Pfizer, Inc, and Pfizer Pharmaceuticals,
CHT	Chattem Drug & Chemical Co., Chattem Chem-	DUD	Inc.
GIII	icals Div.	PHR	Pharmachem Corp.
CPR	Certified Processing Corp.		
CWN	Upjohn Co., Fine Chemical Div.	RDA	Rhodia, Inc.
Gint	opjoint dor, the chemical biv.	RIK	Riker Laboratories, Inc., Sub. of 3M Co.
DA	Diamond Shamrock Corp.	RIL	Reilly Tar & Chemical Corp.
DLI	Dawe's Laboratories, Inc.	RLS	Rachelle Laboratories, Inc.
DOW	Dow Chemical Co.	KSA	R.S.A. Corp.
DUP	E.I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Inc.	SAL	Salsbury Laboratories
		SCH	Schering Corp.
EK	Eastman Kodak Co.:	Juli	Sterling Drug Corp.:
EKT	Tennessee Eastman Co. Div.	SDG	Glenbrook Laboratories Div.
EN	Endo Laboratories, Inc.	SDH	Hilton-Davis Chemical Co. Div.
		SDW	Winthrop Laboratories Div.
FIN	Hexcel Corp., Fine Organics Div.	SFS	Stauffer Chemical Co., Specialty Div.
FLM	Fleming Laboratories, Inc.	SHC	Shell Oil Co., Shell Chemical Co. Div.
		SK	Smith & Klein Chemicals
GAF	GAF Corp., Chemical Div.	SKG	Sunkist Growers, Inc.
GAN	Gane's Chemical Inc.	SRL	G.D. Searle & Co.
GIV	Givaudan Corp.	STA	A.E. Staley Manufacturing Co.
GNF	General Foods Corp., Maxwell House Div.		
GNM	General Mills Chemicals, Inc.	TMH	Thompson-Hayward Chemical Co.
		TRD	Manufacturing Enterprises, Inc., Squibb
HPC	Hercules, Inc.		Manufacturing Inc., Trade Enterprises, Inc.
HET	Heterochemical Corp.		Ersana, Inc.
HEX	Hexagon Laboratories, Inc.		orbana, met
HFT	Syntex Agribusiness, Inc.	UPJ	Upjohn Co.
HN	Tenneco Chemicals, Inc.		opjonn do i
HOF	Hoffmann-LaRoche, Inc.	VTM	Vitamins, Inc.
HYN	Hynson, Westcott & Dunning, Inc.		, and the second s
		WAG	West Agro-Chemicals, Inc.
IMC	IMC Chemical Group, Inc.	WHL	Whitmoyer Laboratories, Inc.
		WIL	Inolex Corp., Inolex Pharmaceutical Div.
JCC	Jefferson Chemical Co., Inc.	WTL	Pennwalt Corp., Lucidol Div.
		WYT	Wyeth Laboratories, Inc., Wyeth Laboratories
KPT	Koppers Co., Inc., Organic Material		Div. of American Home Products Corp.
	Div.		contract tome rioduces corp.
KVP	KV Products		

Note .-- Complete names and addresses of the above reporting companies are listed in table 1 of the appendix.

FLAVOR AND PERFUME MATERIALS

Anne Klein

Flavor and perfume materials are organic chemicals used to impart flavors and odors to foods, beverages, cosmetics, and soaps. These aromatic chemicals are also utilized to neutralize or mask unpleasant odors in industrial processes and products as well as in consumer products.

Total domestic production of flavor and perfume materials in 1976 amounted to 128.8 million pounds (table 1). Sales of these materials in 1976 amounted to 110.9 million pounds, valued at \$195.3 million, compared with 82.7 million pounds, valued at \$143.4 million, in 1975. These totals do not include benzyl alcohol, which, before 1973, was included in flavor and perfume materials but is now shown in the miscellaneous cyclic section of this series. U.S. production of flavor and perfume materials in 1976 increased 27.1 percent from the level in 1975 and the quantity of sales increased by 25.5 percent.

Production of cyclic flavor and perfume materials in 1976 amounted to 55.1 million pounds; sales amounted to 48.5 million pounds, valued at \$125.5 million. Individual publishable chemicals in the cyclic group produced in the greatest volume in 1976 were terpineols, anethole, benzyl acetate, and benzyl salicylate.

U.S. output of acylic flavor and perfume materials in 1976 amounted to 73.8 million pounds; sales of these materials amounted to 62.4 million pounds, valued at \$69.8 million. Monosodium glutamate was by far the most important of the acyclic chemicals in 1976, although the data are not publishable. Other important acyclic compounds included linalyl alcohol, geraniol, citronellol and hydroxycitronellal. Flavor and Perfume Materials

U.S. production, sales, and consumption

Production in the United States of flavor and perfume chemicals in 1976 amounted to 128.8 million pounds, 27.1 percent higher than the 1975 level but not high enough to completely recoup the 1974-to-1975 decline. Sales by domestic producers increased to 110.9 million pounds in 1976 and thus recovered by more than the 1974-to-1975 decline. The value of sales in 1976 reached \$195.3 million.

The benzenoid, other cyclic, and acyclic breakdown of the flavor and aroma chemicals section accommodates tariff classification requirements rather than industry practice. In 1976, acyclic compounds constituted 57 percent of total output, benzenoid cyclic, 31 percent, and other cyclic, 12 percent. Ranked in order of value of sales, the top-ranking single chemicals were monosodium glutamate (MSG), vanillin, saccharin, anethole, coumarin, methyl salicylate, geranial, linalyl alcohol, geraniol, and hydroxycitronella, whose aggregate value of sales amounted to \$98.8 million, or 53 percent of the total. The top-ranking single chemicals were monosodium glutamate (sales value not publishable), anethole (\$8.1 million), linalyl alcohol (\$5.1 million), geraniol (\$4.9 million), and hydroxycitronellal (\$4.3 million). MSG was the leader in both 1975 and 1976. The value of sales of MSG as well as those of all other top-ranking chemicals increased in 1976 over their 1975 levels.

U.S. apparent consumption of flavor and aroma chemicals as a whole rose by about 19 percent during 1970-76, to a 1976 level of 110 million pounds, valued at \$226 million. This rise, however, was interrupted by depressed levels in 1971 and in 1975. MSG consumption in 1976 accounted for a significant share of the total consumption of all flavor and perfume chemicals rose by 32 percent. The following factors suggest that this rise in demand will continue and perhaps accelerate:

(1) There is believed to be increasing public acceptance of substitution of flavor and perfume chemicals for natural oils which are subject to high prices and/or supply problems.

(2) Aroma chemicals are raw materials in products whose sales are expected to grow at accelerating rates. Retail sales of cosmetics and toiletries, according to industry statistics and estimates, grew from \$4.7 billion to \$7.6 billion between 1970 and 1977 at an annual rate of increase ranging between 5.4 percent and 8.2 percent (the latter in 1977). The industry expects that growth in sales of perfumes, colognes, aftershave, and other fragrance products will be at the rate of 10 percent a year until 1980; sales of cosmetics designed for blacks will grow by 20 percent annually; and sales of men's fragrances, aftershave lotions, and colognes will increase 10 percent annually. The value of industry shipments of aftershave preparations grew by 62 percent between 1967 and 1972, from \$93 million to \$150.4 million. The value of industry shipments of all toilet preparations rose steadily from \$2.8 billion in 1967 to \$5 billion in 1975. It is estimated that shipments of toilet preparations will reach \$6.2 billion in 1977.

(3) U.S. disposable personal incomes increased by 81.6 percent during the 1970-77 period. Median incomes of all families and of black families grew by 40 percent and 35 percent, respectively, between 1970 and 1975, according to Commerce Department statistics. From 1974 to 1975, median family incomes increased for all families by 6.3 percent and for black families (a recent growing market for cosmetics) by 9.6 percent. This pattern will probably continue through the 1977-80 period. Increased disposable income tends to increase consumption of luxury products such as prepared foods, cosmetics, and toilet preparations--end-use products in which flavor and aroma chemicals are raw materials.

The industry

Although the flavor and aroma chemical industry still largely consists of privately owned companies, it is traditionally international in orientation, and will probably continue to be so, particularly the aroma chemical segment. Of all companies reporting sales of flavor and perfume chemicals to the International Trade Commission for 1976, those companies having affiliates in one to four foreign countries accounted for about 29 percent of total sales value and were represented among the top nine companies ranked by sales values. For aroma chemicals alone, aggregate sales value of companies having foreign affiliates accounted for 36 percent of the total. The foreign affiliates are located in the United Kingdom, France, Switzerland, the Netherlands, Italy, Mexico, and Brazil. During 1976, ninth-ranking Universal Oil Products Fragrances division of UOP, Inc., became a part of Naarden International N.V. of the Netherlands.

The concentration profile of producers of flavor and perfume chemicals has changed, but not dramatically, during the 1970's. In 1971, 4 companies together accounted for 42 percent of total sales value and 19 companies for 72 percent of this total. In 1976, 4 companies together accounted for 49 percent, but only 9 companies accounted for almost 75 percent of total sales value.

In discussing the products and sales of this industry, it must be noted that important products not included here are flavor and perfume oil blends, and synthetic essential oils (worth probably over \$100 million). For reporting companies, the mean total sales of included flavor and aroma chemicals for 1976 was \$4.4 million, the median, \$1.8 million. The number of companies which reported production and/or sales of flavor and perfume chemicals trended downward slightly during 1970-76, from 50 in 1970 to 47 in 1976, having fluctuated in the interim. The increasing use by this industry of sophisticated technology and instrumentation in research and development and production will probably continue to slow entry of smaller scale producers.

Continuation is foreseen in the use of crude sulfate turpentine, a byproduct of kraft paper mills, as a raw material in the production of about half, in terms of sales value, of all flavor and aroma chemicals. Petroleum-based raw materials (e.g., acetylene) are used in the production of the remainder.

Regulation

The flavor and perfume chemicals considered here are widely used in food products or in cosmetics and toiletries. The scope and extent of regulation of these chemicals varies, more when used in foods than in cosmetics, the latter probably being the least regulated of all consumer products. Consumer advocate groups have, however, in recent years catalyzed the trend toward increasing controls and regulation for cosmetics ingredients. Managerial, technical, and legal personnel in the industry are thus focusing increasingly on problems of compliance with Government directives deriving from authority under the Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act.

In 1970 the Food and Drug Administation (FDA) removed the flavor enhancer monosodium glutamate from baby foods but not from its Generally Regarded As Safe (GRAS) list. Consumption of MSG, which was the largest volume chemical produced and sold in 1976 of any in the flavor and perfume materials group, has, nonetheless, grown during the period 1970-76, and is estimated to reach 56 million pounds for 1977. The sweeteners cyclamates and saccharin fared less well. The FDA, under the Delaney clause, a 1958 admendment to the Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act which bans food additives found carcinogenic for man or animals, banned cyclamates for use in the United States in 1969 and this past March issued a proposal, albeit postponed, to ban saccharin. Debate on the Delaney clause is current, stimulated largely by the diet food industry, which says that 50 million people in the United States demand its products to control overweight, itself a health hazard. There remain ongoing searches by industry and universities for alternative artificial sweeteners.

Regulations governing perfume and cosmetic ingredients are relatively new. FDA regulations begun in 1976 affecting aroma chemicals as raw materials are involved in the following two labeling requirements for cosmetic products: (1) the listing of ingredients in descending order of prominence, effective for all labels ordered after May 31, 1976, and for all products filled and shipped after November 30, 1976; and (2) the obligation of the producer to substantiate the safety of the product inherent in the requirement to designate ingredients on the label whose safety has not been substantiated.

Several years ago the cosmetics industry initiated self-regulation, still ongoing, by asking its member producers, on a voluntary basis, to supply to FDA (1) a register of all manufacturing plants, (2) formula information, and (3) semiannual product experience reports including reported injuries from cosmetic use. During 1976, industry increased self-regulation by sponsoring and financing research panels to carry out a review of the safety of some 2,700 cosmetic and fragrance ingredients. In view of the cosmetic industry's initiatives in these areas, Government regulation will probably not be a retarding factor in research, development, and shipments of perfume and cosmetic ingredients during 1977-80. The labeling requirements for cosmetic products may, however, impede the growth of imports of the ingredients.

International trade

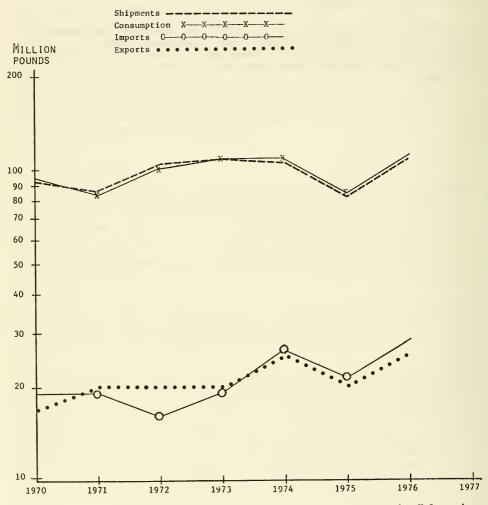
The level of imports of all flavor and aroma chemicals in 1976 reached 28 million pounds, valued at \$86 million--35 percent in terms of quantity and 25 percent in terms of value over the 1975 levels. Imports of monosodium glutamate, principally from Korea and Japan, alone amounted to 13.5 million pounds or 48 percent of the total quantity, but their value of \$7.2 million constituted only 8 percent of total value. Other important sources of imports were France, Switzerland, and Canada. Important items imported in 1976 other than MSG were saccharin, vanillin, ethyl vanillin, and various artificial musks.

Exports fluctuated during 1970-76, but rose (46 percent) in 1976 in terms of quantity and 25 percent in terms of value from 1975 levels. France and Spain were the principal markets for U.S. exports in 1976, which amounted to 25.3 million pounds valued at \$45.6 million.

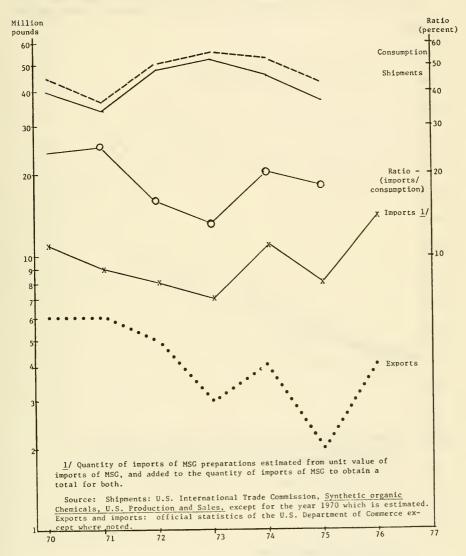
Imports exceeded exports during 1970-76 except for the period 1971-73. This unfavorable balance of trade in flavor and perfume chemicals broadened in 1976. The ratio of exports to imports was 93.6 percent in 1970 and 98.2 percent in 1974, then it dropped to 95.9 percent in 1975 and to 90.9 percent in 1976. For monosodium glutamate, imports consistently exceeded exports by a large margin during the 1970's. The ratio of exports to imports was 54.6 percent in 1970 but it declined to 30.2 percent in 1976. The multinational orientation of the principal producers of perfume or aroma chemicals will likely lead to a continuation of this unfavorable balance of trade, or trade deficit, during the 1977-80 period.

Monosodium glutamate produced in the United States became less competitive with imports, particularly those from Korea in 1976. The unit values of producers' sales of MSG in 1975 and 1976 were 69 cents and 65 cents per pound, respectively, while those of imports were 59 cents and 53 cents per pound, respectively. Imports, even with duty added, have a price advantage.

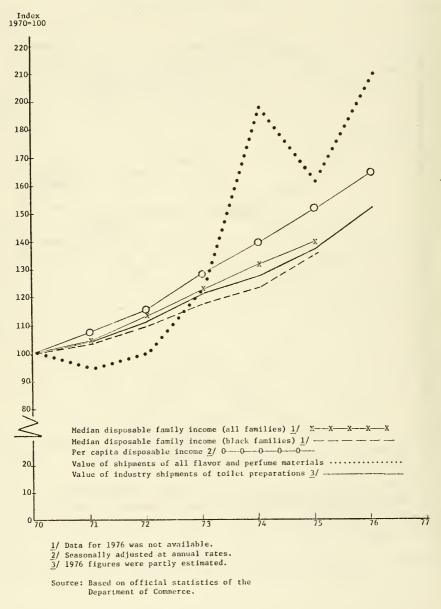
Brazil, the principal U.S. export market for monosodium glutamate, is the site of a new MSG-producing plant which was constructed by a major Japanese producer and became operational in late 1976. U.S. exports of MSG will likely diminish during the 1977-80 period. FLAVOR AND PERFUME MATERIALS: U.S. SHIPMENTS, FOREIGN TRADE, AND APPARENT CONSUMPTION, 1970-76 (Semilogarithmic scale)



Source: U.S. International Trade Commission, Synthetic Organic Chemicals, <u>U.S. produc</u>tion and Sales and official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce. NONOSODIUM GLUTAMATE: U.S. SHIPMENTS, FOREIGN TRADE, APPARENT CONSUMPTION AND RATIO OF IMPORTS TO CONSUMPTION, 1979-76



FLAVOR AND PERFUME MATERIALS: VALUE OF U.S. SHIPMENTS OF FLAVOR AND PERFUME MATERIALS AND TOILET PREPARATIONS; MEDIAN DISPOSABLE INCOME OF ALL U.S. FAMILIES AND OF U.S. BLACK FAMILIES; PER CAPITA DISPOSABLE INCOME, 1970-76



FLAVOR ALD PERFUME CHEMICALS AND MONOSODIUM GLUTAMATE: U.S. BALANCE OF TRADE AS A RATIO OF EXPORTS TO IMPORTS, 1970-76

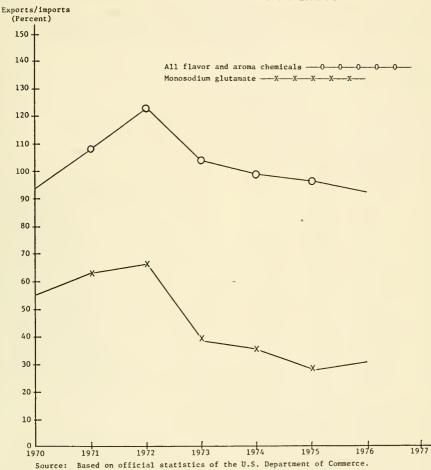


TABLE 1.--FLAVOR AND PERFUME MATERIALS: U.S. PRODUCTION AND SALES, 1976

[Listed below are all synthetic organic flavor and perfume materials for which any reported data on production or sales may be published. (Leaders (...) are used where the reported data are accepted in confidence and may not be published or where no data were reported.) Table 2 lists separately all flavor and perfume materials for which data on production and/or sales were reported and identifies the manufacturers of each]

		SALES			
MATERIAL	PRODUCTION	QUANTITY	VALUE	UNIT VALUE ¹	
	1,000 : pound :	1,000 : pound :	1,000 : dollars :	Per pound	
Grand total	128,846 :	: 110,948	195,323 :	\$1.76	
FLAVOR AND PERFUME MATERIALS, CYCLIC	: :	:	:		
Total	55,090	48,503 :	125,479 :	* 2.59	
Benzenoid and Naphthalenoid	: :	:	:		
Total	40,142 :	36,776 :	: 91,251 :	2.48	
4-Allyl-1,2-dimethoxybenzene (4-Allylveratrole)	: :	: 13 :	87 :	6.51	
4-Ally1-2-methoxyphenol (Eugenol)	276 :	222 :	990 :	4.45	
Anisyl acetate	: 13 :	12 :	81 :	6.60	
Benzophenone ²	: 758 :	453 :	89B :	1.98	
Benzyl acetate	: 1,825 :	2,174 :	2,009 :	.92	
Benzyl cinnamateBenzyl propionate	::	10 :	62 :	6.25	
Benzyl propionateBenzyl salicylate	: 27 : : 1,475 :	26 : 1,394 :	40 : 2,350 :	1.52	
Cinnamaldehyde	: 1,475 :	1,394 :	1.455 :	1.32	
Cinnamyl acetate		1,104 .	66 :	4.53	
Cinnamyl anthranilate	:	2 :	15 :	9.11	
lydrocoumarin	: 31 :	37 :	262 :	7.13	
Isobutyl phenylacetate	: 31 :	29 :	65 :	2.26	
lsobutyl salicylate	: :	13 :	20 :	1.53	
Isopentyl salicylate	: 941 :	767 :	976 :	1.27	
2-Methoxy-4-propenylphenol (Isoeugenol)	: 158 :		954 :	6.72	
-Methylanisole	: 59 :		66 :	1.53	
1ethyl anthranilateanthranilateanthranilater	: 283 : : 26 :	254 : 10 :	449 : 24 :	1.77	
Methyl phenylacetate	: 20 : 35 :		61 :	2.33	
Phenethyl acetate	: :	24 ; 79 ;	219 :	2.00	
Phenethyl isobutyrate	10 :		32 :	4.43	
2-Phenethyl phenylacetate	: 30 :		100 :	5.05	
2-Phenoxyethyl isobutyrate	: 60 :		120 :	2,50	
Phenylacetaldehyde, dimethyl acetal	: 64 :	76 :	345 :	4.55	
4-Phenyl-3-buten-2-one	:	35 :	74 :	2.09	
3-Phenyl-l-propanol (Hydrocinnamic alcohol)	: :	37 :	124 :	3.33	
p-Propenylanisole (Anethole)	: 2,105 :		8,145 :	3.44	
All other benzenoid and naphthalenoid materials	: 31,916 :	27,360 :	71,162 :	2.60	
Terpenoid, Heterocyclic, and Alicyclic	: :	:	:		
Total	14,948	11,727 :	34,228 :	2.92	
Cedrol	25 :	35 :	225 :	6.28	
Cedrvl acetate	: 320 :	229 :	973 :	4.25	
Dihydronordicyclopentadienyl propionate	: :	:	:		
(cyclaprop)	: 26 :		40 :	2.33	
Guaiac wood acetate	: 39 :	34 :	167 :	4.85	
4-Hydroxynonanoic acid, gamma-lactone (γ-nonal-	: :	:	:		
actone)	: 6:		126 :	9.97	
Ionone (α- and β-)	: 35 :		228 :	6.89	
Methyllonones	: 637 :		2,463 :	6.12	
α-Terpinylacetate	: 2,490 : : 982 :		1,587 : 921 :	.59	
α-Terpinylacetate Vetivenyl acetate	: 982 : : 24 :		921 : 569 :	44.19	
All other terpenoid, heterocyclic, and alicyclic	24	13	569 :	44.19	
materials	10,364	7,320 :	26,929 :	3.68	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 1, -- FLAVOR AND PERFUME MATERIALS: U.S. PRODUCTION AND SALES, 1976--CONTINUED

	:		SALES	
MATERIAL	PRODUCTION	QUANTITY	VALUE	UNIT VALUE ¹
FLAVOR AND PERFUME MATERIALS, ACYCLIC	1,000 pounds	1,000 : pounds :		Per pound
Total	73,756		69,844 .	\$1.12
Allyl hexanoate	38	28 :	71 :	2.53
Butyl bytyryl lactate	: 60 :	: 58 :	228 :	3.91
Citronellyl acetate	: 44 :	29 :	105 :	3.59
Citronellyl formate	: 31 :	: 23 :	96 :	4.77
itronellyl isobutyrate	: :	: 4 :	27 :	6.24
Citronellyl propionate	: 5 :	:	:	
,7-Dimethyl-cis-2,6-octadien-1-ol (Nerol)	: 675 :	376 :	210 :	.56
,7-Dimethyl-trans-2,6-octadien-l-ol (Geraniol)	: 1,852 :	: 1,905 :	4,854 :	2.55
,7-Dimethyl-cis-2,6-octadien-1-ol acetate	: :	: :	:	
(neryl acetate)	: 19 :	: 10 :	53 :	5.07
,7-Dimethyl-1,6-octadien-3-ol (Linalool; Linalyl	: :	: :	:	
alcohol)	: 3,050 :	2,795 :	5,089 :	1.82
.7-Dimethyl-6-octen-1-al (Citronellal)	: 723 :		:	
,7-Dimethyl-6-octen-l-ol (Citronellol)	: 1,330 :	: 1,125 :	3,255 :	2.89
thyl butyrate	: 557 :	379 :	362 :	.95
thyl heptanoate	: 7 :	. 9:	24 :	2.59
thyl hexanoate (Ethyl caproate)	: 13 :	: 8 :	18 :	2.40
thyl myristate	: 22 :	20 :	54 :	2.73
thyl nonanoate	: :	: 6:	23 :	3.51
thyl octanoate	: 5 :	: 3:	12 :	3.68
thyl propionate	: 149 :	: 123 :	124 :	1.01
eranyl acetate	: 120 :	: 98 :	336 :	3.43
eranyl formate		: 15 :	77 :	5.22
eranyl propionate	2		:	·
-Hexanal	. 4		:	
-Hydroxy-3,7-dimethyl-1-octanal (Hydroxy-	:		:	
citronellal)	: 840	738 :	4,304 :	5.84
sopentyl butyrate	. 84		97 :	1.21
sopentyl formate	. 8		16 :	2.20
sopentyl isovalerate	16			
hodinol	: 11 :			
All other acyclic materials	64,091		50,408 :	.92

¹ Calculated from the unrounded figures.
² Includes significant quantities having other end uses.

TABLE 2PLAVOR AND PERPUME MATERIALS FOR WHICH U.S. PRODUCTION AND/OR SALES WERE EITHER REPORTED OR ESTIMATED, IDENTIFIED BY MANUFACTUBER, 1976	HEMICALS FOR WHICH SEPARATE STATISTICS ARE GIVEN IN TABLE 1 ABE MARKED BELOW WITH A """; CHAMICALS NOT SO MARKED DO NOT RPERA IN TABLE 1 BECAUSE THE REPORTED DATA ARE ACCRPTED IN CONFIDENCE AND ANY NOT BE PUBLISHED. MANUPACTURREN'IDENTFICATION CODES SHOWN BELOW ARE TAKEN FROM TABLE 3. MN """, STGNIFTES THAT THE MAUVE-CUTARA DID ANN "A DATA TO HIS IDENTFICATION CODES SHOWN BELOW ARE TAKEN FROM TABLE 3. MN """, STGNIFTES THAT THE MAUVE-CUTARA MANUPACTONSENT TO HIS IDENTFICATION CODES SHOWN BELOW ARE TAKEN FROM TABLE 3. MN """, STGNIFTES THAT THE MAUVE- BY AN "(E)" ARE SO LAREND BECAUSE THE COMPANY PALLED TO SUPELY THE U. S. INTERATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION WITH THER DATA. IN SUFFICIENT THE FOR IT'S INCLUSION IN THIS REPORT. THE COMPANY IS PREVATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION WITH THEN DATA. IN SUFFICIENT THE FOR IT'S INCLUSION IN THIS REPORT. THE COMPANY IS PREVATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION WITH THEND AND THE SOLABELED BECAUSE THE COBSANY PALLED TO SUPELY THE U. S. INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION WITH THENDARY IN SUFFICIENT THE FOR IT'S INCLUSION IN THIS REPORT. THE COMPANY IS PREVATIONAL TRADE CONTINUED THENDUCTION OF THE COMPOUND IN QUESTION IN 1976 AND THE VOLUME OF PRODUCTION AND SALES HAS BEEN ESTIMATED BY THE USITC STAPP MERBERS)	AANUFACTURERS' IDENTIFICATION CODES (ACCORDING TO LIST IN TABLE 3)		GIV. GIV. GIV. GIV. GIV. GIV. GIV. GIV. GIV. GIV. GIV. GIV. GIV. FR. GIV. FR. GIV. GI
	(CHEMICALS FOR WHICH SEPARATE STATISTICS ARE GIVEN IN TABLE 1 ABE MARKED BELOW WITH A """; CHEMICALS NOT SO MARKE DO NOT APPEAR IN TABLE 1 BECUUSE THE REPORTED DATA ARE ACCEPTED IN CONFIDENCE AND MAY NOT BE PUBLISHED. HANUPACTURREN'IDNITICATION CODES SHOWN BELOW ARE TAKEN FROM TABLE 3. AN """" SIGNIFIES THAT THE BANUJACTURAN NOT CONSERT TO HIS IDENTIFICATION WITH THE DESIGNATED FROMOTEDE 3. NOT TORENCE AND MAY NOT BE PUBLISHED. NOT CONSERT TO HIS IDENTIFICATION WITH THE DESIGNATED FROMOTED FOR THE U.S. INTERNATION CODES WHICH ARE FOLLOWED BY AN "(E)" ARE SO LABELED BECNUSE THE COMEANY PAILED TO SUPELY THE U.S. INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION WITH THER DATH IN SUFFICIENT THE FOR IT'S INCLUSION IN THIS REPORT. THE U.S. INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION WITH PRODUCTION OF THE COMPOND IN QUESTION IN THIS REPORT. THE U.S. INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION WITH TRICE DATH IN SUFFICIENT THE FOR IT'S INCLUSION IN THIS REPORT. THE U.S. INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION WITH TRODUCTION OF THE COMPOND IN QUESTION IN 1976 AND THE OF PRODUCTION AND SALES HAS BEEN ESTIMATED BY THE USITIC STAFF ARMEBERS)	MATERIAL	FLAVOR AND PERFUME MATERIALS, CYCLIC BENZENOID AND NAPHTHALENOID	CYCLIC: BENZENOID AND NAPHTHALENOID: A =

U.S. PRODUCTION AND/OF S MANUFACTURER, 1976CONT	MANUFACTURERS' IDENTIFICATION CODES (ACCORDING TO LIST IN TABLE 3)	
FLAVOR AND PERFUME	AATERIAL	CYCLICCONTINUED BEX2YL ISOPENTL FFHER

E 2FLAVOR AND FERFURE MATERIALS FOR WH IDENTIFIED	AANUPACTURERS'IDENTIFICATION CODES (ACCORDING TO LIST IN TABLE 3)	, GIV, UOP. , GIV, UOP. , GIV, W, GIV. , HON. , HON. , HON. , HON. , UOP. , IFP. , UOP. , IFP. , SIH, SLV. , SIV. , SIV.
	MATERIAL	CYCLICCONTINUED BENZEWID AND NAHTHALEWOIDCONTINUED 1.2-DIMETHOXYROPENYLBENZENE (4-FROPENYLVERATRO 1.2-DIMETHOXYROPENYLBENZENE (4-FROPENYLVERATRO 3.7-DIMETHYL-2FACTED TERMILATERHADDIMETHYLDERERTHI ALCOHCL PHERNILAETHYLDERERTHI LOUTENEE ALPHA,ALPHA-DIMETHYLDERERTHI ALCOHCL ALPHA,ALPHA-DIMETHYLDERERTHI ALCOHCL ALPHA,ALPHA-DIMETHYLDERERTHI ALPHA,FERNILAETHYL CARAINOF ALPHA,FERNILAETHARE

LES WERE EITHER REPORTA NUED	 <pre></pre>
	HALENOIDCGNTINUED TATE

CTION AND/OR SALES WERE BITHER BEPORTED OR ESTIMATED,	MANUFACTURERS'IDEN	1
ER, 1976CONTINUED	(ACCORDING TO L	1
AVOR AND PERFUME MATERIAL ID	 	CYCLIGCONTINUED BERREAL HATHALENOIDCONTINUED NETHIL PERMITALENDID-CONTINUED NETHIL PERMITALANTERALLATE (METHIL PERMILACTARE PRAA-METHIL PERMILATIN PROPERALDENTE PRAA-METHIL PERMILATIN PROPERALDENTE METHIL STAINCINATE NUSS 69

MATERIALS FOR WHICH U.S. PRODUCTION AND/OR SALES WERE EITHER REPORTED OR ESTIMATED, IDENTIFIED BY MANUFACTURER, 1976CONTINUED	MANUFACTURERS' IDENTIFICATION CODES (ACCORDING TO LIST IN TABLE 3)	FB, GIV. GIV. GIV. ABB. AB
TABLE 2FLAVOR AND PERFUME MATERIALS FOR WHICH U.S. PRODU IDENTIFIED BY MANUFACTUE	MATERIAL	CYCLIGCONTINUED BENZENOID AND MAPHTHALENOIDCONTINUED FAAA-FROYL MENUET FAAA-FROYL MENUET FAAA-FROYL MENUET FAAA-FROYL MENUET STERNOVL MENUET STERNOVL MENUET STERNOVL MENUET CUCLOHEXANSSULFAMIC ACID, GAILT CUCLOHEXANSSULFAMIC ACID, GAILT CUCLOHEXANSSULFAMIC ACID, GAILT SACCHARKANGULARAC ACID, GAILT PAAA-TOLIL SCRAIT PAAA-TOLIL SCRAITS PAAA-TOLIL SCRAITS PAAA-TOLIL TSUGUTARE PAAA-TOLIL TSUGUTARE PAAA-TSUGUTARE PAAA

U.S. FRODUCTION AND/OR SALES WERE EITHER REPORTED OR ESTIMATED, MANUFACTURER, 1976CONTINUED	MANUFACTURERS'IDEN (ACCORDING TO L	FFF, NEO. GIV, IFF, NEO. GIV, IFF, NEO. UNG. GIV, OPC, FFW. NCI, OPC. FFW. NCI, OPC. FR. GIV, UOP. ER. UOP. STP. STP. STP. STP. STP. STP. STP. ST
MATERIALS FOR WHICH IDENTIFIED BY	- - 	CYCLICCONTINUED TERPENOID, HETEROCYCLIC, AND ALICYCLICCONTINUED CEDERIL ACETATE

WERE EITHER REPORTED OR E	MANUFACTURERS' IDENTIFI (ACCORDING TO LIST	city city
TABLE 2FLAVOR AND PERPUME MATERIALS FOR WHICH U.S. PRODUCTION AND/OR SALES IDENTIFIED BY MANUFACTURER, 1976CONTINUED	MATERIAL	CYCLICCONTINUED TERPENOID, HETEROCYCLIC, AND ALICYCLICCONTINUED ISOCADERYL CYCLOHEXANOL

CTION AND/OR SALAS WZRE EITHER BEPORTED ON ESTIMATED. ER, 1976CONTINUED	JFACTUR (ACCORD	<pre>F. V. UOP. GIV, IFF M. FB, GIV, IFF N. FB, GIV, FF, FF, FF, FF, FF, FF, FF, FF, FF, F</pre>
U.S. P. MANUFA	MATERIAL	CYCLICCONTINUED TERRENOLD, HETEROCYCLIC, AND ALICYCLICCONTINUED 1-2.6.6-TRIMETHYL-2-CYCLOHEXEN-1-YL)-1.6-HEPTADIEN- 2.6.10-TRIMETHYL-2-CYCLOHEXEN-1-YL)-1.6-HEPTADIEN- 2.6.10-TRIMETHYL-2-CYCLOHEXEN-1-YL)-1.6-HEPTADIEN- WEITVARNI ACTATE ALL OTHER TERENOLDHAFTROCYCLIC, OR ALICYCLIC FLAVOR ALL OTHER TERENOLDHAFTROCYCLIC, OR ALICYCLIC FLAVOR ALL OTHER TERENOLTHAFTEROCYCLIC, OR ALICYCLIC FLAVOR ALL OTHER TERENOLTHAFTEROCYCLIC, OR ALICYCLIC FLAVOR ALL OTHER TERENOLTHAFTEROCYCLIC, OR ALICYCLIC FLAVOR ALLYL DISSULFIDE- ALLYL DISSULFIDE- ALLYL DISSULFIDE- ALLYL DISSULFACTAFF ALLYL DISS

U.S. PRODUCTION AND/OR SALES WERE EITHER REPORTED OR ESTIMATED, MANUFACTURER, 1976CONTINUED	MANUFACFURERS' IDENTIFICATION CODES (ACCORDING TO LIST IN TABLE 3)	GIV K(E). X(E). FB, FEL, GIV, GLD, RDA, UOP. EIN, FB, GIV, GLD, HOP, NCI, RDA. EIN, FB, FEL, GIV, GLD, HOP, NCI, RDA. EIN, FB, FEL, GIV, GLD, IFFP, NCI, UOP. EIN, FB, FEL, GIV, GLD, IFFP, NCI, UOP. EIN, HOF. EIN, HOF. EIN, HOF. EIN, HOF. EIN, HOF. EIN, HOF. EIN, HOF. EIN, FB, GIV, GLD, HFP, NCI. EIN, FB, GIV, GLD, HFP, NCI. EIN, FB, NY, PPW, KT. EIN, FB, NY, PPW, KT. EIN, FB, NY, PPW, KT. EIN, FB, NY, PPW, KT. EIN, FB, NY, PPW, KT.
TABLE 2FLAVOR AND FERFUME MATERIALS FOR WHICH U.S. PRODUCTION AND/OR SALES IDENTIFIED BY MANUFACTURER, 1976CONTINUED	MATERIAL	ACYCLICCONTINUED 2.6 OINETHL-S-HEPTRN-1-AL

ICTION AND/OR SALES WERE EITHER REPORTED OR ESTIMATED, 188, 1976CONTINUED	MANUFACTURERS' IDENTIFICATION (ACCORDING TO LIST IN TAB	HOF HOF GLD, FFH. GLD, FFH. EIN, FB, GIV. EIN, FB, GIV. FD, RT. FD, RT. FD, RT. FD, RT. FD, RT. FD, RT. FD, RT. FD, RT. FD, RT. FD, FH. FD,
TABLE 2FLAVOR AND FERFUME MATERIALS FOR WHICH U.S. PRODUCTION AND/OR SALES IDENTIFIED BY MANUFACTURER, 1976CONTINUED	MATERIAL	ACYCLICCONTINUED EHYL LIMAILL ACETTER3, 7-DIMETHYL-1, 6-NONADIEN-OL ACETARE

JCTION AND/OR SALES WERE EITHER REPORTED OR ESTIMATED, IER, 1976CONTINUED	MANUFACTURERS' IDENTIFICATION CODES (ACCORDING TO LIST IN TABLE 3)	, GIV, GID, IFF, EDA, UOP. v, UOP. N, FP, NY, FFW, GIV, NY, FFW, GIV, NY, FFW, FF, SI, FFW, UOP. K, SI, SFW, RT. V, FFW, FFW, SI, FFW, SI, SI, SI, SI, SI, SI, SI, SI, SI, SI
TABLE 2FLAVOR AND PERFUME MATERIALS FOR WHICH U.S. PRODUCTION AND/OR SALES IDENTIFIED BY MANUFACTUBER, 1976CONTINUED 		CLICCONTINUED HYDROXYT-3,7-DIMETHY1-1-OCTANAL (HYDROXYCITRONE HYDROXYT-3,7-DIMETHY1-1-OCTANAL (HYDROXYCITRONE HYDROXYT-2-FROMENLAL (HYDROXYT-1 ACETAL OXYCITRONELLAL (OXYCITRONELLAL (ACETAL) HYDROXYT-2-PROMANE

ICTION AND/OR SALES WEBE EITHER REPORTED OR ESTIMATED, 128, 1976CONTINUED	ANUFACTURERS'IDENTIFICATION CODES MANUFACTURERS'IDENTIFICATION CODES (ACCORDING TO LIST IN TABLE 3)	
ND PERFUME MATERIALS FOR WHICH U.S. IDENTIFIED BY MANU		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·

TABLE 3. -- FLAVOR AND PERFUME MATERIALS: DIRECTORY OF MANUFACTURERS, 1976

ALPHABETICAL DIRECTORY BY CODE

[Names of manufacturers that reported production or sales of flavor and perfume materials to the U.S. International Trade Commission for 1976 are listed below in the order of their identification codes as used in table 2]

Code	Name of Company	Code	Name of Company
ABB	Abbott Laboratories	NCI	Union Camp Corp.
AIP	Air Products & Chemicals, Inc.	NEO	Norda Inc.
AMB	American Bio-Synthetics Corp.	NTL	NL Industries, Inc.
ARS	Arsynco, Inc.	NW	Northwestern Chemical Co.
ARZ	Arizona Chemical Co.		
		OPC	Orbis Products Corp.
BJL	Burdick & Jackson Labs., Inc.	OTC	Story Chemical Corp.
CI	Chem-Fleur, Inc.	PD	Parke, Davis & Co. Sub of Warner-Lambert
CWN	Upjohn Co., Fine Chemical Div.	PD	Co.
Cnit	opjoint co., The chemical biv.	PEN	CPC International, Inc., Penick Div.
DOW	Dow Chemical Co.	PFW	Polak's Frutal Works, Inc.
DOW	bow chemical co.	PFZ	Pfizer, Inc.
ELN	Elan Chemical Co.	1	
		RDA	Rhodia, Inc.
FB	Fritzsche, Dodge & Olcott, Inc.	RSA	R.S.A. Corp.
FEL	Felton International, Inc.	RT	Ritter International
FLO	Florasynth, Inc.		
FMT	Fairmount Chemical Co., Inc.	SDH	Sterling Drug, Inc., Hilton-Davis Chemical Co. Div.
GAF	GAF Corp., Chemical Div.		Stauffer Chemical Co.:
GIV	Givaudan Corp.	SFF	Food Ingredients Div.
GLD	SCM Corp., Glidden-Durkee Div.	SFS	Specialty Div.
GRW	Great Western Sugar Co.	SKG	Sunkist Growers, Inc.
		SLV	Sterwin Chemicals, Inc.
HN	Tenneco Chemicals, Inc.	STP	Stepan Chemical Co.
HOF	Hoffmann-LaRoche, Inc.	SW	Sherwin-Williams Co.
HPC	Hercules, Inc.		
		UCC	Union Carbide Corp.
IFF	International Flavors & Fragrances, Inc.	UNG	Ungerer & Co.
IMC	IMC Chemical Group, Inc.	UOP	UOP, Inc., UOP Chemical Div.
MON	Monsanto Co.	VEL	Velsicol Chemical Corp.

Note. -- Complete names and addresses of the above reporting companies are listed in table 1 of the appendix.

*

PLASTICS AND RESIN MATERIALS

Anne Klein

Plastics and resin materials are high molecular weight polymers which, at some stage in their manufacture, exist in such physical condition that they can be shaped or otherwise processed by the application of heat and pressure. Depending on the chemical composition, manufacturing process or intended use, the commercial products may contain plasticizers, fillers, extenders, stabilizers, coloring agents, or other additives. Plastics materials may be molded, cast, or extruded into semi-finished or finished solid forms. Resin materials may be in the form of solutions, pastes, or emulsions for applications such as protective coatings, adhesives, or paper and textile treatment.

Statistics on U.S. production and sales of synthetic plastics and resin materials for 1976 are given in table 1. U.S. production of plastics and resin materials in 1976 totaled 29,680 million pounds, or 21 percent more than the 24,509 million pounds produced in 1975. Sales in 1976 totaled 24,837 million pounds, valued at \$8,619 million compared with 20,955 million pounds, valued at \$7,003 million in 1975.

Thermosetting materials are those which harden with a change in composition in the final treatment so that they cannot again be softened by heat or solvents. U.S. production of thermosetting materials totaled 5,970 million pounds in 1976 compared with 5,140 million pounds in 1975. Production of the most important products in 1976 included polyether and polyester polyols for urethanes (1,346 million pounds), phenolic resins (1,305 million pounds), amino (or urea and melamine) resins (1,230 million pounds), polyester resins, (unsaturated) (865 million pounds) and alkyd resins (705 million pounds).

Thermoplastic materials are those which can be repeatedly softened by heat and shaped. U.S. production of thermoplastic materials totaled 23,710 million pounds in 1976 compared with 19,728 million pounds in 1975. Production of the most important products in 1976 included polyethylene (8,775 million pounds), vinyl resins (5,553 million pounds), and styrene type materials (4,743 million pounds).

TABLE 1.--PLASTICS AND RESIN MATERIALS: U.S. PRODUCTION AND SALES, 1976

Quantities and values are given in terms of the total weight of the materials (dry basis). Listed below are all platics and resin materials, urethane type elastomers, and certain precursors for which any reported data on production or sales may be published. (Leaders (...) are used where the reported data are accepted in confidence and may not be published and/or where no data were reported.) Table 2 lists all products for which data on production and/or sales were reported an identifies the manufacturers of each]

:	:		SALES	
MATERIAL	PRODUCTION	OUANTITY :	VALUE :	UNIT
:	:	QUANTITI :	VALUE :	VALUE ¹
:	1,000 :	1,000 :	:	
	pounds dry basis ² :	pounds : dry basis² :	1,000 : dollars :	Per pound
Grand total	29,680,253 :	: 24,836,847 :	: 8,619,353 :	\$0.35
11			:	
'lastics and resin materials, benzenoid ³ : 'lastics and resin materials, nonbenzenoid :	8,943,083 : 20,737,170 :	7,684,865 : 17,151,982 :	3,113,430 : 5,505,923 :	.41 .32
THERMOSETTING RESINS		:	:	
Total	5,969,844 :	: 4,680,620 :	1,878,462 :	.40
Alkyd resins, total	704,647 :	470,715 :	201,637 :	.43
Phthalic anhydride type	626,575 :			.43
Polybasic acid type :	40,696 :			.57
Styrenated-alkyds or copolymer alkyds :	34,502 :			.49
Other copolymer alkyds	2,874 :		1,035 :	.62
Dicyandiamide resins:	1,950 :	1,815 :	1,699 :	.94
Epoxy resins: 5,6	:	:	:	
Unmodified::	202,576 :			.72
Advanced	57,669 :			.98
Furfuryl type resins :	7,510 :	:		•••
Melamine-formaldehyde resins(an amino resin) : Phenolic and other tar acid resins :	188,374 :		79,681 : 382,986 :	.54
Polyester resins, unsaturated ⁷ :	1,305,294 : 865,198 :			. 43
Polyether and polyester polyols for urethanes ⁸ :	1,346,337 :	988,729 :		. 34
Polyurethane elastomer and plastic products, total :	207,524	170,023 :	159.722 :	.94
Elastomers ⁹ :	81,182 :			
Plastics ¹⁰	126,342 :			.72
Silicone resins*	15,223	13,084 :	31,348 :	2.40
Urea-formaldehyde resins (an amino resin) :	1,041,360 :			
Other thermosetting resins	26,182 :	23,519 :		.86
THERMOPLASTIC RESINS				
Total	23,710,409	20,156,227 :	6,740,891 :	.33
Acrylic resins ^{11,12}	888,469		:	
Engineering plastics13	92,723 :		96,800 :	
Petroleum hydrocarbon resins	306,143			
Polyamide resins, pylop type ^{11,14}	124,313 :			
Polyamide resins, non-nylon type Polyester resins, saturated ^{11,15}	30,967 :	27,951 :	31,413 :	1.12
Polyester resins, saturated 11,15	107,910	62,663 :	68,021 :	1.09
Polyethylene resins, total::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	8,774,658 :	7,583,224 :	2,193,686 :	.29
Density 0.940 and below	5,661,328 :			
Density over 0.940	3,113,330 :			.28
Polyimides and amide-imide polymers:	2,153 :			
Polypropylene resins Polyterpene resins	2,550,950 :			
Polytetrafluorethylene (PTFE)	13,055 :			
Rosin esters, unmodified (ester gums)	15,567 : 20,950 :			
Rosin esters, modified	43,421 :	41,254 :	17,799 :	
Styrene plastics materials, total	4,742,895	4,390,297 :	1,530,761 :	.35
Acrylonitrile-butadiene-styrene (ABS) resins :	1,003,074 :			
Straight polystyrene :	2,207,887 :			
Rubber modified polystyrene	778,208 ;			
Other styrene copolymers :	251,053 :			
Styrene-butadiene latexes :::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	303,205 :	298,751 :		
All other styrene latexes :	29,851 :	24,387 :		
All other styrene type plastics materials :	169,617 :	145,052 :	54,444 :	.37

TABLE 1, -- PLASTICS AND RESIN MATERIALS: U.S. PRODUCTION AND SALES, 1976--CONTINUED

	:	SALES			
PLASTICS AND RESIN MATERIALS	PRODUCTION	QUANTITY	VALUE :	UNIT VALUE ¹	
THERMOPLASTIC RESINSContinued	: 1,000 : pounds : dry basis ² :		: 1,000 : dollars :	Per pound	
Vinyl resins, total ¹⁶	5,553,205	4,427,173	1,343,119	\$0.30	
Polyvinyl chloride and copolymers	: 4,544,811 :	3,579,067 :	925,609 :	\$0.26	
Polyvinyl acetate17	: 617,152 :	548,276 :	216,743 :	.40	
Polyvinyl alcohol ¹⁸	: 126,465 :	105,628 :	67,091 :	.64	
Polyvinyl butyral resins		42,913 :	64,336 :	1.50	
Polyvinylidene chloride latex resins	: 16,640 :	: 16,053 :	9,483 :	. 59	
Other vinyl and vinylidene resins	: 248,137	135,236 :	59,857 :	. 44	
All other thermoplastic resids19	: 443,030 :	1,042,692 :	660,537 :	.63	
	: :	:	:		

¹ Calculated from rounded figures.

² Dry weight basis unless otherwise specified. Dry weight basis is the total weight of the materials including resin and coloring agents, extenders, fillers, plasticizers, and other additives, but excluding water and other liquid diluents unless they are an integral part of the materials.

Includes benzenoid plastics and resin materials as defined in part 1 of schedule 4 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States; also includes urethane type elastomers which are not defined in part 1 of schedule 4 of the TSUS.

The total now includes data for styrene alkyd polyesters.

⁵ Includes reactive diluents which are an integral part of the resin. Excludes the weight of hardeners sold in association with the resin as part of a two-component system.

Data shown for advanced epoxy resins are that part of the unmodified epoxy resins which is further processed.

Polyester resins are unsaturated alkyd resins, later to be copolymerized with a monomer (such as styrene or methyl methacrylate), and polyallyl resins (such as diallyl phthalate and diglycol carbonate). Data are on "as sold" basis, including monomer if part of the resin system. an

In addition to the polyols, the other principal starting materials used in the production of urethane products are the isocyanic acid derivatives, mainly the 80/20 mixture of toluene-2,4- and 2,6-diisocyanate Statistics for the isocyanic acid derivatives are reported in the cyclic intermediates section of the Synthetic Organic Chemicals report.

Data for urethane type elastomers are now included in this section of the Synthetic Organic Chemicals report; these statistics previously were reported under the elastomers (synthetic rubber) section. The data on urethane elastomers are believed to be not fully representative of the total urethane market in view of the very large number of urethane elastomer producers.

The term plastic encompasses compounds containing additlves such as plasticizers (Whittington's Dictionary of Plastics, First Edition, published by Technomic Publishing Co., Inc.).

Does not include production or sales for fiber use.

12 Includes data for acrylic resins reported to the U.S. International Trade Commission as thermosetting resins. ¹³ Engineering plastics: Includes acetal, polycarbonate, polyimide (sales only; production separately shown), polysulfone, and polyphenylene oxide. Engineering plastics are defined in Whittington's Dictionary of Plastics, "Those [plastics] which have mechanical, chemical and thermal properties suitable for use in construction, machine components and chemical processing equipment". The above list of plastics (all of which are thermoplastic) was selected from a larger group in this source. The other plastics named in Whittington's Dictionary as engineering plastics, ABS resins and nylon resins, are not included in the above list as they are published separately.

Statistics for nylon 6 and nylon 6/6 which are used in plastic applications (e.g., molding etc.) are included here.

Statistics for polyethylene terephthalate which is used in plastics applications (e.g., molding, etc.) are included here.

Data are on the basis of dry resin content, excluding the weight of plasticizers, extenders, fillers, coloring agents, stabilizers, or impact modifiers, unless otherwise noted.

Data for polyvinyl acetate produced and sold in latex form includes the weight of any protective colloids which are used as emulsion stabilizers and form an integral part of the resln system. Production and sales do not include polyvinyl acetate used as a reactive intermediate for polyvinyl alcohol or other vinyl resins. Production and sales do not include polyvinyl alcohol used as a reactive intermediate for polyvinyl

butyral or other vinyl resins.

Includes acrylic resins (sales only), cellulose plastics and resins, coumarone-indene resins, polybutylene type resins, fluorocarbon resins except PTFE, and other thermoplastics materials.

Note .-- Data reported to the U.S. International Trade Commission do not necessarily coincide with that reported to the Society of the Plastics Industry (SPI) because of differences in both the reporting instructions and in the coverage of certain resins.

TABLE 2.--PLASTICS AND RESIN MATERIALS FOR WHICH U.S. PRODUCTION AND/OR SALES WERE EITHER REPORTED OR ESTIMATED. IDENTIFIED BY MANUFACTURER, 1976

DO NOT APPAR IN TABLE I BECAUSE THE REPORTED DATA ARE ACCEPTED IN CONFIDENCE AND MAY NOT BE PUBLISHED. MANUEATOREST DENTIFICATION CODES SHOUR BELIOM ARE TAKEN FION TABLE J. MAY WAY SIGNIFIES THAY FIE MANUACTURER DID NOT CONSENT TO HIS IDANTIFICATION WITH THE DESIGNATED REDUCT. CONFANY IDENTIFICATION CODES HATCH RATE OFICIARED ICHEMICALS POR WHICH SEPARATE STATISTICS ARE GIVEN IN TABLE 1 ARE MARKED BELOW WITH A "@"; CHEMICALS NOT SO MARKED EY AN "(E)" ARE SO LABELED BECAUSE THE COMPANY FAILED TO SUPELY THE U. S. INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION WITH THEIR DATA IN SUPECIENT TIME FOR ITS INCLUSION IN THIS REPORT. THE COMPANY IS PRESUMED TO HAVE CONTINUED PRODUCTION OF THE COMPOUND IN QUESTION IN 1976 AND THE VOLUME OF PRODUCTION AND SALES HAS BEEN ESTIMATED BY THE USITIC STARP MEMBERS)

	MANUPACTURERS' IDENTIFICATION CODES (ACCORDING TO LIST IN TABLE 3)		 ACY, AMP. ACY, AMP. ELY, GLD, MCC, PPG, REL, STT. ELY, GLD, MCC, PPG, REL, STT. APP, ASY, ASY, BAL, BEU, CEL, CGL, CNE, CPV, DEG, APP, ASY, PAL, PCD, FUG, PCG, FEE, GEL, GLD, GNO, DUP, EW, FAR, PCD, FUG, KNP, MCC, MID, MNP, GNV, IAN, ICY, INC, JOB, KIC, KNP, KPT, MCC, MID, MNP, 	 , NHO, NPV, OBC, PER, PEP, PEO, PET, RCL, AED, REL, RH, SCN, SED, SKT, SM, STT, SW(E), X. - : ACY, ASH, BEN, GCL, DSO, EM, PAR, FOC, GEL, GRV, HAN, : ICP, IAC, MCC, MID, MOBED, PLS, PEG, RCL, RED, REL, : CONCOMPANY CONT CONT CONT CONTROL OF CONTROL OF CONTROL 	AND NOT AND	 	 SW(L) OOU, MAL, MNU. SW(L) OOU, MAL, MNU. CEV, DAN, DSO, DUP, PHS, GAF, GLD, GOC, GP, GRV, HAN, HNC, HPC, HET, ITL KPT, MMS, MON, MAA, NIC, PC(Z), MNC, MOV, DNC, DNT, DYT DU DPC, SAC SWL/N, GAD 	. ENCY FEAR ALL MALL MALL MAL AND ACT JACT JACT JACT JACT : APX, ECC, MRA, RPC, S, SNH (E), STC, VAL, VPC.
USTIC STAFF DEDERS)	TATERTAL	THERMOSETTING RESINS	THERMOSETTING RESINS: ACETONE-PORMALDEHYDE RESINS~	@POLYBASIC ACID TYPE	GSTYRENATED-ALKYDS, OR COPOLYMER ALKYDS	AMINO RESINS: CAELAMINE-FORMALDEHYDE RESINS	©UREA-FORMALDEHYDE RESINS +	DICYANDIAMIDE RESINS

2PLASTICS AND RESIN MATERIALS FOR WHICH U.S. PROD IDENTIFIED BY MANUFACTU 	U.S. PRODUCTION AND/OR SALES WERE EITHER REPORTED OR ESTIMATED, MANUFACTURER, 1976CONTINUED
THERMOSETTINGCONTINUED @EPOXY RESINS:	
@ADVANCED	ACS, ASH, BEN, CEL, DSO, EW, GRV, HAN, HYC, ICP, MCC, MIL, MRT(E), NPV, OCF, POL, PPG, RCI, RSY, SCN, SN, WIN CEL, CGY, DA, DOW, ICP, JOB, MMM, RCI, RSY, SHC, SN,
@FURFURIL TIPE RESINS	UCC. HVC, STC, UNO, WED. ACR, ACS, AMP, ASH, BMR, BOR, CBD, AGR, ACS, AMP, ASH, BMR, BOR, CLD, ISJ, BE, RAK, POH, GE, CEI, GLL, GL HER, HKD, HFC, HVC, ICP, INL, IEL, HER, HKD, HCL, NCC, OCP, PLS, PPG, ROC, HE, RPC, SCN, SHA, SIN, STT, STT, RGC, HE, RPC, SCN, GA, MED, NCC HUCC HER, VPC, SCN, GA, MED,
POLYESTER RESINS, UNSATURATED, AND ALLYL RESINS: ALLYL RESINS UNSATURATED, AND ALLYL RESINS: ALLYL RESINS	ACS, FMP(B), SM. ACS, FMP(B), SM. ACS, ACT, ADF, ASH, AZS, CGL, CNE, CPV, DA, DOW, DSO, ACS, ACT, ADF, ASH, AZS, CGL, GBC, HUED, GRV, DIC, ICL, IFC, FRA, FOCC, MFC, MMM, MOB(E), MBB, HBC, OBC, OCF, CMC, PPC, PPL, RCI, RM, RSC, RSY, SCN, SIL, SLC, SM, CUL, PPC, JUN, DI, RCI, RM, RSC, RSY, SCN, SIL, SLC, SM,
@POLVETHER AND POLYESTER POLYOLS FOR URETHANES POLYURETHANE ELASTORER AND PLASTIC PRODUCTS:	APP, ARX, BAS, CHC, CPV, DOM, DSO, DUP, FRE, GPM, HPC, APP, JCC, JOB, MCC, MOB(E), NTL, OCF, OMC, PPG, RCI, SKT, UCC, UNO, UPJ, WTC.
9	AFT, ASH, BAS, CGL, CPV, DSO, DUP, EW, FAR, ICF, ICI, KIC, MCC, MID, MNP, MOB(E), MRT(E), NTL, OKC, PFP, PFG, QUN, RCI, SCN, SLC, SN, SW(E), UPJ, USN, USR, ALM, YTC.
@ELASTOHERS	ACY, BAS, BFG, CNI, DA, DNS, DUP, EPI, GRD, INP, MMM, MOB(E), PPP, PLN, PPG, PRC, PRT, RZZ, RUB, TKL, UPJ, INER UTA
OSILICOME RESINS	ASH, CGL, DCC, GLD, JOB, RCI, SM, SPD, S4S, UCC(B). 1001. ARX, ENJ, GLD, GRV, ICP, MID, OBC, PPG, S, SHC, SH, USO, VAL.

U.S. PRODUCTION AND/OR SALES WERE EITHER REPORTED OR ESTIMATED, MANUFACTURER, 1976CONTINUED	MANUFACTURERS' IDENTIFICATION CODES MANUFACTURERS' IDENTIFICATION CODES (ACCORDING TO LIST IN TABLE 3)	· · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	: : ACY, AZS, CEL, CHP, DSO, DUP, EFH, GLC, GLD, GNM, GAD, : ICF, JNS, JMC, MID, MAA, NPV, PPG, PAT, PVL, QUN, RH,	- : VAL. - : VAL. - : SAR. - : SAR. - : ASH, CNE, DSO, DUP, ICF, IOC, JOB, PPG, PVI, RH, SAR. - : CPV.	- : HPC. - : DSC, DUP, EKT. - : DOW, HPC, NEV, VEL.	- : CEL, DUP. - : 65, MOB(E). - : ACC, DUP, EW.	: UCC. - : UCC. - : ACS, DUP, ICI. - : ACS, DUP, ICI.	GRV, CBY,	USM. COO(E		ACS, UCC, DA, E
CS AND RESIN MATERIALS FOR WHICH IDENTIFIED BY	ATERIAL	THERMOPLASTICS RESINS	THERMOPLASTIC RESINS; ACRYLIC RESINS; @ALL OTHER ACRYLIC RESINS	ETHYL ACRYLATE BUTYL ACRYLATE COPOLYMER	CELULOSE PLASTICS AND RESINS: CELULOSE PLASTICS AND RESINS: ALL OTHER CELULOSE PLASTICS AND RESINS: CELULOSE PLASTICS, FULLULOSE	ENCINERING PLASTICS: ACETAL DESTNS	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		LN EMULSIONS	POLYETHYLENE AND COPOLYNERS RESINS: @DENSITY 0.940 AND BELOW (LOW DENSITY)	DENSITY OVER 0.940 (HIGH DENSITY)

U.S. PRODUCTION AND/OR SALES WERE EITHER REPORTED OR ESTIMATED, MANUFACTURER, 1976CONTINUED	MANUFACTURERS' IDENTI (ACCORDING TO LIS		CBY, HPC, SCN. Ash, CBY, DPP, EW, FAR, FLW, FRP, GLD, GRV, MCC, RCI, SHA, STC, SW(E), TKL(E).	UPF' CBY, DPP, FCD, FRP, RCI. ASH, CBY, DPP, FCD, FRP, RCI. BPG, CSD, DOW, FG, FRS, GRD, GYR, MCB, MON, RCC, USR.	DOW, JNS. DOW, MON, SKT, UCC.	AJY DUW GOW, MONY SHC, SOL, USS. ACC, ABP, BAS, CSD, DOW, DSO, FG, GOR, HLM, KPP, MNM, MON, RCC, RCD, SHC, SOL, UCC, USS, WLC.	BFG, DA, DOW, DSO, DUP, GRD, GYR, HPC, IOC, JNS, MON, MRT(E), PLC, PPG, PVI, RCC, RCD, RH, SED, SKT, UBS, UOC(E), VEL.	BOR, CZL, DOW, GAF, GNT, GRD, GYR, USA. BFG, BOR, DOW, FIR, GNT, GRD.	AZS, FLN, QCP, DUP,	DUF, MON, UCC. AIP MAG, PFC. GYR, HN, KYS, NSC, PNT, RUB, SFP, SLM, TNA, UCC, USR. GYR, HN, KYS, NSC, PNT, RUB, SFP, SLM, TNA, UCC, USR.	DUP, EW, PLW, MON,
TABLE 2FLASTICS AND RESIN MATERIALS POR WHICH U.S. PRODUC IDENTIFIED BY MANUFACTURI	MATERIAL	ASTICS RESINSCONTINUED				GENERADER OLLISTR PULISILATE	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	(EQ24 (EQ24) (EQ	@POLYVINYL ACETATE RESINS	CHLORIDE AND COPLYMER RESINS	• • • • • • 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 5 1 2 1 1 1 5 1 3 1 1 1 2 2 3 1 1 1 2 2

SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CHEMICALS, 1976

TABLE 3.--PLASTICS AND RESIN MATERIALS: DIRECTORY OF MANUFACTURERS, 1976

ALPHABETICAL DIRECTORY BY CODE

[Names of manufacturers that reported production or sales of plastics and resin materials to the U.S. International Trade Commission for 1976 are listed below in the order of their identification codes as used in table 2]

Code	Name of company	Code	Name of company
ABS	Abex Corp., Friction Products Group	DSO	DeSoto, Inc.
ACO		DUP	E.1. duPont de Nemours & Co., Inc.
ACE		ECC	Eastern Color & Chemical Co.
ACS		EFH	E.F. Houghton & Co.
ACT			Eastman Kodak Co.:
AEF		EKT	Tennessee Eastman Co. Div.
A16		EKX	Texas Eastman Co. Div.
ALF		EMR	Emery Industries, Inc.
AME		ENJ	Exxon Chemical Co. U.S.A.
AME		EP1	Eagel Pitcher Industries, Inc.,
APT		1	Ohio Rubber Co.
AP)	Chemical, Mol Rez Resins	EW	Westinghouse Electric Corp., Industrial
ARI			Plastics Div., Chemical Products Plant
ASI		FAR	Syncon, Inc., Farnow Div.
ASI		FCD	Syncon, Inc., Farnow Div. Synres Chemical Corp.
ATE		FG	Foster Grant Co., Inc.
AZS		FIR	Firestone Tire & Rubber Co., Firestone
			Plastics Co. Div.
BAI	L Baltimore Paint & Chemical Corp.	FLH	H.B. Fuller Co.
BAS		FLN	Franklin Chemical Corp.
BCN		FLW	Fuller-D'Brien Corp.
BEN		FMP	FMC Corp., Industrial Chemical Div.
BFG		FMS	First Mississippi Corp.
	Co. Div.	FOC	Handschy Chemical Co., Farac Oil & Chemical
BLS	5 Life Savers, Inc.		Co. Div.
BMI	E Bendix Corp., FMD Div.	FOM	Formica Corp.
BOB	Borden Co., Borden Chemical Co. Div.	FRE	Freeman Chemical Corp.
BRI		FRF	Firestone Tire & Rubber Co., Firestone Synthetic Fibers Co.
CBI		FRP	FRP Company
CBM		FRS	Firestone Tire & Rubber Co., Firestone
C Bł		[]	Synthetic Rubber & Latex Co. Div.
CB			
CEI		GAF	GAF Corp., and Chemical Div.
	Celanese Plastics Co.	GE	General Electric Co.:
	Celanese Polymer Specialties Co.	GE1	Insulating Materials Products Sec.
CGI		GIL	Gilman Paint & Varnish Co.
CGY		GLC	General Latex & Chemical Corp.
CHI		GLD GNM	SCM Corp., Coatings and Resins Div.
CLI		GNM	General Mills Chemicals, Inc. General Tire & Rubber Co., Chemical
CMI		GNI	Plastics Div.
CNI		GOC	Gulf Oil Corp., Gulf Oil Chemicals
CN			CoU.S.
CN		GOR	Carl Gordon Industries, Inc.
CO		GP	Georgia-Pacific Corp.:
CO			Rebecca Chemical Div.
CP			Resins Operations
CP		GPM	General Plastics Manufacturing Co.
CSI		GRA	Great American Chemical Corp.
CTI		GRD	W.R. Grace & Co., Polymers Chemicals
CWI	N Upjohn Co., Fine Chemical Div.		Div.
		GRG	P.D. George Co.
DA		GRV	Guardsman Chemical Coatings, Inc.
DAI		GYR	Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.
DCO			
DEG		HAN	Hanna Chemical Coating Corp.
DG		HER	Heresite & Chemical Co.
DN		HKD	Hooker Chemical Corp., Durez Div.
DDI DP:		HLM	U.S. Industries, Inc., E. Helman Co.
DP.	DIALO FINO FIODUCES CO., INC.		Div.

PLASTICS AND RESIN MATERIALS

TABLE 3.--PLASTICS AND RESIN MATERIALS: DIRECTORY OF MANUFACTURERS, 1976--CONTINUED

Code	Name of company	Code	Name of company
HN	Tenneco Chemicals, Inc.	PER	Perry & Derrick Co.
HNC	H & N Chemical Co.	PFP	Midwest Manufacturing Corp.
HPC	Hercules, Inc.	PLC	
HRT	Hart Products Corp.	PLU	Phillips Petroleum Co.
			Disogrin Industries Corp.
HVG	Haveg Industries, Inc. Sub. of Hercules, Inc.	PLS	Plastics Engineering Co.
HYC	Dexter Corp., Hysol Co. Div.	PMC	Plastics Manufacturing Co.
		PNT	Pantasote Co.
ICF	Inmont Corp.	POL	Polymer Corp.
ICI	ICI United States, Inc.:	PPG	PPG Industries, Inc.
	Plastics Div.	PPL	Pioneer Plastics Div. of LOF Plastics,
	Specialty Chemicals Div.	PRC	Products Research & Chemical Co.
IMC	IMC Chemical Group, Inc., McWorter Resins	PRT	Pratt & Lambert, Inc.
INL	Inland Steel Co., Inland Steel Container	PVI	Polyvinyl Chemical Ind.
	Co. Div.	PYZ	Polyrez Co., Inc.
INP	Indipol, Inc.		forfree cor, mer ,
IOC	Ionac Chemical Co. Div. of Sybron Corp.	QCP	Quaker Chemical Corp.
IPC			
	Interplastic Corp.	QUN	K.J. Quinn & Co., Inc.
IRI	Ironsides Resins, Inc.		
		RAB	Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., R.M. Friction
JCC	Jefferson Chemical Co.		Materials Co. Div.
JNS	S.C. Johnson & Son, Inc.	RBT	Robintech, Inc.
JOB	Jones-Blair Paint Co.	RCC	Rexene Polyolefins Co.
JSC	Jersey State Chemical Co.	RCC	Rexene Styrenics Co.
JWC	J.W. Carroll & Sons Div. of U.S. Industries	RCD	Richardson Co., Polymeric Septems Div.
	Inc.	RCI	Reichhold Chemicals Inc.
KMC	Kohler-McLister Paint Co.	RED	Red Spot Paint and Varnish Co., Inc.
KMP	Kelly-Moore Paint Co.	REL	Reliance Universal, Inc., Louisville Res
KPP	Arco/Polymers, Inc.		Operations
KPT	Koppers Co., Organic Materials Div.	REZ	
KYS			Hexcel Corp., Rezolin Div.
617	Keysor Corp.	RGC	Rogers Corp.
		RH	Rohm & Haas Co.
MCA	Masonite Corp., Alpine Div.	RPC	Millmaster Onyx Corp., Refined-Onyx Div.
MCB	Borg-Warner Corp., Borg-Warner Chemicals	RSC	Resinous Chemicals Corp.
MCC	McCloskey Varnish Co.	RSN	Rilsan Corp.
MFG	Rockwell International Corp., Plastics Div.	RSY	Resyn Corp.
MID	Dexter Corp., Midland Div.	RUB	Hooker Chemical Corp., Ruco Div.
MMM	Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Co.		
MNP	The Valspar Corp.	s	Sandoz, Inc.
MOB	Mobay Chemical Co.	SAC	Southeastern Adhesives Co.
MON	Monsanto Corp.		
MRA		SAR	Sartomer Industries, Inc.
	Bostik South, Inc.	SCN	Schenectady Chemicals, Inc.
MRB	Marblette Co.	SCO	Scholler Bros., Inc.
MRO	W.R. Grace & Co., Hatco Polyester Div.	SED	Conchemco, Inc., Colony Paint
MRT	Morton Chemical Co. Div. of Morton Norwich	SFP	Stauffer Chemical Co., Plastics Div.
	Products, Inc.	SHA	Shanco Plastics & Chemicals, Inc.
		SHC	Shell Oil Co., Shell Chemical Co. Div.
NC I	Union Camp Corp.	SIC	Vistron Corp., Silmar Div.
NEV	Neville Chemical Co.	SIM	Simpson Timber Co.
NPV	Norris Paint & Varrish Co., Inc.	SKP	Shakespearé Co., Monofilament Div.
NSC	National Starch & Chemical Corp.	SKT	
NTC	National Casein Co.		Textron Inc., Spencer Kellogg Div.
		SLC	Soluol Chemical Co., Inc.
NTL	NL Industries, Inc.	SLT	Soltex Polymer Corp.
NVT	Novamont Corp., Neal Works	SM	Mobil Oil Corp., Mobil Chemical Co.,
NWP	Northern Petrochemical Co.		Chemical Coatings Div.
		SNW	Sun Chemical Corp., Chemicals Div.
OBC	O'Brien Corp.	SOL	Polysar Resins, Inc.
OCF	Owens-Corning Fiberglas Corp.	SOR	Thomason Industries, Inc., Southern Resi
OMC	Olin Corp.		Div.
ORO	Chevron Chemical Co,	SPC	Insilco Corp., Sinclair Paint Co. Div.
DAG	Descurity Comp	SPD	General Electric Co., Silicone Products
PAS	Pennwalt Corp.		Dept.
PC ·	Proctor Chemical Co., Inc.	SPL	Spaulding Fibre Co., Inc.

SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CHEMICALS, 1976

Code	Name of company	Code	Name of company
STC STT SW SWS TKL	American Hoechst Corp., Sou-Tex Works Standard T Chemical Co. Sherwin-Williams Co. Stauffer Chemical Co., SWS Silicones Div. Thiokol Corp.	USI USM USO USR USS VAL VEL	National Petro Chemical Corp. USM Corp., Bostik Div. U.S. Oil Co. Uniroyal, Inc., Chemical Div. USS Chemicals Div. of U.S. Steel Corp. Valchem Veliscol Chemical Corp.
TNA	Ethyl Corp.	VPC	Mobay Chemical Corp., Verona Div.
TX	Texaco, Inc.	VSV	Valentine Sugars, Inc.
UBS	A.E. Staley Manufacturing Co., Chemicals Specialties Div.	WCA WLN	West Coast Adhesives Co. Wilmington Chemical Corp.
UCC	Union Carbide Corp.	WRD	Weyerhaeuser Co.
UNO	United-Erie, Inc.	WTC	Witco Chemical Co., Inc.
UOC	Union Oil Co. of California		
UPJ	Upjohn Co.	ZGL	Carolina Processing Corp.
USI	National Distillers & Chemical Corp., U.S. Industrial Chemicals Co. Div.		

TABLE 3.--PLASTICS AND RESIN MATERIALS: DIRECTORY OF MANUFACTURERS, 1976--CONTINUED

Note.--Complete names and addresses of the above reporting companies are listed in table 1 of the appendix.

RUBBER-PROCESSING CHEMICALS

David B. Beck

Rubber-processing chemicals are organic compounds that are added to natural and synthetic rubber to give them qualities necessary for their conversion into finished rubber goods. In this report, statistics are given for cyclic and acyclic compounds by use--such as accelerators, antioxidants, blowing agents, and peptizers. Data on production and sales of rubber-processing chemicals in 1976 are given in table 1¹.

Production of rubber-processing chemicals as a group in 1976 amounted to 384 million pounds, or 37.8 percent more than the 279 million pounds in 1975. Sales of rubber-processing chemicals in 1976 amounted to 224 million pounds, valued at \$247 million, compared with 204 million pounds, valued at \$207 million, in 1975.

The production of cyclic rubber-processing chemicals in 1976 amounted to 304 million pounds, or 35.1 percent more than the 225 million pounds in 1975. Sales in 1976 were 186 million pounds, valued at \$218 million, compared with 173 million pounds, valued at \$187 million, in 1975. Of the total production of cyclic rubber-processing chemicals in 1976, accelerators, activators, and vulcanizing agents accounted for 42.3 percent and antioxidants, antiozonants, and stabilizers for 52.8 percent. Production of antioxidants, antiozonants, and stabilizers, which amounted to 160.3 million pounds in 1976, included 121.2 million pounds of amino compounds and 39.1 million pounds of phenolic and phosphite compounds. Sales of amino antioxidants, antiozonants, and stabilizers in 1976 amounted to 80.1 million pounds, valued at \$94.4 million, sales of phenolic and phosphite antioxidants, antiozonants, and stabilizers, were 26.0 million pounds, valued at \$30.4 million.

Production of acyclic rubber-processing chemicals in 1976 amounted to 49.7 million pounds, or 8.0 percent less than the 54.0 million pounds reported for 1975. Sales in 1976 totaled 37.9 million pounds, valued at \$28.6 million, compared with 31.2 million pounds, valued at \$20.0 million, in 1975. Dithiocarbamic acid derivatives accounted for 15.0 percent of sales (based on quantity) of acyclic rubber-processing chemicals in 1976 and bis-(dimethylthiocarbamoyl) disulfide accounted for 12.9 percent.

1/ See also table 2 which lists these producers and identifies the manufacturers by codes. These codes are given in table 3.



RUBBER-PROCESSING CHEMICALS

TABLE 1.--RUBBER-PROCESSING CHEMICALS: U.S. PRODUCTION AND SALES, 1976

[Listed below are all rubber-processing chemicals for which any reported data on production or sales may be published. (Leaders (...) are used where the reported data are accepted in confidence and may not be published or where no data were reported.) Table 2 lists separately all rubber-processing chemicals for which data on production and/or sales were reported and identifies the manufacturers of each]

		SALES			
RUBBER-PROCESSING CHEMICALS :	PRODUCTION :	QUANTITY :	VALUE :	UNIT VALUE ¹	
	1,000 : pounds :	1,000 : pounds :	1,000 : dollars :	Per pound	
Grand total	384,423 :	224,272 :	246,857 :	\$1.10	
RUBBER-PROCESSING CHEMICALS, CYCLIC :					
the second the second s					
Total:	334,735 :	186,393 :	218,263 :	1.1	
ccelerators, activators, and vulcanizing agents, :					
total:	159,614 :	66,194 :	68,678 :	1.0	
Aldehyde-amine reaction products:	722 :	649 :	1,078 :	1.6	
Dithiocarbamic acid derivatives :	209 :		624 :	3.6	
Thiazole derivatives, total :	118,048 :		55,860 :	. 9	
N-Cyclohexyl-2-benzothiazolesulfenamide :	4,097 :		3,488 :	1.1	
2,2'-Dithiobis(benzothiazole)::	18,538 :	8,331 :	7,134 :	. 8	
2-Mercaptobenzothiazole:		5,351 :	3,217 :	. 6	
All other thiazole derivatives:	95,413 :	41,391 :	42,021 :	1.0	
All other accelerators, activators, and vulcanizing : agents ²	40,635 :	7,363 :	11,116 :	1.5	
ntioxidants, antiozonants, and stabilizers, total:	160,307 :	106,146 :	124,791 :	1.1	
Amino compounds, total:			94,404 :	1.1	
Aldehyde- and acetone-amine reaction products :		4,363 :	4,133 :	.9	
Substituted p-phenylenediamines::	71,780 :	41,776 :	58,311 :	1.4	
N-Pheny1-2-naphthylamine::	746 :	:	:		
All other amino compounds 3 :	48,647 :		31,960 :	. 9	
Phenolic and phosphite compounds, total :	39,134 :		30,387 :	1.1	
Phenolic compounds, total::	22,496 :		24,259 :	1.6	
Polyphenolics (including bisphenols) :	13,662 :		20,015 :	1.8	
Phenol, alkylated: :			1,167 :	.7	
Other::	3,291 :		3,077 :	1.2	
Phosphite compounds::	16,638 :	10,975 :	6,128 :	- 5	
eptizers:	1,856	1,850 :	2,145 :	1.1	
etarder: N-Nitrosodiphenylamine :	1,307 :	843 :	817 :	.9	
<pre>11 other cyclic rubber-processing chemicals* :</pre>	11,651 :	11,360 :	21,832 :	1.9	
RUBBER-PROCESSING CHEMICALS, ACYCLIC :		:			
:	:	:	:		
Total::	49,688		28,594 :	.7	
: ithiocarbamic acid derivatives, total ^s :			7,810 :	1.3	
Dibutyldithiocarbamic acid, sodium salt :			61 :	. 8	
Dibutyldithiocarbamic acid, zinc salt :			2,645 :	1.5	
Dimethyldithiocarbamic acid, zinc salt :			1,251 :	.9	
All other dithiocarbamic acid derivatives :	3,282 :	1,963 :	3,853 :	1.9	
: () /	5,358	4,895 :	3,832 :	.7	
<pre>is(dimethylthiocarbamoyl) disulfide: : f=(dimethylthiocarbamoyl) aulfide</pre>			3,069 :	1.5	
<pre>is(dimethylthiocarbamoyl) sulfide : hortstops: Dimethyldithiocarbamic acid, sodium salt :</pre>	3,080 :		5,009 :		
11 other acyclic rubber-processing chemicals ⁶ :			13.883 :		
if other acjerie rubber-processing chemicals smalleres .	50,090		20,000 1		

1/ Calculated from rounded figures.

2/ Includes guanidines and other uses not separately shown.

3/ Includes aldehyde- and acetone-amine reaction products (production only) and N-phenyl-2-naphthylamine (sales only).

4/ Includes blowing agents and other uses not separately shown.
5/ Data on dithiocarbamates included in this table are for materials used chiefly in the processing of natural and synthetic rubber. Data on dithiocarbamates which are used chiefly as fungicides are included in the report "Pesticides and Related Products".

6/ Includes "other" thiurams, xanthates, sulfides, conditioning and lubricating agents, polymerization regulators, shortstops, and other uses not separately shown.

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TABLE 2RUBBER	

DO NOT APPEAR IN TABLE I BECAUSE THE REPORTED DATA ARE ACCEPTED IN CONFIDENCE AND MAY NOT BE PUBLISHED. HAUNFATURERS IDMNITICATION CODES SHOWN BELOM ARE TAKEN FROM TABLE 3. AND WAY NOT BE PUBLISHED. HAUNFATURERS IDMNITICATION CODES SHOWN BELOM ARE PRODUCT. COMPANY IDENTETICATION CODES HAUFD PROTORER DID NOT CONSENT TO HIS IDENTIFICATION CODES THE COMPANY BENOMATIC COMPANY IDENTETICATION CODES HALFD FROM TABLE 3. AND WAY NOT FOR THE ANDATON NOT CONSENT TO HIS IDENTIFICATION CODES THE COMPANY PRODUCT. COMPANY IDENTETICATION CODES HALFD FROM TABLE 3. AND WAY IDENTIFICATION CODES HALFD FROM TABLE AND TO NOT THE SO LINERED BECAUSE THE COMPANY FILED TO SUPELY THE U. S. INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION WITH THEID TAMI IN SUFFICIENT THE POR ITS INCLUSION IN THIS REPORT. THE COMPANY IS PRESUMD TO HAVE CONTINUED FROMCTION OF THE COMPOUND IN QUESTION IN 1976 AND THE VOLUME OF PRODUCTION AND SALES HAS BEEN ESTIMATED BY THE CHEMICALS FOR WHICH SEPARATE STATISTICS ARE GIVEN IN TABLE 1 ARE MARKED BELOW WITH A "0"; CHEMICALS NOT SO MARKED

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	UPACTUREBS IDENTIFICATI (ACCOBDING TO LIST IN T	USR. DUD. BUD. USB. USR. USR. MON. DUP. DUP.	ACY. PAS. Lak. ACY. BFG, USB, X. ACY. BFG, MON, USR.
USITC STAFF MEMBERS)	RUBBER PROCESSING CREW	<pre>@ACCELERATORS, ACTIVATORS AND VULCANIZING AGENTS: @ALDENTPAINTE REACTION PRODUCTS: @ALDENTPAINTE REACTION PRODUCTS: BIS (CUTAMANILINE ROONDENSATE BIS (CUTAMANILINE CONDENSATE) HEPTALDEHYDE-ANILINE CONDENSATE HEPTALDEHYDE-ANILINE CONDENSATE HEPTALDEHYDEANNILL CONDENSATE HEPTALDEHYDEANNIL ACTD, SOUTH SALT DIBENZYDDITHOCARBANIC ACTD SOUTH SALT DIBENZYDDITHOCARBANIC ACTD SOUTH SALT DIBENZYDDITHOCARBANIC ACTD SOUTH SALT DIBENZYDDITHOCARBANIC ACTD SOUTH SALT DIBENZYDITHOCARBANIC ACTD SOUTH SALT DIBENZYDITHOCARBANIC ACTD SOUTH SALT</pre>	 1, -FORTHO-TOXIGUANIDINE

LS FOR MHICH U.S. PRODUCTION AND/OR SALES WERE EITHER REPORTED OR ESTIMATED, IDENTIFIED BY MANUFACTURER, 1976CONTINUED	MANUFACTURERS IDENTIFICATION CODES (ACORDING TO LIST IN TABLE 3)	MON. ACY, BFG, GYR, MON, USR. ACY, BFG, GYR, MON, USR. ACY, BFG, USR. ACY, BFG, USR. ACY, BFG, USR. ALA: ACY, BFG, USR. ALA: MUP. VNG. DUP. DUP. VNG. DUP. VNG. DUP. DUP. VNG. DUP. VNG. DUP. VNG. DUP. VNG. DUP. VNG. DUP. DUP. VNG. DUP. VNG. DUP. VNG. DUP. VNG. DUP. DUP. VNG. DUP. DUP. DUP. DUP. DUP. DUP. DUP. DUP
TABLE 2BUBBER PROCESSING CHEMICALS FOR WHICH U.S. PRODUCTION AND/OR SALES WERE IDENTIFIED BY MANUFACTURER, 1976CONTINUED	RUBBER PROCESSING CHENICALS	<pre>C V C L I CCONTINUED @ACCELERATORS, ACTICATORS AND VULCANIZING AGENTS CONTINUED #1H1ZOLE DERIVATIVESCONTINUED #1A20LE DERIVATIVESCONTINUED #1A20LE DERIVATIVESCONTINUED #1A20LE DERIVATIVESCONTINUED #1A20LE DERIVATIVESCONTINUED #2.2*DETAPODERZOTHIAZOLE, ZINC CHLORIDE #2.2*DETAPODERZOTHIAZOLE, ZINC CHLORIDE #2.2*DETAPODERZOTHIAZOLE, ZINC CHLORIDE #4.002HOLINYL, Z-BENATORIA, ZINC SALT #4.002HOLINYL, Z-DENATORIAL, ZINC CHLORIDE #4.002HOLINYL, Z-DENATORIAL, ZINC SALT #4.002HOLINYL, Z-DENATORIAL, ZINC SALT</pre>

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CHEMICALS FOR WHICH U.S. PRODUCTION AND/OR SALES WERE EITHER REPORTED OR ESTIMATED, IDENTIFIED BY MANUFACTURER, 1976CONTINUED	MANUFACTURERS IDENTIFICATION CODES (ACCORDING TO LIST IN TABLE 3)	uer, use. usr. X. usr. usr. usr. usr. x.
TABLE 2RUBBER PROCESSING CHEMICALS FOR WHICH U.S. PRODUC IDENTIFIED BY MANUFACTUR	AUBRER PROCESSING CHEMICALS	<pre> C L I CCONTIN V C L I CCONTIN V C L I CCONTIN D</pre>

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TION AND/OR SALES WERE ZITHER REPORTED OR ESTIMATED, ER, 1976CONTINUED 	RS IDENTIFICA NG TO LIST IN	NPI: BND: GYR, USR, MON, MON, MON, MON, MON, MON, MON, MON
TABLE 2RUBBER PROCESSING CHEMICALS FOR WHICH U.S. PRODUCTION AND/OR SALES WERE ZITHER REPORTED OR ESTIMATED. IDENTIFIED BY MANUFACTURER, 1976CONTINUED	BER PROCESSING CHEMICALS	C Y C L I CCONTINUED ANTIOXIDANTS, ANTIOZONANTS, AND STABILIZERSCONTINUED PERSCONTINUED PERSCONTINUED PERSCONTINUED PERSPERSOL: ANTOXINANTS AND STABILIZ- RESPIRATESCONTINUED POLYWERIC PROSPHITES

RUBBER-PROCESSING CHEMICALS

TABLE 2RUBBER PROCESSING CHEMICALS FOR WHICH U.S. PRODUCTION AND/OR SALES WERE EITHER REPORTED OR ESTIMATED, IDENTIFIED BY MANUFACTURER, 1976CONTINUED	MANUPACTURENS IDENTIFICATION C (ACCORDING TO LIST IN TABLE	ACY PIT: PIT: PIT: PIT: PIT: PIT: PIT: PIT:	BFG. ALC, FMN, GYR, PAS, USR, VNC. DUP, GYR, PAS. DUP, GYR, PAS. DUP, GYR, USR.
	RUBBBR PROCESSING CHEMICALS	S: C Y C L I CCONTINUED DITHIOBIS(BENAZNILIDE) DITHIOBIS(BENAZNILIDE) DISULFIDES, MIXED HOLO-EN-ENTHIOL HOLO-EN-ENTHIOL CVCLIC RUBBER-PROCESSING CHE T-AMULPID)HTIALAMIDE	ACID, ZINC SALT

BBER PROCESSING CHEMICALS FOR WHICH U.S. PRODUCTION AND/OR SALES WERE EITHER REPORTED OR ES Identified by manufacturer, 1976continued	HANUFACTUBERS IDENTIFICATION CODES (ACCOBDING TO LIST IN TABLE 3)	USR. PAS. PAS. PAS. PAS. USR. PAC. PUC. PUC. PAS. PAS. PLC. PAS. PLC. PAS. PLC. PAS. PLC. PAS. PLC. PAS. PLC. PAS. PAS. PLC. PAS. PLC. PAS. PLC. PAS. PLC. PAS. PLC. PAS. PLC. PAS. PLC. PAS. PLC. PAS. PLC. PAS. PLC. PLS. PLC. PLS. PLS. PLS. PLS. PLS. PLS. PLS. PLS
	RUBBER PROCESSING CHEMICALS	A C Y C L I CCONTINUED LEEATORS, ACTIVATORS AND VULCANIZING AGENTS LUONNINUED BIS(ICSORDEPYLOCADECYLTHIOCARBANOYL) DISULFIDE - BIS(ICSORDEPYLOCADECYLTHIOCARBANOYL) DISULFIDE - BIS(ICSORDEPYLOCADECYLTHIOCARBANOYL) DISULFIDE - BIS(ICSORDEPYLOCADECYLTHIOCARBANOYL) DISULFIDE - BIS(ICSORDEPYLOCADECYLTHIOCARBANOYL) DISULFIDE - BIS(ICSORDEPYLOCADECYLTHIOCARBANOYL) DISULFIDE - BIS(ICSORDEPYLORES) AND SULFIDE

SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CHEMICALS, 1076

TABLE 3.--Rubber-processing chemicals: Directory of Manufacturers, 1976

ALPHABETICAL DIRECTORY BY CODE

[Names of manufacturers that reported production or sales of rubber-processing chemicals to the U.S. International Trade Commission for 1976 are listed below in the order of their identificiation codes as used in table 2]

Code	Name of company	Code	Name of company
ACY ALC	American Cyanamid Co.	LAK	Lakeway Chemicals, Inc.
ARA	Alco Chemical Corp. Arapahoe Chemicals, Inc. Sub/Syntex Corp. (U.S.A.)	MC B MON	Borg-Warner Corp., Weston Chemical Div. Monsanto Co.
ASH	Ashland Oil, Inc., Ashland Chemical Co.	NEV	Neville Chemical Co.
BFG	B. F. Goodrich Co., B. F. Goodrich Chemical Co. Div.	NPI	Stepan Chemical Co., Polychem Dept.
	000 0200	PAS	Pennwalt Chemicals Corp.
DA	Diamond Shamrock Corp.	PIT	Pitt-Consol Chemical Co.
DUP	E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Inc.	PLC	Phillips Petroleum Co.
FER	Ferro Corp., Ferro Chemical Div.	RBC	Fike Chemicals, Inc.
FMN	FMC Corp., Agricultural Chemical Div.	RCD	Richardson Co., Organic Chemical Div.
		RCI	Reichhold Chemicals, Inc.
GYR	Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.		
		SDC	Martin-Marietta Corp., Sodeyco Div.
HK	Hooker Chemicals & Plastics Corp.		
		VNC	Vanderbilt Chemical Copr.
ICI	ICI United States, Inc., Specialty Chemicals Group	-	

Note .-- Complete names and address of the above reporting companies are listed in table 1 of the appendix.

ELASTOMERS

David B. Beck

Elastomers (synthetic rubber) are high polymeric materials with properties similar to those of natural rubber. The term "elastomers" as used in this report, means a substance, whether in bale, crumb, powder, latex, and other crude form, which can be vulcanized or similarly processed into a material that can be stretched to at least twice its original length and, after having been so stretched and the stress removed, will return with force to approximately its original length. U.S. production and sales of elastomers in 1976 are shown in table 1¹.

Total U.S. production² of synthetic rubber in 1976 amounted to 5,386 million pounds, an increase of 18 percent from that produced in 1975. Total sales² of elastomers in 1976 amounted to 3,710 million pounds, a decrease of 6 percent from that produced in 1975.

Styrene-butadiene rubber (SBR, or S-type rubber) in 1976 continued to be the elastomer produced in the greatest quantity as it has been for more than a quarter of a century. U.S. production of S-type rubber, including 30 million pounds of its vinylpyridine sub-type, amounted to 3,010 million pounds in 1976, an increase of 14 percent from that reported for 1975. Solution polymerized butadiene rubber, a stereo type elastomer, was produced domestically in 1976 in the next largest amount--752 million pounds; production of isoprene and ethylene-propylene rubbers, the other stereo types, amounted to 164 million³ and 303 million pounds, respectively. Total U.S. production of these stereo type elastomers amounted to 1,219 million pounds in 1976--an increase of 25 percent from 1975. Other principal types of synthetic elastomers for which U.S. production data are reported separately are isobutylene-isoprene (butyl) rubber, production of which was 277 million pounds³ in 1976, acrylonitrile-butadiene (N-type) rubber, production of which was 166 million pounds, and polychloroprene (Neoprene) rubber, production of which was 383 million pounds³.

Sales of S-type rubber by U.S. producers in 1976 (including its vinylpyridine sub-type) amounted to 1,786 million pounds, a decrease of 18 percent from sales reported for 1975. Sales of solution polymerized butadiene rubber amounted to 413 million pounds, and those of ethylene-propylene rubber to 245 million pounds. Sales of N-type rubber in 1976 amounted to 130 million pounds. Sales of solution polymerized butadiene rubber in 1976 decreased from sales in 1975 by 12 percent, and sales of ethylene-propylene rubber increased 27 percent. Sales of N-type rubber in 1976 were 23 percent above those in 1975.

¹ See also Table 2 which lists these products and indicates the manufacturers of each by code. The codes are identified by company name in table 3.

² Does not include urethane type elastomers.

³ Reported by the Rubber Manufacturers' Association.

Synthetic Elastomers

During 1976 the U.S. synthetic elastomers industry was hampered by 1) the United Rubber Workers (URW) strike against the Big Four tire producers, and 2) a cancer scare which set the National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) and certain producers to the task of researching potential occupational hazards germane to the rubber industry. Despite these and other developments, overall production of synthetic elastomers was up from 1975, and the outlook for 1977 and beyond is favorable.

Styrene-butadiene rubber workers and leukemia

B.F. Goodrich reported in March 1976 that three employees of its Port Neches, Texas, Styrene-butadiene rubber (SBR) plant had died of leukemia since 1971. A quick check by other SBR producers revealed that several other leukemia-related deaths and illnesses had similarly occurred.

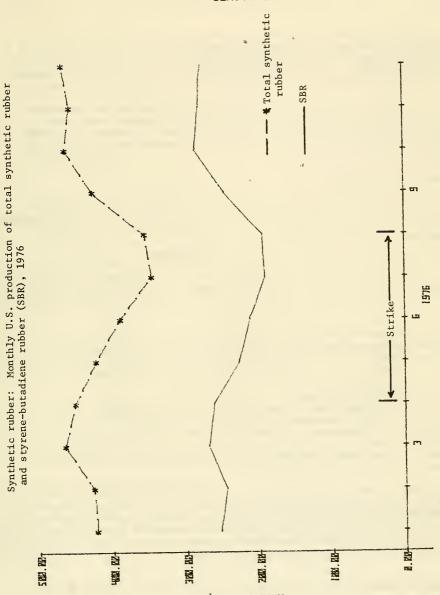
NIOSH began an investigation having the same urgency as its vinyl chloride monomer study. Pinpointing the potential carcinogen in SBR is complicated, however, by the fact that SBR production involves over 200 monomers and rubber-processing chemicals. Two university studies funded by the rubber industry to research occupational diseases have been in progress since 1970, but some producers now have initiated inquiries of their own. The International Institute of Synthetic Rubber Producers (IISRP) is also concentrating a massive factfinding effort on butadiene monomers.

United Rubber Workers strike

Contract negotiations between the URW and the Big Four tire producers broke down in 1976, as they had in 1967, 1970, and 1973. But the 1976 URW strike was to last longer (140 days) than any previous one. The key issues were a cost-of-living escalator clause and wage differentials between tire workers and other rubber-product workers.

The effects of the strike were not immediately felt because tire inventories were initially high (55 million units compared with a normal inventory of 40 to 50 million units), and stocks of the monomers butadiene and styrene were low. Production of the monomers, SBR elastomers, and rubber-processing chemicals continued at a normal pace through April to build supply in anticipation of heavy tire production once the strike was settled.

The strike was not settled as soon as most hoped. As stocks rose, throughout May and August, SBR production dropped 12 to 26 percent (see the following figure). This triggered declines in the demand for, and in the price of, styrene and butadiene monomers.



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ELASTOMERS

204 SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CHEMICALS, 1976

The strike curbed what could have been a very good year for tire producers. When the strike ended in Angust, tire inventories had dropped to 20 million units, and at yearend they were about 10 million units short of normal reserves. Sales for the year generally increased 5 to 6 percent over 1975, but after-tax profits fell almost 30 percent for some companies.

While hose and belting generally rebounded from the 1975 recession, flat belt sales (serving high capital expenditure markets such as coal mining) were dampened by the length of the strike. Producers of fibers, tire yarn, and other products related to tire manufacture also reported feeling the impact of the strike.

Production and sales

Production of synthetic elastomers in 1976 amounted to 5.3 billion pounds, up almost 15 percent from 4.6 billion pounds in 1975. The following tabulation shows that all major types of elastomers made a good recovery from 1975:

Production

Type of rubber	<u>1975</u> (1,000 pounds)	<u>1976</u> (1,000 pounds)	Percentage increase
SBR	2,607,907	2,980,253	14
But y1	182,039	277,685	53
N-type	118,767	165,924	40
Polybutadiene	655,778	780,756 1/	19
Polyisoprene	135,154	164,115	21
EPDM	187,392	303,056	62
Silicone	31,221	38,974	25
Styrene-butadiene-			
vinylpyridine	29,500	29,832	1
Total syntheti	c		
rubber	4,578,725	5,220,956 <u>1</u> /	14

However, in the overall perspective, only polybutadiene and EPDM managed to exceed the 1974 levels of production.

Sales of SBR in 1976 amounted to 1,775,333 thousand pounds compared with 2,607,907 thousand pounds in 1975, or a decrease of 32 percent. Sales value of SBR declined 17 percent from \$572 million in 1975 to \$473 million in 1976. Similarly, production and sales of solution-polymerized polybutadiene declined 12 percent and 9 percent, respectively. Changes in sales quantities and values for other synthetic elastomers were as follows:

1/ Census data.

ELASTOMERS

	Percentage change in sales quantity:	Percentage change in sales value:
Type of rubber	1976 from 1975	<u>1976 from 1975</u>
Butyl		<u>1</u> /
N-type	23	32
Polyisoprene		<u>1</u> /
EPDM	27	39
Silicone	39	32
Styrene-butadiene-		
vinylpyridine	35	-34

1/ Withheld to avoid disclosure of company confidential data.

Foreign trade

In synthetic elastomers, the United States maintained a favorable export/ import ratio of about 2.3 in 1976 (see figure on p. 206). That ratio has varied no more than 0.3 from the average during 1972-76. However, if the quantity of natural rubber imports is included (the United States does not produce natural rubber, yet it consumes about one-fifth of the world's total, annually), the export/import ratio drops to a less favorable 0.36 for 1976 (see figure on p. 207).

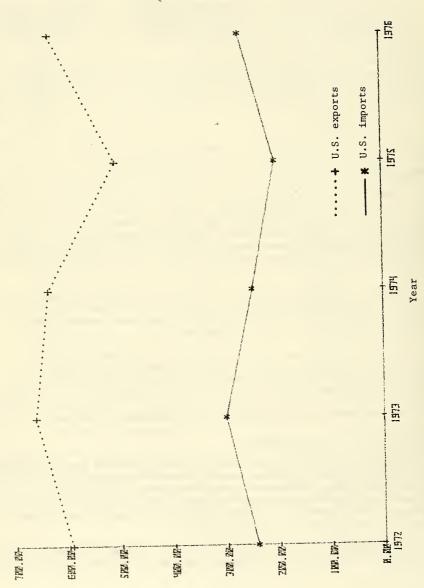
The ratio of imports to consumption of synthetic rubber alone was steady at 4.7 to 5.7 percent during 1972-76. If natural rubber data are considered, the ratio of imports to consumption shows a steady (but gradual) increase from 24.8 percent in 1972 to 30.3 percent in 1976.

As the U.S. economy was depressed in 1975, so too were U.S. exports of rubber. Export problems included currency devaluations, inflation, raw materials costs, tariff barriers, and transportation costs. These factors, coupled with increased foreign competition and the prospects of little growth in U.S. tire demand, provided strong incentive for U.S. producers to expand their facilities overseas, especially in the developing countries.

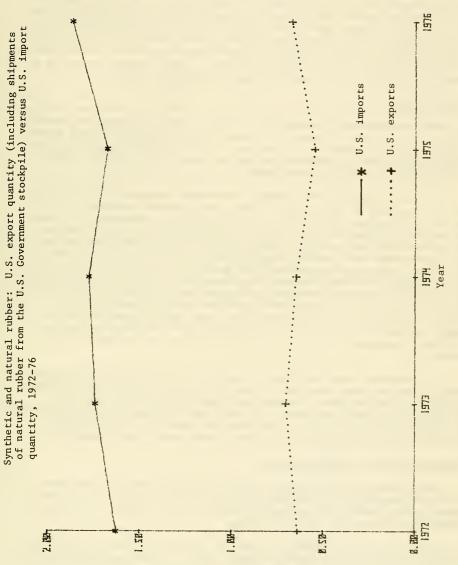
World demand and foreign competition

Latin America's automobile consumption in 1980 will be more than double that in 1970. Similarly, Southeast Asia's demand for original-equipment tires will increase at least 50 percent in the same period. Both these regions, along with the Middle East and Africa, are ripe for industrial development, which means that nontire rubber demand (especially for hose and belting) will be strong in the coming decade.

U.S. multinational rubber companies face a number of problems in meeting increasing demand overseas. The biggest question is whether expansion can



Synthetic rubber: U.S. export quantity and U.S. import quantity, 1972-76



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occur fast enough to meet growing demand for U.S. rubber technology. Many countries which are potential sites for new plants or for the expansion of existing facilities are demanding a bigger share of the multinationals' gross receipts. Cheap labor is becoming a scarcity and raw materials costs are increasing. Foreign government red tape also tends to retard expansion of U.S. industry abroad. Meanwhile, Japan and Western Europe are constantly developing newer and better rubber know-how of their own and promise to be strong competition for U.S.-owned companies in foreign markets.

Natural rubber

U.S. consumption of natural rubber (NR) in 1976 was about 1.5 billion pounds, or 25 percent of total U.S. rubber consumption--second only to SBR. Tire production accounted for 65 percent of SBR consumption and 73 percent of NR consumption, and together the two accounted for 77 percent of total rubber consumption by the tire industry.

In years to come the fraction of tire rubber accounted for by NR will probably increase at the expense of SBR. There are two reasons: (1) New radial tread designs for passenger tires are already consuming up to twice the NR per tire used in older designs. Furthermore, the radial designs are being tested for nonpassenger tires as well. (2) Consumption of NR since World War II has been limited by supply, but higher yield agricultural techniques, commercial redevelopment of guayule as a source of NR, and a breakthrough in the battle against South American leaf blight (which wiped out the Brazilian rubber industry at the turn of the century) will contribute to increased future NR availability. World NR production is projected to rise from 3.5 million metric tons, or 32 percent of world rubber consumption, in 1976 to an estimated 10 to 12 million metric tons, or 35 to 40 percent of projected world consumption, by the end of the century.

A significant step was taken in August by the Association of Natural Rubber Producing Countries (ANRPC) toward stabilizing the erratic NR prices prevalent in recent years. Through an international buffer stock and strategic open market purchases, the ANRPC (which accounts for over 90 percent of world NR production) hopes to maintain NR supply in relative balance with demand and thereby make prices more stable and NR more competitive.

Industry outlook: 1977 and beyond

The biggest factor in rubber industry growth in 1977 will be tires. Production and sales of tires have been predicted to break all previous years' records because of increasing demand and the efforts to replenish inventories depleted by the 1976 strike.

Radial tires for automobiles (and for trucks and buses) will gain a larger percentage of the domestic market in 1977. Some producers fear that in the long run the greater mileage life of radials could put a damper on

annual growth; but others agree that most Americans tend to underinflate their tires and usually realize less than half of the 50-percent extra tread life that radials allegedly offer. In any case, foreign tire sources made further inroads into the U.S. market during the 1976 strike, and U.S. producers will have an uphill battle to regain those lost sales.

Nontire synthetic elastomers will see strong growth at least through 1980. Industrial hose markets are projected to grow 5 percent per year with the upswing in production of hydraulic, offshore drilling, and mining equipment and with the recovery of the automobile industry. Rubber hose will also be used as a less expensive alternative to rigid metal piping in more and more applications.

Rubber and reinforced rubber belting have enjoyed tremendous growth since 1974. The coal industry is the major contributing factor--conveyor belting is the most efficient and economical way to handle bulk materials such as coal and other mined products. Sales of belting are expected to climb 8 to 9 percent annually through 1980.

A conservative estimate for growth of U.S. synthetic rubber consumption through 1980 would be about 3 percent annually, barring unusual economic conditions. At that rate U.S. consumption will reach 2.4 billion pounds by 1980. Total U.S. consumption of all rubber could reach over 7 billion pounds by the year 2000. This estimate allows for longrun growth of less than 3 percent, taking into account recessionary periods and other possible (temporary) negative economic influences.



ELASTOMERS

TABLE 1.--ELASTOMERS (SYNTHETIC RUBBER):1 U.S. PRODUCTION AND SALES, 1976

[Listed below are all elastomers (synthetic rubber) for which reported data on production or sales may be published. (Leaders (...) are used where the reported data are accepted in confidence and may not be published or where no data were reported.) Table 2 lists all elastomers for which data on production and/or sales were reported and identifies the manufacturers of each]

	:	SALES				
ELASTOMERS	PRODUCTION ²	QUANTITY ²	VALUE :	UNIT VALUE ³		
	: 1,000 : pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 : dollars :	Per pound		
Grand total	5,385,800	3,710,137	1,529,062 :	\$0.41		
Cyclic Acylcic	3,146,083 2,239,717					
Acrylonitrile-butadiene type (N-type) Butadiene (emulsion polymerized) type	: 16,312					
Chloroprene type (Neoprene) ⁴ Isobutylene-isoprene type (Butyl) ⁵ Silicone type	38,974					
Stereo elastomers: Butadiene (solution polymerized) type Ethylene-propylene type	: 303,056	245,448	111,231 :			
Isoprene type ⁶	2,980,253 29,832	1,775,332 :				
Urethane typeAll other elastomers ⁸		1,088,530	615,085 :	· · /		

¹ The term "elastomers" is defined as substances in bale, crumb, powder, latex, and other crude forms which can be vulcanized or similarly processed into materials that can be stretched at 68° F. to at least twice their original length and, after having been stretched and the stress removed, will return with force to approximately their original length.

² Includes oil content of oil-extended elastomers.

³ Calculated from rounded figures.

⁶ Included in "All other elastomers". The production of polychloroprene rubber in 1976 was reported by the Rubber Manufacturers' Association to be 164,581 metric tons (362,839,000 pounds).

⁵ Included in "All other elastomers". The production of butyl rubber in 1976 was reported by the Rubber Manufacturers' Association to be 125,493 metric tons (276,662,000 pounds).

⁶ Included in "All other elastomers". The production of polyisoprene rubber in 1976 was reported by the Rubber Manufacturers' Association to be 74,428 metric tons (164,084,000 pounds).

⁷ The data on production and sales of urethane elastomers are reported in the section "Plastics and Resin Materials" with urethane plastics and polyols.

⁸ Includes production and sales data for acrylic ester, butyl, chloroprene, epichlorohydrin, fluorinated, isobutylene, isoprenes, and polysulfide elastomers, certain solution elastomers, carboxylated SBR latex, chlorinated rubber, chlorosulfonated polyechylene, thermoplastic rubber, miscellaneous elastomers.

NON SIGURARY	I 1 ARE MARKED BRLOW WITH A "O"; CHEMICALS NOT SO MARKED CCEPTED IN CONTIDENCE AND MAY NOT BE PUBLISHED FROM TABLE 3. AND "Y" SIGNIFLES THAT THE MAUVACTURER DID DUCT. COMPANY IDENTIFICATION CODES WHICH ARE POLLORED SUPPLY THE US . INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION WITH SUPPLY THE CORPANY IS PRENATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION WITH SEPERT. THE CORPANY IS PRENATIONAL BREAM ESTIMATED BY THE OLUME OF PRODUCTION AND SALES HAS BEEN ESTIMATED BY THE	3	: ASH, ASY, BFG, CPY, FIR, FRS, GNT, GRD, GYR, FLC, RCL, TUS, USR.	BFG, FIR, FRS, GNT, GYR, MIL, USR. FLC. SHC. DUP. WAY.		FRS, GYR,	DUE, PTT. Enj. Cby, Enj.
MANUFACTURES MANUFACTURES	IICALS FOR WHICH SEPARATE STATISTICS ARE GIVEN IN NUT APPEAN IN TALLE. BECAUST THE REPORTED DATA UUFACTUBERS IDENTIFICATION CODES SHOWN BELVA ARE CONSENT TO HIS IDENTIFICATION WITH THE DESIGNAT M (E) "ARE SO LABELED BECAUSE THR COMPANY FALL M (E) "ARE IN SUFFICIENT TIME FOR IT'S INCLUSION IN DUCTION OF THE COMPOUND IN QUESTION IN 1976 AND CT STAFF AREMERS)		BUTADIENE-STYRENE TYPE: (BUTADIENE-STYRENE (S-TYPE))		A C Y C L I C POLYACRYLATE ESTER TYPE: DOLYACRYLATE ESTER TYPE EISCTAMED	POLYALKALENE SULFIDE TYPE: POLYALKALENE SULFIDE, TYPE: BULTADIENE-CARYLONITALLE TYPE ELASTOMER 8UTADIENE-ACRYLONITALLE TYPE (N-TYPE). 8UTADIENE-ACRYLONITRILE TYPE (N-TYPE).	POLYCHLORDERE TYPE (NEOPERNE): DOLYCHLORDERE TYPE (NEOPERNE)

TABLE 2.--ELASTOMERS FOR WHICH U.S. PRODUCTION AND/OR SALES WERE EITHER REPORTED OR ESTIMATED, IDENTIFIED BY

TION AND/OR SALES WERE EITHER REPORTED OR ESTIMATED, IDENTIFIED BY MANUFACTURER, 1976CONTINUED	0 0	 ICL, K. ICL, K. DCC, SPD, SWS. BSC, CPY, DDP, ENJ, USR. ASY, ATR, BFG, FRS, GNT, GYR, PLC. BSY, ATR, BFG, FRS, GNT, GYR, PLC. BSY, ATR, BFG, FRS, GNT, GYR, PLC. BSY, ATR, BFG, FRS, GNT, GYR, PLC.
TABLE 2ELASTOMERS FOR WHICH U.S. PRODUCTION AND/OR SALES WERE EITHER REPORTED OR ESTIMATED, IDENTIFIED MANUPACTURER, 1976CONTINUED		A C Y C L I CCONTINUED PRODUCTS OF MATURAL RUBBER: POLYMERIZED CHIORINATED RUBBER: POLYMERIZED CHIORINATED RUBBERS

SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CHEMICALS, 1976

5

TABLE 3.--ELASTOMERS (SYNTHETIC RUBBER): DIRECTORY OF MANUFACTURERS, 1976

ALPHABETICAL DIRECTORY BY CODE

[Names of elastomers manufacturers that reported production or sales to the U.S. International Trade Commission for 1976 are listed below in the order of their identification codes as used in table 2]

Code	Name of company	Code	Name of company
AC Y ASH ASY	American Cyanamid Co. Ashland Oil, Inc. American Synthetic Rubber Corp.	ICI	ICI United States, Inc., Specialty Chemicals Group
ATR	Atlantic Richfield Co. B. F. Goodrich Co., B. F. Goodrich Chemical	MIL MMM	Milliken & Co., Milliken Chemical Div. Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Co.
	Co. Div.	PLC PRC	s Phillips Petroleum Co. Products Research & Chemical Corp.,
CBN CPY	Cities Service Co., Columbian Group Copolymer Rubber & Chemical Corp.	PTT	Chemical and Sealant Div. Petro-Tex Chemical Corp.
DCC DUP	Dow Corning Corp. E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Inc.	RCI	Reichhold Chemicals, Inc., Reichhold Polymers, Inc.
ENJ	Exxon Chemical Co., U.S.A.	SHC SPD	Shell Oil Co., Shell Chemical Co. Div. General Electric Co., Silicone Products Dept.
FIR FRS	Firestone Tire & Rubber Co.: Firestone Plastics Co. Div. Firestone Synthetic Rubber & Latex	SWS	Stauffer Chemical Co., SWS Silicones Div.
	Co. Div.	TKL TUS	ThiokoI Chemical Corp. Texas-U.S. Chemical Co.
GNT GRD	General Tire & Rubber Co., Chemical Div. W. R. Grace & Co., Polymers & Chemicals Div.	UCC USR	Union Carbide Corp. Uniroyal, Inc., Chemical Div.
GYR	Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.		
HDM HP C	Hardman, Inc. Hercules, Inc.	WAY	Philip A. Hunt Chemical Corp., Wayland Chemical Div.

Note.--Complete names and addresses of the above reporting companies are listed in table 1 of the appendix.

PLASTICIZERS

PLASTICIZERS Edmund Cappuccilli and Louis N. DeToro

Plasticizers are organic chemicals that are added to synthetic plastics and resin materials to (1) improve workability during fabrication, (2) extend or modify the natural properties of these materials, or (3) develop new improved properties not present in the original material. Table 1 presents statistics on U.S. production and sales of plasticizers in as great a detail as is possible without revealing the operations of individual producers.

U.S. production of plasticizers totaled 1,587 million pounds in 1976, an increase of 17.4 percent from the 1,352 million pounds reported for 1975. Sales of plasticizers totaled 1,466 million pounds, valued at \$566 million, in 1976, compared with 1,338 million pounds, valued at \$470 million, in 1975.

Production of cyclic plasticizers in 1976, which consisted chiefly of the esters of phthalic anhydride, phosphoric acid, and trimellitic acid, amounted to 1,186 million pounds, an increase of 14.2 percent from the 1,038 million pounds reported for 1975. Sales of cyclic plasticizers in 1976 totaled 1,111 million pounds, valued at \$360 million, compared with 1,042 million pounds, valued at \$308 million, in 1975. The most important cyclic plasticizer was di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate, with production of 297 million pounds, in 1976.

Production of acyclic plasticizers in 1976 totaled 402 million pounds, an increase of 28.1 percent from the 313 million pounds reported for 1975. Sales of acyclic plasticizers totaled 355 million pounds, valued at \$206 million, in 1976, compared with 296 million pounds, valued at \$162 million, in 1975. Epoxidized soya oils were the most important acyclic plasticizer in 1976 with production of 91 million pounds.

PLASTICIZERS

TABLE 1.--PLASTICIZERS:' U.S. PRODUCTION AND SALES, 1976

[Listed below are plasticizers for which any reported data on production and/or sales may be published. (Leaders (...) are used where the reported data are accepted in confidence and may not be published or where no data were reported.) Table 2 lists separately all plasticizer chemicals for which data on production and/or sales were reported and identifies the manufacturers of each]

			SALES	
PLASTICIZERS	PRODUCTION	QUANTITY		UNIT VALUE ²
	1,000	1,000	1,000 :	Per
	pounds	pounds	dollars :	pound
Grand total	1,587,434	1,465,711	566,265 :	\$0.39
			416,383 :	. 34
Benzenoid ³	1,303,772			.58
Nonbenzenoid	233,662	. 200,400 .	147,002	.90
PLASTICIZERS, CYCLIC		:	: :	
	1 105 000	1,110,369	360,453	.32
Total	1,185,909	1,110,009		
Phosphoric acid esters, total	74,366	62,159		.65
Creary diphonyl phosphatererererererererererererererererererer	4,513	: 3,574 :		.65
All other phosphoric acid esters "	; 70,348	: 53,585	38,176 :	.65
Phthalic anhydride esters, total	1,042,933	: 936,560	293,018 :	. 30
Dibutyl phthalate	13,702			. 37
Distant abtheigte	: 16.135		4,928 :	.42
Dijcodecyj phthalate	: 143,129		: 30,071 :	.28
Dimothyl phthalatorreserves	: 8,836	: 8,295 :		.37
Dioctyl phthalates total	: 313,952	: 393,454		.26
Di(2-ethylbeyyl) phthalate	: 296,739			.26
Other dioctyl phthalates	: 17,213			.28
Distridecyl phthalate	: 10,4/2			. 36
n-Hexyl n-decyl phthalate	: 19,840			.28
All other phthalic anhydride esters	: 516,367	426,538	138,999	.33
Trimellitic acid esters, total	23,080	17,104	3,293	.48
Tridge-octvl trimellitate	2,499			.49
Tri-n-octyl n-decyl trimellitate		: 445	: 276 :	. 62
Tri-n-octyl trimellitate	9,279	: 7,480	: 3,558 :	.48
All other trimellitic acid esters	: 11,302	: 8,236	3,996 :	.49
All other cyclic plasticizers ⁵	45,030	45,046	18,640	.41
PLASTICIZERS, ACYCLIC	:	:		
Total	: 401,525	: 354,842	205,812 :	.58
	:	:	: :	.47
Adipic acid esters, total	: 59,535			.47
Di(2-ethylhexyl) adipate	: 39,292			.43
Diisodecyl àdipate	: 2,045		. 904 .	.40
n-Octyl n-decyl adipate	: 8,366		9,739 :	. 55
All other adipic acid esters	: 9,332	: 17,851	: 9,739 :	
Complex linear polyesters and polymeric plas-	1	:	: :	
ticizers, total	: 52,877	: 41,805		.71
Adlpic acid type-	: 33,320		: 17,270 :	
All other	: 19,557		: 12,203 :	. 73
Epoxidized esters, total	: 117,392	: 109,077	49,953	. 46
Epoxidized esters, total Epoxidized linseed oils	: 6,361			
Epoxidized linseed olls Epoxidized soya oils	: 91,437			
All other epoxidized esters	: 19,594			. 4
	:	:	: :	
Isopropyl myristate	: 3,366	: 3,065	: 1,595 :	. 52

FABL	E 1	LI	LAST	ICIZERS	' U.S.	PRODUCTION	AND	SALES,	1976Continued
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	: :	SALES					
PLASTICIZERS	PRODUCTION	QUANTITY	VALUE :	UNIT VALUE ²			
	: 1,000 :	1,000 :		Per			
PLASTICIZERS, ACYCLICContinued	: pounds :	pounds :	dollars :	pound			
	: :	:	:				
leic acid esters, total				\$0.44			
Butyl oleate	: 1,772 :	1,751 :	805 ;	.46			
Methyl oleate	: 3,064 :	2,389 :	992 :	. 34			
Propyl oleates (including n-propyl oleate and	: :	:	:				
isopropyl oleate)	: 570 :	449 :	165 :	.37			
All other oleic acid esters	: 4,528 :	4,370 :	2,203 :	. 50			
	: :						
hosphoric acid esters	: 25,708 :	20,740 :	14,650 :	.71			
	•						
ebacic acid esters	: 1.705 :	745 :	878 :	1.18			
Bacic della esters			• •				
tearic acid esters, total	: 12,108 :	11,715 :	4.632 :	.40			
n-Butyl stearate				. 34			
Isobutyl stearate							
All other stearic acid esters				. 47			
All other stearic acid esters	: 3,870 :	5,015 :	2,334 :	• 4 /			
	110.050	100 000 .	72 / 50	7.			
ll other acyclic plasticizers ⁶	: 118,850 :	100,800 :	73,450 :	.73			

¹ Includes data for compounds used principally (but not exclusively) as primary plasticizers. Does not include clearly defined extenders of secondary plasticizers.

² Calculated from rounded figures.

³ Includes benzenoid products as defined in part 1 of schedule 4 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated.

* Includes data for dibutyl phenyl phosphate, diphenyl octyl phosphate, tricresyl phosphate and other phosphate esters.

⁵ Includes data for alkylated naphthalene, glycol dibenzoates, isopropylidenediphenoxypropanol, toluenesulfonamides, tetrahydrofurfuryl oleate, and other cyclic plasticizers.

⁶ Includes data for azelaic, citric and acetylcitric, myristic, palmitic, pelargonic, ricinoleic, acetylricinoleic, glyceryl, and glycol esters, and other acyclic plasticizers.

T

2PLASTICIZERS FOR WHICH U.S. PRODUCTION AND/OR SALES WERE EITHER REPORTED OR ESTIMATED, IDENTIFIED BY MANUFACTUBER, 1976	1 ARE MARKED BILOW WITH A "a"; CHEMICALS NOT SO MARKED EPTED IN CONFIDENCE AND MAY NOT BE POBLICISHED BOH TABLE 3. AND "X" SIGNETES THAT THE MANPACTURER DID OCT. COMPANY IDENTIFICATION CODES WHICH ARE POLLOFED UPELY THE U.S. INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION WITH PEPERT THE COMMANY IS PRESUMED TO HAVE CONTINUED TO PRODUCTION AND SALES HAS BEEN ESTIMATED BY THE UNE OF PRODUCTION AND SALES HAS BEEN ESTIMATED BY THE		VEL. VEL. Dow. Phe. Inc. Kow, SPS.	PRP, MON. MON. PRP, IHC, MON, SFS. EXT. NON. EXT. MON. EXT. MON, PFZ. BAJ, EXT, GRH, MON, RCI, SW(E), UCC, USS, WTH. All. BAJ, EXT. MON, PFZ. BAJ, CO, ENJ(E), GRH, HN, MON, RCI, HUB, TEK, USS. EXT, KF, MON, PFZ, ACL, TCC.
TABLE 2PLASTICIZERS FOR WHICH U.S. PRODUCTION AND/OR SAL MANUFACTURER,	ICGLS FOR WHICH SEPARATE STATISTICS ARE GIVEN IN T NOT APPEAR IN TALLE I DECAUSE THE REPORTED DATA AR INACTURERS IDENTIFICATION CODES SHOWN BELOW ARE TA INACTORERS IDENTIFICATION CODES SHOWN BELOWA ARE TA CONSENT TO HIS IDENTIFICATION WITH THE DESIGNATED AN "UP," ARE SO LABELTD BECAUSE THE CUPARAY TALLED IR DATA IN SUPFICIENT THRE FOR ITS INCLUSION IN TH DUCTION OF THE COMPOUND IN QUESTION IN 1976 AND TH CSTAFF MEMBERS)	P	C Y C L I C DIETHYLENE GLYCOL DIBENZOATE	DIBUTL PHENT PHOSEMARE

THER REPORTED OR EST		<pre>BAS, BFG, CO, EKT, ENJ(E), GRH, HN, MON, RCI, TEK, USS, USS, WTH. RCI, USS, WTH. RCI, USS, WTH. RCI, USS, WTH. RCI, USS, WTH. RCI, USS, WTH, RCI, RUB, TEK, USS. RON. RON. RON. RON. RON. RON. RON. RON</pre>	RCI, TKL. BAS, DA, GRH, HAL, HN, MON, PFZ, PPL, RCI, RH, RUB, USS, WTH. GRH, AAL. GRH, AAL. A. N. PFZ, RCI, RH, RUB, USS. BAL, HN, RH. BAL, HN, RH. GRH, CSS. GRH, USS. GRH, USS. GRH, USS.
TABLE 2PLASTICIZERS FOR WHICH U.S. PRODUCTION AND/OR SALES WERE ET MANUFACTURER, 1976CONTINUED	PLASTICIZERS	C Y C L I C DRIDE ESTERS- HALATES: HTHALATES: LHREATE BETTHA LHRATES: HTHALATES- DIOCTYL PHTHALATE THALATES - DIOCTYL PHTHALATES- CONCULPTIATES- CONCULPTIATES: CONCULPTI	Y) BTHYL) A IPATE IPATE - BEC - ADIPATE -

ES WERE EITHER REPORTED OR ESTIMATED, IDENTIFIËD BY -CONTINUED	ANUFACTURERS IDENTIFICATION (ACCORDING TO LIST IN TAB	MON, RCT, RH, USS. EUB, SN, TEK, WTH. EKR, HAL, PF2, RCI. ERR, HAL, PF2, RCI. ERR, HAL, PF2, RH, TEK, WTH. EF2. ICC, PF2. ASH, GRI, HAL, PF2, RH, TEK, WTH. EF2. ICC, WTC. EKX, EMR, HAL, HN, MON, RCI, BH. TKL. EKX, EMR, HAL, HN, MON, RCI, BH. TKL. ASH, SWT, WIK, WTC. EXX, CTCH, MH, WTH. EXX. EXX. EXX. EXX. EXX. EXX. EXX. EX
CH U.S. PRODUCTIO MANUFAC	PLASTICIZERS	A C Y C L I CCONTINUED (ADIFIC ACID ESTERS CONTINUED a)ORTAL-OCTYL NORMAL-DECYL ADIFATE

.ES WERE EITHER REPORTED OR ESTIMATED, IDENTIFIED BY CONTINUED	MANUFACTURERS IDENTIFICATION CODES (ACCORDING TO LIST IN TABLE 3)		DA. EFH, EMR, GRO, HUM, TCH.	EMR, SCP, WN. Chl, Emr, Gro, Tch, WN. Eur, Hal, RH, SBC.	VND, WTH. ARC, TCH, WM, WTH. SCP.	ENR.	2048. 2048. 2048.	FMP. Hon. EKT.	HN, UCC. SFS. MTL.	NTL. NTL. NTL.	NTL, TCH. RH, TKL.	HAL. EXT, RH. GRH, RH. DA.
FLASTICIZERS FOR WHICH U.S. PRODUCTION MANUFACTU	PLASTICIZERS	CONTINUED	ISOBUTI OLEATE	ISOPROPYL OLEATE	2-PEHLHEXYL PAIMITATE	DIETHTRUE GLYCOL DIFELARGONATE (DIETHYLENE GLYCOL D : DIETHTRUE GLYCOL DIFELARGONATE (DIETHYLENE GLYCOL D : INONANOATE)	GIVCOL PELARGONATE	G PHOSENDARL ALL D LOTINS: TRI (2-PHOYERTRYL) PHOSPHARE	TRIOCTYL PHOSPHATE	BUTYL RICINOLEATE	METHYL RICINOLLATE	GEBRACK ALL BEIGEN DIGUTL SERACRE

3D BY	1 1 1	1 1 1				
TABLE 2PLASTICIZERS FOR WHICH U.S. PRODUCTION AND/OR SALES WERE BITHER REPORTED OR RSTIMATED, IDENTIFIED BY HANUFACTUBER, 1976CONTINUED	ANUPACTURERS IDENTIFICATION CODES (ACCORDING TO LIST IN TABLE 3)	, ; ; ;				* ×
ATED.	<pre>cariot cariot in Tai</pre>	1 1 1	K, UTP			, HTB,
ESTIM		1	ICH.	.н.		C, #R
ED OR	RS ID		GRO,	NN, NI		CH, UC
REPORT	ACTURE	1 1 1	EHR,	M, WTH. SCP, TCH, WM, WTH.	* 12 18	SH, T
THER	AANUP	1 1 1	CHL,		RUB,	PV 0.
ERE EJ TINUEI	1 1	1 1 1	ARC, ASH, CHL, EMB, GRO, TCH, WE, WTH. BH. SCP. WTL. Do UP.	DA, EMR, W WTH. ARC, SBC,	HAL, PVO, UCC. EKX.	: ARC, EMR, PVO, SM, TCH, UCC, WM, WTH, X.
ALES H 6CON	, 1	: !	ARC, BH. SCP.	DA, WTH	HAL, HAL, UCC.	: ARC
ODUCTION AND/OR SALES WERE EI MANUFACTURER, 1976CONTINUED		1		1 1 3 1 1 1 3 1 1 1 3 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	F F T
CT UR EI		, 1 ,		1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		F F
ODUCTI MANUFA	1	1 F C	5 5 5 5 5 5 5 7 7 7		TE) -) BUTYEA	t L
.S. PR	1 1 2	LINUED	· · · · · ·		-CAPRA TYRATE DIISO	1
IICH 0		+ 100+1	1	ESTERS.	TATE	ZERS
FOR WE		C Y C L I CCONTINUED	ATE- TEARAJ ATE- STEA	ACID	I (CAPH I (CAPH I (2-E) PENTAN	A STI CJ
IZERS	1 1 1		STERS: STEAR STEAR NIUM S STEAR ACETVL	EARATE- EARATE- EARATE EARIC	YCOL D YCOL D YCOL D	LIC PL
LASTIC	1	. < 	ACID E -BUTYL YLAMMO LHEYL YL TRI YL TRI	YL STE PYL STE HER ST	THTTHT ENE GL ENE GL	R ACYC
2P.	1	1	@STEARIC ACID ESTERS: @ORMALBUTYL ESTEARATE- DIARTHYLAHMOLUN STEARATE- Z-ETHILHEXIL STEARATE- Z-ETHILHEXIL STEARATE- Z-ETHILHEXIL STEARATE- Z-EVENTLERACETERSTEARATE- ACUCENT TRACETERSTEARATE-	GISOBUTYL STEARTE	DOCADOR ALERALE LODOLLARLE	ALL OTHER ACYCLIC PLASTICIZERS -
TABLE	1	1	e Le S		LAT C	AL

SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CHEMICALS, 1976

TABLE 3,--PLASTICIZERS: DIRECTORY OF MANUFACTURERS, 1976

ALPHABETICAL DIRECTORY BY CODE

[Names of manufacturers that reported production or sales of plasticizers to the U.S. International Trade Commission for 1976 are listed below in the order of their identification codes as used in table 2]

Code	Name of company	Code	Name of Company
ACC	Amoco Chemicals Corp.	NEV	Neville Chemical Co.
ARC	Armak Co.	NTL	NL Industries, Inc.
ASH	Ashland Oil, Inc., Ashland Chemical Co.	ORO	Chevron Chemical Co.
BAS	BASF Wyandotte Corp.	URU	Chevron Chemical Co.
BFG	B. F. Goodrich Co., B. F. Goodrich Chemical	PFZ	Pfizer, Inc.
	Co. Div.	PPL	Pioneer Plastics Div. of LOF Plastics, Inc.
CCA	Interstab Chemical, Inc.	PVO	PVO International, Inc.
CHL	Chemol, Inc.		
CO	Continental Oil Co.	RCI	Reichhold Chemicals, Inc.
CPS	CPS Chemical Co.	RH	Rohm & Haas Co.
DA	Dismost Channell Care	RUB	Hooker Chemical Corp., Ruco Div.
DA	Diamond Shamrock Corp. Dow Chemical Co.	SBC	Scher Brothers, Inc.
DOW	Dow chemical co.	SCP	Henkel, Inc.
EFH	E. F. Houghton & Co.	SFS	Stauffer Chemical Co., Specialty Chemical
EK	Eastman Kodak Co.:		Div.
EKT	Tennessee Eastman Co. Div.	SM	Mobil Oil Corp., Mobil Chemical Co. Div.,
EKX	Texas Eastman Co. Div.		Chemical Coatings Div.
EMR	Emery Industries, Inc.	SW	Sherwin-Williams Co.
ENJ	Exxon Chemical Co. U.S.A.	SWT	Unitech Chemical, Inc.
FMP	FMC Corp., Industrial Chemical Div.	TCC	Tanatex Chemical Corp.
GLY	Glyco Chemicals, Inc.	TCH	Emory Industries, Inc., Trylon Div.
GRH	W. R. Grace & Co., Hatco Chemical Div.	TEK	Teknor Apex Cc.
GRO	A. Gross & Co., Millmaster Onyx Group,	TKL	Thiokol Chemical Corp.
	a Kewanee Industry		
		UCC	Union Carbide Corp.
HAL	C. P. Hall Co.	USS	USS Chemicals Div. of U.S. Steel Corp.
HN	Tenneco Chemicals, Inc.	TIPT	Valaisel Charical Care
HP C HUM	Hercules, Inc. Kraftco Corp., Humko Plastics Div.	VEL VIK	Velsicol Chemical Corp. Viking Chemical Co.
HUM	Matteo corp., numeo riasties Div.	VIK	Viking Chemical Co. Van Dyk & Co., Inc.
ICI	ICI United States, Inc., Specialty Chemicals	(ND	ton byn a bory mer
101	Group	WM	Inolex Corp.
IMC	IMC Chemical Group, Inc.	WTC	Witco Chemical Co., Inc.
		WIH	Union Camp Corp., Chemical Div.,
KF	Kay-Fries Chemicals, Inc.		Dover Plant
MON	Monsanto Co.		-

Note. -- Complete names and addresses of the above reporting companies are listed in table 1 of the appendix.

SURFACE-ACTIVE AGENTS

SURFACE-ACTIVE AGENTS

Edmund Cappuccilli

The surface-active agents included in this report are organic chemicals that reduce the surface tension of water or other solvents and are used chiefly as detergents, dispersing agents, emulsifiers, foaming agents, or wetting agents in either aqueous or nonaqueous systems. Waxes and products used chiefly as plasticizers are excluded. Surface-active agents are produced from natural fats and oils, from silvichemicals such as lignin, rosin, and tall oil, and from chemical intermediates derived from coal tar and petroleum. A major part of the output of the bulk chemicals shown in this report is consumed in the form of packaged soaps and detergents for household and industrial use. The remainder is used in the processing of textiles and leather, in ore flotation and oil-drilling operations, and in the manufacture of agricultural sprays, cosmetics, elastomers, foods, lubricants, paint, pharmaceuticals, and many other products.

The statistics for production and sales of surface-active agents are grouped by ionic class and by chemical class and subclass. All quantities are reported in terms of 100-percent organic surfaceactive ingredient and thus exclude all inorganic salts, water, and other diluents. Sales statistics reflect sales of bulk surface-active agents only; sales of formulated products are excluded.

Total U.S. production of surface-active agents in 1976 amounted to 4,582 million pounds, or 5.4 percent greater than the 4,349 million pounds reported for 1975. Sales of bulk surface-active agents in 1976 amounted to 2,512 million pounds, valued at \$821 million, compared with sales in 1975 of 2,182 million pounds, valued at \$717 million. In terms of quantity, sales in 1976 were 15.2 percent greater than in 1975; in terms of value, sales in 1976 were 14.5 percent greater than in 1975.

Production of anionic surface-active agents in 1976 amounted to 3,356 million pounds, or 73.2 percent of the total output reported for 1976. Sales of anionics in 1976 amounted to 1,440 million pounds valued at \$317 million.

Production of cationic surface-active agents in 1976 amounted to 252 million pounds, 11.9 percent greater than the 226 million pounds reported in 1975. Nonionic surface-active agents, however, continued to decline in production as only 957 million pounds were reported in 1976; 8.6 percent less than the 1,047 million pounds reported in 1975. Sales in both classes, however, showed increases over 1975. In terms of value, sales increased 12.0 percent for cationic surface-active agents and 17.2 percent for nonionic surface-active agents. The difference between production and sales reflects inventory changes and captive consumption of soaps and surface-active agents by synthetic rubber producers, and by manufacturers of cosmetics, packaged detergents, bar soaps, and other formulated consumer products. In some instances the difference may also reflect quantities of surface-active agents used as chemical intermediates, e.g., nonionic alcohol and alkylphenol ethoxylates which may be converted to anionic surface-active agents by phosphation or sulfation.

Surfactants

Although many analysts expected the surfactant industry to improve significantly in 1976, production increased by only 5 percent to 4.6 billion pounds. Sales of surface-active agents, however, increased by 15 percent over the 1975 figures to 2.5 billion pounds. The value of sales for 1976 also increased by 15 percent while, the average unit value remained at \$0.33.

The somewhat disappointing production figures are probably the result of a decrease in consumer demand in 1975 and the buildup of excess inventories which were liquidated in 1976. Some companies also reported a decrease in production in the fourth quarter of 1976 due to severe weather which curtailed production at some plants. This combination of factors, which made 1976 unique in the surfactant industry, are not expected to recur.

Several factors will affect the surfactant industry, and in particular the synthetic detergent industry, for the next several years. Some of the more important ones are the establishment of new markets, environmental or governmental controls, and the introduction of new surfactants into the market.

New markets may occur in the petroleum industry where the high price of crude oil justifies employment of new methods to increase production from old oil fields. Large amounts of sulfonated surfactants and cosurfactants such as ethoxylated alcohols will be employed for a promising process known as micellar flooding of old wells. Approximately 5 to 8 pounds of sulfonates and 1 pound of cosurfactant will be needed to recover one barrel of oil using this method. It has been estimated that between 30 and 40 billion barrels of oil can be recovered by micellar flooding.

Governmental controls on surfactant-containing products will probably increase over the next few years as consumers and Government officials become more aware of the potential hazard of certain products either to the consumer of the environment. The surfactant industry will thus be required to spend more time and research on the potential hazards of new. products long before they reach the consumer market. The increased amount of time and research required for new products may cause some existing formulations, which have yet to be marketed, to be modified or terminated because of the increased cost. As a result, the surfactant producers will probably emphasize more research on the development of cheaper processes for existing major surfactants which have been proven to be consumer and environmentally safe. This decrease in basic research on surfactants should lead to fewer new products being introduced in the next several years.

Synthetic detergents

One of the main factors affecting the future of synthetic detergent formulations is the degree of restrictions placed by the U.S. Government on phosphate content. Recent pressure by environmentalists and consumer groups has resulted in legislation being drafted to effectively ban phosphatecontaining detergents in eight States bordering the Great Lakes. If this legislation becomes law, the detergent producers must either reformulate their products to conform with the new restrictions or introduce entirely new products for these States.

Because of the trend away from phosphates in detergents, the heavyduty liquid detergents, which contain no phosphates, have come into prominence in the past few years. The following is a typical heavy-duty nonphosphate liquid detergent formulation (in percent):

Anionic surfactant (linear alkylbenzenesulfonate10
Nonionic surfactant (alcohol ethoxylate)35
Ethano110
Triethanolamine5
Water35
Miscellaneous5

As can be seen by this information, approximately 45 percent of the detergent is composed of surface-active agents, chiefly alcohol ethoxylates. This development began about 1965 and has been responsible for the fast growth in the production of alcohol ethoxylates, as follows (in millions of pounds): 1/

	Linear alcohol ethoxylates	Dodecylbenzene sulfonates
	echoxylaces	Surionaces
1965		565
1970	0=0	561
1975		520
1976	540	538

The growth in the use of the alcohol ethoxylates should continue as phosphates are phased out of heavy-duty powder detergents.

Another boost for the (higher-priced) alcohol ethoxylates came after the Arab oil embargo when the prices of raw materials for the benzene sulfonates increased at a faster rate than those for the alcohol.ethoxylates. This advantage has now run its course; future price increases may actually favor the benzene sulfonates.

Foreign trade and industry

Imports of surfactants and, in particular, synthetic detergent formulations have generally not been increasing substantially during the past few years.

1/ From U.S. International Trade Commission publications.

In 1975, imports of synthetic detergents (TSUS items 405.35 and 466.30) reached their highest level with 5.7 million pounds. However, in the following year, 1976, imports dropped to 5.0 million pounds. This trend seems likely to continue well into 1977.

One of the main reasons for this decline is that the U.S. industry supplies virtually all the U.S. market demand at strongly competitive prices. Even in the peak import year, 1975, the import-to-consumption ratio was only 1 percent.

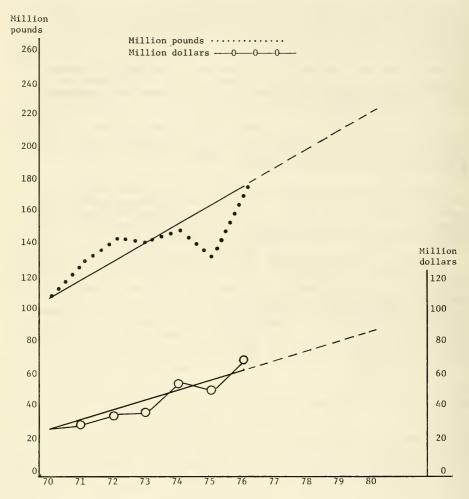
The level of imports is expected to remain in the range of 4 to 7 million pounds for the next several years. Any increase in imports would probably be due to an increased demand for specialty products and not to an increase in overall domestic demand.

Exports, on the other hand, have been increasing over the past few years at approximately 25 percent per year. The following chart projects exports to 1980. The projection is based on the expected increased costs of raw materials, fuel, transportation, wages, and the increasing production of detergents by foreign industries.

Japan is one country that has recovered quite rapidly from the recent economic recession. Their total production and exports of synthetic detergents for 1977 are expected to exceed their previous alltime high production level. Similar situations exist in other major exporting countries, possibly causing increasing competition for the world markets in synthetic detergents in the coming years. These factors are responsible for the expectation that export growth through 1980 will be in the range of 7 to 10 percent per year rather than the 25 percent-per-year level of the recent past.

SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CHEMICALS, 1976

SYNTHETIC DETERGENTS: 1/ U.S. EXPORTS, 1970-60



 $[\]underline{1}/$ Schedule B numbers 555.2020, 554.2022, 554.2024, and 554.2026 (data are partially estimated).

Source: Official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

SURFACE-ACTIVE AGENTS

TABLE 1.--SURFACE-ACTIVE AGENTS: U.S. PRODUCTION AND SALES, 1976

[Listed below are all surface-active agents for which reported data on production or sales may be published. (Leaders (...) are used where the reported data are accepted in confidence and may not be published or where no data were reported.) Table 2 lists all surface-active agents for which data on production and/or sales were reported and identifies the manufacturers of each]

	anonucariou1		SALES ²		
SURFACE-ACTIVE AGENTS	PRODUCTION ¹	QUANTITY1 :	VALUE	UNIT VALUE ³	
;	1,000 :	1,000 :	1,000 :	per	
	pounds	pounds :	dollars :	pound	
Grand total	4,582,398 :	2,512,085 :	821,240 :	\$0.	
	:	175 206 -	201,571 :		
Benzenoid [*] : Nonbeazenoid ⁵ :	1,018,889 : 3,563,509 :	475,386 : 2,036,699 :	619,669 :		
Nonbedzenoid	; ;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;	:	:		
AMPHOTERIC SURFACE-ACTIVE AGENTS		:	:		
Total	17,506 :	17,369 :	19,641 :	1.	
Anionic Surface-Active Agents		:			
Total	: 3,355,799 :	: 1,440,067	: 316,555 :		
:	:	:	:		
Carboxylic acids (and salts thereof), total	820,941 : 1,035 :	<u>146,108 :</u> 439 :	53,789 : 404 :	· · · ·	
Amine salts of fatty, rosin, and tall acids Carboxylic acids having amide, ester, or ether	1,035 :	455 .	:		
linkages	5,429 :	4,579 :	4,270 :		
Potassium and sodium salts of fatty, rosin, and	814,477	: 141,090	49,115 :		
tall acids, total Coconut Oil acids, potassium salt	8,861 :		722 :		
Coconut oil acids, sodium salt	: 151.853 :		646 :		
Corn oil acids, potassium salt	186 :		132 :		
Mixed vegetable oil acids, potassium salt	3,999 :		4,364 :		
Oleic acid, potassium salt	2,140 :				
Oleic acid, sodium salt	: 675 :				
Tall oil acids, potassium and sodium salts	: 8,838 :				
Tallow acids, sodium salt	: 353,397 :				
All other	284,528	108,211 :	35,022 :		
Phosphoric and polyphosphoric acid esters (and salts	: :	:	:		
thereof), total	:	19,124 :	13,974 :	•	
Alcohols and phenols, ethoxylated and phosphated,	: 24,309 :	13,128 :	: 9,345 :		
total Mixed linear alcohols, ethoxylated and	: 24,505	13,120 :	5,545 :		
phosphated	3,597 :	3.149 :	2,408 :		
Nonylphenol, ethoxylated and phosphated	: 10,660 ;		2,922 :		
Tridecyl alcohol, ethoxylated and phosphated	: 516 :	365 :	284 :		
All other	: 9,536 :				
Alcohols, phosphated or polyphosphated	7,666	5,996	4,629 :		
Sulfonic acids (and salts thereof), total	1,942,049				
Alkylbenzenesulfonates, total	: 647,951 :	173,854 :			
Dodecylbenzenesulfonic acid	: 147,789 :				
Dodecylbenzenesulfonic acid, calcium salt	: 7,490 :	10,229 :	7,477 :	•	
Dodecylbenzenesulfonic acid, isopropylamine	: 3,676	3,851	2,217 :		
salt Dodecylbenzenesulfonic acid, sodium salt	: 327,451 :				
Dodecylbenzenesulfonic acid, triethanolamine	: 527,451	. 40,200 .	10,000 -		
salt	3,358	3.666 :	1,505 :		
All other	: 158,187 :	34,055 :	14,448 :		
Benzene-, cumene-, toluene-, and xylenesulfonates,	:		10 507		
total	65,822	50,038	12,527 :		
Toluenesulfonic acid, potassium and sodium salts	20,473				
SaltsXylenesulfonic acid, ammonium salt	: 5,347 :		1,404		
Xylenesulfonic acid, sodium salt	: 34,602				
All other	: 5,400				
Ligninsulfonates, total	: 1,109,760 :				

TABLE 1.--Surface-active agents: U.S. production and sales, 1976--continued

		SALES ²		
SURFACE-ACTIVE AGENTS	PRODUCTION ¹	QUANTITY ¹ :	VALUE :	UNIT VALUE ³
Anionic Surface-Active AgentsContinued		:	:	
hibbito baljase herore ngenos concluded	1,000 :	1,000 :	1,000 :	per
lfonic acids (and salts thereof)Continued	: pounds :	pounds :	dollars :	pound
LigninsulfonatesContinued	: :	:	:	
Ligninsulfonic acid, sodium salt	; 88,494 :	89,285 :	11,477 :	\$0.1
All other	: 488,967 : : 8,051 :		9,731 : 3,972 :	.(
Sulfonic acids having amide linkages, total	: 4,607 :		2,855 :	1.
Sulfosuccipic acid derivatives	: 1,697 :	1,339 ;	1,434 :	1.0
Taurine derivatives	: 2,910 :		1,421 :	1.
Sulfonic acids having ester or ether linkages,	: :	:	:	
total	: 77,163 :	26,292 :	28,919 :	1.
Sulfosuccinic acid esters, total	: 14,394 :	12,180 :	12,167 :	1.0
Sulfosuccinic acid, his(2-ethylhexyl)ester.	: :	:	:	
sodium salt All other	: 11,855 :		10,491 :	1.0
All other	: 2,539 :	1,911 :	1,676 :	
Other sulfonic acids having ester or ether	: :		14 750 .	1.3
linkagesAll other sulfonic acids	: 62,769 : 28,695 :		16,752 :	1.
All other sulfonic acids	20,095 :	14,338 :	5,168 :	•
lfuric acid esters (and salts thereof), total		234,938 :	90,962 :	
	17,352 #		5,889 :	
Esters of sulfated oleic acid, total	4,970 :			
Butyl oleate, sulfated, sodium salt	: 1,713 :		701 :	
Propyl oleate, sulfated, sodium salt	515 :	510 :	289 :	
All other	: 2,742 :		2,045 :	
Oleic acid, sulfated, disodium salt	: 5,548 :	5,405 :	1,838 :	
Other acids, amides, and esters, sulfated	: 6,834 :	2,851 :	1,016 :	•
Alcohols, sulfated, total	: :	38,504 :		•
	: 55,948 :			
	: 14,234 :	6,032 :		
	: 322 :			
	: 17,593 : 5,555 :			
Dodecyl sulfate, triethanolamine salt All other	: 18,244 :			
Mixed Linear alcohols, sulfated, ammonium salt	: 10,244 :			
Other alcohols, sulfated		7,538 :		
Other alcohols, sulfated Ethers, sulfated, total	: 294,307 :			
Dodecyl alcohol, ethoxylated and sulfated,	1 1		:	
sodium salt	: 11,962 :	11,657 :	8,404 :	
Mixed linear alcohols, ethoxylated and sul-	: :	:	:	
fated, ammonium salt	: 144,167 :	:	:	
Mixed linear alcohols, ethoxylated and sul-	: :	:	:	
fated, sodium salt	: 120,371 :	24,312 :	7,504 :	
All other	: 17,807 :		32,578 :	
Natural fats and oils, sulfated, total	: 23,595 :			
	: 4,986 :			
Cod oil, sulfated, sodium salt Neat's-foot oil, sulfated, sodium salt	: 1,910 : : 2,120 :			
Soybean oil, sulfated, sodium salt	: 2,120 :			
Sperm oil, sulfated, sodium salt	: 187 :			
Tallow, sulfated, sodium salt-	: 5,641 :			
All other	: 8,095 :			
		:	· · · · ·	
her anionic surface-active agents ⁶	: 169,632 :	11,545 :	4,345 :	•
Cationic surface-Active Agents	: :		:	
Total	252,326	177,928 :	122,952 :	
	:	:	;	
ine Oxides and oxygen-containing amines (except	:		10.007	
those having amide linkages), totalAcyclic, total	:68,752 :			
Acyclic, total	: 63,989 :			
(Tallow alkyl)amine, ethoxylated All other	: 2,410 :			
All otherCyclic (including imidazoline and oxazoline	61,579 :	10,621 :	8,358 :	•
derivatives), total	4,763	3,012 :	2,571 :	

SURFACE-ACTIVE AGENTS

TABLE 1,--Surface-active agents: U.S. production and sales, 1976--Continued

		SALES ²		
SURFACE-ACTIVE AGENTS	PRODUCTION1	QUANTITY ¹ :	VALUE	UNIT VALUE ³
: Cationic surface-Active AgentsContinued :	:	:	:	
mine oxides and oxygen-containing amines (except				
those having amide linkages)Continued :		:	:	
Cyclic (including imidazoline and oxazoline :	1,000 :	1,000 :	1,000 :	Per
derivatives)Continued	: pounds :	pounds :	dollars :	pound
1-(2-Hydroxyethy1)-2-nor(tall oil alky1)-2-	844 :	420 :	312 :	\$0.7
imidazoline	3,919 :	2,592 :	2,259 :	.8
All other -		:	:	
mines and amine oxides having amide linkages,	21,353 :	20,643 :	: 16,136 :	. 7
total Carboxylic acid - diamine and polyamine conden-		20,045 :	: 10,150	
sates, total	19,167 :	18,865 :	14,116 :	.7
Tall oil acids - diethylenetriamine and poly-	:	11 276	6 619 .	.5
alkylenepolyamine condensates	: 11,273 : 7,894 :	11,276 : 7,589 :	6,618 : 7,498 :	.9
Other amines and amine oxides having amide	, 7,094 ;	7,307 .	7,470 :	
linkages	2,186 :	1,778 :	2,020 :	1.1
		:		
mines, not containing oxygen (and salts thereof), total	65,189 :	51,809 :	32,473 :	. 6
Diamines and polyamines total	20,079 :		9,706 :	
Imidazoline derivatives	: 1,927 :	351 :	430 :	1.3
N-(9-Octadecenvl)trimethylenediamine	: 2,787 :		1,587 :	. (
All other	: 15,365 :	13,980 :	7,689 :	
Primary monoamines, total	: 19,230 :		11,945 :	
(Hydrogenated tallow alkyl)amine	: 2,177 :		1,303 :	
(Tallow alkyl)aminessessessessessessessessessessessessess	: 3,616 :		:	
All other	: 13,437 :			
Secondary and tertiary monoamines, total	: 25,880 :			
N,N-Dimethyl (mixed alkyl) amineAll other	: 3,939 : : 21,941 :			
xygen-containing quaternary ammonium salts	: 15,088 :			
	: :	: :		
uaternary ammonium salts, not containing oxygen, total	: 81,944	77,197	52,835 :	
Acyclic, total	: 64,466 :			
Bis(hydrogenated tallow alkyl)dimethyl	:		:	
ammonium chloride	: 43,087 :		16,996 :	-
Trimethyl(tallow alkyl)ammonium chloride	: 1,467 :			
All other	: 19,912 :			
Benzenoid, total Benzyl (coconut oil alkyl)dimethylammonium	: 17,478	15,156	22,022 •	τ.
chloride	: 272	184	191 :	1.
Benzyldimethyl(mixed alkyl)ammonlum chloride	: 8,438	7,909 :	11,023 :	1.
Benzyldimethyloctadecylammonium chloride	: 1,940		:	
All other	: 6,828	7,063	11,408	1.
Nonionic Surface-Active Agents	:			
Total	: 956,767_	876,721	362,092	
10191	:	:		
Carboxylic acid amides, total	78,168	51,953	27,074	
Diethanolamine condensates (amine/acid ratio=2/1), total	: 21,259	: 16.197	8,478	
total Coconut oil acids	: 11,133			
Cocoput oil and tallow acids	: 2,432			
Lipoloic acid	: 190	: 188	192	
Lauric acide	: 335			: .
Oleic acid-	: 1,114			
Stearic acid	: 266			
Tall oil acids All other	: 243 : 5,546			
All otherDiethanolamine condensates (other amine/acid	5,546	: 3,310	1,004	
ratios), total	: 33,434	28,569	14,872	
Coconut oil acids (amine/acid ratio=1/1)	: 19,163			

TABLE 1.--Surface-active agents: U.S. production and sales, 1976--Continued

	PRODUCTION1		SALES ²		
SURFACE-ACTIVE AGENTS	:	QUANTITY1 :	VALUE :	UNIT VALUE ³	
Nonionic Surface-Active AgentsContinued	: :	:	:		
rboxylic acid amidesContinued	1,000	1,000	1,000		
Diethanolamine condensates (other amino/acid ratios)Continued	: pounds :	pounds :	dollars :	per pound	
Lauric acid (amine/acid ratio=1/1)	: 8,493 :	5,467 :	3,127 :	\$0.	
Stearic acid (amine/acid ratio=1/1)	: 546 :	505 :	344 :		
All other	: 5,232 :	4,154 :	2,107 :		
All other carboxylic acid amides	23,475	7,187 :	3,724 :		
boxylic acid esters, total	222,480 :	182,136	105,397 :		
mhydrosorbitol esters	: 26,413 :	15,559 :			
iethylene glycol esters, total	: 1,377 :	1,298 :	755 :		
Diethylene glycol distearate	: 474 :	407 :			
Diethylene glycol monostearate	258 :	245 :			
All otherthoxylated anhydrosorbitol esters, total	: 645 :	646 :			
Ethoxylated anhydrosorbitol esters, total Ethoxylated anhydrosorbitol monostearate	: 26,917 : : 8,436 :	25,661 :			
Ethoxylated anhydrosorbitol monostearate	: 5,029 :	8,265 : 4,955 :			
All other	: 13,452 :	12,441 :			
thylene glycol esters	: 3,064 :	2,961 :			
lycerol esters, total	: 85,583 :	74,939 :	38,783		
Complex glycerol esters	: 2,362 :	2,578 :			
Glycerol esters of chemically defined acids,	: :	:			
total	: 26,000 :	25,562 :	12,011 :		
Glycerol monolaurate	: 60 :	61 :	53 :		
Gl cerol mono-oleate	: 3,767 :	3,822 :			
Glycerol monostearate	: 21,427 :	20,903 :			
All other	: 746 :	776 :		1	
Glycerol esters of mixed acids, total	57,221 :	46,799 :	24,948 :		
Glycerol monoester of hydrogenated cottonseed oil acids	2,842 :				
Glycerol monoester of coconut oil acide	: 195 :	195 :	146 :		
Glycerol monoester of hydrogenated soybean		175 .	140 .		
oil acids	8,470 :	6,712 :	3,956 :		
Glycerol monoester of lard acids	3,016 :	2,010 :	1,037 :		
A11 other	42,698 :	37,882 :			
atural fats and oils, alkoxylated, total	: 13,863 :	12,011 :	6,124 :		
Castor oil, ethoxylated	: 8,132 :	6,710 :			
Lanolin, ethoxylated	: 1,375 :	1,105 :			
All other	: 4,356 :	4,196 :			
olyethylene glycol esters, total	42,421 :	32,954 :	16,729 :		
Polyethylene glycol esters of chemically defined acids, total		: 18,676 :	12,047 :		
Polyethylene glycol dilaurate	: 23,478 : 994 :	10,676 :	12,047 :		
Polyethylene glycol dioleate	: 3,216 :	1,301 :	811 :		
Polyethylene glycol distearate	: 3,571 :	3,430 :	2,117 :		
Polyethylene glycol monolaurate	: 3,579 ;	3,480 :			
Polyethylene glycol mono-oleate	2,525 :	2,022 :			
Polyethylene glycol monostearate	: 8,176 :	6,232 :	4,212 :		
All other	: 1,417 :	1,242 :	819 :		
	:	:	:		
Polyethylene glycol esters of mixed acids	: 18,943 : : 4,053 :	14,278 :	4,682 : 2,365 :		
1,2-Propanediol monolaurate	: 4,053 :	3,362 : 25 :	2,305 :	1	
1,2-Propanediol monostearate	2,850 :	3,001 :	1,940 :	1	
All other	1,179 :	336 :		1	
ther carboxylic acid esters ⁷	18,789 :	13,391 :	12,547 :	-	
	: :	:	:		
era, total	652,833 :	639,712 :	226,083 :		
enzenoid ethers, total	232,796 :	201,525 :	80,893 :		
Dodecylphenol, ethoxylated	: 13,072 :	13,914 :	4,425 :		
Nonylphenol, ethoxylated	134,126 :	125,356 :	44,831 :		
Phenol, ethoxylatedAll other	2,735 :	1,975 :	962 :		
All other	82,863 :	60,280 :	30,675 : 145,190 :		
Linear alcohols, alkoxylated, total	420,037 : 354,046 :	438,187 : 386,263 :	118,127 :		
Decyl Alcohol, ethoxylated	1,831 :	1,047 :	517 :		
Dodecyl alcohol, ethoxylated	3,571 :	2,957 :	1,983 :		

SURFACE-ACTIVE AGENTS

TABLE 1.--Surface-active agents: U.S. production and sales, 1976--Continued

	:		SALES			
SURFACE-ACTIVE AGENTS	PRODUCTION ¹	QUANTITY ¹	VALUE	UNIT VALUE ³		
Nonionic Surface-Active AgentsContinued	:	:	:			
EthersContinued	: 1.000	1.000	1.000 :	Per		
Nonbenzenoid ethersContinued	: pound	pound :	dollars :	pound		
Linear alcohols, alkoxylatedContinued	:	: :	:			
Hexadecyl alcohol, ethoxylated	: 651	: 761 ;	666 :	\$0.87		
Mixed linear alcohols, ethoxylated	: 228,282	: 363,235 :	105,674 :	.29		
Mixed linear alcohols, ethoxylated and pro-	:	: :	:			
poxylated	: 17,441	: 14,281 :	6,080 :	. 43		
9-Octadecenyl alcohol, ethoxylated	: 944	763 :	607 :	.79		
Octadecyl alcohol, ethoxylated	: 1,759	: 894 :	953 :	1.07		
All other	: 99,567	: 2,325 :	1,647 :	. 64		
Other ethers and thioethers, total	: 65,991	: 51,924 ;	27,063 :	.57		
Tridecyl alcohol, ethoxylated	: 8,188	: 7,111 :	3,871 :	.54		
All other	: 57,803	: 44,813 :	23,192 :	.52		
Other nonionic surface-active agents	: 3,286	: 2,920 :	3,538 :	1.2		
	:	: :	:			

All quantities are given in terms of 100 percent organic surface-active ingredient.
 Sales include products sold as bulk surface-active agents only.

³ Calculated from rounded figures.

 The term "benzenoid," used in this report, describes any surface-active agent, except lignin derivatives,
 whose molecular structure includes 1 or more 6-membered carbocyclic or heterocyclic rings with conjugated double

TABLE 2SURPACE-ACTIVE AGENTS FOR WHICH U.S. PRODUCTION AND/OR SALES WERE EITHER REPORTED OR ESTIMATED, IDENTIFIED BY MANFACTURER, 1976	1 ARE MARKED BELOW WITH A "@"; CHEMICALS NOT SO MARKED RETED IN CONFIDENCE AND MAY NOT BE PUBLISHED. OR TABLE 3. AND "WY SIGNIFIS THAT THE MANUPECTUREN DID UCT. COMPANY IDENTIFICATION CODES WHICH ARE POLLOWED UCT. COMPANY IDENTIFICATION CODES WHICH ARE POLLOWED UPPL THE U. 5. INTERMIDIAL TAADE COMMISSION WITH REPORT. THE COMPANY IS PRESUMED TO MAYE CONTINUED UPPL THE COMPANY IS PRESUMED TO MAYE CONTINUED UME OF PRODUCTION AND SALES HAS BEEN ESTIMATED BY THE	MANUFACTURERS IDENTIFICATION CODES (ACCORDING TO LIST IN TABLE 3)		MOA. SCP. BRD, MIR. DUP. WA. WIR. MIR. AT. MIR. AR. MIR. PPZ. GNA. GNA. GNA.
	(CHEMICALS FOR WHICH SEPARATE STATISTICS ARE GIVEN IN TABLE 1 ARE MARKED BELOW WITH A "G"; CHEMICALS NOT SO MARKE DO NOT APPEAR IN TABLE 1 BECONDET BREORTED DATA ARE ACCEPTED IN CONFIDENCE AND MAY NOT BE UDBLISTED. ANNUTACURRENS IDENTIFICATION CODES SHOWN BELOW ARE TRENE ADANT TABLE 3. AND "X" SIGNIFIES THAT THE BANUPACURREN OF CONSENT TO HIS IDENTIFICATION WITH THE DESIGNATED PRODUCT. COMPANY IDENTIFICATION CODES WHICH ARE POLLOWED FAIN ("A") THE RANDELOW BELOWED FRODUCT. COMPANY IDENTIFICATION CODES WHICH ARE POLLOWED FOR N'IN "A RE SO IDENTIFICATION WITH THE DESIGNATED PRODUCT. COMPANY IDENTIFICATION CODES WHICH ARE POLLOWED FOR N'IN "A RE SO IDENTIFICATION WITH THE DESIGNATED PRODUCT. THE GASANY IDENTIFICATION TABLE COMPANY THEIR DATA IN SUFFICIENT THRE POLATES THE COMPANY FALLED TO SUPPLY THE G.S. THTERMATIONAL TABLE COMPANY THEIR DATA IN SUFFICIENT THRE POLATES THAT FILE DOST. THE COMPANY IDENTIFICATION TO ARE COMPANDED FRONCETION OF THE COMPOUND IN 1976 AND THE VOLUME OF PRODUCTION AND SALES HAS BEEN ESTIMATED BY THE PRODUCTION OF THE COMPOUND IN 1976 AND THE VOLUME OF PRODUCTION AND SALES HAS BEEN ESTIMATED BY THE USITIC STAFF MEMBERS)	SURFACE-ACTIVE AGENTS	АМРНОТБКІС	<pre>1, 1-BIS (CARBOXYETHYL) -2-UNDBCYL-IMIDAZOLINE, SODIUM SA 1, LTZ</pre>

PRODUCTION AND/OR SALES WERE EITHER REPORTED OR ESTIMATED, BY MANUFACTUREF, 1976CONTINUED :	MANUFACTURERS IDENTIFICATION (ACCORDING TO LIST IN TAB	cGY (E). HOA. HOA. HOA. DUE, RH. S. X. X. X. X. X. X. X. X. SOP. SOP. SOP. SOP. SOP. SOP. SOP. SOP
TABLE 2SURFACE-ACTIVE AGENTS FOR WHICH U.S. PRODUCTION & IDENTIFIED BY MANUFACTU	SURFACE-ACTIVE AGENTS	A M P H O T E R I C - C O N T I N U E D HEFFADECTHAFHYLERAZHITDAOLINESULFONIC ACLD, SODIUM S ATT

TABLE 2.--SURFACE-ACTIVE AGENTS FOR WHICH U.S. PRODUCTION AND/OR SALES WERE EITHER REPORTED OR ESTIMATED, IDENTIFIED BY MANUFACTURER, 1976--CONTINUED

JEEA, 1976CONTENUED	MANUPACTURERS IDENTIFICATION CODES (ACCORDING TO LIST IN TABLE 3)	P. P
IDENTIFIED BY HANUFACTURER, 1976CONTINUED		A N I O N I C - C O N T I N U E D XYLLIC ACIDS HAVING AMIDE, ESTER, OR ETHER LINKAGES-CONTRUED OF LOT I N U E D ALT

PRODUCTION AND/OR SALES WERE BITHER REPORTED OR ESTIMATED, BY MANUFACTURER, 1976CONTINUED	MANUFACTUBERS IDENTIFICATION CODES (ACCORDING TO LIST IN TABLE 3)	JRG, WTC. AES, ASY, CON, DAN, DYS, ESS, GPG, HWT, PEK, PNY, SOD, ASS, CON, CRC, NNC, SOP, UNR, X. ASS, AGE, ASY, DYS, PG, USR, JRG, LEV, LUB(E), NNC, ASS, AGE, ASY, DYS, PG, USR, JRG, LEV, LUB(E), NNC, ASY, CON, CPC, GRC, HEN, JRG, LEV, LUB(E), NNC, NNC, PEK. PG, SCP, USR. PG, SCP, USR. FG, MAY, AAL, GAP. AAL, GAP. AAL, GAP. AAL, AZS, CTL, DEX, GAP, NOA, MRA, SCP, TCC, AAL, AZS, CTL, DEX, GAP, NOA, MRA, SCP, TCC, AAL, AZS, CTL, DEX, GAP, NOA, MLC, SCP, SOP, TCC, WAY, CAP. AAL, SNW, WTC. AAL, SNW, WTC. BAS, CHP, GAP, TCH, WTC. DDP. DDP. DDP.
2SURFACE-ACTIVE AGENTS FOR WHICH U.S. IDENTIFIED	SURFACE-ACTIVE AGENTS	A M I O M I C - C O M T I W U E D TALL OLL ACIDS-CONTRINED TALL OLL ACIDS, SODIUM SALTS OF FATTY, ROSIN, AND STEARLC ACID, SODIUM SALTS

TABLE 2SURFACE-ACTIVE AGENTS FOR WHICH U.S. PRODUCTION AND/OR SALES WERE MITHER REPORTED OR ESTIMATED. IDENTIFIED BY MANUFACTURER, 1976CONTINUED	MANUPACTURERS IDENTIFICATION COD (ACCORDING TO LIST IN TABLE 3	X. X. X. ICI, SFS. ICI, SFS. ICI, SFS. DDF, SFS. DDF, SFS. DDF, NIC, SCP. DDF, NIC, SCP, THH, WTC. DCF, CTL, STP, THH, WTC. DIL, CTL, ICI, MAV, SCD, STP, TCH, WTC. DIL. DIL. CCI, CTL, ICI, MAV, SCD, STP, TCH, WTC. DIL. DIL. DDF, STP. TEN, MCC, PEK, PG, PIL, PLX, PRX, SCD, SOP, STC, HIL, LW, MCC, PEK, PG, PIL, PLX, PRX, SCD, SOP, STC, HIL, LW, MCC, PEK, PG, PIL, PLX, PRX, SCD, SOP, STC, HIL, LW, MCC, PEK, PG, PIL, PLX, PRX, SCD, SOP,
	SURPACE-ACTIVE AGENTS	N I C - C O N T I N U E D MINURDE DOR POLYPHOSTHATEDCONTINUE POLYPHOSPHATE

PRODUCTION AND/OR SALES WERE ZITHER REPORTED OR ESTIMATED, BY MANUFACTURER, 1976CONTINUED 	ACTURERS CCORDING	AAC, ARL, ATR, CIN, CTL, BSS, PIL, ACD, SOP, WTC. STP RCD, SCP, WTC, SCP, WTC, SCP, WTC, SCP, WTC, SCP, WTC, WIS, WTC, WIS, WTC, WIS, PIL, SCP, STP, WTC, WIS, PIL, SCP, STP, WTC, WIS, PIL, SCP, STP, WTC, WIS, SCP, STP, WTC, CO, NES, SCP, STP, WTC, CO, NES, PIL, SCP, SDC, STP, WTC, WTC, WIS, PIL, SCP, SDC, STP, WTC, WTC, WIS, PIL, SCP, SDC, STP, WTC, CO, NES, PIL, SCP, SDC, STP, WTC, CO, NES, PIL, SCP, SDC, STP, WTC, CO, NES, PIL, SCP, SDC, STP, WTC, WTC, WIS, PSP, RAY, SPA, WVA, PSP, CO, SPP, RAY, SPA, WVA, PSP,	DÅ, ECC. GÅP.
TABLE 2SURPACE-ACTIVE AGENTS POR WHICH U.S. PRODUCTION AND/OR SALES WERE ZITI IDENTIFIED BY MANUFACTURER, 1976CONTINUED	SURPACE-ACTIVE AGENTS	A N I O N I C - C O N T I N U E D @SULFONIC ACIDS (AND SALTS THEREOF)CONTINUED DODECTLEENZENSGULFONATESCONTINUED @DODECTLEENZENSGULFONATESCONTINUED @DODECTLEENZENSGULFONATES-ALL OTHER TEIDECTLEENZENSGULFONATES, ALL OTHER TEIDECTLEENZENSGULFONATES, ALL OTHER TEIDECTLEENZENSGULFONATES, ALL OTHER TEIDECTLEENZENSGULFONATES, ALL OTHER UNDERTLEENZENSGULFONATES, ALL OTHER UNDECTLEENZENSGULFONATES, ALL OTHER UNDECTLEENZENSGULFONATES, ALL OTHER	BUTYLNAPHTHALENESULFONIC ACID, SODIUH SALT : DIBUTYLNAPHTHALENESULFONIC ACID :

ES WERE EITHER REPORTED OR ESTIMATED, CONTINUED	ANUFACTURERS IDENTIFICATI (ACCORDING TO LIST IN T	DA, DUP. NLC. NLC. DUP(E). DUP(E). DUP. DUD. DUD. CGY(E), DUP. CGY(E), DUP. CGY(E), DUP. ACV. ACV. ACV. ACV. ACV. ACV. ACV. ACV	ACX.
FOR WHICH U.S. IDENTIFIED	0	A N I O N I C - C O N T I N U E D MAPHTHALENESULFONATESCONTINUED DIIIOSPROPYIMAPTTALENESULFONIC ACTD, SODIUM SALT DIIIOSPROPYIMAPTTALENESULFONIC ACTD, GOTUM SALT ISORROYLMAPTTALENESULFONIC ACTD, GOTUM SALT SORROYLMAPTTALENESULFONIC ACTD, SODIUM SALT SORROYLMAPTTALENESULFONIC ACTD, SODIUM SALT METHYLENBERG(2-NAHTALENESULFONIC ACTD, SODIUM SALT ALT	SULFOSUCCINIC ACID, ULPENTIL ESTER, SUDIUR SALT :

PRODUCTION AND/ON SALES WERE EITHEN REFORTED ON ESTIMATED. PRODUCTURER, 1976CONTAN DED 	MANUPACTUBERS IDENTIFICATION C (ACCORDING TO LIST IN TABLE	и и и и и и и и и и и и и и и и и и и
2SURFACE-ACTIVE AGENTS FOR WHICH U.S. IDENTIFIED	SURFACE-ACTIVE AGENTS	A N 1 0 N 1 C - C O N T 1 N U E D A N 1 O N 1 C - C O N T 1 N U E D (SULFONIC ACIDS HAVING ESTER OR ETHER LINKAGESCON. (SULFONICCURIC ACID ESTERS-CONTUNED SULFOSUCCINIC ACID ESTERS-CONTUNED SULFOSUCCINIC ACID ESTERS-CONTUNED SULFOSUCCINIC ACID ESTERS-CONTUNED SULFOSUCCINIC ACID ESTERS-CONTUNED TINKAGES- COCONUT OIL ACIDS, 2-SULFCETHYL ESTER, SODIUM SAL LINKAGES: COCONUT OIL ACIDS, 2-SULFCETHYL ESTER, SODIUM SAL INVAGES: COCONUT OIL ACIDS, TEHOXYLATED AND SULFONATED, SODI NOR ANL-OCTYLEHENOL, ETHOXYLATED AND SULFONATED, SODI NOR ANL-OCTYLEHENOL, ETHOXYLATED AND SULFONATED, SULFONIC ACIDS WITH ESTER LINKAGES, ALL OTHER - NOR ANL-OCTYLEHENOL, RATHOR LINKAGES, ALL OTHER - SULFONIC ACIDS WITH ESTER LINKAGES, ALL OTHER - SULFONIC ACIDS STRANDONIC ACID RINCONTINCAGES, ALL OTHER SULFONIC ACIDS WITH ESTER COCONT BOUSSES ACONUT OLL ACIDS ESTERS (EXCETT ANURLI FARS AND SULFONIC ACIDS SULFACED OLING SALT BUTONIS SALT

TABLE 2.--SURPACE-ACTIVE AGENTS FOR WHICH U.S. PRODUCTION AND/OR SALES WERE EITHER REPORTED OR ESTIMATED.

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STIMA	MANUFACTURERS IDENTIFICATION (ACCORDING TO LIST IN TAB	CAT, DEX, HAT. A25, DUP. ICT. ACY, DKS, CHP, HAV. CCP. DA, DUP. SCO. A, DUP. SCO. A, DUP. SCO. A, GAP, TEN. SCO. A, GAP, TEN. SCO. A, GAP, TEN. SCO. A, GAP, SAO, CHP, CAT, DA, ICI, KAL, SEA, WHI, WHW. SCO. A, GAP, TEN. SCO. A, GAP, SEN. A, CTL, DA, GAP, CHP, UN, SCP, STP, TCH, TNI. JNG, HII, SCP. DUP (E). AAC, CTL, DUP, HIL, JNG, ONX, SCP, STP, TCH. AAC, CTL, OWX, STP. AAC, CTL, OWX, STP. AAC, SCP, STP, TCH. AAC, SCP, TCH, OWX, SCP, STP, TCH. AAC, SCP, TCH, OWX, SCP, STP, TCH. AAC, SCP, TCH, UCC (E). AAC, SCP, TCH, UCC (E). AAC, SCP, TCH, UCC (E). AAC, SCP, TCH, UCC (E). AAC, SCP, TCH, OUX, SCP, STP, TCH. AAC, SCP, TCH, OUX, SCP, STP, TCH. AAC, SCP, TCH, OUX, SCP, STP, TCH. AAC, SCP, TCH, UCC (E). AAC, SCP, TCH, UCC (E). AAC, SCP, TCH, UCC (E).
		<pre>1 0 N I C - C 0 N T I N U E D SOPENTL OLETER SULFATED, SODTUM SOPENTL OLETTE, SULFATED, SODTUM SALT SOPENTL OLEATE, SULFATED, SODTUM SALT ENTHL OLEATE, SULFATED, SODTUM SALT ENTHL OLEATE, SULFATED, SODTUM SALT ENTHL OLEATE, SULFATED, SODTUM SALT STERS OF SULFATED LOTLE OF OLD ALLOTHER ALCEDD 60005ER OF COCONT OLL ACTD, ALL UTERPED STERS, ALL OTHER ULTATED STERS, ALL OTHER SULFUEL CACTD SETENS, ALL OTHER ULATED SOTENS, ALL OTHER SULFATED STERS, ALL OTHER C ALCLD, SULFATED, DOTHER SALT C ALCLD, SULFATED, DOTHER SALT C ALCLD, SULFATED, SODTUM SALT ULATIN ACTD SETENS, SODTUM SALT UT AND SPERM OLL ALKYL SULFATE, SODTUM SALT ULATTE, SULFATE, SODTUM SALT</pre>

R ESTIMATE	
REPORTED OF	
ERE EITHER	DUTINUED
/OR SALES 1	R. 1976CC
RODUCTION AND,	TDENTIFIED BY MANUFACTURER. 1976CONTINUED
R WHICH U.S. P	IDENTIFIED B
AGENTS POI	
TABLE 2SURFACE-ACTIVE AGENTS FOR WHICH U.S. PRODUCTION AND/OR SALES WERE EITHER REPORTED ON ESTIMATE	
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WHICH U.S. PRODUCTION AND/OR SALES WERE EITHER REPORTED OR ESTIMATED, IDENTIFIED BY MANUFACTURER, 1976CONTINUED	AANUPACTURERS IDENTIFICATION CODES (ACCORDING TO LIST IN TABLE 3)	DUP, LAK, FG, RCD, SCP, WTC. TEN. AAC, APX, DUP. AAC, SCP. AAC, SCP. GAF, HLL, MOA, STP, WTC. GAF, HLL, MOA, STP, WTC. CRT, GAP. AAC, AKS, CTL, HLL, STP. AAC, AKS, CTL, HLL, STP. AAC, CTL, HLL, STP. AAC, CTL, HLL, ONX, SCP, STP, TCH. LEV. AAC, CTL, HLL, ONX, SCP, STP, TCH. LEV. AAC, CTL, HLL, ONX, SCP, STP, TCH. LEV. AAC, CTL, HLL, ONX, SCP, STP, WTC. CO, LAK, MOA, FG, PIL, RCD, SCP, STP, WTC. SIG, STP, TCL, WTC. AAC, GAF, HLL, LAK, LEV, FG, PIL, RCD, SCP, SIG, STP, TCL, WTC. AAC, GAF, ARL, BAO, CRT, DA, DEX, GAF, HRT, AAC, DA, LUB(E), MAN, S, SCO, SCP, SLM, WHM.
SURFACE-ACTIVE AGENTS FOR WHICH U.S. IDENTIFIED		A N I O N I C - C O N T I N U E D ALCOHOLS, SULFAREDCONTINUED MIXED LINEAR ALCOHOLS, SULFARED, SODIUM SALT NIXED LINEAR ALCOHOLS, SULFARED, SODIUM SALT CCTRL SULFARE, SODIUM SALT TRIDECTL SULFARE, SODIUM SALT TRIDECTL SULFARE, SODIUM SALT RETRERS, SULFARED AND SULFARED, SODIUM SAL ALKLIPHENOLS, ETHOXILATED AND SULFARED, SODIUM SAL NONYLEHENOL, ETHOXILATED AND SULFARED, SODIUM SAL ALKLIPHENOL, ETHOXILATED AND SULFARED, SODIUM SAL NONYLEHENOL, ETHOXILATED AND SULFARED, SODIUM SAL T. ALALT

THER REPORTED OR ESTIMA	MANUFACTUR (ACCORD		ACT, BAO, SEA, WHI, WHW. SEA, HIL, SEA, WHI, WHW. ACT, SEA, SIM, WHW. ACT, WAW, WHW. ACT, WAW, SIM, LUR(E). D. ACT, ARC, BAO, DA, MRD, PC(E), SEA, SIM.	LURKEY, SEA. CRT. HRT.O.XX, SEA, WHW. ACT, HRT.O.XX, MI.M. DA.O.Y, WI.M. HWW. ACT, AZS, DA, ECC, LUR(E), PC(E), SID, SIM, SOS,	BFP. BFP. CP. NLC. NLC. S. S. SLM.		ARC. ARC. ARC. ARC. SDH. SDH. DDP. PG. DNX. TCH.
	SURFACE-ACTIVE AGENTS	NIONIC	<pre>@MATURAL FATS AND OILS, SULFATEDCONTINUED @COD OIL, SULFATED, SOUDHM SAIT</pre>	ET ET T	OTHER ANIONIC SURPACE-ACTIVE AGENTS: FATTY ACLD LATCOLARES, MAILED SATTS	САТІОИІС 	<pre>@AHINE OXIDES AND OXYGEN-CONTAINING AHINES (#XCEPT THOSE HAVING ANIDE LINKAGES):</pre>

TABLE 2SURFACE-ACTIVE AGENTS FOR WHICH U.S. PRODUCTION AND/OR SALES WERE EITHER REPORTED OR ESTIMATED, IDENTIFIED BY MANUFACTURER, 1976CONTINUED	MANUFACTURERS IDENTIFICATION COD (ACCORDING TO LIST IN TABLE 3	TCH, RH. TCH, GAP, TCH. DUP, GAP, TCH. C, DUP, GAP, TCH. C, BRD, DUP, FIN, GAP, MIL, P C(E). C(E). D, INC(E). P, HDG, NOA, SCP. P, HDG, NOA, NLC, TCH.
	SURFACE-ACTIVE AGENTS	A T L O N I C - C O N T I N U E D XIDES AND OXYCEN-CONTINUE MINES (EXCEPT OSE HAVINE MIDE LINKAGES)CONTINUED C-CONTINUED TEX-CONTINUE MIDE LINKAGES)CONTINUED SHERNING MIDE LINKAGES)CONTINUED TEXTERDAMENE THOXIATED

E EITHER REPORTED OR ESTI INUED	MANUFACTURERS IDENTIFICATI (ACCORDING TO LIST IN T	CGT(E), TCH. JRG, SCP. GBD, NLC. GBD, NLC. GBD, NLC. GEN, SCC, THA(E). CCH. DEX, SOC, THA(E). CCH. DEX, SOC, THA(E). CCH. CCH. SS. CCH. SS. ANA. CCH. SS. ANA. CCH. SS. SS. SS. SS. SS. SS. SS. SS. SS. S
	SURFACE-ACTIVE AGENTS	C A T I O N I C - C A T C O C ON T O I L A C I D - C C ON D N S N T C - C C ON D N S N - D N - C C ON D N S N - D N - C C ON D N S N - D N - C C ON D N S N - D N - C C O D N S N - D N - C C O D N S N - D N - C C C C C C C C STARIC A C D - D E T N - S T A T C S T A R C A C - D - D E T N - C

PRODUCTION AND/OR SALES WERE EITHER REPORTED OR RSTIMATED. BY MANUFACTURER, 1976CONTINUED 		REC, GNM. REC, ASH. REC, ASH. REC, ASH. REC, ASH. REC, SSH. REC, SSH. REC, ASH. SCO. SCO. SCO. SCO. SCO. SCO. SCO. SH. REC, BAS, GNM. REC, ASH, ENO, GNM. REC, SH, ENO, GNM.
TABLE 2SURFACE-ACTIVE AGENTS FOR WHICH U.S. PRODUCTION AND/OR SALES WERE EIT IDENTIFIED BY MANUFACTURER, 1976CONTINUED	RFACE-ACTIVE AGENTS	C A T I O N I C - C O N T I N U E D NINE, NOT CONTAINING OXYGEN (AND SALTS THEREOF)COM. NINE SALTSCONTINUED (9-OCTADECENTI)AINE ACETATE (9-OCTADECENTI)AINE ACETATE N TALLOA ALKI)AINE ACETATE N TALLOA ALKI)AINE ACETATE N TALLOA ALKI)AINE ACETATE

JR SALES WERE EITHER REPORTED OR ES , 1976CONTINUED	MANUFACTURERS IDENTIFICATION CODES MANUFACTURERS IDENTIFICATION CODES (ACCORDING TO LIST IN TABLE 3)	
E 2SURFACE-ACTIVE AGENTS FOR WHICH U.S. IDENTIFIED		<pre>C A T I O N I C - C O N T I N U E D (MAINS: NOT CONTAINING OXYGEN (AND SALTS THEROF)CON. (SECONDARY AND TERTIARY MONOAMINESCONTINUED IS: (COUNT OIL JAIXI) MAINE</pre>

PRODUCTION AND/OR SALES WERE EITHER REPORTED BY MANUFACTURER, 1976CONTINUED	MANUFACTURERS IDENTIFICATION COD (ACCOBDING TO LIST IN TABLE 3	BH. BH. ICI BBD, ICI. ICI. BDD, ICI. ICI. ACY. ACY. ACY. ACY. ARC. ARC. ARC. ARC. ARC. ARC. ARC. ARC
TABLE 2SURPACE-ACTIVE AGENTS FOR WHICH U.S. PRODUCTION A IDENTIFIED BY MANUPACTU	SUBPACE-ACTIVE AGENTS	C A T I O N I C - C O N T I N U E D ENCLORENZYL)DIMETHICOCTVLTELYLOXYAMMONIUM SALTSCOM THOXYEENZYL)DIMETHICOCTVLTELYLOXYAMMONIUM SALTSCOM ENCLORENZYL)DIMETHICOCTVLTELYLOXYAMMONIUM SALTSCOM ENCLORENZYL)DIMETHICOCTVLTELYLOXYAMMONIUM SALTSCOM ENCLORENZYL)DIMETHICOCTVLTELYLOXYAMMONIUM SALTSCOM THYL-2-(0-HEFTADECSNYL)-1-(2-HYDROXYETHY)-2-IHID ACOLNNUM ENHYL SULFATE

TABLE 2.--SURFACE-ACTIVE AGENTS FOR WHICH U.S. PRODUCTION AND/OR SALES WERE EITHER REPORTED OR ESTIMATED, IDENTIFIED BY MANUFACTURER, 1976--CONTINUED

į ţ ġ MANUFACTURERS IDENTIFICATION CODES ĥ (ACCORDING TO LIST IN TABLE 3) i 1 1 I FIN, HLI, ONX, RH, SCP, SNW, TNI. ı 1 DEP, ENO, LUR(E). ł ł 1 SDH. 1 1 1 RH, S 1 ł , ONX. ı ł CIN, CRT, SNW, TCC.) | l, CRT, h FIN, G NM. i ì ļ h AAC, BRD. ARC, ASH, CIN, ARC, BRD. GNM. ı j FIN. ICI. BRD, X. DAN, X. ı PC (E) . ARC, C ARC. SDH. ENO. DEP. ONX. ı FIN. G NM . ONX. FIN. ARC, NLC. A RC. DUP. ENO-• XNO BRD. DEX-RH. 1 ł ! .. •• 1 (MIXED LINEAR ALKYL) TRIMETHYL AMMONIUM BROMIDE - -ı GTRIMETHYL (TALLOW ALKYL) AMMONIUM CHLORIDE - - - - -@BENZYLDIMETHYLOCTADECYLAMMONIUM CHLORIDZ - - - - -BENZYLDIMETHYLTETRADECYLAMMONIUM CHLORIDE- - - - ł HEXADECYLTRIMETHYLAMMONIUM CHLORIDE- - - - - - - - - -HEXADECYLTRIMETHYLAMMONIUM PARA-TOLUENESULFONATE -N.N.N.N. N. . N. - PENTAMETHYL-N- (TALLOW ALKYL) TRIMETHYL , TRIMETHYL (SOYBEAN OIL ALKYL) AMMONIUM CHLORIDE- - -@BENZYL (COCONUT OIL ALKYL) DIMETHYLAMMONIUM CHLORIDE @BENZYLDIMETHYL (MIXED ALKYL) AMMONIUM CHLORIDE - - -BENZYLDODECYLDIMETHYLAMMONIUM CHLORIDE - - - - - - -BENZYLTRIMETHYLAMMONIUM CHLORIDE - - - - - - - - - - -2-DODECYLISOQUINOLINIUM BROMIDE- - - - - - - - - - - - -I (ETHYLBENZYI) DIMETHYL (MIXED ALKYL) AMMONIUM CHLORID ŧ Ì I (3, 4-DICHLOROBENZYL) DODECYLDIMETHYLAMMONIUM CHLORI (DODECYLMETHYLBENZYL) TRIMETHYLAMMONIUM CHLORIDE- -BENZYL (HYDROGENATED TALLOW ALKYL) DIMETHYLAMMONIUM QUATERNARY AMMONIUM SALTS, NOT CONTAINING OXYGEN, ļ i @QUATERNARY AMMONIUM SALTS, NOT CONTAINING OXYGEN--CON. TRIMETHYL (MIXED ALKYL) AMMONIUM CHLORIDE- - - -TRIMETHYLOCTADECYLAMMONIUM CHLORIDE- - - - - - - - -(DODECYLBENZYL) TRIETHYLAMMONIUM CHLORIDE - - -HEXADECTLTRIMETHYLAMMONIUM BROMIDE - - - - - - - -1- (MIXED ALKYL) QUINOLINIUM ETHYL SULFATE - - -1 BENZYLDIMETHYL (TALLOW ALKYL) AMMONIUM CHLORIDE 1 ţ ł 1 I 1 ł 1 ł ı р 1 ı (H) I ī D SURFACE-ACTIVE AGENTS , I z ī I н i I Ē i I z I ı 0 i ī U 1 ÷ ı 1 ī ACYCLIC--CONTINUED į н ł z 1 0 ł н Г **BENZENOID:** ţ Ì ł A Ì Ì ţ 1 į į

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TABLE 2SURFACE-ACTIVE AGENTS FOR WHICH U.S. PRODUCTION AND/OR SALES WERE EITHER REPORTED OR ESTIMATED, IDBNTIFIED BY MANUFACTURER, 1976CONTINUED	MANUPACTURERS IDENTIFICATI (ACCORDING TO LIST IN T	L PIN,
	SURPACE-ACTIVE AGENTS	NCON. YGEN, C YGEN, C YGEN, C SALT SALT ON SALT ON SALT

PRODUCTION AND/OR SALES WERE EITHER REPORTED OR ESTIMATED, BY MANUFACTURER, 1976CONTINUED BY MANUFACTURER, 1976CONTINUED	MANUFACTURERS IDENTIFICATION COD AANUFACTURERS IDENTIFICATION COD (ACCORDING TO LIST IN TABLE 3	EMK(E), SBC. EMK(E), SBC. EPH, HLL, SBC. MOA. MOA. MOA. MOA. MOA. MOA. MOA. MOA. MAN.	; HAL, MOA, SBC, VND, WTC.
E 2SURFACE-ACTIVE AGENTS FOR WHICH U.S. IDENTIFIED		N 0 N I O N I C - C O N T I N U E D (CARBOXYLIC ACID ANTDESCONTINUED (DETERANULATIE CONDENSIES (MINE/ACID MATID = 1/1)CONTINUED INNOLATIC ACID	STEARIC ACID-EHTANOLAMINE CONDENSATE (AMINE/ACID RATIO=1/1):

ī.

1

PRODUCTION AND/OR SALES WERE EITHER REPORTED OR ESTIMATED, BY MANUFACTURER, 1976CONTINUED	MANUFACTURERS IDENTIFICATION COD (ACCOEDING TO LIST IN TABLE 3	WTC. DA. TCL: TCL: TCL: TCL: TCL: TCL: TCL: TCL:
TABLE 2SURFACE-ACTIVE AGENTS FOR WHICH U.S. PRODUCTION AN IDENTIFIED BY MANUFACTUE	RPACE-ACTIVE AGENTS	0 N I O N I C - C O N T I N U E D THER CARBOXTHIC ACID AMIDESCONTINUED THER CARBOXTHIC ACID AMIDESCONTINUED ARIC ACID (RATIO = 1/2)

1 h CIN, EMB, GLY, GRO, HAL, HRT, PVO, EMR, GLY, GRO, HAL, HDG, PVO, TCH, WM, WTC. 1 1 WHICH U.S. PRODUCTION AND/OR SALES WERE EITHER REPORTED OR ESTIMATED. 1 - MM MANUFACTURERS IDENTIFICATION CODES 1 (ACCORDING TO LIST IN TABLE 3) ı : ARC, CLI, GLY, HAL, HDG, KNP, TCH, VND, I ī I . 1 ı I TCH, WN. ı 1 1 ı ī I HUM, IDENTIFIED BY MANUFACTURER, 1976--CONTINUED CHL, I WM, WTC. 1 1 HAL. BLS, HAL. NTC. 1 - MM E H × 1 ARC, PVO. ARC, GLY, H ARC, CCW, J GLY, HDG. GLY, PVO, EKT. V ND. ARC, EMR, GLY, SCP, A SH. : EKT, LEV, HAL, ł : ICI, TCH. ī 1 ARC. : ICI. ł ICI. APX. ARC, TCH. BEESWAX ESTER - - - - - : ICI. HEXAESTER OF TALL OIL ACIDS - : TCH. EKT. VND-: ICI. ICI. WTC. : ARC. 1 I Ŀ @GLYCEROL MONOESTER OF COCONUT OIL ACIDS- - - - : GLICEROL MONOESTER OF COTTONSEED OIL ACIDS - - - : GGIZCEROL MONOESTER OF ATTROCEMATED COTTONSEED OI : , ł ł ł ł. ł J ī 1.1 GLYCEBOL ESTERS OF CHEMICALLY DEFINED ACIDS, ALL I ETHOXYLATED SORBITOL TETBAESTER OF LAURIC AND OLEI GLYCEROL MONDESTER OF MIXED FATTY ACIDS, SUCCINY ī ı ETHOXYLATED SORBITOL LANOLIN ESTER - - - - - - - -GLYCEROL DIACETYLTARTRATE MONOSTEARATE - - -1 1 1 1 1 1 1 ī I i ı ī , ı ł 1 1 1 ETHOXYLATED SORBITOL TETRAOLEATE - - - - - - ı I ł ŧ 1 , j, 1 I ī ETHOXYLATED SORBITOL BEESWAX ESTER - - -ETHOXYLATED SORBITOL ESTERS, ALL OTHER -I ł I Ł 1 ı , 1 SORBITOL HEXAOLEATE- - - i. I) I р ŧ ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOSTEARATE - - - -1 ı i ı ы ł ŧ MONORICINOLEATE - - - -I Þ Ł aGLYCEROL MONOSTEARATE- - - - -SURFACE-ACTIVE AGENTS ī 1 **GGLYCEROL ESTERS OF MIXED ACIDS:** z ETHYLENE GLYCOL DISTEARATE - -1 I ESTERS--CONTINUED TABLE 2.--SURFACE-ACTIVE AGENTS FOR Т ī I ETHOXYLATED SORBITOL ESTERS: ī ı N COMPLEX GLYCEROL BSTERS: ł 1 0 1 BETHYLENE GLYCOL ESTERS: U SORBITOL ł i 1 ပ ł I N **GLYCEROL ESTERS:** 1 ETHOXYLATED @CARBOXYLIC ACID ı ETHOXYLATED 0 GLYCEROL LATED GLYCEROL GLYCEROL GLYCEBOL GLYCEROL **GLYCEROL** ł ł N I i i 0 1 į i

PRODUCTION AND/OR SALES WERE BITHER REPORTED OF ESTIMATED, BY MANUFACTURER, 1976CONTINUED	MANUFACTURER (ACCORDIN	<pre>BFP, EKT, GLD, PVO, TCH, WTC. BFF, GLY, PVO. EKT, ELT. EXT. EET. EET. EET. EET. EET. EET. EE</pre>
2SURFACE-ACTIVE AGENTS FOR WHICH U.S. IDENTIFIED		<pre>N 0 N I 0 N I C - C 0 N T I N U E D GCARBOXYLIC ACID ESTERS-CONTINUED GCICEROL ESTERS-CONTINUED GCICCEROL ESTERS-CONTINUED GCICCEROL ESTERS-CONTINUED GCICCEROL ESTERS-CONTINUED GCICCEROL ESTERS-CONTINUED GCICCEROL ENORSTER OF HIXED ACIDS</pre>

PRODUCTION AND/OR SALES WERE EITHER REPORTED OR ESTIMATED. BY MANUFACTURER, 1976CONTINUED	ANUFACTURERS IDENTIFICATION (ACCORDING TO LIST IN TAB	EPH, ICI, TCH. EFH, NLC. ELY, TCH. NLC. NLC. ABC, GLY, MET(E), STC, VND, WTC.	ARC, AZS, ICI, SLM, SOS. ARC, EFH, GLD, ICI, NCP, TCH. GLY. HDG, PVO, VND, WTC. GJD, PVO, TCH, MTC.	X. GLY, WH. ARC, PVO, SBC. BAL. ARC, EFH, EKT, GLY, HAL, ICI, TCH, WM, WTC. JRG. PVO, TCB. BOB. FRD. FRD. FRD. FRD. FRD. FRD.
TABLE 2SURFACE-ACTIVE AGENTS FOR WHICH U.S. PRODUCTION AN IDENTIFIED BY MANUFACTUI	SURPACE-ACTIVE AGENTS	<pre>N 0 N L</pre>	POLYETHYLENE GIVOL SESQUESTER OF TALL OLL ACID S =	@PROPANEDIOL ESTERIS.

ZS WERE EITHEE REPORTED OE ESTIMATED. CONTINUED	AANUFACTUEEES IDENTIFICATION CODES (ACCOBDING TO LIST IN TABLE 3)	CCH, HDG CCH, HDG AJCC, TCH AA, TCH, NLC. NLC. NLC. THH. CH, THH. CH, THH. CH, THH. CH, TCH, TCH, TCH, TCH, TCH, TCH, TCH, T
TABLE 2SURFACE-ACTIVE AGENTS FOR WHICH U.S. PRODUCTION A IDENTIFIED BY MANUFACTU	AGENTS	<pre>1 0 N I C - C 0 N T I N U E D XYLLIC ACID ESTERSCONTINUED COSIDE LAURARYE</pre>

TABLE 2.---SURFACE-ACTIVE AGENTS FOR WHICH U.S. PRODUCTION AND/OR SALES WERE BITHER REPORTED OR ESTIMATED. IDENTIFIED BY MANUFACTUBER, 1976--CONTINUED

ł DUP, GAP, ICI, JCC, MIL, MON, NLC, OMC, TCH, TMH. JCC, STP, TCH, UCC, WTC. CO, DUP, GAP, HDG, JCC, NLC, RH, SHC, STP, ţ 1 1 MANUPACTURERS IDENTIFICATION CODES I (ACCORDING TO LIST IN TABLE 3) 1 1 ţ I I , , ī ı 1 , . ı I 1 ł MIL. 1 1 1 1 GLY, ICI, TCH 1 1 7 ICI, WTC. CRD. GLY, JCC, VPC. UCC. 1 1 DUP, CHP, BAS. ucc, N LC HDG. AAC, JCC. PVO. WTC. ucc. TCH. l ı 4 BAS. N AAC, 1 TCH, BAS, AAC, GAF. NLC, BAS, GLY. ı (GAP. CRN, NLC. JCC. TCH. AAC. NLC. TCH. VAL. HDG, GLY. AIP. RH. DUP. DUP. CRN. RH. ł 1 !. 1 ī 1.1 1 . GMIXED LINEAR ALCOHOLS, BTHOXYLATED AND PROPOXYLATE ţ MIXED LINEAR ALCOHOLS, ETHOXYLATED - - - - - - -1) | 1 1 1 i ı ı 1 , NONIONIC SURFACE-ACTIVE AGENTS, ALL OTHER- -4 1 1 ¢ TRI (CASTOR OIL ALKYL) PHOSPHATE - - - - - -1 Р @ LINEAR ALCOHOLS, ALKOXYLATED--CONTINUED ETHOXYLATED - - - - ы p z OTHER NONIONIC SURPACE-ACTIVE AGENTS: WOOL WAX ALCOHOLS, ETHOXYLATED SURFACE-ACTIVE AGENTS ī - C O N T I I I I @ NONBENZENOID ETHERS--CONTINUED 1 ; COTHER ETHERS AND THIOETHERS: ī ١ ī t ł t c ł I N I OLEYL ALCOHOL, 1 0 1 N I 1 1 ŧ ī 0 9 ī z i ł I ı ţ 8 1

SURFACE-ACTIVE AGENTS

TABLE 3. -- SURFACE-ACTIVE AGENTS: DIRECTORY OF MANUFACTURERS, 1976

ALPHABETICAL DIRECTORY BY CODE

[Names of manufacturers that reported production or sales of surface-active agents to the U.S. International Trade Commission for 1976 are listed below in the order of their identification codes as used in table 2]

Code	Name of company	Code	Name of company
AAC	Alcolac Chemical Corp.	EKT	Eastman Kodak Co., Tennessee Eastman Co. Div
ACT	Arthur C. Trask Co.	EMK	Emkay Chemical Co.
ACY	American Cyanamid Co.	EMR	Emery Industries, Inc.
AES	Penetone Corp.	ENO	
AGP	Armour-Dial, Inc.	ESS	Enenco, Inc.
AIP	Air Products & Chemicals, Inc.	255	Essential Chemicals Corp.
AKS	Arkansas Co., Inc.	E.C.D.	
		FER	Ferro Corp., Keil Chemical Div.
APX	Apex Chemical Co., Inc.	FIN	Hexcel Corp., Fine Organics Div.
ARC	Armak Co. Ardmore Chemical Co.	CLE	
	Arol Chemical Products Co.	GAF	GAF Corp., Chemical Div.
ARL		GLD	SCM Corp., Durkee Div.
ASH	Ashland Oil, Inc., Ashland Chemical Co.	GLY	Glyco Chemicals, Inc.
ASY	American Synthetic Rubber Corp.	GNM	General Mills Chemicals, Inc.
ATR	Atlantic Richfield Co., ARCO Chemical	GRC	Chemed Corp., Dubois Chemicals Div.
	Co.	GRD	W.R. Grace & Co., Polymer & Chemicals Div.
AZS	AZS Corp., AZ Products Co. Div.	GRL	Chemed Co ., Vestal Laboratories, Inc.
		GRO	A. Gross & Co., Millmaster Onyx Group,
BAO	Bayoil Co., Inc.		Kewanee Industries, Inc.
BAS	BASF Wyandotte Corp.	1	
BFP	Breddo Food Products Co., Inc.	HAL	C.P. Hall Co.
BLA	Astor Products, Inc., Blue Arrow Div.	HDG	Hodag Chemical Corp.
BLS	Life Savers, Inc.	HEW	Hewitt Soap Co., Inc.
BRD	Lonza, Inc.	HK	Hooker Chemicals & Plastics Corp.
BSW	Original Bradford Soap Works, Inc.	HL1	Haag Laboratories, Inc.
		HMP	W.R. Grace & Co., Organic Chemicals
CCA	Interstab Chemical, Inc.		Div.
CCL	Catawba-Charlab, Inc.	HNT	Huntington Laboratories, Inc.
CCW	Cincinnati Milacron Chemicals, Inc.	HPC	Hercules, Inc.
CEL	Celanese Corp., Celanese Coatings & Specialties	HRT	Hart Products Corp.
	Co., Wica Plant	HUM	Kraft, Inc., Humko Products Div.
CGY	Ciba-Geigy Corp.	1	
CHL	Chemol, Inc.	ICI	ICI United States, Inc., Specialty
CHP	C.H. Patrick & Co., Inc.		Chemicals Group
CIN	Cindet Chemicals, Inc.	IMC	IMC Chemical Group, Inc.
CLD	Colloids, Inc.		ino onemicou oroup, mer
CLI	Clintwood Chemical Co.	JCC	Jefferson Chemical Co., Inc.
CO	Continental Oil Co.	JOR	Jordan Chemical Co.
CON	Concord Chemical Co., Inc.	JRG	Andrew Jergens Co.
CP	Colgate-Palmolive Co.	Units .	March oergens co.
CRD	Croda, Inc.	KAL	Pathan Chemical Co.
CRN	CPC International, Inc., Amerchol	KNP	Knapp Products, Inc.
CRT	Crest Chemical Corp.	1.11	knapp rioduces, me.
CRZ	Crown Zellerbach Corp., Chemical Products Div.	LAK	Lakeway Chemicals, Inc.
CST	Charles S. Tanner Co.	LEA	Leatex Chemical Co.
CTL	Continental Chemical Co.	LEV	Lever Brothers Co.
CWP	Consolidated Papers, Inc.	LLL	
CIII	consorranced rapers, me.	LKY	Eli Lilly & Co.
DA	Diamond Shamrock Corp.		Lake States Div. of St. Regis Paper Co.
DAN	Dan River, Inc.	LMI	North American Chemical Co.
		LUR	Laurel Products Corp.
DEP	DePaul Chemical Co., Inc.		
DEX	Dexter Chemical Corp.	MAR	American Can Co., Wood Chemicals Div.
DOW	Dow Chemical Co.	MCP	Moretex Chemical Products, Inc.
DUP	E.1. duPont de Nemours & Co., Inc.	MIL	Milliken & Co., Milliken Chemical Div.
DYS	Davies-Young Co.	MIR	Miranol Chemical Co., Inc.
		MOA	Mona Industries, Inc.
		MON	Monsanto Co.
ECC EFH	Eastern Color & Chemical Co. E.F. Houghton & Co.	NON	Monsanto co.

TABLE 3.--Surface-active agents: Directory of manufacturers, 1976--Continued

Code	Name of company	Code	Name of company
MRA	Bostik South, Inc.	SEA	Seaboard Chemicals, Inc.
MRA	Marden-Wild Corp.	SEA	Stauffer Chemical Co., Specialty Div.
MRT	Morton Chemical Co. Div. of Morton Norwich	SHC	Shell Oil Co., Shell Chemical Co. Div.
	Products, Inc.	SID	George F. Siddall Co., Inc.
MRV	Marlowe-Van Loan Corp.	SLC	Soluol Chemical Co., Inc.
		SLM	Salem Oil & Grease Co.
NCW	Nostrip Chemical Works, Inc.	SM	Mobil Oil Corp., Mobil Chemical Co.,
NES	Nease Chemical Co., Inc.	1	Chemical Coatings Div.
NLC	Nalco Chemical Co.	SNW	Sun Chemical Corp., Chemicals Div.
NMC	National Milling & Chemical Co., Inc.	SOC	Standard Oil Co. of California, Chevron
NPR	Safeway Stores, Inc.		Chemical Co.
NTL	NL Industries, Inc.	SOP	Southern Chemical Products Co., Inc.
NW	Northwestern Chemical Co.	SOS	Southern Sizing Co.
		I SPA	Scott Paper Co.
OMC	Olin Corp.	STC	American Hoechst Corp., Sou-Tex Works
ONX	Millmaster Onyx Corp., Onyx Chemical	STP	Stepan Chemical Co.
	Co.	1	
ORO	Chevron Chemical Co.	TCC	Tanatex Chemical Corp.
		TCH	Emery Industries, Inc., Trylon
PC	Proctor Chemical Co., Inc.		Div.
PCH	Peerless Chemical Co.	I TCI	Texize Chemical Co.
PEK	Peck's Products Co.	TEN	Cities Service Co., Copperhill Operation
PFZ	Pfizer, Inc.	TMH	Thompson-Hayward Chemical Co.
PG	Procter & Gamble Co. and Procter & Gamble	TNA	Ethyl Corp.
10	Paper Products Co.	TNI	The Gillette Co., Chemical Div.
PIL	Pilot Chemical Co.	TXC	Tex Chem. Co.
PLX	Plex Chemical Corp.	I IAC	Tex Chem. Co.
PLX	Murphy-Phoenix Co.	UCC	Union Combide Com
			Union Carbide Corp.
PRX	Purex Corp.	UDI	Petrochemicals Cc., Inc.
PSP	Georgia-Pacific Corp., Bellingham Div.	UNN	United Chemical Corp. of Norwood
PVO	PVO International, Inc.	UNP	United Chemical Products Corp.
OCD	Ouaker Chemical Corp.	USR	Uniroyal, Inc., Chemical Div.
QCP	Quaker chemical corp.	VAL	Valchem
RAY	ITT Rayonier, Inc.	VND	Van Dyk & Co., Inc.
RBC	Fike Chemicals, Inc.		
		VPC	Mobay Chemical Corp., Verona Div.
RCD	Richardson Co., Organic Chemical Div.	1	
RH	Rohm & Haas Co.	WAW	W.A. Wood Co.
ROB	Robeco Chemicals, Inc.	WAY	Philip A. Hunt Chemical Corp., Organic
RPC	Millmaster Onyx Corp., Refined-Onyx Div.		Chemical Div.
		WBG	White & Bagley Co.
S	Sandoz, Inc., Sandoz Colors & Chemical Div.	WHI	White & Hodges, Inc.
SBC	Scher Bros. Inc.	WHW	Whittemore-Wright Co., Inc.
SBP	Sugar Beet Products Co.	WM	Inolex Corp.
SC0	Scholler Bros., Inc.	WTC	Witco Chemical Co., Inc.
SCP	Henkel, Inc.	WVA	Westvaco Corp., Chemicals Div., Poly-
SDC	Martin-Marietta Corp., Sodyeco Div.		chemicals Dept.
	Sterling Drug, Inc.:		
0.011	Hilton-Davis Chemical. Div.		
SDH			

Note .-- Complete names and addresses of the above reporting companies are listed in table 1 of the appendix.

PESTICIDES AND RELATED PRODUCTS

PESTICIDES AND RELATED PRODUCTS Edmund Cappuccilli

Pesticides and related products include fungicides, herbicides, insecticides, rodenticides, and related products such as plant growth regulators, seed disinfectants, soil conditioners, soil fumigants, and synergists. The data are given in terms of 100 percent active materials; they thus exclude such materials as diluents, emulsifiers, and wetting agents.

U.S. production of pesticides and related products in 1976 amounted to 1,364 million pounds--14.9 percent less than the 1,603 million pounds reported for 1975 (table 1).¹ Sales in 1976 were 1,193 million pounds, a decrease of 10.2 percent, as compared with 1,328 million pounds reported in 1975; the value of sales was \$2,410 million in 1976, compared with \$2,366 million in 1975--a small increase of 1.8 percent.

The output of cyclic pesticides and related products amounted to 940 million pounds in 1976--21.4 percent less than the 1,196 million pounds produced in 1975. Sales in 1976 were 839 million pounds, valued at \$1,844 million, compared with 965 million pounds, valued at \$1,891 million in 1975. Production of acyclic pesticides and related products in 1976 amounted to 424 million pounds, compared with 407 million pounds reported for 1975, an increase of 4.3 percent. Sales in 1976 were 354 million pounds, a decrease of about 2.6 percent, as compared with 363 million pounds reported in 1975; the value of sales was \$566 million in 1976, compared with \$475 million in 1975-an increase of 19.1 percent.

¹ See also table 2 which lists these products and identifies the manufacturers by codes. These codes are given in table 3.

Pesticides

In 1976, while other sectors of the chemical industry were rebounding from the recession of 1975, the production of synthetic organic pesticides decreased by approximately 15 percent. The quantity of sales also declined from the 1975 figures by 10 percent. The value of sales, however, remained at its 1975 level as the average unit value for pesticides increased from \$1.78 in 1975 to \$2.02 in 1976.

Weather conditions in various parts of the country and surplus inventories in the hands of both distributors and consumers are the causal factors behind the declines in production and in the quantity of sales. These factors, which depressed the industry in 1976, were temporary, and the statistics for 1977 should show improvement. The value of sales in 1976 (and 1977) has shown signs of slowing down as compared with previous years' increases. In 1974 and 1975, increases were approximately 32 percent per year while the unit values went from \$1.33 to \$1.78. These earlier increases were attributed principally to higher costs for fuel, labor, transportation, and raw materials which were often in short supply.

Herbicides

Herbicides were again the leading class of pesticides produced in the United States in 1976, accounting for approximately 50 percent of the total pesticides production as compared with 49 percent of the total in 1975. Herbicides' share of the total pesticide market in 1976 had earlier been estimated by industry to be much larger than 50 percent because of increased planting of certain crops in 1976. However, drought conditions in the Midwest and the West coupled with the price resistance of farmers all but eliminated the predicated larger increase. Production of most types of herbicides has been increasing over the past few years; however, for one class, the phenoxyacetic acids and their derivatives, production has been slowly declining. The main products in the group are 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid (2,4-D), 2,4,5-trichlorophenoxyacetic acid (2,4,5-T), and their derivatives. In 1970, 10 companies were actively producing approximately 60 million pounds of these herbicides for consumption both here and abroad. By 1976, only seven companies were producing approximately the same amount of these herbicides while the total production of herbicides had increased from 404 million pounds in 1970 to over 800 million pounds in 1976. The two major reasons for the lack of growth of the phenoxyacetic acid herbicides are the increased use in the recent years of newer herbicides (e.g., triazine and urea-derivative herbicides), increased environmental controls, and greater competition by foreign pesticide producers.

Insecticides

The most significant trend in the production of insecticides in recent years has been the decrease of the organochlorine insecticides

(e.g., DDT) and the rise in the production of the organophosphorous insecticides (e.g., methyl parathion). This trend is illustrated in the following graph. The decline in the output of the organochlorine-type of insecticides can be attributed to two major factors: (1) a decrease in product effectiveness, and (2) an increase in regulations by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). With regard to product effectiveness, it has become apparent that insects exposed to a certain insecticide over a long period of time begin to develop immunity to that insecticide. The use of alternate products, such as organophosphorus insecticides, every other year decreases the degree of immunity.

In 1972, the EPA banned the use of DDT in the United States except in cases of extreme infestation. Since then, that agency has banned or severely limited the use of several other chlorinated insecticides, among them aldrin, chlordane, dieldrin, heptachlor, and mirex. Additional organochlorine insecticides are under investigation by the EPA for possible restriction in the near future. Further restrictions and controls will decrease the production of organochlorine insecticides still further in the next few years.

The production or organophosphorous insecticides surpassed the production of organochlorine insecticides for the first time in 1975 as pesticides producers began to increase production of alternative insecticides for farm use to replace aldrin and dieldrin, which were banned in 1974. The production of other insecticides, mainly the organophosphorous compounds, should increase rapidly over the next several years.

Imports and foreign industry

During the past few years, imports of benzenoid pesticides (TSUS item 405.15) have increased at a dramatic rate. In 1975, 50.4 million pounds of pesticides were imported into the United States. This was a 78-percent increase over 1974 when only 28.3 million pounds were imported. In 1976, benzenoid pesticide imports amounted to 62.1 million pounds, an increase of 23 percent over 1975, and they accounted for 7 percent of domestic consumption.

A sharp decline in the level of domestic inventories of pesticides in 1974 was a major reason for the large increase in imports of pesticides in 1975 over 1974. This drop in inventories was attributed to the oil embargo which led to raw material shortages and a resultant slowdown in the production of pesticides. Inventories were more than restored in 1975. The unit values and prices of imports have also increased, owing to an increase in demand as well as increases in the costs of transportation and fuel. The following table shows the increase in the value of imported benzenoid pesticides which occurred between 1974 and 1975. The 1975 value of \$97.1 million was 127 percent over the 1974 value. The value of imports in 1976 amounted to \$128.8 million, an increase of 33 percent over that in 1975. It is expected that future increases in the value of pesticides will average about 10 to 15 percent per year.

For the past few years, imports of pesticides into the United States have come principally from four countries: Japan, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, and West Germany. As shown in the following table, these four countries have annually accounted for well over half of the imports under TSUS item 405.15 during the period 1973-76. From 1973 to 1975, United Kingdom producers annually allocated a large share of their expenditures to pesticide research and development. These producers have two distinct advantages over their U.S. counterparts in the area of research and development of new pesticides. First, it costs considerably less in the United Kingdom to develop a new pesticide than in the United States; approximately 50 percent less in some cases. Second, the United Kingdom has a more favorable working relationship between government and industry concerning the registration of new pesticides for public use. In addition, their firms aggresively market their new pesticide products in all the world markets, especially in the United States.

It does not seem likely that the growth of production and sale of pesticides in the future will match the gains of the past. Increasing pesticide prices caused by rising costs of raw materials, research, and Government registration will probably keep sales from rising at their previous rate. However, increased food production for both domestic and foreign markets and increased exports of pesticides to foreign markets should provide the industry with moderate growth in the near future.

PESTICIDES AND RELATED PRODUCTS

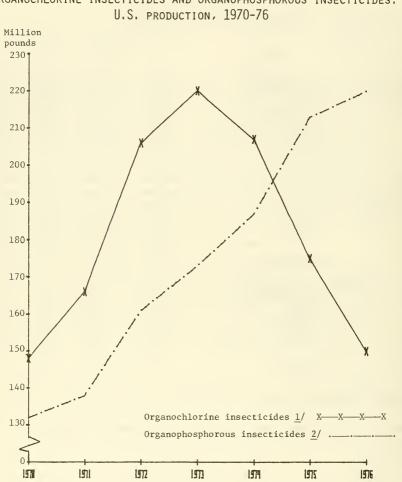
U.S. Imports of pesticides, 1/ 1973-76

Principal sources of imports

	Source	1973	1974	1975	1976
Quantity	United Kingdom	15,381	16,759	17,587	12,988
(in 1,000 lbs)	West Germany	2,962	3,125	7,362	15,732
	Japan	3,634	2,293	3,922	5,613
	Switzerland	1,337	1,131	6,388	10,885
	Canada	987	1,793	4,842	2,289
	All other countries	4,550	3,241	10,315	14,607
То	tal imports	28,851	28,342	50,416	62,114
Value	United Kingdom	17,121	22,197	29,493	19,904
(in \$1,000)	West Germany	5,138	7,327	20,035	48,643
	Japan	3,936	3,210	6,323	10,599
	Switzerland	3,136	2,244	14,618	26,060
	Canada	1,011	1,728	5,043	3,383
	All other countries	4,526	6,032	21,615	20,244
То	tal imports	34,868	42,738	97,127	128,833
Avg. unit value	United Kingdom	1.11	1.33	1.68	1.53
	West Germany	1.73	2.35	2.72	3.09
	Japan	1.08	1.40	1.61	1.89
	Switzerland	2.35	1.98	2.29	2.39
	Canada	1.02	. 96	1.04	1.48
	All other countries	1.00	1.86	2.10	1.39
То	tal imports	1.21	1.51	1.93	2.07

1/ TSUS item 405.15 only.

Source: Official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.



ORGANOCHLORINE INSECTICIDES AND ORGANOPHOSPHOROUS INSECTICIDES:

1/ Includes aldrin, chlordan, DDT, dieldrin, endrin, heptachlor, and others.

2/ Includes acephate, diazinon, fonofos, methyl parathion, parathion, phorate, and others.

Source: Compiled from data contained in various U.S. International Trade Commission publications.

Note: Data are partially estimated.

PESTICIDES AND RELATED PRODUCTS

TABLE 1.--PESTICIDES AND RELATED PRODUCTS: U.S. PRODUCTION AND SALES, 1976

[Listed below are all pesticides and related products for which any reported data on production or sales may be published. (Leaders (...) are used where the reported data are accepted in confidence and may not be published or where no data were reported.) Table 2 lists all pesticides and related products for which data on production and/or sales were reported and identifies the manufacturers of each]

Denzenoid 750,170 : 642,525 : 1,401,613 : 2. Nonbenzenoid 750,170 : 642,525 : 1,401,613 : 2. PESTICIDES AND RELATED PRODUCTS, CYCLLC 940,263 : 838,814 : 1,843,896 : 2. Total 940,263 : 838,814 : 1,843,896 : 2. Pungicides, total 906 : 895 : 585 : . Pentachlorophenol (PCP) 109,635 : 99,442 : 120,021 : 1. Naphthenic acid, copper salt 906 : 895 : 585 : . Phentachlorophenoxyacetic acid, fumethylamine salt 172 : 141 : 1,022 : 7. All other plant growth regulators, total All other cyclic herbicides All other cyclic insecticides and rodenticides, total All other cyclic herbicides in total codenticides ⁵				SALES	
Grand total $dollara$ $pounds$ $dollara$ $pounds$ Benzenoid1,364,3911,192,6042,410,134\$2.Benzenoid750,170642,5921,401,6132.Nonbenzenoid614,221550,0121,008,5211.PESTICIDES AND RELATED PRODUCTS, CYCLIC940,263838,8141,843,8962.Toral940,26399,442120,0211.Naphtenic acid, copper salt906895585.Penziachiorophenol (PCP)43,86843,79616,128.Pherylaerouric acettae (PMA)1121411,0227.All other cyclic fungicides511,550445,3481,233,9412.2,4-Dichiorophenoxyacetic acid, disethylamine salt3,0027,75919,0702.1,2-Dihydro-3,6-pyridazinedione (Maletc hydrazide)3,802All other cyclic herbicides319,068294,024489,9341Insecticides and rodenticides, total114,32594,162210,56122Insecticides and plant growth regulators162,579147,943258,6281Pungicides, total144,485112,384215,4531Insecticides, rodenticides, soil conditioners and24,106208,059317,8511Insecticides, rodenticides, soil conditioners and247,016208,059317,8511Insecticides, rodenticides, soil conditioners and24,016208,059317,8511	PESTICIDES AND RELATED PRODUCTS	PRODUCTION	QUANTITY	: VALUE : :	
Under total 1100000000000000000000000000000000000					
Benzenold 104,203 1,008,521 1, Nonhenzenold 614,221 550,012 1,008,521 1, PESTICIDES AND RELATED PRODUCTS, CYCLIC 614,221 550,012 1,008,521 1, Fungicides, total 940,263 838,814 1,843,896 2. Pentachlorophenol (PCP) 3,868 43,796 16,128 1 Pentachlorophenoxyacetic acid, dimethylamine salt 172 141 1,022,26 1 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid, isc-octyl ester 8,361 3,022 2,763 1 11 other cyclic herblicides 3,000 7,759 19,070 2 1 11 other cyclic herblicides 3,000 7,759 19,070 2 1 11 other cyclic herblicides 511,028 1,0561 24,024 489,934 1 Organophosphorus insecticides 511,028 1,0561 24,024 489,934 1 Organophosphorus insecticides 511,028 142,031 1,159,835 2 1 Insecticides and rodenticides, total 310,975 31,347 29,934 1 Organophosphorus	Grand total	1,364,391	1,192,604	2,410,134 :	\$2.02
Total	Benzenoid	750,170 614,221			2.18 1.83
107a1	PESTICIDES AND RELATED PRODUCTS, CYCLIC				
Naphthenic acid, copper salt	Total	940,263	838,814	1,843,896 :	2.20
Naphthenic acid, copper salt	Fungicides, total	: 109,635			1.21
Pentachlorophenol (PCP) 43,968 : 43,796 : 16,728 : 1 Phenylmeruir a cactate (PMA) 172 : 141 : 1,022 : 7 All other cyclic fungicides ² 64,689 : 54,610 : 102,286 : 1 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid, dimethylamine salt 511,560 : 445,348 : 1,233,941 : 2 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid, dimethylamine salt 8,611 : 3,022 : 2,763 : - 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid, dimethylamine salt 8,611 : 3,022 : 2,763 : - 1,2-Dityldroro, 5,0pyldazinedione (Maleic hydrazide) : 3,822 : : : 9,070 : 2 All other pulat growth regulators, total 3,700 : 7,759 : 19,070 : 2 All other pulat growth regulators (tides ', total 3,700 : 7,759 : 19,070 : 2 All other cyclic herbicides' 3,700 : 7,759 : 19,070 : 2 Insecticides and rodenticides, total 3,700 : 7,759 : 19,070 : 2 Toxaphene(chlorinated camplene) 424,128 : 353,790 : 566,238 : 1 PESTICIDES AND RELATED PRODUCTS, ACYCLIC 1424,128 : 353,790 : 566,238 : 1 Total 1,652 : 1,459 : 4,215 : 2 Herbicides, rodenticides, soil conditioners and funigaris, total 144,485 : 112,384 : 215,453 : 1 Insecticides, rodenticides, soil conditioners and funigaris, total 144,485 : 112,384 : 215,454 : 1 Setticides, rodenticides, soil conditioners and funigaris, total 144,485 : 112,384 : 16,454	Nanhthonia said copper salt	: 906			.65
All other cyclic fungliddes*	Pentachlorophenol (PCP)	: 43,868			.37
All other cyclic langelides 50000 100000 100000 Herbicides and plant growth regulators, total	Phenylmercuric acetate (PMA)	: 1/2			1.87
Berbicides and plant growth regulators, total 15,609 14,203 16,273 1, 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid, dimethylamine salt 8,361 3,022 2,763 1, 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid, dimethylamine salt 8,361 3,022 2,763 1, 1,2-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid, dimethylamine salt 7,522 7,759 19,070 2, 1,2-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid, dimethylamine salt 3,801 3,022 2,763 1,2-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid, dimethylamine salt 3,802 1,2-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid, dimethylamine salt 3,802 <	All other cyclic fungicides	: 64,089	. 34,010	. 102,200 .	1.07
Ref Diversion 15,699 14,203 16,773 1 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid, dimethylamine salt	Unstitution and plant arouth reculators total	511,560	. 445.348	1.233.941 :	2.77
2, 4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid, isc-octyl ester	2 4-Dichlorophonovyscetic acid dimethylamine salt-	15,699			1.15
Plant growth regulators, total	2 4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid, isc-octyl ester	8,361		: 2,763 :	.91
1,2-Dihydro-3,6-pyridazinedione (Maleic hydrazide): 3,822 : All other plant growth regulators 3,700 : 7,759 : 19,070 : 2. All other cyclic herbicides 479,978 : 420,364 : 1,195,835 : 2. Insecticides and rodenticides, cotal 319,068 : 294,024 : 489,934 : 1. Organophosphorus insecticides 114,325 : 98,162 : 20,561 : 2. Toxaphene (chlorinated camphene) 42,164 : 47,919 : 20,745 : 147,943 : 258,628 : 1 FESTICIDES AND RELATED PRODUCTS, ACYCLIC :	Plant growth regulators, total	: 7,522	: 7,759	: 19,070 :	2.46
All other plant growth regulators 3,700 7,759 19,0/0 2 All other cyclic herbicides	1.2-Dihydro-3.6-pyridazinedione (Maleic hydrazide)	: 3,822	:		
All orber cyclic herbicides 479,978 420,364 1,199,635 2 Insecticides and rodenticides, total 319,068 294,024 489,934 1 Organophosphorus insecticides 114,325 98,162 210,561 2 Toxaphene(chlorinated camphene) 114,325 98,162 20,745 2 All other cyclic insecticides and rodenticides 162,579 147,943 258,628 1 PESTICIDES AND RELATED PRODUCTS, ACYCLIC 1	All other plant growth regulators	: 3,700			2.46
Insecticides and podenticides, total	All other cyclic herbicides ³	: 479,978	: 420,364	: 1,195,835 : : :	2.85
Organophosphorus insecticides 114,325 96,162 210,301 2 Toxaphene (chorinated camphene) 42,164 47,919 20,745 1 All other cyclic insecticides and rodenticides ³ 162,579 147,943 258,628 1 PESTICIDES AND RELATED PRODUCTS, ACYCLIC 1 1 1 1 1 1 Total 32,627 33,347 32,934 1	Incenticides and rodenticides total	319,068	294,024	489,934 :	1.67
Toxaphene(chlorinated camphene)	Organophosphorus insecticides	: 114,325	: 98,162		
All other cyclic insecticides and rodenticides ²	Toxanhene(chlorinated camphene)	: 42,164			. 43
Total	All other cyclic insecticides and rodenticides ⁵	: 162,579	: 147,943	: 258,628 :	1.75
Total	PESTICIDES AND RELATED PRODUCTS, ACYCLIC		:		
Dithiocarbamic acid salts***********************************	Total	424,128	: 353,790	566,238 :	1.60
Dithiocarbamic acid salts*		. 22 627	: 33 2/7	32 934	.99
All other acyclic fungicides'	Fungicides, total6	32,627			.90
Herbicides and plant growth regulators* 144,485 112,384 215,453 1 Insecticides, rodenticides, soil conditioners and funigants, total	All other acyclic fungicides ⁷	: 1,652			2.89
funigants, total			: 112,384	215,453 :	1.92
funigants, total	Insecticides, rodenticides, soil conditioners and		:		
Methyl bromide (Bromomethane)	fumigante total	: 247,016			
(Wethowyl) 14,328:	Methyl bromide (Bromomethane)	: 35,856	: 35,844	: 16,454 : : :	.46
Organophosphorus insecticides : 75,554 : 61,253 : 1/0,750 : 2 Trichloronitromethame (Chloropicrin) : 6,423 : 5,773 : 2,865 :	(Nothernut)	: 14,328		: :	
Trichloronitromethane (Chloropicrin)	Organophosphorus insecticides ⁹	: 75,554			2.79
All atter acyclic incontinides rodenticides soil :	Trichloronitromethane (Chloropicrin)	: 6,423	: 5,773	: 2,865 :	.50
conditioners and fumigants ¹⁰	All other acyclic insecticides, rodenticides, soil conditioners and fumigants ¹⁰		: 105,189	: 127,782 :	1.21

See footnotes on following page.

Footnotes for Table 1

Calculated from rounded figures.

² Includes benowyl, captafol, captan, chlorothalonil, dinocap, DMTT, folpet, pentachloronitrobenzene, sodium pentachlorophenate, 2,4,5-trichlorophenol saits, all other phenylmercury compounds, and others. ³ Includes alachlor, atrazine, barban, benefin, bensulde, 2,4-D acid (esters and saits), 2,4-DB, dicamba,

³ Includes alachlor, atrazine, barban, benefin, bensulide, 2,4-D acid (esters and salts), 2,4-DB, dicamba, dimethylurea compounds, dinitrophenol compounds, isopropyl phenylcarbamates (IPC and CIPC), MCPA, molinate, NPA, picloram, propanil, silvex and its esters, 2,4,5-T acid (esters and salts), triazines, trifluralin, uracils, and others.

⁶ Includes carbophenothion, diazinon, dioxathion, fensulfothion, methyl parathion, parathion, ronnel, and other phosphorothioates and phosphorodithioates, and others.

⁵ Includes carbaryl, carbofuran, chlorinated insecticides (BHC + lindane, chlordan, chlorobenzlate, DDT, dicofol, endosulfan, endrin, heptachlor, methoxyclor, and others), insect attractants, DEET and other insect repellents, small amounts of rodenticides, piperonyl butoxide and other synergists, and others.

⁶ Includes ferbam, maneb, nabam, PETD, and zineb, plus the remaining dithiocarbamates which are used chiefly as fungicides.

7 Includes dodine, and others.

⁸ Includes cacodylic acid, CDAA, dalapon, methanearsonic acid salts, sodium TCA, thiocarbamates, thiolcarbamates, and organophosphorus herbicides, and others.

⁹ Includes dichlorvos, disulfoton, ethion, malathion, monocrotophos, naled, phorate, and other organophosphorus insecticides.

¹⁰ Includes DBCP, soil conditioners and fumigants, aldicarb, small quantities of rodenticides, and others.

Note.--Does not include data for the insect funigant, p-dichlorobenzene nor the fungicide, o-phenylphenol. These data are included in the section on cyclic intermediates. It also does not include data for the fungicides, dimethyldithiocarbamic acid, sodium salt and dimethyldithiocarbamic acid, zinc salt (i.e., ziram). These data are included in the section on "Rubber-Processing Chemicals." The data for ethylene dibromide, a fumigant, are included in the "Miscellaneous End-Use Chemicals and Chemical Products" section.

TABLE 2PESTICIDES AND BELATED PRODUCTS POR WHICH U.S.FRODUCTION AND/OR SALES WERE EITHER REPORTED OR ESTIMATED, IDENTIFIED BY MANUFACTUBER, 1976	1 AFE MARKED BELOW WITH A "@", CHEMICALS NOT SO WARKED SEPTED IN CONFIDENCE BID MAY NOT BE PUBLISHED. PROM TABLE 3. AND "X" SIGNIFIES THAT THE MAUPACTURER DID PROM TABLE 3. AND "X" SIGNIFIES THAT THE MAUPACTURER DID DOTCT. COLPANY IDENTIFICATION CODES WHICH ARE FOLLOWED SUPELY THE U. 5. INTERMATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION WITH REPORT. THE COMPANIONAL TRADE COMMISSION WITH ERPORT. THE CONPANY IS PRESURD TO HAVE CONTINUED UME OF PRODUCTION AND SALES HAS BEEN ESTIMATED BY THE	AANUPACTURERS IDENTIFICATION CODES (ACCORDING TO LIST IN TABLE 3)	MRK. DUP. WON. WON. WNC. WNC. VNC. VNC. VNC. VNC. VNC. VNC. VNC. V
TABLE 2PESTICIDES AND BELATED PRODUCTS FOR WHICH U.S.PROI IDENTIFIED BY MANUP	(CHEMICALS FOR WHICH SEPARATE STATISTICS ARE GIVEN IN TABLE 1 ARE MARKED BELOW WITH A """; CHEMICALS NOT SO MARKED DO NOT APPEAR IN TABLE 1 BECAUSE THE REPORTED DATA ARE ACCEPTED IN CONFIDENCE AND MAY NOT ED FUBLISHED HANDFACTURERS IDENTIFICATION NOT DES SOUND BELOW BELOW RE TAKEN FROM TABLE 3. AND "K" SIGNIFIES THAT THE MANUFACURER DID HANDFACTURERS IDENTIFICATION NOT DOBES SOUND BELOW BELOW REPORT."""", SIGNIFIES THAT THE MANUFACTURER DID NOT CONSENT TO HIS IDENTIFICATION WITH THE DESCHARTE PRODUCT. COMEAN I DENNIFICATION CODES WHICH ARE POLLOWED SY AN "(R)" ARE SO INBELED BECAUSE THE COMEANY FALLED TO SUFFILY THE U.S. INTERMATIONE COMISSION WITH THEIR DATA IN UPFICIENT THAE PCA ITS INCLUSION IN THIS REPORT. THE COMPANY TO HAVE COMMINDE TO HAVE COMMINDE PRODUCTION OF THE COMPOUND IN QUESTION IN THIS REPORT. THE COMPANY IS PRESURED TO HAVE COMPANY DE PRODUCTION OF THE COMPOUND IN QUESTION IN THIS REPORT. THE COMPANY DID HAVE COMPANY DE USIT STAFF MARBERS)	PESTICIDES AND RE	

WERE BITHER REPORTED OR EST	MANUFACTURERS IDEN (ACCORDING TO L	CLY, MRK, TRO. TRO. MRR. MRR. DOW. SFA. SFC. X. SPA. SFC. X. DOW. GAP. A.C. GAP. CCS. DOW. CCS. CCS. DOW. CCS. CCS. DOW. CCS. CCS. CCS. DOW. CCS. CCS. DOW. CCS. CCS. CCS. CCS. CCS. CCS. CCS. CC
TABLE 2PESTICIDES AND RELATED PRODUCTS FOR WHICH U.S.PRODUCTION AND/OR SALBS IDENTIFIED BY MANUFACTURER, 1976CONTINUED	PESTICIDES AND RELATED PRODUCTS	C Y C L I C-CONTINUED PERUNTHARCONTC AMMONINU ACETATE PERUNTHARCONTC AMMONINA ACETATE PERUNTHARCONTC AND ACTO AND ALT PERUNTHARCONTC AND ACTO AND ALT PERUNTHARCONTC ACTOR AND ALT PERUNTHARCONTC ACTOR AND ALT PERUNTHARCONTA ACTO AND ALT PERUNTHARCONTA ACTO AND ALT PERUNTHARCONTA ACTO AND ALT PERUNTHARCONTA ACTOR AND ALT PERUNTHARCONTA ACTO AND ALT PERUNTHARCONTA ACTOR AND ALT PERUNTHARCONTA ACTOR AND ALT PERUNTHARCONTRESSOL ACTD, AMMONINA ALT PAINOP - SAD FLANT GOMMI RECULATORS: PAINOP - SAD FLANT GOMMI RECULATORS: PAINOP - SAD FLANT GOMMI RECULATORS: PERUNTHARCONCERSOL ACTD, AMMONINA ALT PERUNTHARCONCERSOL ACTD, AMMONINA ALT PAINOP - SAD FLANT GOMMI RECULATORS: PERUNTHARCONCERSOL ACTD, AMMONINA ALT PAINOP - SAD FLANT GOMMI RECULATORS: PERUNTHARCONCERSOL ACTD, AMMONINA ALT PERUNTHARCONCERSOL ACTD, AMMONINA ALT PERUNTHARCONCERSON AND - PERTULATION - PERUNTHAR PERUNTHARCONCERSON AND - PERTULATION - PERUNTHAR PERUNTHARCONCERSON AND - PERTULATION - PERUNTHAR PERUNTHAR PERTULATION - PERTULATION - PERTULATION - PERUNTHAR PERUNTHAR PERTULATION - PERTU

PRODUCTS POR WHICH U.S IDENTIFIED BY MANUPA	ACTURERS IDENTIFICATION CCORDING TO LIST IN TAR 	CGY, VT KON, CGY, VT CGY, SH CGY, SH DON, KO DON, KO DON, KO S RDA. RDA. RDA. RDA. RDA. RDA. RDA. RDA.
	PESTICIDES AND RELATED PRODUCTS	

TABLE 2FESTICIDES AND RELATED FRODUCTS FOR WHICH U.S. FRODUCTION AND/OR SALES WERE EITHER REPORTED OR ESTIMATED. IDENTIFIED BY MANUFACTURES, 1976CONTINUED	MANUPACTURERS IDENTIFICATION CODES (ACCORDING TO LIST IN TABLE 3)	K. H. FHN, VTC. H. VTC. A. A. A. A. A. S. A. S. A. S. A. S. A. A. A. A. A. A. A. A. A. A. A. A. A.
	PESTICIDES AND RELATED PRODUCTS	C Y C L I CCONTINUED AND PLANT GROWTH REGULATORSCONTINUED HIL

TABLE 2PESTICIDES AND BELATED PRODUCTS FOR WHICH U.S.FRODUCTION AND/OR SALES WERE EITHER REPORTED OR ESTIMATED, IDENTIFIED BY BANUFACTURES, 1976CONTINUED	RS IDENTIFICATION CODES NG TO LIST IN TABLE 3)	1:15 1:15	
	PESTICIDES AND RELATED PRODUCTS	C Y C L I C-CONTINUED 0HERRICIDES AND PLANT GROWTH RECULATORS-CONTINUED 2.4-DICHLOROPHENOXYACETIC ACID, BUTOXY ETHANOL 2.4-DICHLOROPHENOXYACETIC ACID, BUTOXY EDUPTL 2.4-DICHLOROPHENOXYACETIC ACID, BUTOXY EDUPTL 2.4-DICHLOROPHENOXYACETIC ACID, BUTOXY ETHANOL 2.4-DICHLOROPHENOXYACETIC ACID, BUTOXY ETHANOL 2.4-DICHLOROPHENOXYACETIC ACID, DIPTRTHIAHNAR SAL 2.4-DICHLOROPHENOXYACETIC ACID, DIPTRTHIANNAR SAL 2.4-DICHLOROPHENOXYACETIC ACID, BUTOXY ETHANO 2.4-DICHLOROPHENOXYACETIC ACID, BUTOXY ETHANO 2.4-DICHLOROPHENOXYACETIC ACID, SCEDBYL ESTER 2.4-DICHLOROPHENOXYACETIC ACID, BUTOXY ETHANO 2.4-DICHLOROPHENOXYACETIC ACID, SCEDBYL ESTER 2.4-DICHLOROPHENOXYACETIC ACID, TRITHILAMNE 3.4-DICHLOROPHENOXYACETIC ACID, SCEDBYL ESTER 3.4-DICHLOROPHENOXYACETIC ACID, SCILCL ALLON ACID 3.4-DICHLOROPHENOXYACETIC ACID, SCULUC, ALLO THRR- 1.4-DICHLOROPHENOXYACETIC ACID, SCULUC ACID 3.4-DICHLOROPHENOXYACETIC ACID ACID 3.4-DICHLOROPHENOXYACETIC ACID ACID 3.4-DICHLOROPHENOXYACETIC ACID 3.4-DICHLOROPHENOXYACETIC ACI	

S.PRODUCTION AND/OR SALES WERE EITHER REPORTED OR E ACTURER, 1976CONTINUED	ANUFACTURERS IDENTFICATION COD ANUFACTURERS IDENTFICATION COD (ACCORDING TO LIST IN TABLE 3	THYIAN THYIAN THYIAN THYIAN THYIAN TO DETA THYIAN THYIAN THYIAN THYIAN THYIAN THYIAN THYIAN THIAN THIAN THYIAN THIAN THYIAN THIAN THYIAN THYIAN THIAN THYIAN THIAN THYIAN THI	
STICIDES AND RELATED	RELATED FRODUCTS	C Y C L I C-CONTINUED C Y C L I C-CONTINUED E SALT	

R SALES WERE EI FINUED	ANUPACTURERS IDENTIFICATION CODES AANUPACTURERS IDENTIFICATION CODES (ACCORDING TO LIST IN TABLE 3)	HE. BRC. JCC. FEL. FEL. SFA. SFC. CGFC. CGFC. ACY. X. ACY. ACY. ACY. HON. CFG. ACY. HPC.
CTS FOR		

U.S.PRODUCTION AND/ UPACTURER, 1976CO	AANUPACTURERS ID AANUPACTURERS ID (ACCORDING TC	CHG. SFA, VEL. SFA, VEL. SFA, VEL. ACV. ACV. FNN, HPC, KF, OTC, S, USR, X, X, X. SM. NES. NES. VEL. SM. ACV. EFI. EFI. EFI.	VIN. TRO. PHN. RBC. ALC, RH, USR.
	PRODUCTS	C Y C L I CCONTINUED ORCANOPHORPHORUS INSECTICIDE-CONTINUED OFFRIL O-44-(METHVIRIO) PHENVLPHOSPHORTL PHOSPHOR OFFRIL O-44-(METHVIRIO) PHENVLPHOSPHONTHIOATE C = THIL O-44-(METHVIRIO) PHENVLPHOSPHONTHIOATE OFFRIL O-42,44,5-TATCHOROFHENVL) FILIT PHOSPHONTHIOATE OFFRIL O-(2,4,5-TATCHOROFHENVL) FILIT PHOSPHONTHIOATE OFFRIL O-(2,4,5-TATCHOROFHENVL) PHENVLPHOSPHONTHIOATE OFFRIL O-(2,4,5-TATCHOROFHENVL) PHENVLPHOSPHONTHIOATE OFFRIL O-(2,4,5-TATCHOROFHENVL) PHENVLPHOSPHONTHIOATE OFFRIL O-(2,4,5-TATCHOROFHENVL) PHENVLPHOSPHONTHIOATE O,0,0,0,0,0-THINDALE O,0,0,0,0-THINDALE ALL OTTER CYCLIC INSECTICIDES	<pre>@ FUNGICIDES: BIS-1,4-BROMOACETOXY-2-BUTENE</pre>

WHICH U.S.PRODUCTION AND/OR SALES WERE EITHER REPORTED OR ESTIMATED. BY MANUFACTURER, 1976CONTINUED	MANUFACT (ACCO	
PESTICIDES AND RELATED PRODUCTS FOR IDENTIFIED	PESTICIDES AND RELATED PRODUCTS	A C Y C L I CCONTINUED FFUNCTORESCONTINUED FENLINE BIS(DTHUICABBANIC ACID), ANGANESE SALT THIRKE BIS(DTHUICARBANIC ACID), ANGANESE SALT THIRKE BIS(DTHUICARBANIC ACID), ZINC AND HANGAN THIRKE BIS(DTHUICARBANIC ACID), ZINC AND HANGAN THIRKENE BIS(DTHUICARBANIC ACID), ZINC AND HANGAN THIRKENE BIS(DTHUICARANTE) THIRKENE BIS(DTHUICARBAN THIRKENE BIS(DTHUICARANTE) THIRKENE BIS(DTHUICARBANTE) THIRKENE BIS(DTHUICARANTE) THIRKENE BIS(DTHUICARANTE) THIRKENE BIS(DTHUICARANTE) THIRKENE BIS(DTHUICARANTE) THIRKENE BIS(DTHUICARANTE) THIRKENE BIS(DTHUICARBANTE) THIRKENE BIS(DTHURCARBANTE) THIRKENE BIS(DTHUICARBANTE) THIRKENE BIS(DTHURCARBANTE) THIRKENE

PESTICIDES AND RELATED PRODUCTS

DDUCTION AND/OR SALES WERE EITHER REPORTED OR ESTIMATED, (ER, 1976CONTINUED) (ER,	MANUFACTURERS IDENTIFICATION CODES (ACCORDING TO LIST IN TABLE 3)	DUP, FGR, SHC. CGY, SHC, UCC. ACY SHC. SHC. SHC. CHG, X. CHG, X. CHG, X. CHG. SHC. CHG. SHC. CHG. SHC. CHG. SHC. CHG. SHC. CHG. SHC. CHG. SHC. SHC. CHG. SHC. SHC. SHC. SHC. CHG. SHC. SHC. SHC. SHC. CHG. SHC. SHC. SHC. SHC. SHC. SHC. SHC. SHC
FESTICIDES AND RELATED PRODUCTS FOR WHI IDENTIFIED BY		A C Y C L I CCONTINUED (INSECTICIDES-CONTINUE BS-BETHILA-*(HETHILCH BRAHOFL)CIX*THIOACETIMIDATE ("ETHILA-*(HETHILCH BRAHOFL)CIX*THIOACETIMIDATE ("ETHILA-*(HETHILCH BRAHOFL)CIX*THIOACETIMIDATE ("ETHILA-*(HETHILABAHOFL)CIX*THIOACETIMIDATE ("AGOVIDOTHEORS INSECTICIDES: GORGANOPHOSPHORUS INSECTICIDES: GORGANOPHOSPHORUPICHICH INSECTIC PHOSPHORODITHIO O, O-DIETHIL S-*(ETHILTHIO) ETHIL* PHOSPHORODITHIO O, O-DIETHIL S-*(ETHILTHIO) ETHIL* PHOSPHORODITHIO O, O-DIETHIL S-*(ETHILTHIO) ETHIL* PHOSPHORODITHIO O, O-DIETHIL D-*2-(ETHILTHIO) ETHIL* PHOSPHOROTITHIO O, O-DIETHIL D-*2-(ETHILTHIO) ETHIL* PHOSPHOROTITHIO O, O-DIETHIL PHOSPHOROCHLORITOTHIOATE

TABLE 3.--PESTICIDES AND RELATED PRODUCTS: DIRECTORY OF MANUFACTURERS, 1976

ALPHABETICAL DIRECTORY BY CODE

[Names of manufacturers of pesticides and related products that reported production or sales to the U.S. International Trade Commission for 1976 are listed below in the order of their identification codes as used in table 2]

Code	Name of company	Code	Name of company
ABB	Abbott Laboratories	MGK	McLaughlin, Gormley & King Co.
ACN	Allied Chemical Corp., Agricultural	MMM	Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Co.
71011	Dept.	MON	Monsanto Co.
ACY	American Cyanamid Co.	мот	Motomeo, Inc.
ALC	Alco Chemical Corp.	MRK	Merck & Co., Inc.
ALP	Alpha Laboratories, Inc.	MRT	Morton Chemical Co., Div. of Morton Norwig
AMC	Amchem Products, Inc.		Products, Inc.
70.10	Div. of Rorer-Amchem, Inc.	MTO	Montrose Chemical Corp. of California
AMP	Kerr-McGee Chemical Corp.		
ARA	Arapahoe Chemical, Inc. Sub. of	NES	Nease Chemical Co., Inc
	Syntex Corp. (U.S.A.)	NLC	Nalco Chemical Co.
ASH	Ashland Oil, Inc., Ashland	NLO	Niklor Chemical Co.
7,011	Chemical Co.		
ASL	Ansul Chemical Co.	OMC	Olin Corp.
102	August Chemicus Con	ORO	Chevron Chemical Co.
BKL	Kewanee Industries, Inc., Millmaster	OTC	Story Chemical Corp.
DKL	Chemical Co. Div.	0.0	ocory onemices corp.
BKM	Buckman Labs., Inc.	PAS	Pennwalt Corp.
DIAN	buckman babs., me.	PCW	Pfister Chemical, Inc.
CCA	Interstab Chemical, Inc.	PD	Parke, Davis & Co. Sub of Warner-Lambert
CGY	Ciba-Geigy Corp., Agricultural Div.	1.5	Co.
	Chemical Formulators, Inc.	PEN	CPC International, Inc., Penick Div.
CHF		PFZ	Pfizer, Inc.
CHG	Mobay Chemical Corp., Chemagro Agricultural	PIC	Pierce Organics, Inc.
GT V	Div.	PLC	Phillips Petroleum Co.
CLY	W. A. Cleary Corp.	PPG	PPG Industries, Inc.
CWN	Upjohn Co., Fine Chemical Div.	PPG	PPG industries, inc.
DA	Diamond Shamrock Corp.	RBC	Fike Chemicals, Inc.
DOM	Dow Chemical Co.	RCI	Reichhold Chemicals, Inc.
DUP	E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Inc.	RDA	Rhodia, Inc.
		RH	Rohm & Haas Co.
EFH	E. F. Houghton & Co.	RIV	Riverdale Chemical Co.
EGR	Eagle River Chemical Corp.		
		S	Sandoz Inc., Crop Protection Dept.
FER	Ferro Corp., Ferro Chemical Div.	SDC	Martin-Marietta Corp., Sodyeco Div.
FMN	FMC Corp., Agricultural Chemical Div.		Stauffer Chemical Co.:
FMT	Fairmount Chemical Co.	SFA	AgricuItural Div.
FRO	Vulcan Materials Co., Chemical Div.	SFC	Calhio Chemicals, Inc. Div.
		SHC	Shell Oil Co., Shell Chemical Co. Div.
GAF	GAF Corp., Chemical Div.	SM	Mobil Oil Corp., Mobil Chemical Co.,
GNW	Greenwood Chemical Co.		Phosphorus Div.
GOC	Gulf Oil Corp., Gulf Oil		
000	Chemical Co U.S.	TMH	Thompson-Hayward Chemical Co.
GTH	Guth Chemical Co.	TRO	Troy Chemical Corp.
GTL	Great Lakes Chemical Corp.		inter
GIL	diede bakes enemieer oorp	UCC	Union Carbide Corp.
HK	Hooker Chemicals & Plastics Corp.	UOP	UOP, Inc., UOP Chemical Div.
HN	Tenneco Chemicals, Inc.	USR	Uniroyal, Inc., Chemical Div.
HPC	Hercules, Inc.		
nrc	nercures, me.	VCC	Vinings Chemical Co.
INC	IMC Chemical Group, Inc.	VEL	Velsicol Chemical Corp.
INC	The enemical broup, the.	VIN	Vineland Chemical Co.
VE	You Emine Chemicals Inc	VNC	Vanderbilt Chemical Corp.
KF	Kay-Fries Chemicals, Inc.	VIC	Vicksburg Chemical Co. Div. of
	Laborer Chemicals Inc	VIL	Vertac Consolidated
LAK	Lakeway Chemicals, Inc.		vertae consorruated
LIL	Eli Lilly & Co.	WTC	Witten Chemical Co. Inc.
	want to the Charles I Marks	WTC	Witco Chemical Co., Inc.
MAL	Mallinckrodt Chemical Works		
MC I	Mooney Chemical Corp.		

Note .-- Complete names and addresses of the above reporting companies are listed in table 1 of the appendix.

MISCELLANEOUS END-USE CHEMICALS AND CHEMICAL PRODUCTS K. James O'Connor, Jr. and Thomas O'Connell

The Miscellaneous Chemicals section was extensively revised in 1976 to incorporate the proposed suggestions of an industry task force. Because there is a radical shift in the composition of this section as well as in many of the subgroups within this section, the 1976 data are not strictly comparable with previous reports. Production of the end-use groups contained within other sections generally increased over 1975 levels paralleling the organic sector as a whole. This section incorporates those end-use groups which are not readily classifiable within the prior sections of this report. Both cyclic and acyclic chemicals now fall with this section.

In 1976, the production of miscellaneous end-use chemicals exceeded 15.8 billion pounds. Sales in 1976 reached 9.2 billion pounds, valued at \$2.3 billion. Polymers for fibers and urea collectively accounted for 84 percent of the 1976 production of these miscellaneous end-use chemicals. Urea, alone, accounted for 71 percent of the 1976 sales quantity of these chemicals although in terms of value it accounted for only 17 percent of the total value of merchant sales.

Production of gasoline additives for 1976 totalled 1.1 billion pounds. Sales exceeded 931 million pounds, valued at \$736 million. The future growth of the lead additive portion of this market is seriously threatened by pending environmental legislation governing its use.

Methanol

Methanol production rebounds in 1976

In 1976, methanol ranked 20th among the 50 most important U.S. industrial chemicals with production in excess of 6.2 billion pounds. This volume represented a significant increase of 21.6 percent over the 1975 level of 5.2 billion pounds, a figure which reflected the doldrums that industrial chemical producers faced in the recession of 1975. Despite this encouraging increase in the 1976 production of methanol, it, nonetheless, lagged 1973 and 1974 output figures and remained slightly below the recent trend line shown in figure 1. On a more optimistic note, methanol fared better in 1976 than the organic chemicals sector as a whole, which registered an overall increase of 18 percent in production over the 1975 level.

Moderate growth of 5 to 6 percent projected for methanol

Industry sources are projecting, amid considerable speculation, that methanol production for nonfuel use will expand at a moderate rate of 5 to 6 percent a year for the remainder of this decade and into the early 1980's. These projections are predicated to some extent on the level of new housing starts reaching 1.5 to 2.0 million a year for the remainder of the decade. The correlation between methanol and the number of housing starts stems from methanol's major end use as an adhesive in the production of plywood and particle board, products which are sensitive to changes in the rate of new housing construction. On this score, methanol producers have reason to be encouraged with the renewed activity in the housing sector in recent months. In 1976, total new housing starts numbered 1.55 million, 32 percent more than in 1975. Through the first quarter of 1977, the 370,000 recorded new housing starts are well ahead of the 283,000 recorded in the first quarter of 1976 and dramatically ahead of the 194,000 recorded in the first quarter of 1975. 1/ Despite this upward trend, producers remain guarded in their projections, in that a sustained surge in housing construction will be largely dependent upon the Nation's ability to contain its inflation rate and to maintain a prime rate low enough to encourage new housing.

The 5 to 6 percent projected growth rate is also dependent upon the producers' ability to achieve moderate growth in methanol's other multiple commercial markets, such as the polyester fiber and solvent markets.

Domestic capacity expected to keep pace with projected demand through 1980

There is a general consensus among industry experts that new capacity additions scheduled for completion by 1980 will keep pace with projected

1/ U.S. Department of Commerce, Survey of Current Business, November 1976 (vol. 56, No. 11) and May 1977 (vol. 57, No. 5).

demand requirements. By 1980, U.S. capacity for methanol production is projected to reach 11 billion to 12 billion pounds a year, representing a 20-percent increase over current capacity levels. DuPont, alone, is scheduled to place a new plant with a capacity of 1.3 billion pounds a year on stream by 1980.

Domestic demand estimates, excluding methanol produced for fuel use, border on 8 billion pounds a year for 1980, representing an increase of 5 to 6 percent a year in the domestic demand for methanol.

Methanol may make inroads into new markets

There is continued speculation as to whether methanol will make new inroads into two potentially significant markets; one for clean-burning automotive fuel and the other for an intermediate in the production of a synthetic food source--single-cell protein.

In recent years methanol has undergone considerable testing for use in automotive fuel applications, the results of which have not to date been encouraging. However, testing continues, and industry sources forecast that if a breakthrough occurs, there will be a dramatic shift in the composition of the industry away from traditional chemical producers and toward the oil producers and refiners. The reason for this possible shift is that methanol (a primary chemical feedstock) is derived directly from natural gas, and is very close in the vertical chain to traditional oil producers' and refiners' markets. It must be pointed out, however, that such a breakthrough and consequential shift in production is certainly not expected over the short term and is questionable on a cost/performance basis over the long term.

The outlook is unclear for methanol's use as an intermediate in the production of single-cell protein, a product which is still very much in its experimental stages. The benefits of single-cell protein in alleviating some of the world's nutritional needs are potentially great, and one would expect significant markets to open for this product if technical and commercial difficulties can be overcome. Although inconclusive, current research indicates a leaning away from methanol as an intermediate in the production of single-cell protein in favor of ethanol.

Methanol imports on the rise

Imports of methanol for nonfuel use reached a record high of 277 million pounds valued at \$8.5 million, in 1976, representing nearly a 150-percent increase by volume over the 1975 level. These imports supplied approximately 4 to 5 percent of domestic demand in 1976, or more than twice as much as in any other year in this decade; more than 70 percent come from Canada. Imperial Chemical Industries and Alberta Gas Chemicals are believed to be the major exporting companie's to the United States. According to Public Law 93-482, enacted October 26, 1974, methanol can be imported into the United States under TSUS item 427.96 free of duty (col. 1 rate) for fuel use or for use in producing synthetic natural gas. In 1976, 6.9 million pounds of methanol valued at \$289,000 entered the United States under this category, a significant increase over the 3,700 pounds of methanol imported under this category in 1975.

Imports of methanol under the nonfuel use category in the first quarter of 1977 were substantially higher than those in the first quarter of 1976, indicating that imports are continuing their rising trend. Imports through the first quarter of 1977 reached 79 million pounds, compared with 53 million pounds imported through the first quarter of 1976. There were no imports of methanol for fuel use recorded in the first quarter of 1977.

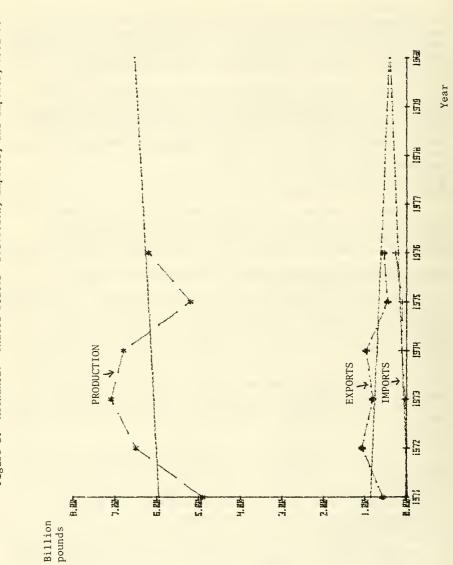
Exports increase 22 percent over the 1975 level

Exports of methanol, both natural and synthetic, increased from 458 million pounds, valued at \$16.8 million, in 1975 to 561 million pounds, valued at \$23.2 million in 1976. There is no indication of fundamental changes in the composition of U.S. export markets for methanol.

The international outlook for methanol through 1980's is unclear

There is little question that the chief determinant in the future competitiveness of world methanol producers will be raw material costs. The most economic technology, the Imperial Chemical Industries process, is readily licensable, and as such is no longer a crucial variable in establishing a nation's comparative advantage vis-a-vis other producing nations. Labor cost differences are not likely to be major determinants in the competitiveness of methanol producers, given the facts that the labor input in methanol production is low and that these differences in labor costs have equilibrated in recent years. Thus, it would seem that the future competitiveness of world methanol producers will greatly depend upon their ability to secure an adequate long-term raw material supply at a competitive price.

Given this determinant, all eyes are directed toward the announced plant construction in the Middle East, which, if it materializes could substantially alter established trading patterns not only in methanol but in many other commodity chemicals as well. There are, however, a number of indeterminate factors which may well mitigate the raw material cost advantages that these oil-rich nations currently enjoy. Their construction and distribution costs are presently much higher than those in the developed nations. In addition, these oil-rich nations may well decide to upgrade the commodity chemicals with low unit costs into intermediate and end-use products with higher unit values; the trade impact would then be felt in those sectors.



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MISCELLANEOUS END-USE CHEMICALS AND CHEMICAL PRODUCTS

TABLE 1.--MISCELLANEOUS END-USE CHEMICALS AND CHEMICAL PRODUCTS: U.S. PRODUCTION AND SALES, 1976

[Listed below are all miscellaneous end-use chemicals and chemical products for which any reported data on production and/or sales may be published. (Leaders (...) are used where the reported data are accepted in confidence and may not be published or where no data were reported.) Table 2 lists alphabetically all miscellaoeous echemicals and chemical products on which data on production and/or sales were reported and identifies the manufacturers of each]

MISCELLANEOUS END-USE CHEMICALS AND CHEMICAL PRODUCTS Grand total	PRODUCTION :	; 3,349; 86,243; (²); ; <u>931,211;</u> 2,259; 1,067; 148,516; 409,641;	VALUE 1,000 dollare 2,251,127 59,223 2,146 2,266 33,611 33,904 735,589 735,589 2,139 41,942 346,055	UNIT VALUE 1 per pound \$0.25 .47 .76 .63 .64 .64 .64 .64 .64 .64 .65 .64 .65 .65 .65 .65 .65 .65 .65 .65
helating agents, nitriloacid and salts, total	pounda : 15,851,080 : 151,043 : 49,637 : 4,791 : 96,615 : (2) : 1,050,995 : 1,178 : 201,080 : 363,775 : 482,247 : 1,00,255 : 234,316 :	pounds : 9,159,570 : 125,114 : 2,821 : 32,701 : 3,349 : 86,243 : (2) : 931,211 : 2,259 : 1,067 : 148,516 : 409,641 :	dollare : 2,251,127 : 59,223 : 2,146 : 20,598 : 2,868 : 33,611 : 33,904 : 33,904 : 735,589 : 3,247 : 2,139 : 41,942 : 366,056 :	pound \$0.25 .47 .76 .63 .86 .40 .75 1.44 2.00
helating agents, nitriloacid and salts, total	15,851,080 151,043 151,043 151,043 49,637 4,791 96,615 (2) 5,568 (2) (2) 5,568 1,050,995 (2) 1,715 4,715 1,178 201,080 363,775 482,247 1,00,255 234,316	9,159,570 : 9,159,157 : 2,821 : 2,821 : 32,701 : 3,349 : (²) : (²) : 931,211 : 2,259 : 1,067 : 148,516 : 409,641 :	2,251,127 : 59,223 : 2,146 : 2,0598 : 2,868 : 33,611 : 33,904 : : 735,589 : 3,247 : 2,139 : 41,942 : 366,056 :	\$0.25 .47 .76 .63 .86 .40 .75 .75
helating agents, nitriloacid and salts, total	151,043 151,043 49,637 49,637 96,615 (²) 5,566 1,050,995 (²) 5,566 1,050,995 4,715 4,715 4,715 4,02,247 4,02,247 1,00,255 234,316	125,114 : 2,821 : 2,821 : 32,701 : 3,349 : (²) : (²) : (²) : 931,211 : 2,259 : 1,067 : 148,516 : 409,641 :	59,223 : 2,146 : 2,146 : 2,0,598 : 2,868 : 33,611 : 33,904 : : 735,589 : 3,247 : 2,139 : 41,942 : 364,056 :	.47 .76 .63 .86 .40 .79 1.44 2.00
(Dicthylenetrinitrilo)pentaacetic acid, penta- sodium salt	49,637 4,791 96,615 (²) 5,568 1,050,995 2,715 1,178 201,080 363,775 482,247 1,00,255 234,316	: 2,821 : 2,821 : 32,701 : 33,349 : 36,243 : 66,243 : 66,243 : 66,243 : 67,259 : 10,067 : 148,516 : 148,516 : 409,661 : 10,067 : 148,516 : 10,067 : 148,516 : 10,067	2,146 2,265 33,611 33,611 33,904 735,589 3,247 2,139 41,942 364,056	.76 .63 .86 .40 .79 1.44 2.00
sodium salt : (Ethylenedinitrilo)tetraacetic acid, tetrasodium salt : (N-Hydroxyethylethylenedinitrilo)triacetic acid, trisodium salt : All other : All other : asoline additives, total ³ : asoline additives, total ³ : NN'-Disopropyl-p-phenylenediamine : Ethylenedibromide : All other gasoline additives : isoluble petroleum sulfonate, calcium salt : int driera, naphthenate : Colcium naphthenate : Calcium naphthenate : Zinc naphthenate : Xin other : All other : All other : Xin onaphthenate : Xin onaphthenate : Xin onaphthenate :	49,637 4,791 96,615 (²) 1,050,995 1,178 201,060 363,775 462,247 1,100,255 234,316	: 32,701 : 86,243 : (²) : 931,211 : 2,259 : 1,067 : 148,516 : 409,641 :	20,598 : 2,868 : 33,611 : 33,904 : 735,589 : 3,247 : 2,139 : 41,942 : 364,056 :	.63 .86 .40
alt : (N-Hydroxyethylethylenedinitrilo)triacetic acid, trisodium salt : All other : nzymes : lotation reagents : asoline additives, total ³ : n,N'-Disoc-butyl-p-phenylendiamine : N,N'-Disoropyl-p-phenylendiamine : tetrachyl lead : All other gasoline additives : oli soluble petroleum sulfonate, soltum salt : Oil soluble petroleum sulfonate, sodium salt : aint driera, naphthenic acid salts, total ^{4, 5} : Calclum naphthenate : : Calclut naphthenate : : Lead naphthenate : : All other : : int driera, naphthenate : : Lead naphthenate : : All other : : <t< td=""><td>4,791 96,615 (²) 1,050,995 2,715 2,715 2,010,000 363,775 482,247 1,100,255 2,214,316</td><td>3,349 86,243 : (²) : <u>931,211 :</u> 2,259 : 1,067 : 148,516 : 409,641 :</td><td>2,868 : 33,611 : 33,904 : 735,589 : 3,247 : 2,139 : 41,942 : 364,056 :</td><td>. 86 . 40 </td></t<>	4,791 96,615 (²) 1,050,995 2,715 2,715 2,010,000 363,775 482,247 1,100,255 2,214,316	3,349 86,243 : (²) : <u>931,211 :</u> 2,259 : 1,067 : 148,516 : 409,641 :	2,868 : 33,611 : 33,904 : 735,589 : 3,247 : 2,139 : 41,942 : 364,056 :	. 86 . 40
trisodum salt	96,615 : (²) : 5,568 : <u>1,050,995 :</u> 2,715 : <u>1,178 :</u> 201,080 : 363,775 : <u>482,247 :</u> <u>1,100,255 :</u> 234,316 :	86,243 : (²) : : 931,211 : 2,259 : 1,067 : 148,516 : 409,641 :	33,611: : 33,904: : : : : : : : : : : : : :	.40
All other	(²) 5,568 1,050,995 2,715 1,178 201,080 363,775 482,247 1,100,255 234,316	(²) : : <u>931,211 :</u> 2,259 : 1,067 : 148,516 : 409,641 :	: 33,904 : : 735,589 : 3,247 : 2,139 : 41,942 : 364,056 :	 .79 1.44 2.00
lotation reagents asoline additives, total ³ asoline additives, total ³	5,568 : ; 1,050,995 : 2,715 : 1,178 : 201,080 : 363,775 : 482,247 : ; 1,100,255 : 234,316 :	931,211 : 2,259 : 1,067 : 148,516 : 409,641 :	735,589 : 3,247 : 2,139 : 41,942 : 364,056 :	
lotation reagents asoline additives, total ³ asoline additives, total ³	1,050,995 : 2,715 : 1,178 : 201,080 : 363,775 : 482,247 : 1,100,255 : 234,316 :	2,259 : 1,067 : 148,516 : 409,641 :	: 735,589 : 3,247 : 2,139 : 41,942 : 364,056 :	.79
N,N'-Di-sec-butyl-p-phenylaimine	2,715 : 1,178 : 201,080 : 363,775 : 482,247 : : 1,100,255 : 234,316 :	2,259 : 1,067 : 148,516 : 409,641 :	3,247 : 2,139 : 41,942 : 364,056 :	1.44
N,N'-Disec-butyl-p-phenylaimine	1,178 : 201,080 : 363,775 : 482,247 : 1,100,255 : 234,316 :	1,067 : 148,516 : 409,641 :	2,139 : 41,942 : 364,056 :	2.00
Ethylenedibromide : Tetracthyl lead : All other gasoline additives : ubricating oil and grease additives, total : Oil soluble petroleum sulfonate, calcium salt : Oil soluble petroleum sulfonate, sodium salt : : : :	201,080 : 363,775 : 482,247 : 1,100,255 : 234,316 :	148,516 : 409,641 :	41,942 : 364,056 :	
Tetraechyl lead	363,775 : 482,247 : 1,100,255 : 234,316 :	409,641 :	364,056 :	
All other gasoline additives	482,247 : : 1,100,255 : 234,316 :			. 8
Oil soluble petroleum sulfonate, calcium salt : Oil soluble petroleum sulfonate, sodium salt : All other lubricating oil and grease additives : sint driers, naphthenic acid salts, total ⁴ , ⁵ : Calcium naphthenate	234,316 :		324,205 :	. 8
011 soluble petroleum sulfonate, calcium salt: : 011 soluble petroleum sulfonate, sodium salt: : *All other lubricating oil and grease additives: : *aint driers, naphthenic acid salts, total*, 5: : *Calcium naphthenate		; 557,430 :	182,847 :	. 3:
All other lubricating oil and grease additives : calcium naphthenate			37,657 :	. 2
aint driers, naphthenic acid salts, total ^{4,5} Calcium naphthenate Cobalt naphthenate Lead naphthenate Manganese naphthenate Zinc naphthenate All other	761,820 :		21,802 : 123,388 :	. 21
Calcium naphthenate	: 11,336 :	11,151 :	8,322 ;	. 75
Cobalt naphthenate	842 :		419 :	. 5
Lead naphthenate	2,901 :	2,938 :	3,497 :	1.19
Zinc naphthenate : All other :	4,629 :		2,217 :	. 41
All other:	1,003 :		599 :	. 61
:	980 : 981 :		435 : 1,155 :	1.2
alimera for fibera total		:		
orymera rot ribera, cotar	⁶ 5,082,003 :		⁶ 574,230 :	. 7
Nylon 6 and 6/6 :	1,634,132 :		••••	
Polyacrylonitrile and acrylonitrile copolymers :	⁶ 551,961 : 1,988,132 :		86,179 :	.4:
Polyethylene terephthalate : All other polymers for fiber :	907,778 :		488,051 :	.8
Polymers, water soluble, total:	⁶ 185,312	⁶ 161,018 :	• 164,766 :	1.0
Cellulose ethers and esters, total:	\$ 115,294		⁶ 101,250 :	1.0
Polyacrylamidements	41.507 :	: 36,829 :	41,479 :	1.1
Polyporylia poid calta total	17,302 :		9,596 :	. 51
Sodium polyacrylate:	6,783 :		: 9.596 :	
All other polyacrylic acid salts : All other water soluble polymera :	10,519 : 11,209 :		12,441 :	1.4
		: :	:	,
anning materials, synthetic:	59,468	54,541 :	22,365 :	. 4
Jrea, total	8,161,726 :		376,363 :	.0
In feed compounda	490,378 :		26,585 : 99,973 :	.0
In liquid fertilizer: : In solid fertilizer: :	2,268,234 : 4,176,474 :		217,588 :	.0
In solid fertilizer:	392,636			. 0
All other:	834,004		7,691 :	. 0
All other miscellaneous end-use chemicals and chem- :			:	
ical products ⁷ :		28,296 :	93,518 :	3.3

See footnotes on following page.

Footnotes for Table 1

¹ Calculated from rounded figures.

² Not available.

 3 Statistics exclude production and sales of tricresyl phosphate. Statistics on tricresyl phosphate are given with the section on "Plasticizers."

4 Quantities are given on the basis of solid naphthenate.

⁵ Statistics exclude production and sales of copper naphthenate. Statistics for copper naphthenate are given in the section on "Pesticides and Related Products."

⁶ Greater than 10 percent of this total is data which were estimated. It was necessary to estimate these data because one or more manufacturers of the compounds failed to supply the U.S. International Trade Commission with their data in sufficient time for its inclusion in this report. Such manufacturers are presumed to have continued production of the compound in question in 1976, therefore the volume of production and sales has been estimated by the UST cataf members.

7 Includes all other items listed in table 2 which are not individually publishable or publishable as groups.

UCTS POR WHICH U.S. PRODUCTION AND/OR SALES WERE EITHER IED BY MANUFACTUBER, 1976	1 ARE MARKED BELOW WITH A "A"; CHEMICALS NOT SO MARKED CEPTED IN CONTERVENT BAR THE MANDER TO THE PLICENERED DECHTABLE 3. AN "X" SIGNIFIES THAT THE MANUPACTURED DID DUCT. COMPANY IDENTIFICATION CODES WHICH ARE POLOWED SUPELY THE U.S. INTERMATIONAL TADE CONTISION WITH REPORT. THE U.S. INTERMATIONAL TADE CONTISION WITH LUME OF PRODUCTION AND SALES HAS BEEN ESTIMATED BY THE	i i	HME. CGY (E) . CGY (E) , BAN, DOM, HMP. CGY (E) , BPC. HMP. DOW, HMP. DOW, HMP. CGY (E) , HMP. HMP. HMP. HMP. HMP. HMP. HMP. HMP.
TABLE 2HISCELLANEOUS END-USE CHEMICALS AND CHENICAL FRODUCTS POR WHICH U.S. PRODUCTION AND/OR SALES WERE EITHER BEPORTED OR ESTIMATED, IDENTIFIED BY MANUPACTURER, 1976	(CHEMICALS POR WHICH SEPARATE STATISTICS ARE GIVEN IN TABLE 1 ARE WARKED BELOW WITH A "W"; CHEMICALS NOT SO MARKED DO NOT APPEAR IN TABLE 1 BECARDE THE REPORTED DATA ARE ACCEPTED IN CONFIDENCE AND MAY NOT RE PUBLISTED DA NOT CONFIDENCE IN DEVILIE DESCRIPTION WITH THE ACCEPTED IN CONFIDENCE AND MAY NOT RE MANUPACUTERE DID MANUPACTURES' IDENTIFICATION CODES THE COMPANY REDE 3. AN "W" SIGNETES THAT THE MANUPACTURER DID NOT CONSENT TO HIS IDENTIFICATION WITH THE DESIGNATED FRODUCT. CONFIDENCE OF ADD MAY THE MANUPACTURER DID BY AN "(E)" ARE SO LABELED BECORDER THE PALIED TO SUFFICIENT ON CODES WHICH ARE POLLOWED BY AN "(E)" ARE SO LABELED BECORDER TRAILED TO SUFFICIENT OF SOMESTON WITH THE DATA IN SUFFICIENT THR FOR ITS NACLUST THE COMPANY IS PRENAMY TO SALES THAT THE MANUPED FUELD DATA IN SUFFICIENT THR POR ITS NACLUST THE COMPANY IS PRENAMY TO SALES AND AND THE MANUPED THE DATA IN SUFFICIENT THR POR ITS NACLUST THE COMPANY IS PRENAMY IS PRENAMY TO SALES ARE SOUTINDED FUELD DATA IN SUFFICIENT THR POR ITS INCLUSION IN THE REDUCTION AND SALES HAS BEEN ESTIMATED BY THE UUSITC STAFF MEMBERS)		<pre>@CHELATING AGENTS, NITRILOACIDS AND SALTS:</pre>

AND/OR SALES	 <pre>K[E], CRT, DAN, DOW, HME, JOR, RPC. P. DAN, DOW, HMP, RPC. P. DAN, DOW, HMP, RPC. P. MON. P. MON. P. MIS, PFZ, NLC. A PFZ, Y. Y. MIS, PFZ, NLC. A PFZ, Y. Y. MIS, PFZ, Y. Y. JFR, MLS, PFN, PMP, AH, NBC, X. Y. JFR, MLS, PFN, PMP, AH, NBC, X. Y. Y. ONS, PLB. Y. Y. Y. Y. Y. Y. Y. Y. Y. Y</pre>
TABLE 2MISCELLANEOUS END-USE CHEMICALS AND CHEMICAL PRODUCTS FOR WHICH U.S. PRODUCTION REPORTED OR ESTIMATED, IDENTIFIED BY MANUFACTURER, 1976CONTINUED	 ATTING AGENTS, MITRILOACIDS AND SALTSCONTINUED HLENEDMITRILOY TETRAACETIC ACID, TETRASODIUM S HUDROXYETHYLETHYLENEDMITRILOY TRIACETIC ACID, HUDROXYETHYLETHYLENEDMITRILOY TRIACETIC ACID, HUDROXXETHYLETHYLENEDMITRILOY TRIACETIC ACID, HUDROXXETHYLETHYLENEDMITRILOY TRIACETIC ACID, HUDROXXETIC ACID, DISODIUM SALT HUDRUACETIC ACID, DISODIUM SALT LATING AGENTS, MITRILOACIDS AND SALTS, ALL OTHE ALLOTHIACCATIC ACID, TRIACEDIS AND SALTS, ALL OTHE ALLOTHIACCATES, MITRILOACIDS AND SALTS, ALL OTHE ACID HRICAGANS AULASS; MILASSS, ALL OTHER PADATN

2MISCELLANEOUS END-USE CHEMICALS AND CHEMICAL PRODUCTS POR WHICH U.S. PRODUCTION AND/OR SALES WERR EITHER BEPORTED CR ESTIMATED, IDENTIFIED BY MANUPACTURER, 1976CONTINUED	MANUFACTURERS IDENTIFICATION CODES (ACCORDING TO LIST IN TABLE 3)	C. C. C. C. C. C. C. C. C. D. D. D. D. D. D. D. D. D. D. D. D. D.
TABLE 2HISCELLANEOUS END-USE CHEMICALS AND CHEMICAL FROI BEPORTED CR ESTIMATED, IDENTIFIED E	US END-USE CHEMICALS AND CHEMICAL PRODUCIS	OTATION REAGENTSCONTINUED OTATION REAGENTS: OTHER PLOTATION REAGENTS: C22-DIATTON REAGENTS: C22-DIATTON REAGENTS: NEEDING RANGINS: C22-DIATTON RAGENTS: NORTH C22-DIATTON REAGENTS: NORTH REAGENTS:

2MISCELLANEOUS END-USE CHEMICALS AND CHEMICAL PRODUCTS POR WHICH U.S. PHODUCTION AND/OR SALES WERE EITHER REPORTED OR ESTIMATED, IDENTIFIED BY MANUFACTURER, 1976CONTINUED	MANUPACTURERS IDENTIPICATION CODES (ACCORDING TO LIST IN TABLE 3)	CCA, ENJ(E), X. CCA, ENJ(E), X. SPA. SP
TABLE 2HISCELLANEOUS END-USE CHEMICALS AND CHEMICAL PRODUCTS POR WHICH U.S. PHODUCTION REPORTED OR ESTIMATED, IDENTIFIED BY MANUFACTURER, 1976CONTINUED	ISCELLANEOUS END-USE CHEMICALS AND CHAMICAL PRODUCTS	<pre>@LUBRIGATING OIL AND GREASE ADDITIVESCONTINUED FUENOL SALTS. FUENCERBON SULFRICE ACID FUENCERBON SULFRICE FUENCERBON SULFRICE ACID FUENCERBON SULFRICE FUENCERBON SULFRICE ACID FUENCERBON SULFRICE FUENCERBON FUENCERBON SULFRICE FUENCERBON FUENCER FUENCERBON FUENCERBON FUENCER FUENCERBON FUENCERBON FUENCERFE FUENCERFE FUENCERBON FUENCERFE F</pre>

2MISCELLANBOUS END-USE CHEMICALS AND CHEMICAL PRODUCTS FOR WHICH D.S. PRODUCTION AND/OR SALES WERE EITHER BEPORTED CA BETIMATED, IDENTIFIED BY MANUFACTURER, 1976CONTINUED	MANUPACTURENS IDENTIFICATION CODES (ACCORDING TO LIST IN TABLE 3)	X. X. PHT. PHT. PHT. PHT. ESA, FHT. WAY. ESA, FHT. WAY. ESA, FHT. WAY. ESA, FHT. WAY. ESA, FHT. FHT. ESA, FHT. ESA, FHT.
TABLE 2HISCELLANBOUS END-USE CHEMICALS AND CHEMICAL PRODUCTS POR WHICH D.S. PRODUCTION BEPORTED CA SSTIMATED, IDENTIFIED BY MANUFACTURER, 1976CONTINED	AND CHEMICAL PRODUCT	<pre>PHOTOGRAPHIC CHENICALS: PHOTOGRAPHIC CHENICALS: P-2-(4-AMINO-N-ETHYL-META-TOLUIDINO) ETHYL METHAME-SULP 2-(4-AMINO-N-ETHYL-META-TOLUIDINO) ETHYL HETHAME-SULP 2-(4-AMINO-N-ETHYL-META-TOLUIDINO) ETHYL SULPATE - BERZORTAZOLZ CATEGRIO</pre>

PRODUCTION AND/OR SALES WERE EITHER 6CONTINUED	IDENTIFI TO LIST	T, FRF, BON, SKP. , HPC, MRK, NLC. , RH, STC.
HICH U.S. URER, 197	AANUFACT(AANUFACT((ACCO)	EKT. HON. EKT. FND. EK, EKT. DA. NLC. NLC. SWS.
FOR H NUFACT) 	FRF FRF FRF FRF FRF FRF FRF FRF FRF FRF
DUCTS BY MAN		CEL, ALF, DUP, DUP, DUP, BVL, BVL, BVL, BVC, ACY, ACY, POW, POW, POW, POW, POW, POW, POW, BVC, BVC, BVC, BVC, BVC, BVC, BVC, BVC
TABLE 2MISCELLANEOUS END-USE CHEMICALS AND CHEMICAL PRODUCTS FOR WHICH U.S. PRODUCTION AND/OR SALES WERE EITHER REPORTED OR ESTIMATED, IDENTIFIED BY MANUFACTURER, 1976CONTINUED	CELLANEOUS END-USE CHEMICALS AND CHEMICAL PRODUCTS	<pre>EFARE: EFTARE: EFTARE: FOR FIBER, ONLY) FIFTER FOR FIBER, ONLY) FIFTER FOR FIBER, ONLY) FIFTER FOR FIBER, ONLY] FIFTER AND SCREAS: FIFTER AND SCREAS: FIFTERS AND SCREAS: FIFTERS AND SCREAS: FIFTER AND SCREAS: FIFTER AND SCREAS: FIFTERS AND SCREAS: FIFTER SOLUBLE: ALL OTHER</pre>

~

ł ACN, ACS, ACY(E), AGY, AKL, APD, ARM, BIC, BOR, CFA, CHN, CNC, COL, DUP, FCL, FTX, GEL, HKY, HN, HPC, JDC, NSC, ONC, PLC, PPC, SAG, SMP, SNI, SOH, TER, VLN, MLC, WYC. AKL, APD, ARM, CFA, CHN, CNC, FCA, FMS, FTX, RITHER HN, HPC, JDC, MSC, PLC, PPC, SAG, SMP, SNI, VLN, WLC, WYC. BIC, FMS, FTX, JDC, MSC, PPC, SNI, SOH HPC, 1 ACN, ACS, AGY, APD, BIC, CFA, COL, FHS, FTX, HN, JDC, NSC, ONC, PPC, SOH, TER, VLN, WLC, WYC. WERE 1 1 8 I MANUFACTURERS IDENTIFICATION CODES (ACCORDING TO LIST IN TABLE 3) END-USE CHEMICALS AND CHEMICAL PRODUCTS FOR WHICH U.S. PRODUCTION AND/OR SALES 1 ACS, ACY (E), BOR, DUP, JDC, PPN, SOH, WYC. 8 ı 1 i 1 ł ī ī BEPORTED OR ESTIMATED, IDENTIFIED BY MANDFACTURER, 1976--CONTINUED 1 1 1 ÷ 1 MSC, ONC, SOH. ţ ī ı 1 ī 1) 1 APD. ŧ WYC. ł GAP, HDG. , I ī AGY, HKY, TER, ı VLN. PHS, CHP, DAN. GAP. DUP. AGY. ı ÷ ı I GPI, I SOH, 1 TER. ACS, F DAN. . ACN, TER, ACN, ł ŧ !. •• •• •• ... ••• .. •• .. ı. 1.1 TRI (BEHENOYLOXYMETHYL) TRIMETHOXYMETHYLMELAMINE - - - -i į BASIS), ALL OTH 1111 TEXTILE CHENICALS, OTHER THAN SORFACE ACTIVE AGENTS, A ī 1 2,2',4,4'-TETRAHYDROXYBENZOPHENONE - - - - - - - - - - - -I i ; MISCELLANEOUS END-USE CHEMICALS AND CHEMICAL PRODUCTS ì ı TEXTILE CHENICALS, OTHER THAN SURFACE-ACTIVE AGENTS: I 1 ł ī ŧ , ŧ 1 ı ŧ ı 1 1 1 ł ī •• ı 1 ı Р 1 1 I **@UREA IN COMPOUNDS AND MIXTURES (100%** I 1 , i 8 i 1 OUREA IN LIQUID FERTILIZER- - - -1 ł 1 1 1 I ŧ 1 ī ī j, ı 1 UREA, BY END-USE MARKETS: ţ I ķ 1 ī TABLE 2.--MISCELLANEOUS ī. ļ į, 1 ł 1 ŧ ī . ī 1 9 1 1 ł ş ŧ 9 1 1 ı 1 2

TABLE 3.--MISCELLANEOUS END-USE CHEMICAL AND CHEMICAL PRODUCTS: DIRECTORY OF MANUFACTURERS, 1976

ALPHABETICAL DIRECTORY BY CODE

[Names of manufacturers that reported production or sales of miscellaneous end-use chemicals and chemical products to the U.S. International Trade Commission for 1976 are listed below in the order of their identification code as used in table 2]

Code	Name of company	Code	Name of company
		∦	
	Allied Chemical Corp.:	FRF	Firestone Tire & Rubber Co., Firestone
ACN	Agricultural Div.		Synthetic Fibers Co.
ACS	Specialty Chemicals Div.	11	
ACY	American Cyanamid Co.	GAF	GAF Corp., Chemical Div.
AGY	Agway, Inc., Olean Nitrogen Complex	GCC	W. R. Grace & Co., Agricultural Chem. Group
AIP	Air Products & Chemicals, Inc.	GFS	G. Frederick Smith Chemical Co.
AKL	Gardinier Big River, Inc.	GLY	Glyco Chemicals, Inc.
ALF	Allied Chemical Corp., Fibers Div.	GPI	Goodpasture, Inc.
ALL	Alliance Chemical, Inc.	GRD	W. R. Grace & Co., Polymers & Chemicals Div.
ALX	Alox Corp.	GYR	Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.
AMB	American Bio-Synthetic Corp.		
APD	Atlas Powder Co. Subsidiary of Tyler	HDG.	Hodag Chemical Corp.
	Corp.	HK	Hooker Chemicals & Plastic Corp.:
ASH	Ashland Oil, Inc., Ashland Chemical Co.	HKD	Durez Div.
	inditional offer, inter, inditional ofference	HKY	Hawkeye Chemical Co.
BAS	BASF Wyandotte Corp.	HMP	W. R. Grace & Co., Organic Chemicals Div.
BAX	Baxter Laboratories, Inc.	HN	Tenneco Chemicals, Inc.
BFG	B. F. Goodrich Co., B. F. Goodrich Chemical Co. Div.	HPC	Hercules, Inc.
BIC	Beker Industries, Inc.	JDC	Nipak, Inc.
BOR	Borden Co., Borden Chemical Div.	JFR	George A. Jeffrey's & Co., Inc.
		JOR	Jorden Chemical Co.
BUK	Buckeye Cellulose Corp.	JOK	Jordan chemicar co.
CCA	Interstab Chemical, Inc.	KCU	Kennecott Copper Corp., Utah Copper Div.
CCW	Cincinnati Milacron Chemicals, Inc.	11	
CEL	Celanese Corp.:	MCI	Mooney Chemicals, Inc.
	Celanese Fibers Co.	MIL	Milliken & Co., Milliken Chemical Div.
CFA	Cooperative Farm Chemicals Association	MLS	Miles Laboratories, Inc., Marschall Div.
CGY	Ciba-Geigy Corp. and Pharmaceutical Div.	MON	Monsanto Co.
CHH	CHR. Hansen's Laboratory, Inc.	MOR	Marathon Morco, Co.
CHN	N-Ren Corp., Cherokee Nitrogen Div.	MRK	Merck & Co., Inc.
CNC	Columbia Nitrogen Corp.	MSC	Mississippi Chemical Corp.
CRN	CPC International, Inc., Amerchol	11 130	Hississippi chemical corp.
CRT		NEP	Nepera Chemical Co.
CRI	Crest Chemical Corp.	NLC	Nalco Chemical Co.
	Discould fill and all fame	NTL	
DA	Diamond Shamrock Corp.	I NIL	NL Industries, Inc.
DAN	Dan River, Inc.	1	011.0
DCC	Dow Corning Corp.	OMC	Olin Corp.
DLI	Dawe's Laboratories, Inc.	OMS	E. R. Squibb & Sons, Inc.
DOL	Castle & Cooke, Inc., Castle & Cooke	ORO	Chevron Chemical Co.
	Foods, Hawaii Region	OXC	Oxochem Enterprises
DOM	Dow Chemical Co.		
DUP	E. I. DuPont de Nemours & Co., Inc.	PAR	Pennzoil Co., Penneco Div.
		PAS	Pennwalt Corp.
		PD	Parke, Davis & Co. Sub of Warner-Lambert Co.
EK	Eastman Kodek Co.:	PEN	CPC International, Inc., S. B. Penick Div.
EKT	Tennessee Eastman Co. Div.	PFN	Pfanstiehl Laboratories, Inc.
ENJ	Exxon Chemical Co. U.S.A.	PFZ	Pfizer, Inc. & Pfizer Pharmaceuticals, Inc.
ESA	East Shore Chemical Co., Inc.	PHR	Pharmachem Corp.
		PIC	Pierce Chemical, Inc.
FER	Ferro Corp.:	PLB	P-L Biochemicals, Inc.
	Ferro Chemical Div.	PLC	Phillips Petroleum Co.
	Keil Chemical Div.	PMP	Premier Malt Products, Inc.
FIN	Hexcel Corp., Fine Organics Div.	PPC	Premier Petrochemical Co.
1.1.1	FMC Corp.:	PPG	Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co.
FMP	Industrial Chemical Div.	11.10	
FMS	First Mississippi Corp.	RBC	Fike Chemicals, Inc.
FMT	Fairmount Chemical Co., Inc.	RH	Rohm & Haas Co.
FND	Fiber Industries, Inc.	RPC	Millmaster Onyx Corp., Refined-Onyx Div.
rnp	Liver industries, inc.	I d c	intraducet only obert, herence only bive
		11	1 Contraction of the second seco

MISCELLANEOUS END-USE CHEMICALS AND CHEMICAL PRODUCTS

	Name of company	Code	Name of company
RSA	R.S.A. Corp.	TRI	Triad Chemicals
		TRO	Troy Chemical Corp.
SAG	Swift Agricultural Chemicals	TVA	Tennessee Valley Authority
SHC	Shell Oil Co., Shell Chemical Co. Div.	TX	Texaco, Inc.
SM	Mobil Oil Corp., Chemical Co.:		
	Chemical Coatings Div.	UPM	UOP, Inc.
SMP	J.R. Simplot Co., Minerals & Chemical Div.	USR	Uniroyal, Inc., Chemical Div.
SNI	Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical Corp., Kaiser	VLN	Valley Nitrogen Producers, Inc.
	Agricultural Chemicals Div.	VND	Van Dyk & Co., Inc.
SOC	Standard Oil Co. of California, Chevron		
	Chemical Co.	WAG	West Agro Chemical, Inc.
SOH	Vistron Corp.	WAY	Phillip A. Hunt Chemical Corp., Organic
SPD	General Electric Co., Silicone Products Dept.	WBC	Chemical Div.
SW	Sherwin-Williams Co.		Worthington Biochemical Corp.
		WBG	White & Bagley Co.
SWS	Stauffer Chemical Co., SWS Silicones	WLC	Agrico Chemical Co.
	Div.	WMP	Essex Group, Inc.
		WTC	Witco Chemical Co., Inc.
TCC	Tanatex Chemical Corp.	WTH	Union Camp Corp., Chemical Div., Dover Plant
TER	Terra Chemicals International, Inc.	WYC	Wycon Chemical Co.
TNA	Ethyl Corp.	11 1	
		ZGL	Carolina Processing Corp.

TABLE 3.--MISCELLANEOUS END-USE CHEMICAL AND CHEMICAL PRODUCTS: DIRECTORY OF MANUFACTURERS, 1976--CONTINUED

Note.--Complete names and addresses of the above reporting companies are listed in Table 1 of the Appendix.

MISCELLANEOUS CYCLIC AND ACYCLIC CHEMICALS

K. James O'Connor, Jr. and Thomas O'Connell

This section is extensively revised from that of previous years. Many of these changes reflect suggestions proposed by an industry task force. For this reason, the data contained within this section are not generally comparable with the data from previous years. Several large volume items such as urea and polymers for fiber were moved to the section entitled Miscellaneous End-Use Chemicals and Chemical Products.

The term miscellaneous chemicals as it is used here comprises those synthetic organic products that are not included in the use groups covered by the other sections of this report. They include products that are employed in a great variety of uses. The number of chemicals used extensively for only one purpose is not large. Among the products covered are those used for refrigerants, aerosols, solvents, and a wide range of chemical intermediates.

U.S. production of miscellaneous cyclic and acyclic chemicals in 1976 amounted to 83.5 billion pounds. U.S. sales for 1976 totaled 33.9 billion pounds valued at \$7.1 billion. Production of miscellaneous cyclic chemicals comprised only 5 percent of this section's total production.

The most important group among the miscellaneous acyclic chemicals was the halogenated hydrocarbons. U.S. production for this group in 1976 reached 20.8 billion pounds or 25 percent of this section's total production. U.S. sales for this group amounted to 8.8 billion pounds valued at \$1.4 billion. Other important groups were the monohydric unsubstituted alcohols with production of 14.3 billion pounds, the aldehydes with a total production of 8.3 billion pounds, and the nitrogenous compounds with production of 7.6 billion pounds. TABLE 1.--MISCELLANEOUS CYCLIC AND ACYCLIC CHEMICALS: U.S. PRODUCTION AND SALES, 1976

[Listed below are all miscellaneous chemicals for which any reported data on production or sales may be published. (Leaders (...) are used where the reported data are accepted in confidence and may not be published or where no data were reported.) Table 2 lists all miscellaneous chemicals for which data on production and/or sales were reported and identifies the manufacturers of each]

			SALES	
MISCELLANEOUS CYCLIC AND ACYCLIC CHEMICALS	PRODUCTION	QUANTITY	VALUE	UNIT VALUE ¹
	1,000	1,000		Per
	pounds	pounds :	dollars :	pound
Grand total	83,553,062	33,911,741	7,136,673 :	\$0.20
MISCELLANEOUS CHEMICALS, CYCLIC			:	
Total	3,881,178	1,303,010	682,150 :	. 31
	14,197	12,727	6,444	.5
enzoic acid, sodium salt	3,841			1.7
enzyl alcohol	8,636			.6
ert-Butyl peroxybenzoate	: 1,690 :	1,579 :	: 2,752 :	1.7
aprolactam	: 779,659 :	: :	: ÷	•••
.6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol (BHT);	:	:	: : :	
Food grade	: 8,862 :			8.
Tech. grade	: 10,947 :			.8
ioxane (1,4-Diethylene ox'de)	: 14,873 : 47,102 :		4,070 :	
examethylenetetramine, tech. grade	: 47,102		1.726 :	2.4
-Hydroxybenzoic acid, methyl ester	: 192			2.6
-HydroxyJenzoic acid, propyr ester	530			3.1
aleic anhydride	263,968		64,454 :	
-Pinene	• · · · · ·	5,300 :		.1
-Pinene	25,366	2,757	828	• 3
all oil salts, total ²	1,992			
Calcium tallate	: 123 :			•-
Lead tallate	: 317			- 4
Tall oil salts, all other	: 1,552	: 1,492	: 1,351 :	
ll other miscellaneous cyclic chemicals	2,693,526	1,534,993	: 561,149 : : :	• :
MISCELLANEOUS CHEMICALS, ACYCLIC		:	: :	
Total	79,671,884	32,108,731	6,454,523	
Nitrogenous Compounds	:	•		
Total ³	7,555,682	: 1,922,663	744,053	
midea	: 294,762	: 102,854	: 62,361 :	
	: 1,777,299	: 415,658	227,511	
mines, total Butylaminea	49,585			
Ethylamines:	. 47,505		: :	-
Diethylamine	: 13,897	8,320	4,865 :	
Ethylamine, mono	: 36,806		: :	
1.6-Hexanediamine (Hexamethylenedlamine)	: 855,965		: :	
Isopropylamine, mono-	: 33,353			•
Methylamines: Dimethylamine	:	: 43,229		•
All other	: 787,693	: 283,490	: 174,833 :	•
-(2-Aminoethylamino)ethanol (Aminoethylethanol-	:	:	: :	
amine)		: 10,789	: 7.862 :	
	:	:	: :	
Ethanolamines, total	286,224		: 87,652 :	
2-Aminoethanol (Monoethanolamine)	: 92,992			
2.2'-Aminodiethanol (Diethanolamine)	: 88,568			:
	: 104,664	: 95,874	: 32,855 :	

See footnotes at end of table.

SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CHEMICALS, 1976

SALES MISCELLANEOUS CYCLIC AND ACYCLIC CHEMICALS : PRODUCTION UNIT OHANTITY VATUE • : VALUE¹ MISCELLANEOUS CHEMICALS, ACYCLIC--Continued . 1,000 1,000 : 1,000 : pounds : dollars : : : Per Nitrogenous Compounds--Continued pounds : pound ٠ : : llexamethylenediammonium adipate-----732,409 : Nitriles, total-----3,171,053 : 690,761 : 166,755 : \$0.24 Acrylonitrile-----1,517,830 : 600,987 : 147,144 : .24 Nitriles, all other-----19,611 : 1.653.223 : 89,774 : .22 All other nitrogenous compounds-----1,293,935 : 442.426 : 191.912 : .43 Acids, Acyl Halides, and Anhydrides Total-----6,725,256 : 1,360,648 : 394,388 : .29 Acetic acid, synthetic, 100%-----: 2,463,342 : 544,419 : 70,429 : .13 Acetic anhydride, 100%------1,506,050 : 178,021 : 36,145 : .20 Acrylic acid-----256,331 : 35,881 : 11,313 : .32 Adipic acid---1,280,907 : 101,703 : 52,166 : .51 33,765 : Fumaric acid------30,583 : 12,748 : .42 Lauroyl chloride-----2,041 : Polyacrylic acid-----1,656 : 39,266 : 1,405 : .85 2,452 : Propionic acid-----76,102 : 7.111 : .18 All other acids, acyl halides, and anhydrides----- : 1,104,266 : 429,119 : 203,071 : . 47 Salts of Organic Acids Total-----369,437 : 254,270 : 137,190 : .54 Acetic acid salts, total-----23,998 : 20,661 : 10,592 : .51 Barium acetate-----Zinc acetate------28 : 208 : 301 : 1.48 116 : : 1.45 Zirconium acetate-----91 : : 20,425 : All other-----23.791 : 10,249 : .50 2-Ethylhexanoic acid (a-Ethylcaproic acid) salts, 15,377 : 1,096 : total----16,420 : 14,873 : 1,863 : 1.03 Calcium 2-ethylhexanoate-----.59 Cobalt 2-ethylhexanoate-----3,893 : 4,413 : 5,333 : 1.37 Lead 2-ethylhexanoate-----2,595 : 2,499 : 1,275 : .51 Manganese 2-ethylhexanoate-----990 : 959 : 569 : .59 Zinc 2-ethylhexanoate-----1.491 : 1,466 : 1,008 : .69 Zirconium 2-ethylhexanoate-----2,417 : 2,606 : 2.811 : 1.16 All other ----1,801 : 1,776 : 3,285 : 1.85 : 465 : Maleic acid salts-----. 1,473 : 1,474 : 1.00 Oleic acid salts-----501 : 496 : 668 : 1.33 : : : Stearic acid salts, total -----80,723 : 81,016 : 47.642 : .59 : Aluminum distearate-----Aluminum tristearate------2,426 : .70 2,419 : 1,691 : 290 : 201 : .69 2 675 : Barium stearate-----1,001 : 1,005 : .67 Cslcium stearate-----45,545 : 45,873 : 23.420 : .51 Cobalt stearate-----475 : 362 : 351 : 1.35 Lead stearate-----1.254 : 712 : 1,133 : .63 Magnesium stearate-----5,530 : 5.292 : 3,761 : .71 Zinc stearate-----22,254 : 22,484 : 15,117 : .67 All other----2,358 : 2,162 : 1,590 : .74 : . Tartaric acid salts-----388 : ... : ... : All other salts of organic acids-----246,947 : 135,746 : 61,437 : .45

TABLE 1.--MISCELLANEOUS CYCLIC AND ACYCLIC CHEMICALS: U.S. PRODUCTION AND SALES, 1976--CONINTUED

See footnotes at end of table.

MISCELLANEOUS CYCLIC AND ACYCLIC CHEMICALS

AHD SALES,	13/6Сомтіми	ED		
	: :		SALES	
MISCELLANEOUS CYCLIC AND ACYCLIC CHEMICALS	PRODUCTION	QUANTITY	VALUE :	UNIT VALUE ¹
MISCELLANEOUS CHEMICALS, ACYCLICContinued	: :		:	
MISCELEAREDOS CREATERISS, ACTUEL -CONCINCE	1,000	1,000	1,000 :	Per
Aldehydes	pounds	pounds :	dollars :	pound
Total	8,278,682 :	1,906,575 :	160,480	\$0.08
Butyraldehyde	7/0 116	:	:	
Formaldehyde (37% by weight)	: 749,116 :	1,471,772 :	76,095	.05
Isobutyraldebyde	: 5,449,322 : : 372,071 :	2,127 :	325 :	.15
All other	: 1,708,173 :		84,060 :	.19
Ketones	: :		:	
	2 007 /16	2,176,338	343,399 :	.16
Total	2,907,416	2,170,550		
Acetone, total	: 1,863,979 :	1,391,485 :	181,450 :	.13
From cumene	: 1,189,516 :		106,546 :	.12
From isopropyl alcohol	679,463	540,006	74,904 :	.14
2-8utanone (Methyl ethyl ketone)	428,146	414,638	78,452 :	.19
4-Hydroxy-4-methyl-2-pentanone (Diacetone alcohol)	: :			.24
4-Methy1-2-pentanone (Methy1 isobuty1 ketone)	: 197,537 :		36,043 :	.24
All other	: 412,754	174,296	36,693 :	.21
Alcohols, Monohydric, Unsubstituted	:			
	:	6 967 176	876,096 :	.13
Total	:14,252,696	6,864,146	: :	
Alcohols, C11 or lower, unmixed, total	: 13,305,619	6,335,798	707,727 :	.11
Butyl alcohols:		344,366	64,729	.19
n-Butyl alcohol (n-Propylcarbinol)	: 625,277 : 174,789			.15
Isobuty1 alcohol (Isopropylcarbinol) Ethyl alcohol, synthetic ⁵	: 1,496,311	889,992		.17
	450,206			.21
	: 1,935,846	• 961,327 ·	: ⁶ 131,669 :	.14
Methanol, synthetic	: 6,242,241		125,587 :	.06
Propyl alcohol (Propanol)	: 134,247			.22
All other	2,246,702	1,431,373	120,490 :	,00
Alcohols, C12 and higher, unmixed, total	299,724	145,869	41,296 :	.28
Mixtures of alcohols, total	: 647,353	382,479	127,073	.33
	:	:		
Esters of Monohydric Alcohols	:	:	: :	
Total	3,659,498	: 1,956,978	546,997 :	.28
n-Butyl acetate, unmixed	: 112,508	: 98,409	22,375	.23
	: 205,284			.33
	; 7,903			. 38
	: 863			.41
	: 2,207			1.13
	: 215,552			.19
	295,129 44,027			
2-Ethyl-1-hexyl acrylate Phosphorus acid esters, not elsewhere specified	: 59,200			.80
Bropy1 sootato-	: 42,811			.24
Vinvl acetate	: 1,480,647	: 711,518	: 129,054 :	.18
All other	: 1,193,367	: 558,119	209,752 :	.38
Polyhydric Alcohola'				
roughgarie hieonola	:	:	:	
Total	4,630,310	: 3,528,318	843,992 :	.24
Ethylene glycol	: 3,334,587	2,525,135	495,332	.20
Glycerol, synthetic only	: 157,733			

TABLE 1.--MISCELLAHEOUS CYCLIC AND ACYCLIC CHEMICALS: U.S. PRODUCTION AHD SALES, 1976--CONTINUED

Footnotes at end of table.

SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CHEMICALS, 1976

AND SALES,	1976CONTIN	UED		
	: :		SALES	
MISCELLANEOUS CYCLIC AND ACYCLIC CHEMICALS	: PRODUCTION : : :	QUANTITY :	VALUE :	UNIT VALUE ¹
MISCELLANEOUS CHEMICALS, ACYCLICContinued	: :	:	:	
Polyhydria AlaoholsContinued	: 1,000 : : pounds :	1,000 : pounds :	1,000 : dollars :	Per pound
Pentaerythritol	105,167 :	⁶ 104,256	⁶ 43,698 :	\$0.42
Propylene glycolSorbitol (70% by weight)	: 516,932 :	469,850 :	122,390 :	.26
All other	: 195,474 : : 320,417 :	135,405 : 146,040 :	48,630 : 64,987 :	.36
Polyhydric Alcohol Esters	1 1	:	:	
Total	: 104,124 :	97,668 :	42,785	.44
Ethylene glycol diacrylate	: 349 :	:	:	
Trimethylolpropane triacrylate	: 499 :			
All other	: 102,776 :	97,688 :	42,785 :	.44
Polyhydric Alcohol Ethers	: :	:	: ;	
Tota1	: 1,409,730 :	1,139,677 :	; 323,023 ;	.28
2-Butoxyethanol	: 100,123 :	138,531 :	37,987 :	.27
2-(2-Butoxyethoxy)ethanol (Diethylene glycol	: :	:	57,507 :	• 2 7
monobutyl ether) Diethylene glycol	: 31,318 :	24,982 :	7,445 :	. 30
Diethylene glycolDipropylene glycol	: 276,076 : : 49,615 :	186,600 : 42,705 :	32,488 : 11,283 :	.17
2-Ethoxyethanol	: 193,169 :	108,636 :	27,417 :	.20
2-(2-Ethoxyethoxy)ethanol (Diethylene glycol	: ;	:	:	
monoethyl ethers)	: 34,790 :	26,455 :	7,209 :	.27
2-[2-(2-Ethoxyethoxy)ethoxy]ethanol (Triethylene glycol monoethyl ether)	: 16,031 :	:	:	
2-Methoxyethanol (Ethylene glycol monomethyl	: :	:		
ether)	: 37,611 :	90,577 :	22,933 :	.25
2-(2-Methoxyethoxy)ethanol (Diethylene glycol monomethyl ether)	: 10,110 :	9,149 :	2,561 :	.28
2-[2-(2-Methoxyethoxy)ethoxy]ethanol (Triethy]ene	: :	;	:	
glycol monomethyl ether) Polyethylene glycol	: 20,538 :	:	:	
Polyethyiene glycol	: 91,741 :	91,267 :	33,773 :	.57
Polypropylene glycol Tetraethylene glycol	: 38,335 : : 13,663 :	26,220 : 12,457 :	9,446 : 5,022 :	.36 .40
All other	: 441,605 :	382,098 :	125,459 :	. 33
Halogenated Hydrocarbons	· · ·	-	:	
Total	: : 20,790,916 :	: 8,786,869 :	: 1,401,708 :	.16
	: :	:	:	
Carbon tetrachloride	: 856,804 :	459,024 :	60,344 :	.13
Chlorinated paraffins, total	: 75,949 :	68,536 :	20,040 :	.29
35%-64% chlorine	: 60,210 : : 15,739 :	55,428 : 13,108 :	14,942 : 5,098 :	.27
	: :	::	5,050 :	
Chloroethane (Ethyl chloride)	: 669,216 :	316,612 :	36,847 :	.12
Chloroform	: 291,855 :	265,400 :	42,240 :	.16
Chloromethane (Methyl chloride)	: 377,672 : : 8,041,846 :	184,443 : 1,360,980 :	25,930 : 109,993 :	.14
Dichloromethane (Methylene chloride)	: 537,729 :	50D,295 :	86,004 :	.08
1,2-Dichloropropane (Propylene dichloride)	: 71,040 :	42,995 :	2,470 :	.06
Fluorinated hydrocarbons, total	: : :1,000,356 :	:	:	
Chlorodifluoromethane (F-22)	: 169,753 :	125,842 :	88,775 :	
Dichlorodifluoromethane (F-12)	: 393,001 :	371,036 :	151,386 :	.41
Trichlorofluoromethane (F-11)	: 256,111 :	239,372 :	81,635 :	. 34
All other fluorinated hydrocarbons	: 181,491 :	:	:	

TABLE 1.--MISCELLANEOUS CYCLIC AND ACYCLIC CHEMICALS: U.S. PRODUCTION AND SALES, 1976--CONTINUED

See footnotes at end of table.

MISCELLANEOUS CYCLIC AND ACYCLIC CHEMICALS

SALES MISCELLANEOUS CYCLIC AND ACYCLIC CHEMICALS PRODUCTION UNIT VALUE QUANTITY VALUE1 MISCELLANEOUS CHEMICALS, ACYCLIC--Continued 1,000 1,000 7,000 Per : dollars Halogenated Hudrocarbons--Continued pounds pounds : pound Tetrachloroethylene (Perchloroethylene)-----668,930 : 572,470 : 83,347 : \$0.15 1,1,1-Trichloroethane (Methyl chloroform)------614,863 : 113,769 : 631,255 : .19 .15 Trichloroethylene----315,496 : 298,476 : 46,042 : Vinyl chloride, monomer (Chloroethylene) --5,676,895 : 3,113,464 : 314,842 : .10 248,061 : 138.044 : All other halogenated hydrocarbons------1,575,873 : .56 All Other Miscellaneous Acyclic Chemicals 2,114,581 : 640,412 : Total------8,988,137 : . 30 2-Butanone peroxide------6,350 : 6,157 : 6,515 : 1.06 tert-Butyl peroxide (Di-tert-butyl peroxide)------2,669 : 507,926 : 2,394 : 26,529 : .95 2,526 : 394,205 : .07 Carbon disulfide---Epoxides, ethers, and acetals, total-----6,600,816 : 1,425,049_: 321,768 : 4,184,258 : 111,663 : Ethylene oxide-------1,823,222 : Propylene oxide------All other epoxides, ethers, and acetals------593,336 : 985,606 : 210,105 : .21 107,722 : 160,930 1.49 Organo-silicon compounds, total-----188,272 : 814,302 : Phosgene (Carbonyl chloride) ---. 39 13,997 : 14,745 : 5,753 : Sodium methoxide (Sodium methylate)------853,805 : 164.177 : 116.523 : All other----

TABLE 1.--MISCELLANEOUS CYCLIC AND ACYCLIC CHEMICALS: U.S. PRODUCTION AND SALES, 1976--CONTINUED

¹ Calculated from rounded figures.

Quantities are given on the basis of solid naphthenate, tallate, or linoleate content.

³ Statistics exclude production and sales of fatty amines. Statistics on fatty amines are given with "Surface-Active Agents."

Statistics exclude production and sales of potassium and sodium stearates. Statistics on these stearates are included with "Surface-Active Agents."

⁵ Statistics on production of ethyl alcohol from natural sources by fermentation are issued by the Department of the Treasury, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms.

⁶ Greater than 10 percent of this total is data which were estimated. It was necessary to estimate these data because one or more manufacturers of the compounds failed to supply the U.S. International Trade Commission with their data in aufficient time for its inclusion in this report. Such manufacturers are presumed to have continued production of the compound in question in 1977, therefore the volume of production and sales has been estimated by the USIT staff members.

⁷ Some polyols which are used as intermediates for urethanes have been included with "Plastics and Resin Materials." TABLE 2.--MISCELLANDOUS CYCLIC AND ACYCLIC CHEMICALS FOR WHICH U.S. PRODUCTION AND/OR SALES WERE EITHER REPORTED OR ESTIMATED. IDENTIFIED BY MANUFACTURER, 1976

MANUFACTURERS' IDENTIFICATION CODES SHOWN BELOW ARE TAKEN FROM TABLE 3. AN "X" SIGNIFIES THAT THE MANUFACTURER DID CHEMICALS FOR WHICH SEPARATE STATISTICS ARE GIVEN IN TABLE 1 ARE MARKED BELOW WITH A "O"; CHEMICALS NOT SO MARKED BY AN "(E)" ARE SO LABRIED BECAUGE THE COMPANY FAILED TO SUPPLY THE U. S. INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION WITH THEIR DATA IN SUFFICIENT TIME FOR ITS INCLUSION IN THIS BEPORT. THE COMPANY IS PRESHAED TO HAVE CONTINUED PRODUCTION OF THE COMPOUND IN QUESTION IN 1976 AND THE VOLUME OF PRODUCTION AND SALES HAS BEEN ESTIMATED BY THE USITIC STARP MEMBERS) NOT CONSENT TO HIS IDENTIFICATION WITH THE DESIGNATED PRODUCT. COMPANY IDENTIFICATION CODES WHICH ARE POLLOWED DO NOT APPEAR IN TABLE I BECAUSE THE REPORTED DATA ARE ACCRPTED IN CONFIDENCE AND MAY NOT BE PUBLISHED.

 GIV. VND. EK, VEL. EK, VEL. EK, VEL. EK, VEL. EK, VEL. EK, VEL. ACV, RCI. CAD, NOC, WTC, WIL. AZT, CAD, NOC, WTC, AZT, CAD, NOC, WTC. AZT, CAD, VEC. AZT, CAT, CAT, CAD, CAT, CAT, CAT, CAT, CAT, CAT, CAT, CAT
 HISCELLANEOUS CHEMICALS, CYCLIC: 6-ACETOXY-2,4-DIMETHYL-1,3-DIOXANE

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ANU		uss. Uss. Ucc.
TABLE 2MISCELLANEOUS CYCLIC AND ACYCLIC CHEMICALS FOR WHICH U.S. FI IDENTIFIED BY MANUPACTUR.	MISCELLANBOUS CHEMICALS	MISCELLANEOUS CHEMICALS, CYCLICCONTINUED CYCLOHEXRMAR PEROTTURTED, CYCLICCONTINUED CYCLOHEXRMAR PEROTTURTED, CICL (TETRAHYBOPFFHALIC CYCLOHEXRMAR PEROTTURTED, POLYESTER SALFS, CYCLOHEXRMAR PEROTTURTED, POLYESTER SALFS, ALL OTHER 1,4-CYCLOHEXRMER

2MISCELLANEOUS CYCLIC AND ACYCLIC CHEMICALS FOR WHICH U.S. PRODUCTION AND/OR SALES WERE EITHER REPORTED OR ESTIMATED, IDENTIFIED BY MANUFACTURER, 1976CONTINUED	MANUFACTURERS' IDENTIFICATION C (ACCORDING TO LIST IN TABLE	UCC. UCC. UCC. BR. MAI. BBR. HAI. BBR. HKD. HN, FLS. BBR. HKD. HN, FLS. BBR. HKD. HN, FLS. BBR. HN, LEM. ARS, SIL. ARS, SIL. HR, KFT, MON, FTT, RCI, USS. HR, KFT, MON, FTT, RCI, USS. HR, KFT, MON, FTT, RCI, USS. HR, ASL, EKT. ACV. ACV. ACV. ACV. ACV. ACV. ACV. ACV
TABLE 2MISCELLANEOUS CYCLIC AND ACYCLIC CHEMICALS FOR WHICH U.S. F IDENTIFIED BY MANUFACTUR	MISCELLANBOUS CHEMICALS	<pre>MISCELLANEOUS CHEMICALS, CYCLICCONTINUED ETHYLIDIR NOBORNENES</pre>

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S FOR WHICH D BY MANUFA		M, JCC, UCC. B, TCH. C, CH. C, CH.
TABLE 2MISCELLANEOUS CYCLIC AND ACYCLIC CHEMICALS FOR WHICH U.S. Identified by Manufacture	NEOUS CHEMICALS	MISCELLANEOUS CHEMICALS, CTCLICCONTINUED MORPHOLINE SIT OF PARA-TOLUTE SULFORIC CID BUORPHOLINE SIT OF PARA-TOLUTE SULFORIC ACID PHENOUTRESITSH

LE 2MISCELLANEOUS CYCLIC AND ACYCLIC CHEMICALS FOR WHICH U.S. PRODUCTION AND/OR SALES WERE EITHER REPORTED OR EST IDEWTIFIED BY MANUFACTURER, 1976CONTINUED	MANUFACTURERS' IDENTIFICATION (ACCORDING TO LIST IN TAB	MCL. 2011 2014 2014 2014 2016 2017
	HISCELLANGOUS CHEMICALS	MISCELLANEOUS CHEMICALS, CYCLICCONTINUED TAIL OIL SALYS (LINOLETC-ROSIN ACID SALYS)CONTINUED ZINC TALLATE

RODUCTION AND/OR SALES WERE EITHER REPORTED OR ESTIMATED, ER, 1976CONTINUED	MANUFACTURERS' IDENTIFICATION CODES (ACCORDING TO LIST IN TABLE 3)	SBC. NOR. NOR. NOR. ACS. ACS. NEP. NEP. NEP. NEP. NEP. NEP. NEP. NEP
MISCELLANEOUS CYCLIC AND ACYCLIC CHEMICALS FOR WHICH U.S. IDEMTIFIED BY BANDPACTU	HILLANBOUS CHEMICALS	YCLIC: TY1-ETHANOLANINE)

LES WERE EITHER REPORTED OR ESTIMATED, UED	TUBERS' IDENTIFICATION C ORDING TO LIST IN TABLE	25. 25. 10. 10. 10. 10. 10. 10. 10. 10. 10. 10	ALB, BAS, DOW, EK, JCC, NLC, ONX, RH, UCC,
/OR SA	ANUFA (AC	VGC, BLP, GAP. VGC,	ALB,
ON AND			ADB.
CODUCTI			AAC.
LE 2MISCELLANEOUS CYCLIC AND ACYCLIC CHEMICALS FOR WHICH IDENTIFIED BY MANU	OUS CHEMICALS	MISCELLANEOUS CHENICALS, ACTCLICCONTINUED DIFFORMAL-BUTYLANINE	AMINES, ALL OTHER

COUS CYCLIC AND ACYCLIC CHEM IDENTI	MANUFACTURERS' IDENTIFICATI (ACCORDING TO LIST IN T	
	F 1 1 1	<pre>AMISOCIAMEOUS CHENICALS, ACCLICCONTINUED AMINOTROPTHAROL</pre>

FOR WHICH U.S. FRODUCTION AND/OR SALES WERE EITHER REPORTED OR ESTIMATED, BY MANUFACTURER, 1976CONTINUED	MANUFACTURES' IDENTIFICATION C (ACCORDING TO LIST IN TABLE	S, RBC. S, RBC. S, RBC. S, PAS, UCC. C, PAS, UCC. S, DCC, OMC, UCC. R, JCC, OMC, UCC. S, UCC. OMC, UCC. S, UCC. OMC, UCC. S, UCC.
TABLE 2MISCELLANEOUS CYCLIC AND ACYCLIC CHENICALS FOR WHICH U.S. PRODUCTION AND/OR SALES WERE IDENTIFIED BY MANUFACTURER, 1976CONTINUED	MISCELLANKOUS CHEMICALS	<pre>16. ACYCLICCONTINUED 10.X)ETRANOL</pre>

LIC CHENICALS FOR WHICH U.S. PRODUCTION AND/OR IDENTIFIED BY MANUFACTURER, 1976CONT	UPACTURERS' IDENTIFICATI (ACCORDING TO LIST IN T	- HON, SOH (E) - HON,
	ALS	MISCELLANEOUS CHEMICALS, ACYCHICCONTINUED 3-BETHORYENDERTAINE

, ł , ī 1 Ì TABLE 2.--MISCELLANEOUS CYCLIC AND ACYCLIC CHEMICALS FOR WHICH U.S. PRODUCTION AND/OR SALES WERE EITHER REPORTED OR ESTIMATED. ŧ Ì ı MANUFACTURERS' IDENTIFICATION CODES ŧ (ACCORDING TO LIST IN TABLE 3) ı I ı I CEL, EKT, MON, RDA, UCC. BOR, CEL, EKT, FMP, MON, PUB(E), UCC. I I I I 1 ţ I 1 , ţ ı I ı ţ DUP, MON, NLC. ı ţ ţ I IDENTIFIED BY MANUFACTURER, 1976--CONTINUED ţ ţ UCC. DA, NTL. BUK, DOW, PFZ. I UPJ. HMP. I ALF, CEL, DUP, HPC. CEL, DBC, CEL, UCC. CEL, EKT. CCL, EKT. OTC (E) . CGY (E) , H , MOB(E), AV, CEL. TNA(E) . EMR (E) -1 ı ACY. EKT. WTC. ł BKL. PMT. BAS. RSA. RBC. ACY. IMC-DOW. I ţ ! 2 •• •• , ł ı 1.1 1 1 1 1 , ı , ı ı ı ı ī ŧ ı . ACETIC ANHYDRIDE FROM ACETALDEHYDE - - - - - - - - -ACETIC ANHYERIDE FROM ACETIC ACID, OTHER THAN RECO))) ł 1 , NITROGENOUS COMPOUNDS, ACYCLIC, ALL OTHER- - - -1 1 N.N.N. N. -TETRAKIS (2-HYDROXYPROPYL) ETHYLENEDIAMINE 1 1 1 ł I 1 1 ; ì 1 ı I I ı ţ , ı I 1 ı , ł , I 1 1 t ı , , , I ţ 1 , ł ł ı. ī ı ł MISCELLANEOUS CHEMICALS, ACYCLIC--CONTINUED I 1 , , , ł , ţ 1 ı I , I ACIDS, ACID ANHYDRIDES, AND ACYL HALIDES: I 4 ı ī I ţ 1 ı I , ţ t 1 ı I , I ı , ī 1 t I SEMICARBAZIDE HYDROCHLORIDE - - ī ī 1 ı BUTYRIC ACID - - - - - - - - - - - -BUTYRIC ANHYDRIDZ- - - - - - - - - -CASTOR OIL FATTY ACIDS, DEHYDRATED MISCELLANEOUS CHEMICALS 1 CHLOROACETIC ACID, MONO- - - - -, I TERT-BUTYL PEBOXYMALEIC ACID - ī ī ł PROPYLISOCYANATE - - - - - - - -1 PENTAERYTHRITOL TETRANITRATE -1 , NORMAL-PROPYL CARBAMATE- - -1 AZELAIC ACID - - - - - - - - - -, 1 PENTYLNITRATE (AMYL NITRATE) TETRAMETHYLGUANIDINE - - - -OCTADECYL ISOCYANATE - - - -APOR PHASEPROCESS - - -BACRYLIC ACID - - - - - - - - aADIPIC ACID- - - - - - - - ī , ł CHLOROACETYL CHLORIDE- - ı ł , I GACETIC ANHYDRIDE, 100%: ı , I t ACETIC ACID, 100%; ŗ ÷ ı , ı , ŧ ţ I , ţ ţ , ł I i 1

D BY MANUFA	MANUPACTURERS IDENTIFICATION CODES (ACCORDING TO LIST IN TABLE 3)	S, PF2. L. L. A. A. A. A. A. A. A. A. A. A
TABLE 2MISCELLANEOUS CYCLIC AND ACYCLIC CHEMICALS FOR WHICH U.S IDENTIFIED BY MANUFACTUR	MISCELLANGOUS CHEMICA	ANHYDRIDES, AND ACYL HALIDESCONTINUED TD

S FOR WHICH U.S. PRODUCTION AND/OR SALES WERE EITHER REPORTED OR ESTIM D BY MANUFACTURER, 1976CONTINUED	MANUFACTURERS' IDENTIFICATION CODES (ACCOBDING TO LIST IN TABLE 3)	The set of
TABLE 2MISCELLANEOUS CYCLIC AND ACYCLIC CHEMICALS FOR WHICH U.S. P IDENTIFIED BY MANUFACTUR IDENTIFIED BY MANUFACTUR	ELLANBOUS CHEMICALS	ACIDS, ACID ANHYDRIDES, AND ACYL HALIDESCONTINUED "ERECARTOPOROFIONIC ACID

SOR WHICH	MANUPACTURERS' IDENTIFICATION CODES (ACCORDING TO LIST IN TABLE 3)		ALS, BAC, NAL. AS, MAL. HSH SH HTC	BKC.	ACS, BKC, BAL. BKC.	ARA. RKC SHD.		BKC, HSH, SHP.	BKC, MAL,	ACS, BKC, CHP, DAN, EKT, MAL, UCC. IoC.	UCC.	ASH, ELP. Dog.	BAL, FFZ. PFZ.	PPZ.* MIS DP7.		NOC, WIC.		HN. MCI, SW(E), TRO.	TRO, WTC,	HN. UN MET NET	CCA, RN, RCL, NIL, ICO, WIC, A. CCA, HN, MCL, TRO, X.	
TABLE 2MISCELLANEOUS CYCLIC AND ACYCLIC CHEMICALS FOR WHICH U.S. P IDENTIFIED BY MANUPACTURI 	MISCELLANEOUS CHEMICALS	SALTS OF ORGANIC ACIDSCONTINUED ACETIC ACID SALTSCONTINUED	@BARJUR ACCIATE -	COPPER ACETATE	LEAD ACETATE	LEAD TETRAACETATE:	MANGAUESE ACCTATE	NERCURIC ACETATE		SODIUM ACETATE - +	SODIUM DIACETATE	ADIPIC ACID, ANNONIUN SALT + + + + +	ARRONLUB CLIRAIE	PEBRIC ANMONIUM CITRATE	E E E E E	2-ETHYLLAZANOIC ACID (ALPHA-ETHYLCAPROIC ACID) SALTS : ALUMINNM 2-ETHYLHEXANOATE	BARIUM 2-ETHYLHEXANOATE	CADMIUM Z-ETHYLHEXANOATE	CODDER 2-ETHYLHEXANOATE	1 1 1 1 1 1	CALBAD Z-VIHILHZAANOAIZ	NICKEL Z-ETHILHEAANUAIGT

RODUCTION AND/OR SALES WERE EITHER REPORTED OR ESTIMATED, E1, 1976CONTINUED	MANUPACTURERS' IDRNTIFICATION CODES (ACCOBDING TO LIST IN TABLE 3)	CCA, BCT. CCA, BCT. CCA, BCT. WTC, X. CCA, BN, BCT, SW(E), SYP(E), WTC, X. GCA, BN, BCT, TRO, WTC, X. HCT. MTL. SER NTL. FFN. GAP. NTL. BKC. BKC. BKC. BKC. BKC. BKC. MAL. PFN. PFN. PFN. PFN. PFN. PFN. PFN. PFN
TABLE 2MISCELLANBOUS CYCLIC AND ACYCLIC CHEMICALS FOR WHICH U.S. PRODUCTION AND/OR SALES WERE EITHER REPORTED OR ESTIMATED IDENTIFIED BY MANUFACTUREZ, 1976CONTINUED	MISCELLANBOUS CHEMICALS	ALTS OF ALTS OF 2-ETHY POTA POTA POTA POTA POTA POTA POTA POTA CONN CHRCCH

•				4e						
2MISCELLANEC	MANUFACTURER (ACCORDIN		CCA, EVN. CCA, EVN. EVN. EVN.		BKL, CCA. CCA. MCI. MCI. SHP.	MCI. MCI. MCI. MCI.	CCA, SHP. MCI. CCA. DA.	Х. Х. ИЛС.	X. HAl, SHP. Acs. SHP.	BKC. DA. ACY.
	LANEOUS CHENICALS	8	MERCAPTOACETIC ACID (THIOGLYCOLIC ACID) SALTS: AMMONIUM MERCAPTOACETATE	MERCAPTOACETIC ACID (THIOGITCOLIC ACID) SALTS, ALL : OTHER	CLUMICM MEODECANOATE	LEAD-COBALT NEODECANOATE	ZINC NEODECANOATE		ALL OTHER-	POTASTH OXALATE

FOR WHICH U. D BY MANUPA	MANUFACTURERS IDENTIFICATION COD (ACCORDING TO LIST IN TABLE 3	ACX. ACX. ACX. ACX. HFT, PFZ. DDP. HFT, PFZ. DDP. DF. DDP. EW. FTL. BW. FTL. BW. FTL. BW. FTL. BW. FTL. BW. FTL. BW. FTL. BW. FTL. BM. NOC, PEN(E), SYP, WTC. DA, NOC, PEN(E), SYP, WTC. AM. MAL, NOC, PEN(E), SYP, WTC. DA, NOC, PEN(E), SYP, WTC. AM. MAL, NOC, PEN(E), WTC. AM. MAL, NOC, PEN(E), SYP, WTC. AM. MAL, NOC, PEN(E), WTC. AM. MAL,
TABLE 2MISCELLANEOUS CYCLIC AND ACYCLIC CHEMICALS FOR WHICH U.S. P. IDENTIFIED BY MANUFACTUR	MISCELLANBOUS CHEMICALS	PHOSPHORODITHIOIC ACID SAITS (DITHIOPHOSPHATES)CON'TS SODIUM DIERNIL PHOSPHORODITHIOATE

PRODUCTION AND/OR SALES WERE EITHER REPORTED OR ESTIMATED, ABR, 1976CONTINUED	HANUPACTURERS' IDENTIFICATION CODES (ACCORDING TO LIST IN TABLE 3)	ACY PYZ. PYZ. DOW. DOW. DOW. DOW. DOW. DOW. DOW. DOW
TABLE 2MISCELLANEOUS CYCLIC AND ACYCLIC CHEMICALS FOR WHICH U.S. PRODUCTION AND/OR SALES WERE EITHER REPORTED OR ESTIMATED. IDENTIFIED BY MANUFACTURER, 1976CONTINUED	MISCELLANEOUS CHEMICALS	@TARTARIC ACID SALTSCONTINUED POTASSIUN BITARTEARE - POTASSIUN BITARTEARE - POTASSIUN BITARTAREARE - POTASSIUN BITARTAREARE - POTASSIUN SURTARTARE - POTASSIUN SURTARTARTARE - POTASSIUN SURTARTARTARE - POTASSIUN SURTARTARTE - POTASSIUN SURTARTARTE - POTASSIUN SURTARTARTE - SODIUN SCONDUN SURVARTARTE - SODIUN SCONDUN SURVARTARTE - SODIUN SCONDUN SCONDUNTARTARE - SODIUN SCONDUN SCONDUNTARTE - SODIUN SCONDUN SCONDUNTARTARE - SODIUN SCONDUN SCONDUNTARTARE - SODIUN SCONDUNTARTARE - SODIUN SCONDUNTARTARE - SODIUN SCONDUNTARTARE - </td

U.S. PRODUCTION AND/OR SALES WERE EITHER REFORTED OR ESTIM ACTURER, 1976CONTINUED	MANUFACTURERS' IDENTIFI (ACCORDING TO LIST	DIX, EKT, EMJ(E), SHC, UCC. OCC. BL. CEL, DIX, ENJ(E), SHC, UCC. CEL, DIX, ENJ(E), SHC, UCC. EXT.
TABLE 2MISCELLANEOUS CYCLIC AND ACYCLIC CHEMICALS FOR WHICH U.S. I IDENTIFIED BY NANUFACTUE	HISCELLANBOUS CHEMICALS	KETONESCONTINUED ACETORS-CONTINUED ACETORS ALL OTHER

TABLE 2MISCELLANEOUS CYCLIC AND ACYCLIC CHEMICALS FOR WHICH U.S. PRODUCTION AND/OR SALES WERE EITHER REPORTED OR ESTIMATED, IDENTIFIED BY MANUFACTURER, 1976CONTINUED	RERS'IDENTIFI		<pre>EKX, GLY. ZXX, GLY. CXX, NU(E), TNA(E), UCC. EXX, FIJ(E), USS. EXX, FIJ(E), SHC, UCC. EXJ(E), USS. AIF, FIJ(E), SHC, UCC. INC(E), NON, RH, UCC. INC(E), NON, RH, UCC. INC(E), NON, RH, UCC. CCL. EXX, UCC. COL, EXX, UCC. COL, EXX, UCC. COL, EXX, UCC. COL, EXX, ENJ(E), NCI, PG, PUB(E), SHC, TNA(E), SAU(E), USS. EXIST: COL, UCC. EXIST: EXIST: COL, UCC. EXIST: EXIST: COL, UCC. EXIST: EXIST: COL, UCC. EXIST: EXIST: COL, UCC. EXIST: EXIST: COL, UCC. EXIST: EXIST: CCC. EXIST: EXIST: CCC. EXIST: EXIST: CCC. EXIST: EXIST: CCC. EXIST: EXIST: CCC. EXIST: EXIST: EXIST: CCC. EXIST: EXIST: EXIST: CCC. EXIST: EXIST</pre>
	HISCELLANZOUS CHEMICALS	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	<pre>@ALCOHOLS, MONOHYDRIC, UNSUBSTITUTEDCONTINUED ALCOHOLS, CIL OR LOWER, UNMIXED (95% OR MORE PURE) CONTINUED 2_CUNTINUED 2_CUNTINUED 2_CUNTINUED 2_CONTINUED 2_CONTINUED 1_CONDOL</pre>

PRODUCTION AND/OR SALES WERE EITHER REPORTED OR ESTIMATED, AER, 1976CONTINUED	MANUFACTURERS' IDENTIFICATION COD (ACCORDING TO LIST IN TABLE 3	CEL, DBC, RH, UCC. CTN, WTL. CTN, WTL. CTN, WTL. CTN, WTL. NN, NN, NOW, NCT. NN, PND. NN, NN, NC, WTL. NN, NN, NN, NC, WTL. NN, NN, NC, WTL. NN, NN, NN, NC, WTL. NN, NN, NN, NC, WTL. NN, NN, NN, NC, WTL. NN, NN, NN, NN, NN, NN, NN, NN, NN, NN,
DUCTION AND/OR R, 1976CONT	SCELLANBOUS CHEMICALS	<pre>(ESTERS OF MONOHYDRIC ALCOHOLSCONTINUED BUTYL ACETATESCONTINUED @BUTYL ACETATESCONTINUED @BUTYL ACETATESCONTINUED @BUTYL ACETATESCONTINUED BUTYL ACETATES</pre>

ND/OR SALES W	ANUPACTURERS' IDENTIFICATION COD MANUPACTURERS' IDENTIFICATION COD (ACCORDING TO LIST IN TABLE 3	ИЈ (В), МОМ, РИВ(Е), ИСС. С. (Е) - РЕВ, НРС, НИМ, ИСС, ИЅО, ЖТС.
TABLE 2MISCELLANEOUS CYCLIC AND ACYCLIC CHEMICALS FOR WHICH U.S. P IDENTIFIED BY MANUFACTUR	EMICALS	<pre>@ESTERS OF MONONFDRIC ALCOHOLSCONTINUED BUTYL ACETATESCONTINUED DIOCTYL MALATE</pre>

°OR WHICH U BY MANUFA	MANUFACTURERS' IDENTIFI (ACCORDING TO LIST	PPG, WTL. K. FUB(E), UCC. BH. DUP, RH. DUP, RH.
TABLE 2MISCELLANEOUS CYCLIC AND ACYCLIC CHEMICALS FOR WHICH U.S. FR IDENTIFIED BY MANUFACTUE	MISCELLANBOUS CHEMICALS	@ESTERS OF MONHYDRIC ALCOHOLSCONTINUED BUTYL ACETATESCONTINUED ISOPROFICT LALCOHOLSCONTINUED ISOPROFICT ALCOHOLSCONTINUED ISOPROFICTATE ISOPROFICTATE ISOPROFICTATE ISTATL ACCTORTATE ISTATL

ES WERE EITHER REPORTED OR ESTIMATED, RD	RERS' IDENTIFICATION CODES DING TO LIST IN TABLE 3)	a c, ust. FEB,
CONTINN AND/OR SAL	1	MCB(E). SPS. FMP(E), SPS. SFA, SPS, SN. SFA, SPS, SN. SFA, SPS, SN. SFA, SPS, SN. SFA, SPS, SN. SFA, SPS, SN. SN. ML, SN. CCL, EKT, UCC. CCL, EKT, UCC. UCC. HOUP. DUP. DUP. DUP. DUP. DUP. DUP. DUP. D
2WISCELLANEOUS CYCLIC AND ACYCLIC CHEMICALS FOR IDENTIFIED BY	ELLANBOUS CHENICALS	<pre> () PHOSPHORUS ACID ESTERSCONTINUED TEILAILYL PHOSPHITE</pre>

WHICH U.S. PRODUCTION AND/OR SALES WERE EITHER REPORTED OR ESTIMATED, MANUFACTURER, 1976CONTINUED	MANUFACTURERS' IDENTIFICATION CODES (ACCORDING TO LIST IN TABLE 3)	CEL, GAF. GAF. BKS. CAU, CEL, DIX, DOH, EKX, JCC, NMP, OHC, PPG, SHC, UCC. DCH. FMP, SHC. CEL, HPC, INC(E), PNA. CEL, HPC, INC(E), PNA. CEL, MRK, PPZ. CEL, MRK, PPZ. CEL, MRK, PPZ. CEL, MRK, PPZ. SAF. GAF, GLY, JCC, UCC. BRD, ICL, MRK, PPZ. SAF. CEL, SHC. CEL, SAC. CEL, CCC. CEL, CCC. CCC. CCC. CCC. CCC. CCC. CCC. CCC
TABLE 2MISCELLANEOUS CYCLIC AND ACYCLIC GHENICALS FOR WHICH U.S. PRODUCTION AND/OR SALES WERE EITHER REPORTED OR ESTIMATED IDENTIFIED BY MANUFACTURER, 1976CONTINUED	MISCELLANEOUS CHEMICALS	POLYHYDRIC ALCOHOLSCONTINUED 2-BUTERRET, 4-T, 4-TOLO

FOR WHICH U.S. PRODUCTION AND/OR SALES WERE EITHER REPORTED OR ESTIMATED, BY MANUFACTURER, 1976COMTINUED	MANUFACTUBERS' IDENTIFICATION CODES (ACCORDING TO LIST IN TABLE 3)	RH. CRN. CRN. SAK[B].
TABLE 2MISCELLANEOUS CYCLIC AND ACYCLIC CHENICALS FOR WHICH U.S. PRODUCTION AND/OR SALES IDENTIFIED BY MANUFACTURER, 1976CONTINUED	MISCELLANKOUS CHENICALS	SCONTINUED OPEOPIONATE) OPEOPIONATE)

1 1 ī DA, DOW, DUP, HDG, JCC, ONC, TCH, UCC. TABLE 2.--WISCELLANEOUS CYCLIC AND ACYCLIC CHEMICALS FOR WHICH U.S. PRODUCTION AND/OR SALES WERE EITHER REPORTED OR ESTIMATED. . ł i MANUFACTURERS' IDENTIFICATION CODES (ACCORDING TO LIST IN TABLE 3) I ł 1 I I 1 I į I l I ì DOW, JCC, OMC, PPG, SHC, UCC. : DOW, JCC, OMC, PPG, SHC, UCC. 1 i 1 ī ł 1 i I I IDENTIFIED BY MANUFACTURER. 1976--CONTINUED 1 ucc. ncc i ī TNI. CAU. OHC. ī ucc. DUP. DA. HN. I DOW. DUP. DOW. JCC, DOW. BAS. ucc. CEL, NLC. BAS. UCC. DOW -ASL. DOW. 1 1 ţ 1-ISOBUTOXY-2-FROPANOL (PROFYLENE GLYCOL ISOBUTYL (ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHE @2-(2-METHOXYETHOXY)ETHANOL (DIETHYLENE GLYCOL MONO (TRIETHYLENE (TR I. ŧ ī 1 E ī ŧ I Ł 1 1 ī ī ı ł ī ī 1 ş ı ī ŧ 2- (2-METHOXYETHOXY) ETHYL-2-METHOXYETHYL ETHER I 1 ı I ī ı 1 ł I ł ī ı ŧ IETHYLENE GLYCOL DIMETHYL ETHER) - - - -ı ţ I ł ı ŧ ı 1 3-(3-METHOXYEROPOXY) PROPANOL - - - - - - - - ı 1 ı 3-*3- (3-METHOXYPROPOXY) PROPOXY*PROPANOLī i 1 ı ł ţ ı 2-*2-(HEXYLOXY)ETHOXY*ETHANOL- - - -F I I I I I I 1 ı ī @2-*2-(2-METHOXYETHOXY)ETHOXY*ETHANOL 1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL - - - - - - - -1 POLYPROPOXYBUTYL ETHER - - - - - -I . FOLYHYDRIC ALCOHOL ETHERS--CONTINUED I 1 1 MISCELLANEOUS CHEMICALS 4 I ı ŧ ł POLYBUTYLENE GLYCOL- - - ł ı ł ī ş ī FOLYPBOPOXY ETHERS: 1 @2-METHOXYETHANOL 1 ī I t 8 h

NWP, OMC, PPG, SHC, UCC.

JCC. TCH,

EKX.

DON .

CEL, DOR,

UCC.

OMC,

ucc.

SBC, ucc.

CRN,

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POLYHYDRIC ALCOHOL ETHERS, ALL OTHER -

1, 1, 3, 3-TETRAMETHOXYPROPANE- - - -

STETRAETHYLENE GLYCOL - - - - - - -TBIETHYLENE GLYCOL - - - - - - - -

HDG, JCC, OMC, UCC.

DOW.

BAS, GLY, DOW,

DUP, BAS.

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POLYTETRAMETHYLENE GLYCOL ETHER- - -

PROPYLENE GLYCOL, MIXED ETHERS -SORBITOL, ETHOXYLATED- - - - - -

ucc. OKO.

DOW,

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POLYPROPYLENE GLYCOL - -

JCC.

DOW. ICI. EKX, H DG EKX.

TCH.

ICI. KP.

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RER, 1976	MANUPACTURERS' IDENTIFICATION CODES (ACCORDING TO LIST IN TABLE 3)	DOW. DOW. DOW. DOW. DUP, HNT. VEL. DUP, HNT. VEL. DOW. DO	
IDEN		<pre>@HALOCENATED HYDROCARBONS: BRONINATED HYDROCARBONS: BRONINATED HYDROCARBONS: BRONOCHLOROKETHANE</pre>	

FRODUCTION AND/OR SALES WERE EITHER REPORTED OR ESTIMATED, RER, 1976CONTINUED	MANUFACTURERS' IDENTIFICATION CODES (ACCORDING TO LIST IN TABLE 3)	DOR, FRO, FFG, TNA(E). DOR, FRO, FFG, TNA(E). DOR, SHC, FPG, TNA(E). DOR, SHC, SHC, TNA(E). ACS, AME, BFG, CO, DOW, MNO, FFG, SHC, TNA(E). DOP. TNA(E). DUP. FAS, MI, PAS, ACN, UCC. DUP. FAS. MH. ACS, DUP. KAI, PAS, RCN, UCC. ACS, DUP. RAI, PAS, RCN, UCC.
TABLE 2MISCELLANEOUS CYCLIC AND ACYCLIC CHEMICALS FOR WHICH U.S. FRODUCTION AND/OR SALES WERE EITHER REPORTED OR ESTIMATED IDENTIFIED BY MANUFACTURER, 1976CONTINUED	MISCELLANEOUS CHERICALS	<pre>@HALOGENATED HYDROCARBONSCONTINUED CLORENATED HYDROCARBONSCONTINUED CONTINUED ();;-TERICLIOROPETHANE (MTHYL CHLORFORN) 1;;-TERICLIOROPEOPHANE (MTHYL CHLORFORN) 1;;-TERICLIOROPEOPHANE errity,-TERICLIOROPEOPHANE errity,-TERICLIOROPEOPHANE errity,-TERICLIOROPEOPHANE (');-TERICLIOROPEOPHANE ',',-TERICLIOROPEOPHANE</pre>

		sno, ucc.
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TED 0	N TA	. ani
REPOI	TIFIC IST I	2 2
ETHER	LACCURERS' IDENTIFICATION CODE (ACCORDING TO LIST IN TABLE 3)	TL. TC. MIL. PPG, SPI. DOM, EKX, JCC, NWP, OMC, PPG, SMC,
WERE F	RERS' DING	EKX CC, US
ALES	ACTUR	HATL.
D/OR S	NANUFACTURERS' IDENTIFICATION CODES (ACORDING TO LIST IN TABLE 3)	TI. TB. TB. ND, NOC, HTC, WTL. AD, NOC, HTC, WTL. AD, NOC, HTC, WTL. AD, NOC, SHC, WTL. TC, W
01 ANI	1	WTL. WTL. WTL. WTL. WTL. WTL. KCH. WTL. KCH. NOC, WIN. NOC, WIN. WTC. WTL. WT
R, 19	t t	NTT. NTT. BSA. CCAD, N CCAD, N ACS, P ACS, P
WHICH U.S. PRODUCTION AND/OR SALES MANUFACTURER, 1976CONTINUED	! 1	
ICH U.		HYDROCARBONS
OR WH.	i F	ISE HALOGENATED) HYDROCARBONS CLIC CHERICLIS: CLIC CHERICLIS:
IC CHEMICALS FOR IDENTIFIED BY	н 1	
CHEMIC	- s1	ATED)
CLIC (hICAI	ALOGENATE CREMICALS CREMIC
D ACY	CHE	(55 HALOGE) (51 H
LIC AN	NEOUS	THERWISE CHERWISE CALLENCIENCE CONTIDE CONTIDE CONTIDE PERSON PER
s crc	HISCELLANEOUS CHEMICALS	INATED (NOT OTHERWISE HALOGENATE CONTINUED ODDETHANE CONTINUED CONTINUED CONTINUED CONTINUED CONTINUED CONTINUED CONTINUE CONTINUE CONTINUE CONTINUE CONTINUE CONTINUE CONTENU
ANEOU	WISC	DINATED (NOT OTH CONTINUED CONTINUED CONTINUED CONTINUED CONTINUED SHITCELLANDE R MISCELLANDED R MISCELLANDED SHITL PROPRING SHITL REPORTING SHOUL PEROXIDE CHILORDTHAND J-DIRETHIL-2,5 -5-DIR
ISCELI	1	CONTINUED (NO CONTINUED (NO CONTINUED CONTINUED IODOECHANE IODOECHANE IODOECHANE ENTLUEROLL (MHINH ISOP (MHINH ISO
TABLE 2MISCELLANEOUS CYCLIC AND ACYCLIC CHEMICALS FOR WHICH U.S. PRODUCTION AND/OR SALES WERE ETTHER REPORTED OR ESTIMATED IDBNTIFIED BY MANUFACTURER, 1976CONTINUED	1	<pre>1001MATED (NOT OTHERWISE HALOGENATED) HYDROCARBONS- CONTINUED</pre>
ABLE	1	

CHEMICALS FOR WHICH U.S. PRODUCTION AND/OR SALES WERE EIT DEWTIFIED BY MANUFACTURER, 1976CONTINUED		GAP. DIX. GAF. GAF. CEL. CEL. CEL. CEL. CEL. CEL. BAS. DOW, JCC. DA, GAP, PG, UCC. DA, GAP, PG, UCC. CHL. SDW. SDW. CHL. EAS. PGC, ONC. CHL. EAS. FAT. FAT. FAT. FAT. FAT. FAT. FAT. FAT
TABLE 2MISCELLANEOUS CYCLIC AND ACYCLIC CHEMICALS FOR WHICH U.S. P IDENTLFIED BY MANUFACTU	LANGOUS CHEMICALS	EELLANEOUS ACYCLIC CHEMIC S, ETHER, ADD ACETALSC VINTL ETHER, ADD ACETALSC VINTL ETHER, ADD ACETALSC PUL VINTL ETHER, ADD ACETALS, AL LUTIL ETHER, ADD ACETALS, AL LUTIL ETHER, ADD ACETALS, ADD ACETALS, ADD ADD ACETALS, ADD ACTOR ACTALS ADD ADD AL

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WHICH U.S. PRODUCTION AND/OR SALES WERE EITHER REPORTED OR ESTIMATED, MANUFACTURER, 1976CONTINUED	MANUPACTURES' IDENTIFICATION C (ACCORDING TO LIST IN TABLE		TNA (E) , TSA. TSA. TNA (E) , TSA. TNA (E) , TSA.	TIAA (E) - REH- REH-	TAR(E), TSA. TAR(E), TSA. TSA.	ACS. ACS, APO, TSA.	PTE. PTE. UCC.	DCC. SPS, UCC. UCC.	000. 000. 000. 000. 200. SMS. UCC.	u cc.	х. сси, х. сси, х.
ABLE 2MISCELLANBOUS CYCLIC AND ACYCLIC CHENICALS FOR IDENTIFIED BY	ICALS	OTHER MISCELLANEOUS ACVCLIC GHEMICALSCONTINUED	UNGANUTALUNIUN CONFUNDEDCUALINEED DISSOUTTALUNIUN ANDREDE DISSOUTTALUNIUN ANDREDE DISSOUTTALUNIUN DECHOREDE		TRIETALUAINA	BORNN FLUGRIDK - RTHLE COMPLEX	NORMAL-BUTXLLITHIUH	QUGGANU-SILLON COFFURINS. DICHLORONETHILUNYLSILANE	MERGATORENDY TRAARTANS.LLANE	TRICHLOROMETHYLSILANE	ORGANO-TIN COMPOUNDS: DES (REDUTITINDINGEDE

TABLE 2.-MISCERIANEOUS CYCLIC AND ACYCLIC CHEMICALS FOR WHICH U.S. PRODUCTION AND/OR SALES WERE EITHER REPORTED OR ESTIMATED,

ER, 1976CONTINUED	MANUFACTURERS'IDENTI (ACCORDING TO LIS	SC, OTC SN, EK SN, EK SH, UC C
CICLIC AND ACI	CHBMICALS	US ACYCLIC CHEMICALSCONTINUED OUNDSCONTINUED THORDE

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MISCELLANEOUS CYCLIC AND ACYCLIC CHEMICALS

TABLE 3.--MISCELLANEOUS CYCLIC AND ACYCLIC CHEMICALS: DIRECTORY OF MANUFACTURERS, 1976

ALPHABETICAL DIRECTORY BY CODE

[Names of manufacturers that reported production or sales of miscellaneous cyclic and acyclic chemicals to the U.S. International Trade Commission for 1976 are listed below in the order of their identification codes as used in table 2]

Code	Name of company	Code	Name of company
AAC	Alcolac Chemical Corp.	CNP	Nipro Inc.
ABB	Abbott Laboratories	CO	Continental Oil Co.
	Allied Chemical Corp.:	COL	Collier Carbon & Chemical Corp.
ACS	Specialty Chemicals Div.	CP	Colgate-Palmolive Co.
ACY	American Cyanamid Co.	CPS	CPS Chemical Co.
ADC	Anderson Development Co.	CPV	Cook Paint & Varnish Co., Inc.
AIP	Air Products & Chemicals, Inc.	CRN	CPC International, Inc., Amerchol
AKS	Arkansas Co., Inc.	CRZ	Crown Zellerbach Corp., Chemical Products
ALB	Ames Laboratories, Inc.		Dív.
ALD	Aldrich Chemical Co., Inc.	CTN	Chemetron Corp., Chemical Products Div. *
ALF	Allied Chemical Corp., Fibers Div.	CWN	Upjohn Co., Fine Chemical Div.
ALX	Alox Corp.		
AME	Stauffer Chemical Co.	DA	Diamond Shamrock Corp.
ARA	Arapahoe Chemicals, Inc. Sub/Syntex	DAN	Dan River, Inc.
	Corp. (U.S.A)	DBC	Dow Badische Co.
ARC	Armak Co.	DCC	Dow Corning Corp.
RM	USS Agri-Chemicals Div. of U. S. Steel Corp.	DIX	Dixie Chemical Co.
ARS	Arsynco, Inc.	DOM	Dominion Products, Inc.
RZ	Arizona Chemical Co.	DOW	Dow Chemical Co.
ASH	Ashland Oil, Inc., Ashland Chemical Co.	DUP	E. 1. DuPont de Nemours & Co., Inc.
ASL	Ansul Chemical Co.	DVC	Dover Chemical Corp. Sub. of ICC Industries,
AV	Avtex Fibers, Inc. Dart Industries, Inc., Aztec Chemicals Div.		Inc.
AZT	Dart Industries, Inc., Aztec chemicals Div.	EFH	E. F. Houghton & Co.
BAS	BASF Wyandotte Corp.	EK	E. F. Houghton & Co. Eastman Kodak Co.:
BAS BAX	Baxter Laboratories, Inc.	EKT	Tennessee Eastman Co. Div.
FG	B. F. Goodrich Co., B. F. Goodrich Chemical	EKX	Texas Eastman Co. Div.
or G	Co. Div.	ELP	El Paso Producta Co.
кс	J. T. Baker Chemical Co.	EMR	Emery Industries, Inc.
KL	Kewanee Industries, Inc., Millmaster Chemical	ENJ	Exxon Chemical Co. U.S.A.
NL	Co. Div.	EVN	Evans Chemetics, Inc.
IME	Bendix Corp., FMD Div.	EW	Westinghouse Electric Corp.
OR	Borden Co., Borden Chemical Div.		
RD	Lonza, Inc.	FCA	Farmers Chemical Association, Inc.
UK	Buckeye Cellulose Corp.	FER	Ferro Corp.:
		11	Ferro Chemical Div.
CAD	Noury Chemical Corp.		Grant Chemical Div.
CAU	Calcasieu Chemical Corp.		Keil Chemical Div.
CBD	Chembond Corp.	FIN	Hexcel Corp., Fine Organics Div.
BY	Crosby Chemicals, Inc.	11	FMC Corp.:
CCA	Interstab Chemical, Inc.	FMB	Industrial Chemical Div.
ссн 🛛	Pearsall Chemical Corp.	FMP	Industrial Chemical Div.
CCL	Catawba-Charlab, Inc., Polymer Specialties	FMT	Fairmount Chemical Co., Inc.
	Co.	FOC	Handschy Chemical Co., Farac Oil &
CCW	Cincinnati Milacron Chemicals, Inc.	11	Chemical Div.
CDY	Chemical Dynamics Corp.	FRO	Vulcan Materials Co., Chemicals Div.
CEL	Celanese Corp.:	FTE	Foote Mineral Co.
	Celanese Chemical Co.	FTX	CF Industries, Inc.
	Celanese Fibers Co.	11	
	Celanese Polymer Specialties Co.	CAF	GAF Corp., Chemical Div.
CCY	Ciba-Geigy Corp. and Pharmaceutical Div.	GAN	Gane's Chemical Works, Inc.
CHL	Chemol, Inc.	C1V	Givaudan Corp.
CHN	N-Ren Corp., Cherokee Nitrogen Div.	GLD	SCM Corp., Glidden-Durkee Div.
CHP	C. H. Patrick & Co., Inc.	GLY	Glyco Chemicals, Inc. General Mills Chemicals, Inc.
CHT	Chattem Drug & Chemical Co., Chattem	GOC	General Mills Chemicals, Inc. Gulf Oil Corp., Gulf Oil Chemicals CoU.S.
	Chemicals Div.	GP	Guir oil corp., Guir oil chemicals coU.S. Georgia-Pacific Corp.:
CLK	Clark Chemical Corp.	UP	Rebecca Plant
CLN	Standard Brands, Inc., Clinton Corp.	11	Resins Operations

TABLE 3, --MISCELLANEOUS CYCLIC AND ACYCLIC CHEMICALS: DIRECTORY OF MANUFACTURERS, 1976-CONTINUED

CRH F. R. Grace & Go., Hardo Chemical Div. OMC OHC OHC CTL Great Lakes Chemical Corp. OMX OMX E. R. Squibb & Sons, Inc. CMC Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. OMX OMX Millimater Omy Corp., Omy Chemical Corp. RML C.P. Hall Co. OMX OMX Millimater Omy Corp., Omy Chemical Corp. RML Reference Chemical Serp. OMX Story Chemical Corp. Millimater Omy Corp. HEX Mexagon Laboratories, Inc. PAS Pennwalt Corp. Co. HWP Humphrey Chemical Co. Div. of Kewanee Oli Fr. Fr. Co. Co. HWH Kraft, Inc., Humko Products Chemical Div. Fr. Fr. France A fair Sectories, Inc. HWH Kraft, Inc., Muko Products Chemical Div. Fr. Fr. France Sectories, Inc. HWH Kraft, Inc., Muko Products Chemical Div. Fr. France Sectories, Inc. IFF International Flavor & Fragmaces, Inc. Fr. Fract Chemical Sec. IFF International Co., Inc. Free Fract Chemical Corp. Iff Corp Chemicals, Inc. Fr. Kraft Chemical Corp. Free Chemic			11	
CEDD W. R. Crace & G. O., Batco Chenical Div. Off. Altro., Inc., Ohlo Medical Products Olin Corp. CTR Godyser Tire & Rubber Co. OMS OMS OHL	Code	Name of company	Code	Name of company
GRD W. R. Grace & G., Polymers & Chemical Div. Off. Africo, Inc., Ohto Medical Products Olin Corp. GRH W. R. Grace & G.O., Hatco Chemical Div. Off. Off. Olin Corp. GRL Great Lakes Chemical Corp. Off. Off. Off. International Corp. Hut C.P. Hall Co. Mathemical Corp. Off. Off. Starp Chemical Corp. HUT Startes Arthousines, Inc. Port. Port. Starp Chemical Corp. HWT Mooker Chemicals & Flustic Corp. Port. Port. Port. Starp Chemical Corp. HWT Monker Chemicals & Flustic Corp. Port. Port. Port. Port. Starp Chemical Corp. HWT Tenneco Chemicals, Inc. PT Protecols, Inc. PT Protecols, Inc. PT HWT Theratolal Corp., Inc., Nitroparaffin Div. PTC Protecols, Inc. PT INC Incernational Flavor & Fragrances, Inc. PT Protecols, Inc. PT INC Mc Chemical Corp., Inc., Nitroparaffin Div. PTC Protecols, Inc. PT INC Incernational Flavor & Fragrances, Inc. PT Protec	CPR	Grain Processing Corn.	occ	Oxirane Chemical Co.
CH V. R. Grace & Go., Hatco Chemical Div. OMC OHE OHE CT Great Lakes Chemical Corp. ONX ONX Millianster Onyx Corp., Onyx Chemical Corp. CYR Godge Chemical Corp. ONX ONX Millianster Onyx Corp., Onyx Chemical Corp. HAL C.P. Hall Co. ONX North Chemical Corp. North Chemical Corp. HEX Hoher Chemical Corp. Presson Frister Chemical Corp. North Chemical Corp. HEY H. Carcos Co., Organic Chemicals Div. Presson Presson C.C. Transition Corp. HEY Horezolas, Inc. Presson Presson Presson C.C. HEY Harshaw Chemical Corp. Presson Presson C.C. Presson C.C. HEY Harshaw Chemical Corp. Free Presson C.C. Presson Presson C.C. C.C. C.C. Presson C.C. C.C. C.C. C.C. C.C. C.C. C.C. C.C.			OH	Airco, Inc., Ohio Medical Products Div
CTL Creat Lakes Chemical Corp. CMS CMS C. S. Hall Co. CTL Codyear Tire & Rubber Co. CMS CMS C. P. Hall Co. HAL C. P. Hall Co. CMS CMS C. Central Corp. HDG Hodag Chemical Corp. CMS CMS Corp. HT Syntex Agribusiness, Inc. F. R. Squibb & Sons, Inc. F. Roher Chemicals Corp. HT Syntex Agribusiness, Inc. F. R. Squibb & Sons, Inc. F. Roher Chemical Corp. HT Syntex Agribusiness, Inc. F. Roher Chemical Corp. F. Roher Chemical Corp. HT F. Rores & G. C., Organic Chemicals Div. F. F. France Chemical, Inc. F. France Chemical, Inc. HT Hart Products Corp. F. F. France Chemical, Inc. F. France Chemical, Inc. HT Hart Products Corp. F. C. France Chemical, Inc. HT International Flavor & Fragrances, Inc. F. C. INC International Flavor & Fragrances, Inc. F. Rome Collection Conp. INC International, Inc., Introparaffin Div. F. C. IOC Jefferson Chemicals, Inc. F. Rome Collection Conp. IOC Jefferson Chemical, Inc. F. Rome Collection Conp. INC Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical Div. R. Rome Chemical Corp. <			OMC	Olin Corp.
CYRCodyear Tire 5 Rubber Co.ONXWillnaster Onyx Commical Co., Nayx ChemicalRALC.P. Hall Co.ORTORTDCHodag Chemical Corp.Nay Chemical Corp.HEXHexagon Laboratories, Inc.PASHTSyntax Agribulaness, Inc.PASHWHenesco Chemicals, Inc.PENHYHercules, Inc.PENHYHercules, Inc.PENHTHarshaw Chemical Co.PENHTHarshaw Chemical Co.PENHTHarshaw Chemical Co.PENHTHarshaw Chemical Co.PENCo.Co.Pilzer Coencial, Inc.HTHarshaw Chemical Co., Juliastiax, Inc.PENHTHarshaw Chemical Co., Juliastiax, Inc.PENICIIci United States, Inc., Specialty ChemicalPCIFFInternational Flavor & Fragrances, Inc.PTITInternational Flavor & Fragrances, Inc.PTICIJefferson Chemical Co., Inc.PTKGHJoseph Ayers, Inc.PTKFKay-Fries Chemicals, Inc.PTKGHJoseph Ayers, Inc.RECHTNapp Chemicals, Inc.RECHTNapp Chemicals, Inc.RECHTNapp Chemicals, Inc.RECHTNapp Chemicals, Inc.RECKGKKaser Aluminom & Chemical Co.RCKKGKManesota Huing & Manufacturing Co.Res Schemical Co., Inc.MMManesota Huing & Manufacturing Co.Res Schemical Corp., Kueo Div. <td></td> <td></td> <td>OMS</td> <td>E. R. Squibb & Sons, Inc.</td>			OMS	E. R. Squibb & Sons, Inc.
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PNR Monroe Chemical SBC Scher Bros. M0B Mobay Chemical Co. SCP Henkel, Inc. M0N Monsanto Co. SCP Henkel, Inc. MNN Marck & Co., Inc. Sterling Drug, Inc.: Sterling Drug, Inc.: MRV Marlowe-Van Loan Corp. SDH Hilton-Davis Chemical Co. Div. MTO Montrose Chemical Corp. of California SDH Hilton-Davis Chemical Co. Div. NCI Union Camp Corp. SFA Agricultural Div. NEO Norada, Inc. SFF Agricultural Div. NEV Neville Chemical Co. SFF Industrial Div. NEV Neville Chemical Co. SFF Schel Oil Co., Shell Chemical Div. NOC Norac Co., Inc. and Mathe Chemical Co. Div. SHP Shel Oil Co., Shell Chemical Co. F NOR Norwich Pharmacal Co. SHP Shel Oil Co., Shell Chemicals SK NSC National Biochemical Co. SK Smith & Kline Chemicals SK NTL N. Lodustrias Loc. SM SMotioil Sore, Commical Co. SM <			SAR	Sartomer Industries, Inc.
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NES Nesse Chemical Co., Inc. SFI Industrial Div. NEV Neville Chemical Co. SFF Plastics Div. NLC Naico Chemical Co. SFS Specialty Chemical Div. NOC Norac Co., Inc. and Mathe Chemical Co. Div. SHC SHC Shcl Div. NOR Norwich Pharmacal Co. SHP Shepherd Chemical Co. Shull Chemical Co. SHP NSC National Biochemical Corp. SK Smith & Kline Chemical Co. SK NTL Nut Industria Inc. SM Moli Oil Corp., Chemical Co. SM NTL Nut Industria Inc. SM Moli Oil Corp., Chemical Co. SM				Calhio Chemicals, Inc. Div.
NEV Neville Chemical Co. SFF Plastics Div. NLC Nalco Chemical Co. SFF Secalty Chemical Div. NOC Norac Co., Inc. and Mathe Chemical Co. Div. SHC Shell Oil Co., Shell Chemical Div. NOR Norwich Pharmacal Co. SHC Shell Oil Co., Shell Chemical Co. Div. NPI Stephan Chemical Co., Polychem Dept. SK Skin th & Kline Chemicals NSC National Biochemical Co. SK Skop Getty Refining & Marketing Co. NTL Nu Lodustrice Inc. SM Mobil Oil Corp., Chemical Co.:				
NLC Nalco Chemical Co. SFS Specialty Chemical Div. NOC Norac Co., Inc. and Mathe Chemical Co. Div. SHC SHC Shell Oil Co., Shell Chemical Co. IS NOR Norwich Pharmacal Co. SHC Shell Oil Co., Shell Chemical Co. IS NOR Norwich Pharmacal Co., Polychem Dept. SK Shelher Chemical Co. NSC National Biochemical Co. SK SK NTL Nu Lodustrica Loc. SM Mohli Oil Corp., Chemical Co.: NTL Nu Lodustrica Loc. SM Mohli Oil Corp., Chemical Co.:				
NOC Norac Co., Inc. and Mathe Chemical Co. Div. SHC Shell Oli Co., Shell Chemical Co. Div. NOR Norwich Pharmacal Co. SHP Shelpherd Chemical Co. SHP NPI Stephan Chemical Co., Polychem Dept. SK Skith & Kline Chemical S NSC National Starch & Chemical Corp. SK Getty Refining & Marketing Co. NTL Nut. Jodustrics Inc. SM Mobil Oil Corp., Chemical Co.:				
NOR Norwich Pharmacal Co. Shift Shephera Chemical to. NPI Stephan Chemical Co., Polychem Dept. SK Smith & Kline Chemicals NSC National Starch & Chemical Corp. SK Getty Refining & Marketing Co. NTB National Biochemical Co. SM Mobil Oil Corp., Chemical Co.: NTL Nu. Industries. Inc. Inc. Chemical Coatings Div.				Shell Oil Co., Shell Chemical Co. Div.
NPI Stephan Chemical Co., Polychem Dept. SK Smith & Kline Chemicals NSC National Starch & Chemical Corp. SK Getty Refining & Marketing Co. NTB National Biochemical Co. SM Mobil Oil Corp., Chemical Co.: NTL Nu Lodustrice Inc. Inc. SM		Norwich Pharmacal Co.		
NSC National Starch & Chemical Corp. NTE National Biochemical Co. NTL NUL roductings Inc. NTL NUL roducting Inc. NTL NUL roductin				
NTB National Biochemical Co. NTL NL Industries, Inc.		National Starch & Chemical Corp.		Getty Refining & Marketing Co.
NTL NL Industries, Inc. Chemical Coatings Div.			SM	Mobil Oil Corp., Chemical Co.:
NWP Northern Petrochemicals Co. Phosphorus Div.				Phosphorus Div.

MISCELLANEOUS CYCLIC AND ACYCLIC CHEMICALS

Code	Name of company	Code	Name of company
SNO	SunOlin Chemical Co.	UCC	Union Carbide Corp.
SNW	Sun Chemical Corp., Chemical Div.	UOP	UOP, Inc., UOP Chemical Div,
SOC	Standard Oil Co. of California, Chevron Chemical Co.	UPJ UPM	Upjohn Co. UOP, Inc.
SOH	Vistron Corp.	USB	U.S. Borax Research Corp.
SPD	General Electric Co., Silicone Products Dept.	USI	National Distillers & Chemicals Corp., U.S. Industrial Chemicals Co.
STC	American Hoechst Corp., Sou-Tex Works	USO	U.S. Oil Company
STP	Stepan Chemical Co.	USR	Uniroyal, Inc., Chemical Div.
SW	Sherwin-Williams Co.	USS	USS Chemicals Div. of U.S. Steel Corp.
SWS	Stauffer Chemical Co., SWS Silicones Div.	VAL	Valchem
SYP	Dart Industries, Inc., Synthetic Products	VEL	Velsicol Chemical Corp., Inc.
	Co. Div.	VGC	Virginia Chemicals, Inc.
		VND	Van Dyk & Co., Inc.
TCH	Emery Industries Inc., Trylon Div.	VTC	Vicksburg Chemical Co. Div. of Vertac
TID	Getty Refining & Marketing Co., Delaware Refinery		Consolidated
TKL	Thiokol Chemical Corp.	WAY	Phillip A. Hunt Chemical Corp., Organic
TNA	Ethyl Corp.		Chemical Div.
TNI	The Gillette Co., Chemical Div.	WLN	Wilmington Chemical Corp.
TRO	Troy Chemical Corp.	WM	Inolex Corp.
TSA	Texas Alkyls, Inc.	WIC	Witco Chemical Co., Inc.
TX	Texaco, Inc.	WIH	Union Camp Corp., Chemicsl Div., Dover Plant
TZC	Magnesium Elektron, Inc.	WTL	Pennwalt Corp., Lucidal Div.
		WYC	Wycon Chemical Co.

TABLE 3.--MISCELLANEOUS CYCLIC AND ACYCLIC CHEMICALS: DIRECTORY OF MANUFACTURERS, 1976--CONTINUED

Note.--Complete names and addresses of the above reporting companies are listed in table 1 of the Appendix.

TABLE 1. -- SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CHEMICALS: ALPHABETICAL DIRECTORY OF MANUFACTURERS,

BY COMPANY, 1976

[Names of synthetic organic chemical manufacturers that reported production or sales to the U.S. International Trade Commission for 1976 are listed below alphabetically, together with their identification codes as used in table 2 of the 15 individual sections of this report]

Identi-		
fication	Name of company	Office address
code		
AEP	A & E Plastik Pak Co., Inc	14505 E. Proctor Ave., Industry, CA 91749.
AZS	AZS Corp	762 Marietta Blvd., Atlanta, GA 30318.
ALS	AZS CorpAZ Products Co. Div	
	AZ Products Co. Div	2525 So. Combee Rd., Eaton Park, FL 33840.
ABB	Abbott Laboratories	14th St. and Sheridan Rd., N. Chicago, IL 60064.
ABS	Abex Corp., Friction Products Group	P. O. Box 3207, Winchester, VA 22601.
WLC	Agrico Chemical Co	P. O. Box 3166, Tulsa, OK 74101.
ACY	Agway, Inc., Olean Nitrogen Div	1446 Buffalo St., Olean, NY 14760.
OH	Airco, Inc., Ohio Medical Products Div	3030 Airco Dr., Madison, WI 53701.
AIP	Air Products & Chemicals, Inc., Chemicals	636 E. Swedesford Rd., #5 Executive Mall,
	Group.	Wayne, PA 19187.
ALC	Alco Chemical Corp	Trenton Ave. and William St., Philadelphia, PA 19134.
AAC	Alcolac, Inc	3440 Fairfield Rd., Baltimore, MD 21236.
ALD	Aldrich Chemical Co., Inc	940 W. St. Paul Ave., Milwaukee, WI 53233.
ALL	Alliance Chemical Co., Inc	33 Avenue P, Newark, NJ 07105.
ALL		55 Avenue r, newark, NJ 0/105.
	Allied Chemical Corp.:	R A A A140 U . WY 13001
ACN	Agricultural Div	P. O. Box 2120, Houston, TX 77001.
ALF	Fibers Div	1411 Broadway - 38th Fl., New York, NY 10018.
ASC	Semet-Solvay Div	Columbia Rd., Morristown, NJ 07960.
ACS	Specialty Chemicala Div	P. O. Box 1219 R, Morristown, NJ 07960.
ACU	Union Texas Petroleum Div	P. O. Box 2120, Houston, TX 77001.
ALX	Alox Corp	3943 Buffalo Ave., Niagara Falls, NY 14303.
APH	Alpha Chemical Corp	Highway 57 East, Collierville, TN 38017.
ALP	Alpha Laboratories, Ioc	1685 S. Fairfax St., Denver, CO 80222.
AMC	Amchem Products, Inc. Div. of Rorer-	Brookaide Ave. and Spring Garden St., Ambler, PA 1900
1010	Amchem, Inc.	, storate me strang,,,
HES	Amerada Hess Corp. (Hess Oil Virgin	1 Hess Plaza, Woodridge, NJ 07095.
nillo	lalands Corp.)	a nead radad, noodradge, no ororor
AMB		710 W. National Ave., Milwaukee, WI 53204.
	American Bio-Synthetics Corp	
MAR	American Can Co., Wood Chemical Div	American Lane, Greenwich, CT 06830.
AC	American Color & Chemical Corp	P. O. Box 51, Reading, PA 19603.
ACY	American Cyanamid Co	Wayne, NJ 07470.
	American Hoechst Corp.:	
HST	Hoechst Fibera Industries Div	Route 202-206 North, Somerville, NJ 08876.
HST	Rhode Island Works	129 Quidnick St., Coventry, RI 02816.
STC	Sou-Tex Works	P. O. Box 866, E. Catawba Ave., Mount Holly, NC 28120
APF	American Petrofina Co. of Texas	P. O. Box 849, Port Arthur, TX 77604.
ASY	American Synthetic Rubber Corp	P. O. Box 32960, 4500 Camp Ground Rd.,
		Louisville, KY 40232.
ALB	Ames Laboratories, Inc	200 Rock Lane, Milford, CT 06460.
ACC	Amoco Chemicals Corp	200 E. Randolph Dr., Chicago, IL 60680.
AMO	Amoco 011 Company	200 E. Randolph Dr., Chicago, IL 60680.
PAN	Amoco Production Co	P. O. Box 591, Tulsa, OK 74102.
AMO	Amoco Texas Refining Co	200 E. Randolph Dr., Chicago, IL 606R0.
	Amoco lexas kerining CoAnderson Development Co	1415 E. Michigan St., Adrian, MI 49221.
ADC	Anderson Development Co	
ASL	Anaut Chemical Co	1 Stanton St., Marinette, WI 54143.
APX	Apex Chemical Co., Inc	200 S. lat St., Elizabethport, NJ 07206.
APO	Apollo Colora, Inc	899 Skokie Blvd., Northbrook, IL 60062.
ARA	Arapahoe Chemicala, Inc. Sub/Syntex	2075 Walnut St., Boulder, CO 80302.
	Corp. (U.S.A.).	
KPP	ARCO/Polymera, Inc	1500 Market St., Philadelphia, PA 19101.
ARD	Ardmore Chemical Co., Inc	840 Valley Brook Ave., Lyndhurst, NJ 07071.
ARN	Arenol Chemical Corp	40-33 23d St., Long Island City, NY 11101.
	Arizona Chemical Co	Berdan Ave., Wayne, NJ 07470.
ARZ I		
ARZ	Arkansas Co., Inc	185 Foundry St., Newark, NJ U/101.
AKS	Arkanaas Co., Inc	185 Foundry St., Newark, NJ 07101. 300 S. Wacker Dr., Chicago, IL 60606.
AKS ARC	Armak Co	300 S. Wacker Dr., Chicago, IL 60606.
AKS	Arkanaas Co., Inc Armak Co Armour-Dial Co Armour Pharmaceutical Co	

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Identi-		
fication	Name of company	Office address
code	Name of company	office address
COLE		
ADV	Armstrong Cork Co	
ARK	Armstrong Cork Co	Charlotte & Liberty Sts., Lancaster, PA 17604.
ARS	Arsynco, Inc	649 Ferry St., Newark, NJ 07105.
ASH	Ashland Oil, Inc	P. O. Box 8, Carlstadt, NJ 07072.
Азн	Astrand Oll, Incompany	1401 Winchester Ave., Ashland, KY 41101 and
	Ashland Chemical Co	P. O. Box 2458, Columbus, OH 43216.
BLA	Astor Products, Inc., Blue Arrow Div-	P. O. Box 2219, Columbus, OH 43216.
AST	Astra Pharmaceutical Products, Inc	P. 0. Box 2366, Jacksonville, FL 32203. P. 0. Box 1089, Pleasant St. Connector,
NO I	Astra rharmaceutical rioducts, inc	Farmingham, MA 01701.
ATL	Atlantic Chemical Corp	10 Kingsland Rd., Nutley, NJ 07110.
ATR	Atlantic Richfield Co	P. O. Box 2679-T.A., Los Angeles, CA 90071.
APD	Atlas Powder Co. Sub. of Tyler Corp	P. O. Box 2019-1.A., Los Angeles, CA 90071. P. O. Box 87, Joplin, MO 64801.
APR	Atlas Processing Co	
AV	Avtex Fibers, Inc	P. 0. Box 9389, 3546 Midway St., Shreveport, LA 71109. P. 0. Box 880, Executive Mall, Bldg. 9,
Av	Aviex Fibers, file	Valley Forge, PA 19482.
KCH	Joseph Ayers, Inc	
Kon	Joseph Ayers, Inc	Route #2, Bethlehem, PA 18017.
BAS	BASF Wyandotte Corp	100 Cherry Hill Rd., Parsippany, NJ 07054.
BRP	BP 0il, Inc	270 Midland Bldg., Cleveland, OH 44115.
BKC	J. T. Baker Chemical Co	222 Red School Lane, Phillipsburg NJ 08865.
BAL	Baltimore Paint & Chemical Corp	2325 Hollins Ferry Rd., Baltimore, MD 21230.
BAX	Baxter Laboratories, Inc	6301 N. Lincoln Ave., Morton Grove, IL 60053.
BAO	Bayoil Co., Inc	2 Union St., Peabody, MA 01960.
BEE	Beecham, Inc	65 Industrial S., Clifton, NJ 07012.
BIC	Beker Industries, Inc	Carlsvad, NM 88220.
BCM	Belding Chemical Industries	1430 Broadway, New York, NY 10018.
BME	Bendix Corp., FMD Div	P. O. Box 238, Troy, NY 12180.
BEN	Bennett's	65 W. 1st St., Salt Lake City, UT 84110.
BDO	Benzenoid Organics, Inc	P. O. Box 157, Route 140, Bellingham, MA 02019.
PDC	Berncolors-Poughkeepsie, Inc	75 N. Water St., Poughkeepsie, NY 12602.
BNS	Binney and Smith, Inc	P. O. Box 431, 1100 Church Lane, Easton, PA 18042.
BOC	Biocraft Laboratories, Inc	12 Industrial Way, Waldwick NJ 07463.
BOR	Borden, Inc.:	an industrial may, maranten no stropt
Don	Borden Chemical Div	180 E. Broad St., Columbus, OH 43215.
	Printing Ink Div	630 Glendale-Milford Rd., Cincinnati, OH 45215.
MCB	Borg-Warner Corp.:	
	Borg-Warner Chemicals	International Centsr, Parkersburg, WV 26101.
	Weston Chemical Div	103 Spring Valley Rd., Montvale, NJ 07645.
MRA	Bostik South, Inc. Sub of USM Corp	P. 0. Box 5695, Greenville, SC 29606.
BFP	Breddo Pood Products Co., Inc	18th and Kansas Avenue, Kansas City, KS 66105.
BRS	Bristol-Meyers Co., Bristol Laboratories	P. O. Box 657, Syracuse, NY 13201.
	Div.	
BRU	M. A. Bruder & Sons, Inc	52d St. and Grays Ave., Philadelphia, PA 19143.
BUK	Buckeye Cellulose Corp	2899 Jackson Ave., Memphis, TN 38108.
BKM	Buckman Laboratories, Inc	1256 N. McLean Blvd., Memphis, TN 38108.
BJL	Burdick & Jackson Laboratories, Inc	1953 S. Harvey St., Muskegon, MI 49442.
BUR	Burroughs Wellcome Co	3030 Cornwallis Rd., Research Triangle Park, NC 27709.
FTX	CF Industries, Inc	Salem Lake Dr., Long Grove, IL 60047
	CPC International, Inc.:	
ACR	Acme Resin Co. Div	1401 S. Circle Avenue, Forest Park, IL 60130.
CRN	Amerchol	Talmadge Rd., Edison, NJ 08817.
PEN	S. B. Penick Co	1050 Wall St. W., Lyndhurst, NJ 07071.
CPS	CPS Chemical Co	P. O. Box 162, 01d Bridge, NJ 08857.
CBT	Samuel Cabot, Inc	One Union St., Boston, MA 02108.
CAU	Calcasieu Chemical Corp	P. O. Box 1522, Lake Charles, LA 70601.
CBM	Carborundum Co	P. O. Box 477, Niagara Falls, NY 14302.
CGL	Cargill, Inc	P. O. Box 9300, Minneapolis, MN 55402.
GOR	Carl Gordon Industries, Inc	1001 Southbridge St., Worcester, MA 01610.
ZGL	Carolina Processing Corp	P.O. Box 161, Severn, NC 27877.
JWC	J.W. Carroll & Sons Div. of U.S.	22600 S. Bonita St., Caraon, CA 90745.
	Industries, Inc.	
CRS	Carua Chemical Co	1500 8th St., LaSalle, IL 61301.

TABLE 1.--SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CHEMICALS: ALPHABETICAL DIRECTORY OF MANUFACTURERS,

Di colli Miti 7 13/0, Colli INDED		
Identi- fication code	Name of company	Office address
DOL	Castle & Cooke, Inc., Castle & Cooke	650 Iwilei Rd., Honolulu, HI 96817.
CCL	Foods, Hawaii Pineapple Div. Catawba-Charlab, Inc	P. O. Box 948, Charlotte, NC 28231.
CEL	Celanese Corp.:	
	Celanese Chemical Co Celanese Coatings & Specialties Co., Wica Plant.	1211 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY 10036. P. O. Box 1863, Louisville, KY 40201.
	Celanese Fibers Co	P. O. Box 1414, Charlotte, NC 28201.
	Celanese Plastics Co	26 Main St., Chatham, NJ 07928.
CNT	Celanese Polymer Specialties Co CertainTeed Corp	One Riverfront Plaza, Louisville, KY 40202. P. O. Box 860, Valley Forge, PA 19482.
CNT CPR	Certified Processing Corp	U.S. Highway 22, Hillaide, NJ 07205.
GRS	Champlin Petroleum Co	P. O. Box 9176, Corpus Christi, TX 78408.
SDG	Charter International Dil Co	P. D. Box 5008, Houston, TX 77012.
CHT	Chattem Drug & Chemical Co., Chattem Chemicala Div.	1715 W. 38th St., Chattanooga, TN 37409.
CBD	Chembond Corp Chemed Corp.:	P. O. Box 270, Springfield, OR 97404.
GRC	Dubois Chemicals Div	Dubois Tower, Cincinnati, OH 45202. 4963 Manchester Ave., St. Louis, MO 63110.
GRL	Vestal Laboratories Div Chemetron Corp.: Chemical Producta Div	4963 Manchester Ave., St. Louis, MO 63110. P. O. 66251-AMF O'Hare, Chicago, 1L 60666.
HSC	Pigments Div	491 Columbia Ave., Holland, MI 49423.
CI	Chem-Fleur, Inc	200 Pulaski St., Newark, NJ 07105.
CDY	Chemical Dynamics Corp	P. O. Box 395, 3001 Hadley Rd., S. Plainfield, NJ 07080.
CHF	Chemical Formulators, Inc	P. O. Box 26, Nitro, WV 25143.
CHL	Chemol. Inc	P. D. Box 20687, Greensboro, NC 27420.
CPX	Chemplex Co	3100 Golf Rd., Rolling Meadowa, IL 60008.
ORO	Chevron Chemical Co	575 Market St., San Francisco, CA 94105.
CHC	Choate Chemical Co	P. O. Box 27205, Richmond, VA 23261.
CHIH	CHR. Hansen's Laboratory, Inc Ciba-Geigy Corp	9015 W. Maple St., West Allia, WI 53214. 444 Saw Mill River Rd., Ardaley, NY 19502.
CCY	Agricultural Div	P. O. Box 11422, Greensboro, NC 27409.
	Pharmaceutical Div	556 Morris Ave., Summit NJ 07901.
	Resins Dept	444 Saw Mill River Rd., Ardsley, NY 10502.
CCW	Cincincati Milacron Chemicals, Inc	West St., Reading, OH 45215.
CIN	Cindet Chemicals, Inc	2408 Doyle St., Greenaboro, NC 27420.
CSD	Cities Service Co	P. O. Box 1562, Lake Charles, LA 70602.
CBN	Columbian Div	P. O. Box 300, Tulsa, OK 74102.
TEN CBN	Copperhill Operations Petrochemicala Div	Copperhill, TN 37317. 6th & Boston Sts., Tulsa, OK 74102.
CBN	Petrochemical	P. O. Box 1522, Lake Charles, LA 70602.
CLK	Clark Chemical Corp	131st St. & Kedzie Ave., Blue Island, IL 60406.
CLY	W. A. Cleary Corp	P. O. Box 10, Somerset, NJ 08873.
CLI	Clintwood Chemical Co	4342 S. Wolcott Ave., Chicago, IL 60609.
CSP	Coastal States Petrochemical Co	P. O. Drawer 521, Corpus Christi, TX 78403.
CP	Colgate-Palmolive Co	300 Park Ave., New York, NY 10022.
COL	Collier Carbon & Chemical Corp	P. D. Box 60455, Los Angeles, CA 90060. 394 Prelinghuysen Ave., Newark, NJ 07114.
CLD	Colloids, Inc	P. O. Box 1483, Augusta, CA 30903.
CNC CMP	Columbia Nitrogen Corp Commercial Products Co., Inc	117 Ethel Ave., Hawthorne, NJ 07506.
COR	Commonwealth Oil Refining Co., Inc	Petrochemical Complex, Ponce, PR 00731.
CP1	Commonwealth Petrochemicals, Inc	Petrochemical Complex, Ponce, PR 00731.
CNI	Conap. Inc	1405 Buffalo St., Dlean, NY 14760.
CNE	Conchemco, Inc	1000 Marshall Dr., Lenexa, KS 66215.
SED	Colony Paint Div	18th & Garfield Sts., Kanama City, MD 64127.
CON	Concord Chemical Co., Inc	17th & Federal Sts., Camden, NJ 08105.
CWP	Consolidated Papers, Inc	231 lst Ave N., Wisconsin Rapids, WI 54494.
CTL	Continental Chemical Co Continental Oil Co	270 Clifton Blvd., Clifton, NJ 07015. P. D. Box 1267, 1000 South Pine, Ponce City, OK 74601.
CO CPV	Cook Paint & Varnish Co	P. O. Box 1267, 1000 South Fine, Fonce City, ok 74001. P. O. Box 389, Kansas City, MO 64141.
CFA	Cooperative Farm Chemicals Association	P. D. Box 308, Lawrence, KS 66044.

BY COMPANY, 1976--CONTINUED

TABLE 1.--Synthetic organic chemicals: Alphabetical directory of manufacturers,

BY COMPANY, 1976--CONTINUED

Identi-		
fication	Name of company	Office address
code		
COP	Coopers Creek Chemical Corp	River Rd., W. Conshohocken, PA 19428.
CPY	Copolymer Rubber & Chemical Corp	P. D. Box 2591, Baton Rouge, LA 70821.
SWC	Copolyder Kabber a Chemical Corp-	Petrochemical Complex, Ponce, PR 00731.
	Corco Cyclohexane, Inc	
CSD	Cosden Oil & Chemical Co	P. O. Box 1311, Big Spring, TX 79720.
CRT	Crest Chemical Corp	225 Emmet St., Newark, NJ 07114.
CRD	Croda, Inc	51 Madison Ave., Suite 2518, New York, NY 10010.
ALT	Crompton & Knowles Corp	500 Pear St., Reading, PA 19603.
CBY	Crosby Chemicals, Inc	P. D. Box 460, Picayune, MS 39466.
CCP	Crown Central Petroleum Corp	1 N. Charles St., Baltimore, MD 21203.
CRZ	Crown Zellerbach Corp., Chemical Products	Camas, WA 98607.
UKL		Camas, wr 90007.
	Div.	
CTR	Customs Resins, Inc	P. D. Box 933, Henderson KY 42420.
DAN	Dan River, Inc	P. D. Box 261, Danville, VA 24541.
	Dart Industries, Inc.:	
AZT	Aztec Chemicals Div	555 Garden St., Elyria, OH 44035.
SYP	Synthetic Products Co. Div	1636 Wayside Rd., Cleveland, OH 44112.
DYS	Davies-Young Co	2700 Wagner Place, Maryland Heights, MD 63043.
	Davies-roung co-	
DLI	Dawe's Laboratories, Inc	450 State St., Chicago Heights, IL 60411.
DGO	Day-Glo Color Corp	4732 St. Clair Ave., Cleveland, OH 44103.
DEG	Degen Oil & Chemical Co	200 Kellogg St., Jersey City, NJ 07305.
DNS	Dennis Chemical Co	2701 Papin St., St. Louis, MD 63103.
DEP	DePaul Chemical Co., Inc	44-27 Purves St., Long Island City, NY 11101.
DSO	DeSoto, Inc	1700 S. Mt. Prospect Ave., Des Plaines, IL 60018.
DEX	Dexter Chemical Corp	845 Edgewater Rd., Bronx, NY 10474.
	Hysol Div	
HYC	Hysol Div	211 Franklin St., Olean, NY 14760.
MID	Midland Div	1-7 E. Water St., Waukegan, IL 60085.
DA	Diamond Shamrock Corp	1100 Superior Ave., Cleveland, OH 44114.
PLN	Disogrin Industries Corp	Grenier Field, Manchester, NH 03130.
DIX	Dixie Chemical Co	3635 W. Dallas Ave., Houston, TX 77019.
DPP	Dixie Pine Products Co., Inc	P. D. Box 470, Hattiesburg, MS 39401.
DOM	Dominion Products, Inc	882 3d Ave., Brooklyn, NY 11232.
DVC	Dover Chemical Corp. Sub. of ICC	15th & Davis Sts., Dover, OH 44622.
	Industries, Inc.	
DBC	Dow Badische Chemical Co	602 Copper Rd., Freeport, TX 77541.
DOW	Dow Chemical Co	2020 Dow Center, Midland, MI 48640.
DCC	Dow Corning Corp	P. D. Box 1592, Midland, MI 48640.
DUP	E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Inc	DuPont Bldg., Wilmington, DE 19898.
DSC	Dye Specialties, Inc	26 Journal Sq., Jersey City, NJ 07306.
000	bye opectatives, inc	To continue odes orread orread in our of some
		T 0 1000 D TY 7(001
EPI	Eagle Pitcher Industries, Inc., Ohio	P. O. 1398, Denton, TX 76201.
	Rubber Co. Div.	
EGR	Eagle River Chemical Corp	P. D. Box 2648, W. Helena, AR 72390.
ECC	Eastern Color & Chemical Co	35 Livingston St., Providence, RI 02904.
EK	Eastman Kodak Co	343 State St., Rochester, NY 14650.
EKT	Tennessee Eastman Co. Div	P. O. Box 511, Kingsport, TN 37662.
	Texas Eastman Co. Div	P. O. Box 7444, Longview, TX 75602.
EKX	rexas castman co. Div	
ESA	East Shore Chemical Co., Inc	1221 E. Barney Ave., Muskegon, MI 49443.
ELN	Elan Chemical Co	268 Doremus Ave., Newark, NJ 07105.
ELP	El Paso Products Co	P. O. Box 3986, Odessa, TX 79760.
EMR	Emery Industries, Inc	1300 Carew Tower, Cincinnati, OH 45202.
TCH	Trylon Div	P. O. Box 628, Mauldin, SC 29662.
EMK	Emkay Chemical Co	319 2d St., Elizabeth, NJ 07206.
	Pada Jahan tandan Tan	
EN	Endo Laboratories, Inc	1000 Stewart Ave., Garden City, NY 11530.
ENO	Enenco, Inc	P. O. Box 398, Memphis, TN 38101.
ESS	Essential Chemicals Group	28391 Essential Rd., Merton, WI 53056.
WMP	Essex Group Inc	1601 Wall St., Fort Wayne, IN 46804.
TNA	Ethyl Corp	330 S. 4th St., Richmond, VA 23231.
EVN	Evans Chemetics, Inc	90 Tokeneke Rd., Dsrien, CT 06820.
ENJ	Exxon Chemical Co. U.S.A	P. O. Box 3272, Houston, TX 77001.
ENJ	LANDI GREDITCAT CO. U.D.A	to be box sera, nouseon, in rrows

Identi- fication code	Name of company	Office address
	FMC Corp.:	
FMN FMB	Agricultural Chemical Div Industrial Chemical Div	100 Niagara St., Middleport, NY 14105. 2000 Market St., Philadelphia, PA 19103 and Sawyer Ave
FMP	Industrial Chemical Div	& River Rd., Town of Tonawanda, NY 14150. 2000 Market St., Philadelphia, PA 19103.
FRP	FRP Co	P. O. Box 349, Baxley, CA 31513.
FAB	Fabricolor Manufacturing Corp	24-1/2 Van Houten St., P. O. Box 2398, Paterson, NJ 07509.
FMT	Fairmount Chemical Co., Inc	117 Blanchard St., Newark, NJ 07105.
FCA	Farmers Chemical Association, Inc	Salem Lake Dr., Long Grove, 1L 60047.
FEL	Felton International, Inc	599 Johnson Ave., Brooklyn, NY 11235.
FER	Ferro Chemical Corp.: Ferro Chemical Div	P. O. Box 46349, 7050 Krick Rd., Bedford, OH 44146.
	Grant Chemical Div	P. O. Box 263, Baton Rouge, LA 70821.
	Keil Chemical Div	3000 Sheffield Ave., Hammond, IN 46320.
	Ottawa Chemical Div	700 N. Wheeling St., Toledo, OH 43605.
P RD FND	Productol Chemical Div Fiber Industries, Inc	13215 E. Penn St., Whittier, CA 90602. P. O. Box 10038, Charlotte, NC 28201.
RBC	Fike Chemicals, Inc	P. O. Box 546, Nitro, WV 25143.
100	Firestone Tire & Rubber Co.:	
FIR	Firestone Plastics Co. Div	P. O. Box 699, Pottstown, PA 19464.
FRF	Firestone Synthetic Fibers Co	P. O. Box 450, Hopewell, VA 23869.
FRS	Firestone Synthetic Rubber & Latex Co. Div.	381 W. Wilbeth Rd., Akron, OH 44301.
FST	First Chemical Corp	P. O. Box 1427, Pascagoula, MS 39567.
FMS	First Mississippi Corp	P. O. Box 1249, Jackson, MS 39205.
FLM	Fleming Laboratories, Inc	P. O. Box 10372, Charlotte, NC 28237.
CIK	Flint Ink Corp., Cal/Ink Div	1404 4th St., Berkeley, CA 94710.
FLO FTE	Florasynth, Inc Foote Mineral Co	1640 Bronxdale Ave., Bronx, NY 10462. Route 100, Exton, PA 19341.
FIL	Formica Corp	120 E. 4th St., Cincinnati, OH 45202.
FG	Poster Grant Co., Inc	289 N. Main St., Leominster, MA 01453.
FLN	Franklin Chemical Corp	2020 Bruck St., Columbus, OH 43207.
FRE	Freeman Chemical Corp	222 E. Main St., Port Washington, WI 53074. 76 9th Ave., New York, NY 10011.
FB FLH	Fritzsche Dodge & Olcott, Inc H. B. Fuller Co	4450 Malsbary Rd., Blue Ash, OH 45242.
GAF	GAF Corp	P. O. Box 6037, Chattanooga, TN 37401.
	Chemical Diversessesses	33 Riverside Ave., Rensselaer, NY 12144.
GAN	Gane's Chemical, Inc	1144 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY 10036.
AKL	Gardinier Big River, Inc	P. O. Box 825, Helena, AK 72342. 1 Plastics Ave., Pittsfield, MA 01201 and
GE	General Electric Co	1350 S. Second St., Coshocton, OH 43812.
GEI	Inaulating Materials Products Section	1 Campbell Rd., Schenectady, NY 12306.
SPD	Silicone Products Dept	Waterford-Halfmoon Rd., Waterford, NY 12188.
GNF	General Foods Corp., Maxwell House Div	1125 Hudson St., Hoboken, NJ 07030. 666 Main St., Cambridge, MA 02139.
GLC CNM	General Latex & Chemical Corp General Milla Chemicals, Inc	4620 W. 77th St., Minneapolis, MN 55435
GPM	General Plastics Manufacturing Co	3481 S. 35th St., Tacoma, WA 98409.
GNT	General Tire & Rubber Co., Chemical/ Plastics Div	1 General St., Akron, OH 44329.
GRC	P. D. George Co	5200 N. 2d St., St. Louis, MO 63147.
0110	Georgia-Pacific Corp.:	
PSP	Bellingham Div	P. O. Box 1235, Bellingham, WA 98225.
GP	Rebecca Chemical Div	P. O. Box 629, Plaquemine, LA 70764. 900 S.W. 5th Ave., Portland, OR 97240.
G P SKO	Resins Operations Cetty Refining & Marketing Co	P. O. Box 1650, Tulsa, OK 74102.
TID	Delaware Refinery	Delaware City, DE 19706.
TNI	The Gillette Co., Chemical Div	3500 W. 16th St., N. Chicago, IL 60064.
GIL	Cilman Raint & Varnich Communication	216 W. 8th St., Chattanooga, TN 37401.
GIV	Chuaudan Corpensation	100 Delawanna Ave., Clifton, NJ 07014. 51 Weaver St., Greenwich, CT 06830.
GLY GPI	Glyco Chemicala, Inc Goodpasture, Inc	P. O. Orawer 921, Brownfield, TX 79316.

Identi-		
fication	Name of company	Office address
code		
BFG	B. F. Goodrich Co., B. F. Goodrich Chemical	6100 Oak Tree Blvd., Cleveland, OH 44131.
	Co. Div.	
GYR	Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co	1144 E. Market St., Akron, OH 44316.
	W. R. Grace & Co.:	
GCC	AG Chem. Group	P. O. Box 277, Memphis, TN 38101.
GRH	Hatco Chemical Div	King George Post Rd., Fords, NJ 08863.
MRO	Hatco Polyester Div	1711 Elizabeth Ave. West, Linden, NJ 07036.
HMP	Organic Chemicals Div	Poisson Ave., Nashua, NH 03060.
GRD	Polymers & Chemicals Div	55 Hayden Ave., Lexington, MA 02173.
GPR	Grain Processing Corp	
	Grain Processing Corp	1600 Oregon St., Muscatine, LA 52761.
GRA	Great American Chemical Corp	650 Water St., Fitchburg, MA 01420.
GTL	Great Lakes Chemical Corp	P. O. Box 2200, West Lafayette, IN 47906.
GRW	Great Western Sugar Co	P. O. Box 5308, Terminal Annex, Denver, CO 80217.
GNM	Greenwood Chemical Co	P. O. Box 26 - State Highway #690, Greenwood, VA.
		22943.
GOC	Gulf Oil Corp., Gulf Oil Chemicals Co	P. O. Box 3766, Houston, TX 77001.
	U. S.	
GTH	Guth Corp	322 S. Center St., Hillside, IL 60162.
0.11		
HNC	H & N Chemical Co	90 Maltese Dr., Totowa, NJ 07512.
HL1	Haag Laboratories, Inc	14010 S. Seeley Ave., Blue Island, IL 60406.
	C. P. Hall Co	7300 C Control Ave. (blasts II (0(20
HAL		7300 S. Central Ave., Chicago, IL 60638.
FOC	Handschy Chemical Co., Farac Oil and	13601 S. Ashland Ave., Riverdale, IL 60627.
	Chemical Div.	
HAN	Hanna Chemical Coatings Corp	P. O. Box 147, Columbus, OH 43216.
HDM	Hardman, Inc	600 Cortlandt St., Belleville, NJ 07109.
HSH	Harshaw Chemical Co. Sub. of Kewanee Oil	1945 E. 97th St., Cleveland, OH 44106.
	Co.	
HRT	Hart Products Corp	173 Sussex St., Jersey City, NJ 07302.
HVG	Haveg Industries, Inc. Sub. of	900 Greenback Rd., Wilmington, DE 19808.
	Hercules, Inc.	you oreenback har, wrightington, on 190001
HKY	Hawkeye Chemical Co	P. O. Berr 900 Climbon TA 52722
	Henkel, Inc	P. O. Box 899, Clinton, IA 52733.
SCP	Henkel, Inc	400 Alfred Ave., Teaneck, NJ 07666.
HCR	Hercor Chemical Corp	Petrochemical Complex, Ponce, PR 00731.
HPC	Hercules, Inc	910 Market St., Wilmington, DE 19899.
HER	Heresite & Chemical Co	822 S. 14th St., Manitowoc, WI 54220.
HET	Heterochemical Corp	111 E. Hawthorne Ave., Valley Stream, NY 11580.
HEW	Hewitt Soap Co., Inc	333 Linden Ave., Dayton, OH 45403.
HEX	Hexagon Laboratories, Inc	3536 Peartree Ave., Bronx, NY 10475.
	Hexcel Corp.:	
FIN	Fine Organics Div	205 Main St., Lodi, NJ 07644.
REZ	Rezolin Div	20701 Nordhoff St., Chatsworth, CA 91311.
HDG	Rezolin Diversion	20/01 Nordholl St., Chalsworth, CA 91311.
	Hodag Chemical Corp	7247 N. Central Park Ave., Skokie, IL 60076.
HOF	Hoffmann-LaRoche, Inc	324-424 Kingsland St., Nutley, NJ 07110.
HK &	Hooker Chemicals & Plastics Corp	MPO Box 8, Niagara Falls, NY 14302, and
HKD		Walck Rd., N. Tonawanda, NY 14121.
RUB	Ruco Div	P. O. Box 456, Burlington, NJ 08016.
EFH	E. F. Houghton & Co	303 W. Lehigh Ave., Philadelphia, PA 19133.
HMY	Humphrey Chemical Co	Devine St., North Haven, CT 06473.
WAY	Philip A. Hunt Chemical Corp., Organic	P. O. Box 4249, E. Providence, RI 02914.
	Chemical Div.	
HNT	Huntington Laboratories, Inc	P. O. Box 710, Huntington, IN 46750.
HUS	Husky Industries, Inc	62 Perimeter Center E., Atlanta, GA 30346.
HYN	Number Vestert f Duradas Tas	
11114	Hynson, Westcott & Dunning, Inc	Charles and Chase Sts., Baltimore, MD 21201.
TOT	TOT Helter I Chatter Torres	
ICI	ICI United States Inc.:	
	Plastics Div	Wilmington, DE 19897.
	Specialty Chemicals Group	Wilmington, DE 19897.
IMC	IMC Chemical Group, Inc	F. O. Box 207, Terre Haute, IN 47808; P. O. Box
		149, Orrington, ME 04474 and 100 Lister Ave.,
		Newark, NJ 07105.
	McWorter Resins	P. O. Box 308, Cottage Pl., Carpentersville, IL 60110.
	Nitroparaffin Div	IMC Plaza, Libertyville, IL 60048.

Identi-		
fication	Name of company	Office address
code	Hand of Company	orrect address
couc		
RAY	ITT Rayonier, Inc	605 3d Ave., New York, NY 10016.
INP	Indpol, Inc	P. O. Box 1087, Tustin, CA 92680.
INL	Inland Steel Co., Inland Steel Container	4300 W. 130th St., Chicago, IL 60658.
ICC	Co. Inmont Corp	1255 Bread Ch. Clifford NI 07015 and
ICF	Inmont Corp	1255 Broad St., Clifton, NJ 07015, and
WM	Inolex Corp	150 Wagaraw Rd., Hawthorne, NJ 07506. Jackson & Swanson Sts., Philadelphia, PA 19148.
WIL	Inolex Pharmaceutical Div	2600 Bond St., Park Porest South, IL 60466.
SPC	Insilco Corp., Sinclair Paint Co. Div	3960 E. Washington Blvd., Los Angeles, CA 90023.
IPP	International Flavor and Fragrances, Inc	521 W. 57th St., New York, NY 10019.
IPC	Interplastic Corp	2015 NE. Broadway St., Minneapolis, MN 55413.
CCA	Interstab Chemical, Inc	500 Jersey Ave., New Brunswick, NJ 08903.
IOC	Ionac Chemical Co. Div. of Sybron Corp	Birmingham Rd., Birmingham, NJ 08011.
IRI	Ironsides Reains, Inc	270 W. Mound St., Columbus, OH 43216.
JCC	Jefferson Chemical Co., Inc	P. O. Box 52332, Houston, TX 77052.
JFR	George A. Jeffreys & Co., Inc	P. O. Box 709, Salem, VA 24153.
JEN	Jennison-Wright CorpAndrew Jergens Co	P. O. Box 691, Toledo, OH 43694.
JRG	Andrew Jergens Co	2535 Spring Grove Ave., Cincinnati, OH 45214.
JSC	Jersey State Chemical Co	59 Lee Ave., Haledon, NJ 07508.
UPF	Jim Walter Resources, Inc	3300 1st Ave. N., Birmingham, AL 35222.
JNS	S. C. Johnson & Son, Inc	1525 Howe St., Racine, WI 53403.
JOB	Jones-Blair CoJordan Chemical Co	2728 Empire Central, Dallas, TX 75235.
JOR	Jordan Chemical Co	1830 Columbia Ave., Folcraft, PA 19032.
KVP	KV Products	2503 S. Hanley Rd., St. Louis, MO 63144.
I.VI	Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical Corp.:	2005 5. namey ku., Sc. Louis, no ostaa.
SNI	Kalser Agricultural Chemicals Div-	P. O. Box 246, Savannah, GA 31402.
KAI	Kaiser Chemicals	P. O. Box 337, Gramercy, LA 70052.
KLM	Kalama Chemical, Inc	P. O. Box 427, Kalama, WA 98625.
KF	Kay-Fries Chemicals, Inc	200 Summit Ave., Montvale, NJ 07645.
KMP	Kelly-Moore Paint Co	1015 Commercial St., San Carlos, CA 94070.
	Kennecott Copper Corp.:	
KCC	Chino Mines Div	Hurley, MN 88043.
KCU	Utah Copper Div	P. O. Box 11299, Salt Lake City, UT 84147.
AMP	Kerr-McGee Chemical Corp	1101 Kerr Tower, Oklahoma City, OK 73102.
BKL	Kewanee Industries, Inc., Millmaster	99 Park Ave., New York, NY 10016.
	Chemical Co. Div.	
KYS	Keysor Corp	26000 Springbrook Ave., Saugus, CA 91350.
KCW	Keystone Color Works, Inc	151 W. Gay Ave., York, PA 17403.
KNP	Knapp Producta, Inc	187 Garibaldi Ave., Lodi, NJ 07644.
KMC	Kohler-McLister Paint CoH. Kohnstamm & Co., Inc	P. O. Box 546, Denver, CO 80201. 161 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY 10013.
KPT	Koppers Co., Inc.:	Tor invente of the functions, new tork, ht tools.
1.0 4	Organic Materiala Div	Koppers Bldg., Pittsburgh, PA 15219.
	Roada Materiala Oiv	Koppers Bldg., Pittsburgh, PA 15219.
HUM	Kraft, Inc., Humko Products Div	P. O. Box 398, Memphis, TN 38101.
LKY	Lake States Div. of St. Regis Paper Co	603 W. Davenport St., Rhinelander, WI 54501.
LAK	Labouat Charles Labourses	5025 Evanaton Ave., Muskegon, MI 49443.
LUR	Laurel Products Corp	2600 E. Tloga St., Philadelphia, PA 19134.
LEA	Leatex Chemical Commencements	2722 N. Hancock St., Philadelphia, PA 19133.
LEV	Lever Brothers Co	390 Park Ave., New York, NY 10022.
LVR	C. Lever Co., Inc	736 Dunks Ferry Rd., Cornwells Ngts, PA 19020.
BLS	Life Savera, Inc	Church St., Canajoharie, NY 13317.
LIL	Eli Lilly & Co	307 E. McCarty St., Indianapolis, IN 46206 and G.P.O.
BRD	Lonza, Inc	Box 4388, San Juan, PR 00936. 22-10 Route 208, Fair Lawn, NJ 07410.
T2C	Magnesium Elektron, Inc	Star Route A, Box 202-1, Flemington, NJ 08822.
MGR	Magnesium Elektron, Inc	1 Virginia St., Newark, NJ 07114.
MGR	Mallinckrodt Chemical Works	2nd & Mallinckrodt, St. Louis, MO 63147.
TAL	Hallinekiodt chemical works	and a maximuckiout, st. Louis, no 03147.

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ication code	Name of company	Office address
TRD	Manufacturing Enterprises, Inc., Squibb Manufacturing, Inc., Trade Enterprises,	P. O. Box 609, Humacao, PR 00661.
MOR	Inc., Ersana, Inc. Marathon Morco Co	P. O. Draver C. 4401 Park Ave., Dickinson, TX 77539.
MOC	Marathon Oil Co., Texas Refining Div	P. O. Drawer C, 4401 Park Ave., Dickinson, TX 77539. P. O. Box 1191, Texas City, TX 77590.
MRB	Marblette Co	37-31 30th St., Long Island City, NY 11101.
MRD	Marden-Wild Corp	500 Columbia St., Somerville, MA 02143.
MRV	Marlowe-Van Loan Corp	P. O. Box 1851, High Point, NC 27261.
SDC	Martin-Marietta Corp., Sodyeco Div	P. O. Box 10098, Charlotte, NC 28237.
MRX	Max Marx Color & Chemical Co	192 Colt St., Irvington, NJ 07111.
MCA	Masonite Corp., Alpine Chemical Div	P. O. Box 2392, Gulfport, MS 39503.
MAY	Otto B. May, Inc	52 Amsterdam St., Newark, NJ 07105.
MCC	McCloskev Varnish Co	7600 State Rd., Philadelphia, PA 19136.
MGK	McLaughlin Gormley King Co	8810 10th Ave., N., Minneapolis, MN 55427.
MDJ	Mead Johnson & Commencement	2404 Penna. St., Evansville, IN 47721.
MLC	Melamine Chemicals, Inc	P. O. Box 748, Donaldsonville, LA 70346.
MRK	Merck & Co., Inc	126 E. Lincoln Ave., Rahway, NJ 07065.
MER	Merichem Co	1914 Haden Rd., Houston, TX 77015.
PFP	Midwest Manufacturing Corp	Oak St. at Bluff Rd., Burlington, IA 52601.
MLS	Miles Laboratories, Inc.:	
	Marschall Div	1127 Myrtle St., Elkhart, IN 46514.
	Summer Div	1127 Myrtle St., Elkhart, IN 46514.
MIL	Milliken & Co., Milliken Chemical Div	P. O. Box 817, Inman, SC 29349.
	Millmaster Onyx Corp.:	100 H 01 01 07000
ONX	Onyx Chemical Co. Div	190 Warren St., Jersey City, NJ 07302.
RPC	Refined-Onyx Div	624 Schuyler Ave., Lyndhurst, NJ 07071.
MMM	Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Co	3M Center, St. Paul, MN 55101.
MIR	Miranol Chemical Co., Inc	660 Stuyvesant Ave., Irvington, NJ 07111.
MSC	Mississippi Chemical Corp	P. O. Box 388, Yazoo City, MS 39194. Penn Lincoln Parkway, W. Pittsburgh, PA 15205.
MOB	Mobay Chemical Corp Chemagro Agricultural Div	P. O. Box 4913, Kansas City, MO 64120.
CHG VPC	Verona Div	Iorio Ct., Union, NJ 07083.
SM	Mobil Oil Corp	P. O. Box 900, Dallas, TX 75221.
311	Mobil Chemical Co	P. O. Box 3868, Beaumont, TX 77704.
	Chemical Coatings Div	1024 South Ave., Plainfield, NJ 07062.
	Phorphorus Diverseres	P. O. Box 26683, Richmond, VA 23261.
MOA	Mona Industries, Inc	65 E. 23d St., Paterson, NJ 07524.
MNO	Monochem, Inc	P. O. Box 488, Geismar, LA 70734.
MNR	Monroe Chemical Co	Saville Ave. at 4th St., Eddystone, PA 19013.
MON	Monsanto Co	2710 Lafayette St., Santa Clara, CA 95050 and 800 N
		Lindbergh Blvd., St. Louis, MO 63166.
	Bircham Bend Plant	190 Grochmal Ave., Indian Drchard, MA 01151.
	Chocolate Bayon Plant	P. O. Box 711, Alvin, TX 77511.
	Plastics Olv	5100 W. Jefferson Ave., Trenton, MI 48183;
		River Rd., Addyston, OH 45001 and P. O. Box 1311,
		Texas City, TX 77590.
	Springfield Plant	730 Worcester St., Indian Orchard, MA 01151.
	Textiles Div	800 N. Lindbergh Blvd., St. Louis, MO 63166.
MTO	Montrose Chemical Corp. of California	3250 Wilshire Blvd, Suite 1800, Los Angeles, CA 900
MCI	Mooney Chemicals, Inc	2301 Scranton Rd., Cleveland, OH 44113. P. 0. 1799, Spartanburg, SC 29304.
MCP MRT	Moretex Chemical Products, Inc	110 N. Wacker Dr., Chicago, IL 60606.
rik i	Products, Inc.	110 W. Wacker DI., Chicago, 12 00000.
MOT	Motomco, Inc	267 Vreeland Ave., Paterson, NJ 07513.
PNX	Murphy-Phoenix Co	9505 Cassius Ave., Cleveland, OH 44105.
NTL	NL Industries, Inc	1221 Aveune of the Americas, New York, NY 10020.
CHN	N-Ren Corp., Cherokee Nitrogen Div	P. O. Box 429, Pryor, OK 74361.
NLC	Nalco Chemical Companyation	2901 Butterfield Rd, Oak Brook, IL 60521.
LEM	Napp Chemicals, Inc	199 Main St., Lodi, NJ 07644.
NTB	1 National Biochemical Co	3127 W. Lake St., Chicago, IL 60612.
NTC	National Casein Co	601 W. 80th St., Chicago, IL 60620.
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Identi- fication code	Name of company	Office address
USI	National Distillers & Chemicals Corp., U.S.	99 Park Ave., New York, NY 10016.
NMC	Industrial Chemicals Co.	
USI	National Milling & Chemical Co	4601 Flat Rock Rd., Philadelphia, PA 19127.
NSC	National Petro Chemical Corp	99 Park Ave., New York, NY 10016. 10 Finderne Ave., Bridgewater, NJ 08876.
NES	Nease Chemical Co., Inc	P. O. Box 221, State College, PA 16801.
NEP	Nepera Chemical Co., Inc	Route 17, Harriman, NY 10926.
NEV	Neville Chemical Co	Neville Island P. O., Pittsburgh, PA 15225.
NLO	Niklor Chemical Co	2060 E. 220th St., Long Beach, CA 90810.
NIL	Nilok Chemicals, Inc	2235 Langdon Farm Rd., Cincinnati, OH 45230.
JDC	Nipak, Inc	P. O. Box 2820, Dallas, TX 75221.
CNP	Nipro, Inc	P. O. Box 1483, Augusta, GA 30903.
NOC	Norac Co., Inc	405 S. Motor Ave., Azusa, CA 91703.
NEO	Mathe Chemical Co. Div	169 Kennedy Dr., Lodi, NJ 07644.
NEO	Norda, IncNorris Paint & Varnish Co., Inc	140 Route 10, E. Hanover, NJ 07936.
LMI	North American Chemical Co	P. O. Box 2023, Salem, OR 97308. 19 S. Canal St., Lawrence, MA 01843.
ATP	Northern Fine Chemicals, Inc	93 Main St., Franklin, NJ 07416.
NWP	Northern Petrochemical Co	2350 E. Devon Ave., Des Plaines, IL 60018.
NW	Northwestern Chemical Co	120 N. Aurora St., W. Chicago, IL 60185.
NPC	Northwest Petrochemical Corp	P. O. Box 99, Anacortes, WA 98221.
NOR	Norwich Pharmacal Co	17 Eaton Ave., Norwich, NY 13815.
NCW	Nostrip Chemical Works, Inc	P. O. Box 160, Pedricktown, NJ 08067.
CAD	Noury Chemical Corp	2153 Lockport-Olcott Rd., Burt, NY 14028.
NVT CMG	Novamont Corp., Neal Works	P. O. Box 189, Kenova, WV 25530. Maguno Rd., Ashland, MA 01721.
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OBC	O'Brien Corp	2001 W. Washington Ave., South Bend, IN 46634.
FLW	Fuller-O'Brien Div	450 E. Grand Ave., S. San Francisco, CA 94080.
OMC	Olin Corp	120 Long Ridge Rd., Stamford, CT 06904 and
OPC	Orbis Products Corp	P. O. Box 991, Little Rock, AR 72203. 140 Route 10, E. Hanover, NJ 07936.
ORG	Organice, Inc	.7125 N. Clark St., Chicago, IL 60628.
BSW	Original Bradford Soap Works, Inc	200 Providence St., W. Warwick, RI 02893.
OCF	Owens-Corning Fiberglas Corp	Fiberglas Tower, Toledo, OH 43659.
OCC	Oxirane Chemical Co	10801 Choate Rd., Pasadina, TX 77507.
OXC	Oxochem Enterprise	King George Post Rd., Fords, NJ 08863.
PLB	P L Biochemical, Inc	1037 W. McKinley Ave., Milwaukee, WI 53201.
PPG	PPG Industries, Inc	1 Gateway Center, Pittsburgh, PA 15222.
PVO	PVO International, Inc., Chemical Specialties Div.	416 Division St., Boonton, NJ 07005.
AMR	Pacific Reains & Chemicals, Inc	1754 Thorne Rd., Tacoma, WA 93421.
PNA	Pan American Chemical Corp	21 Stable Ct., Wilmington, DE 19803.
PNT	Pantasote Co. of New York, Inc	26 Jefferson St., Passaic, NJ 07056.
PD	Parke, Davis & Co. Sub. of Warner-	Jos. Campau at the River, Detroit, MI 48232.
	Lambert Co.	
PSC	Passaic Color & Chemical Co	28-36 Paterson St., Paterson, NJ 07501.
KAL	Pathan Chemical Co	427 Moyer St., Philadelphia, PA 19125.
CHP	C. H. Patrick & Co., Inc Pearsall Chemical Corp	P. 0. Box 2526, Greensville, SC 29602. P. 0. Box 437, Houston, TX 77001.
CCH PEK	Peck's Producta Co	610 E. Clarence Ave., St. Louis, MO 63147.
PCH	Poorloop Chamical Concernment	12416 Cloverdale Ave., Detroit, MI 48204.
AES	Penetone Corp	74 Hudson Ave., Tenafly, NJ 07670.
PAS	Penetone Corp	3 Parkway, Philadelphia, PA 19102.
WTL	Lucidol Div	1740 Military Rd., Buffalo, NY 14240.
PAR	Pennzoil Co., Penreco Div	Union Bank Bldg., Butler, PA 16001.
PER	Perry & Derrick Co., Inc	2510 Highland Ave., Norwood, OH 45212.
UDI	Petrochemicals Co., Inc	P. O. Box 2199, Fort Worth, TX 76101.
PTT PFN	Petro-Tex Chemical CorpPfanstiehl Laboratories, Inc	8600 Park Place Blvd., Houston, TX 77017. 1219 Glen Rock Ave., Waukegan, IL 60085.
PFN PCW	Pfinter Chemical, Inc	Linden Ave., Ridgefield, NJ 07657.
PFZ	Pfizer, Inc	235 E. 42d St., New York, NY 10017.
	Pfizer Pharmaceuticals, Inc	P. O. Box 628, Barceloneta, PR 00617.

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Identi-	Name of another	Office address
fication	Name of company	Office address
code		
PHR	Pharmachem Corp	P. O. Box 1035, Bethlehem, PA 18018.
PLC	Phillips Petroleum Co	16D2 Phillips Bidg., Bartlesville, OK 74003.
PPR	Phillips Puerto Rico Core, Inc	GPO Box 4129, San Juan, PR 00936.
PIC	Pierce Chemical Co	
	Pierce Chemical Commencement	P. O. Box 117, Rockford, IL 61103.
PIL	Pilot Chemical Co	11756 Burke St., Santa Fe Springs, CA 90670.
PPL	Pioneer Plastics Div. of LOF Plastics, Inc.	Pionite Rd., Auburn, ME 04210.
PIT	Pitt-Consol Chemical Co	P. O. Box 1267, 1000 S. Pine, Ponca City, OK 74601.
PLS	Plastics Engineering Co	P. O. Box 758, Sheboygan, WI 53081.
PMC	Plastics Manufacturing Co	2700 S. Westmoreland Ave., Dallas, TX 75224.
PLX	Plex Chemical Corp	1205 Atlantic St., Union City, CA 94487.
PFW	Polak's Frutal Works, Inc	33 Sprague Ave., Middletown, NY 10940.
POL	Polymer Corp	2120 Fairmont Ave., Reading, PA 19605.
PYZ	Polyrez Co., Inc	P. O. Box 320, Woodbury, NJ 08096.
SOL	Polysar Resins, Inc	29 Fuller St., Leominster, MA 01453.
PVI	Polyvinyl Chemical Ind	730 Main St., Wilmington, MA 01887.
	Polyvinyl Chemical Ind	22 (the frage Determine NY 0752)
POP	Pope Chemical Corp	33 6th Ave., Paterson, NJ 07524.
PRT	Pratt & Lambert, Inc	P. O. Box 22, Buffalo, NY 14240.
PMP	Premier Malt Products, Inc	917 W. Juneau Ave., Milwaukee, WI 53201.
PPC	Premier Petrochemicals Co	Meadows Bldg., Dallas, TX 75206.
PG	Procter & Gamble Co.:	
	Procter & Gamble Mfg. Co	P. O. Box 599, Cincinnati, OH 45201.
	Procter & Gamble Paper Products Co.	6100 Center Hill Rd., Cincinnati, OH 45224.
PC	Proctor Chemical Co., Inc	P. O. Box 399, Salisbury, NC 28144.
PRC	Products Research & Chemical Corp	2919 Empire Ave., Burbank, CA 91505.
PUB	Publicker Industries, Inc	1429 Walnut St., Philadelphia, PA 19102.
PTO	Puerto Rico Chemical Co., Inc	P. O. Box 496, Arecibo, PR 00613.
PUE	Puerto Rico Olefins Co	Firm Delivery, Ponce, PR 00731.
PRX	Purex Corp	5101 Clark Ave., Lakewood, CA 90712.
QCP	Quaker Chemical Corp	Lime & EIm Sts., Conshohocken, PA 19428.
	Quaker Chemical CorpQuaker Oats Co	Merchandise Mart Plaza, Chicago, IL 60654.
QKO	Quaker Dats Co	
QUN	K. J. Quinn & Co., Inc	195 Canal St., Malden, MA 02148.
RSA	R.S.A. Corp	690 Saw Mill River Rd., Ardsley, NY 10502.
RLS	Rachelle Laboratories, Inc	700 Henry Ford Ave., Long Beach, CA 90801.
RCN	Racon, Inc	P. O. Box 198, Wichita, KS 67201.
RAB	Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., R. M. Friction	75 E. Main St., Stratford, CT 06497.
	Materials Co. Div.	
RED	Red Spot Paint & Varnish Co., Inc	110 Main St., Evansville, IN 47703.
REH	Reheis Chemical Co. Div. of Armour	111 W. Clarendon, Station 3206, Phoenix, AZ 85077.
112111	Pharmaceutical Co.	
RCI	Reichhold Chemicals, Inc	525 N. Broadway, White Plains, NY 10603.
101	Reichhold Polymers, Inc	525 N. Broadway, White Flains, NY 10603.
RIL	Reilly Tar & Chemical Corp	1615 Merchants Bank, Indianapolis, IN 46204.
REL	Reliance Universal, Inc., Louisville	P. O. Box 21423, Louisville, KY 40221.
NEL		
REM	Resins Operation Remington Arms Co., Inc	939 Barnum Ave., Bridgeport, CT 06602.
RSC	Realington Arms Co., Income	1399 W. Blancke St., Linden, NJ 07036.
	Resinous Chemicals Corp Resyn Corp	1401 W. Blancke St., Linden, NJ 07036.
RSY	Resyn Corp-	
RCC	Rexene Polyolefins Co	P. O. Box 37, Paramus, NJ 07652.
RCC	Rexene Styrenics Co	W. 115 Century Rd., Paramus, NJ 07652.
RCD	Richardson Co.:	
	Organic Chemical Div	2400 E. Devon Ave., Des Plaines, IL 60018.
	Polymeric Systems Div	15 Meigs Ave., Madison, CT 06443.
LKL	Richardson-Merrell, Inc., Merrell-National	110 E. Amity Rd., Cincinnati, OH 45215.
	Laboratories Div.	
AMS	Ridgway Color & Chemical	75 Front St., Ridgway, PA 15853.
RIK	Riker Laboratories, Inc. Sub. of 3M Co	19901 Nordhoff St., Northridge, CA 91324.
RSN	Rilsan Corp	139 Harristown Rd., Glen Roc, NJ 07452.
RT	Ritter International	4001 Goodwin Ave., Los Angeles, CA 90039.
RIV	Riverdale Chemical Co	220 E. 17th St., Chicago Heights, IL 60411.
ROB	Robeco Chemicals, Inc	99 Park Ave., New York, NY 10016.
RBT	Robintech, Inc	1407 Texas St., Fort Worth, TX 76102.
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APPENDIX ····

TABLE 1.--Synthetic organic chemicals: Alphabetical directory of manufacturers,

BY COMPANY, 1976--CONTINUED

Identi- fication code	Name of company	Office address
MFG	Rockwell International Corp.,	4501 Benefit Ave., Ashtabula, OH 44004.
ORT	Plastics Div. Roehr Chemicals Div. of Aceto Industrial Chemical Corp.	52-20 37th St., Long Island City, NY 11101.
RGC	Rogers Corp	Rogers, CT 06263.
RH	Rohm & Haas Co	Independence Mall West, Philadelphia, PA 19105.
RUC	Rubicon Chemicals, Inc	P. O. Box 517, Geismar, LA 70734.
GLD	SCM Corp.:	
	Coatings & Resina Div	299 Park Ave., New York, NY 10017.
	Durkee Div	299 Park Ave., New York, NY 10017.
	Glidden-Durkee Div	299 Park Ave., New York, NY 10017.
NPR	Safeway Stores, Inc	8390 Capwell Dr., Dakland, CA 94604.
SLM	Salem Oil & Grease Co	60 Grove St., Salem, MA 01970.
SAL	Salsbury Laboratories	2000 Rockford Rd., Charles City, IA 50616.
S	Sandoz, Inc	P. O. Box 357, Fair Lawn, NJ 07410.
	Colors & Chemicals Div	Route #10, E. Hanover, NJ 07936.
SAR	Crop Protection DeptSartomer Industries, Inc	P. O. Box 207, Wasco, CA 93280. Gov. Printz Blvd. & Wanamaker Ave., Essington, PA
SAK	Saltomer Industries, Inc	19029.
SCN	Schenectady Chemicals, Inc	P. O. Box 1046, Schenectady, NY 12301.
SBC	Scher Brog., Inc	P. O. Box 538, Allwood Station, Clifton, NJ 07012.
SCH	Schering Corp	1011 Morris Ave., Union, NJ 07083.
SCO	Scholler Brog., Inc	Collins and Westmoreland Sts., Philadelphia, PA 19134
SPA	Scott Paper Co	106 E. Central Ave., Oconto Falls, WI 54154.
SEA	Seaboard Chemicals, Inc	30 Foster St., Salem, MA 01970.
SRL SKP	C. D. Searle & Co	P. O. Box 5110, Chicago, IL 60680. P. O. Box 246, Columbia, SC 29202.
SHA	Shanco Plastics & Chemicals Co	2716 Kenmore Ave., Tonawanda, NY 14150.
SHO	Shell 011 Co	P. O. Box 2463, Houston, TX 77001.
SHC	Shell Chemical Co. Div	One Shell Plaza, P. O. Box 2463, Houston, TX 77001.
SHP	Shepherd Chemical Co	4900 Beech St., Norwood, OH 45212.
SW	Sherwin-Williams Co	101 Prospect Ave., NW Cleveland, OH 44115.
SID	George F. Siddall Co., Inc	P. O. Box 925, Spartanburg, SC 29304.
SMP	J. R. Simplot Co., Minerala	P. O. Box 912, Pocatello, ID 83210.
SIM	Simpson Timber Co	2301 N. Columbia Blvd., Portland, OR 97217.
GFS SK	G. Frederick Smith Chemical Co Smith, Kline Chemicals	867 McKinley Ave., Columbus, OH 43223. 1500 Spring Garden St., Philadelphia, PA 19101.
SLT	Soltex Polymer Corp	P. O. Box 1000, Deer Park, TX 77536.
SLC	Soluol Chemical Co., Inc	Green Hill and Market Sts., W. Warwick, RI 02893.
SAC	Southeastern Adhesives Co	P. O. Box 791, Lenoir, NC 28645.
SOP	Southern Chemical Products Co., Inc	P. O. Box 205, Macon, GA 31202.
SOS	Southern Sizing Co	1550 E. Taylor Ave., East Point, GA 30344.
SPL	Southern Sizing Co	310 Wheeler St., Tonawanda, NY 14150.
OMS	E. R. Squibb & Sons, Inc	Georges Rd., Brunswick, NJ 08903.
STA	A. E. Staley Mfg. Co	2200 E. Eldorado St., Decatur, IL 62525.
UBS	Chemical Specialties Div	2200 E. Eldorado St., Decatur, IL 62525.
CLN	Standard Brands, Inc., Clinton Corn Processing Co. Div.	1251 Beaver Channel Parkway, Clinton, IA 52733.
SOC	Standard Oil Co. of California, Chevron	575 Market St., San Francisco, CA 94105.
	Chemical Co.	,
S10	Standard Oil Co. (Ohio)	270 Midland Bldg., Cleveland, OH 44130.
STT	Standard T Chemical Co	P. O. Box A-3351, Chicago, IL 60690.
STG	Stange Co	342 N. Western Ave., Chicago, IL 60612.
AME	Stauffer Chemical Co	P. O. Box 1110, Long Beach, CA 90801.
SFA	Agricultural Div	636 California St., San Francisco, CA 94108.
SFC	Calhio Chemicals, Inc	636 California St., San Francisco, CA 94108.
SFF SFI	Food Ingredients Div	636 California St., San Franciaco, CA 94108. 636 California St., San Francisco, CA 94108.
SFI	Plastics Div	636 California St., San Francisco, CA 94108.
SFS	Specialty Div	636 California St., San Francisco, CA 94108.
SWS	SWS Silicones Div	636 California St., San Francisco, CA 94108.
STP	Stepan Chemical Co	RR #1, Elwood, IL 604217 and
		100 West Hunter Ave., Maywood, NJ 07607.
	Polychem Dept	51 Eames St., Wilmington, MA 01887.

SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CHENICALS, 1976

TABLE 1.--Synthetic organic chemicals: Alphabetical directory of manufacturers,

BY COMPANY, 1976--CONTINUED

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Identi-	Name of announ	Office address
fication	Name of company	Office address
code		
SDG	Sterling Drug, Inc.: Glenbrook Laboratories Div	90 Park Ave., New York, NY 10016.
	Gienbrook Laboratories Diverse	
SDH	Hilton-Davis Chemical Co. Div	2235 Langdon Farm Rd., Cincinnati, OH 45237.
TMS	Thomasset Colors Div	120 Lister Ave., Newark, NJ 07105.
SDW	Winthrop Laboratories Div	90 Park Ave., New York, NY 10016.
SLV	Sterwin Chemicals, Inc	Military Rd., Rothschild, WI 54474.
OTC	Story Chemical Corp	500 Agard Rd., Muskegon, MI 49445.
STY	Styrochem Corp	Petrochemical Complex, Ponce, PR 00731.
SBP	Sugar Beet Products Co	P. O. Box 1387, Saginaw, MI 48605.
DBL	Sun Chemical Corp.: 4	1. of box 1907; bugints, in 400051
0171	Chemical Div	P. O. Box 70, Chester, SC 29706.
SNW	Chemical Div	
SNA	Pigments Div	441 Tompkins Ave., Staten Island, NY 10305.
SKG	Sunkist Growers, Inc	P. O. Box 7888, Van Nuys, CA 91409.
SUN	Sun 0il Co	240 Radnor-Chester Rd., St. Davids, PA 19087.
SNO	SunOlin Chemical Co	P. O. Box F, Claymont, DE 19703.
SNT	Suntide Refining Co	P. O. Box 2608, Corpus Christi, TX 78403.
SAG	Swift Agricultural Chemicals	P. O. Box 2175, Beaumont, TX 77704.
BUC	Synalloy Corp., Blackman-Uhler Chemical	P. O. Box 5627, Spartanburg, SC 29301.
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		77 Jacobus And S. Konney NJ 07022
FAR	Syncon Resins, Inc-	77 Jacobus Ave., S. Kearny, NJ 07032.
FCD	Synres Chemical Corp	209 N. Michigan Ave., Kenilworth, NJ 07033.
HFT	Syntex Agribusiness, Inc	P. O. Box 1246 SSS, Springfield, MO 65805.
TCC	Tanatex Chemical Corp	P. O. Box 388, Lyndhurst, NJ 07071.
CST	Charles S. Tanner Co	1310 Barcelona Dr., Greensville, SC 29605.
TBO	Tauber 011 Co	1610 Melrose Blvd., Houston, TX 77052.
TEK	Teknor Apex Co	505 Central Ave., Pawtucket, RI 02662.
HN	Tenneco Chemicals, Inc	Park Eighty Plaza West-One, Saddle Brook, NJ 07662.
	Tenneco Oil Co	
TOC	Tenneco 011 Co	P. O. Box 2511, Houston, TX 77001.
TVA	Tennessee Valley Authority	Muscle Shoals, AL 35660.
TER	Terra Chemicals International, Inc	P. O. Box 1828, Sioux City, IA 51121.
C00	Terrell Corp	820 Woburn St., Wilmington, MA 01887.
TX	Texaco, Inc	135 E. 42 St., New York, NY 10017.
TSA	Texas Alkyls, Inc	P. O. Box 600, Deer Park, TX 77536.
TUS	Texas-U.S. Chemical Co	P. O. Box 667, Port Neches, TX 77651.
TXC	Tex Chem Co., Inc	20-21 Wagaraw Rd., Fair Lawn, NJ 07410.
	Texize Chemicals, Co	P. O. Box 368, Greenville, SC 29602.
TC1	lexize chemicals, co-	F. U. BOX 508, Greenville, SC 25002.
SKT	Textron, Inc., Spencer Kellogg Div	120 Delaware Ave., Buffalo, NY 14240.
TKL	Thiokol Corp	P. O. Box 1000, Newtown, PA 18940.
SOR	Thomason Industries, Inc., Southern Resin	P. O. Drawer 1600, Fayetteville, NC 29302.
(T) (T)	Div.	FOOD Charles Bill Warran Clina NO (6110
TMH	Thompson-Hayward Chemical Co	5200 Speaker Rd., Kansas City, MO 66110 and
		2 E. Madison St., Waukegan, IL 60085.
TRC	Toms River Chemical Corp	P. O. Box 71, Toms River, NJ 08753.
ACT	Arthur C. Trask Co	7666 W. 63d St., Summit, IL 60501.
TRI	Triad Chemical	P. O. Box 310, Donaldsonville, LA 70346.
TRO	Troy Chemical Co	One Avenue L, Newark, NJ 07105.
Imax		
UPM	UOP, Inc	10 UOP Plaza, Algonquin & Mt. Prospect Rd., Des Plaines, IL 60016.
UOP	UOP Chemical Div	Chate Maham 17 E Butheman NI 07073
		State Highway 17, E. Rutherway, NJ 07073.
ARM	USS Agri-Chemicals Div of U.S. Steel Corp	P. O. Box 1685, Atlanta, GA 30301.
USS	USS Chemicala Div. of U.S. Steel Corp	600 Grant St., Rm. 2880, Pittsburgh, PA 15230.
UHL	Paul Uhlich & Co., Inc	1 Railroad Ave., Hastings on the Hudson, NY 10706.
UNG	Ungerer & Co	161 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY 10013.
NCI	Union-Camp Corp	P. O. Box 6170, Jacksonville, FL 32205.
WTH	Chemical Div., Dover Plant	P. O. Box 220, Dover, OH 44622.
UCC	Union Carbide Corp	270 Park Ave., New York, NY 10017.
	Vision Carbide Corp	
UOC	Union Oil Co. of California	200 E. Golf Rd., Palatine, IL 60067.
USR	Uniroyal, Inc., Chemical Div	Emic Bldg., Naugatuck, CT 06770.
SWT	Unitech Chemical, Inc	115 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago, IL 60604.
UNN	United Chemical Corp. of Norwood	Endicott St., Norwood, MA 02062.

APPEIJDIX

TABLE 1.--Synthetic organic chemicals: Alphabetical directory of manufacturers, by company, 1976--Continued

Identi-	No. of comments	Office edimon
fication code	Name of company	Office address
UNP	United Chemical Products Corp	472 York St., Jersey City, NJ 07302.
UNO	United-Erie, Inc	438 Huron St., Erie, PA 16512.
ROM	United Merchants & Manufacturers, Inc., Roma Chemical Div.	749 Quequechan St., Fall River, MA 02721.
USB	U.S. Borax Research Corp	3075 Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles, CA 90005.
HLM	U.S. Industries, Inc., E. Helman Co. Div	P. O. Box 5129, Akron, OH 44313.
USO	U.S. 011 Co	P. O. Box 4228, E. Providence, RI 02914.
UPJ	Upjohn Co	7000 Portage Rd., Kalamazoo, MI 49002.
CWN	Fine Chemical Div	410 Sackett Point Rd., North Haven, CT 06473.
VAL	Valchem Chemical Div. of United Merchants * & Manufacturers, Inc.	1407 Broadway, New York, NY 10018.
VSV	Valentine Sugars, Inc	726 Whitney Bldg., New Orleans, LA 70130.
VLN	Valley Nitrogen Producers, Inc	1221 Van Ness Ave., Fresno, CA 93717.
MNP	The Valspar Corp	1101 S. 3d St., Minneapolis, MN 55415.
VNC	Vanderbilt Chemical Corp	31 Taylor Ave., Bethel, CT 06801 and Rt. 5 - Box 54, Murray, KY 42071.
VND	Van Dyk & Co., Inc	Main & Williams Sts., Belleville, NJ 07109.
VEL	Velsicol Chemical Corp	341 E. Ohio St., Chicago, IL 60611.
MH1	Ventron Corp	12-16 Congress St. Severly, MA 01915.
VTC	Vicksburg Chemical Co. Div. of Vertac Consolidated.	P. O. Box 3, Vickeburg, MS 39180.
VIK	Viking Chemical Co	838 Baker Bldg., Minneapolis, MN 55402.
VIN	Vineland Chemical Co. & Corp	W. Wheat Rd., Vineland, NJ 08360.
VCC	Vinings Chemical Co	2555 Cumberland Pkwy., Suite 200, Atlanta, GA 30339.
VGC	Virginia Chemicals, Inc	3340 W. Norfolk Rd., Portsmouth, VA 23703.
SOH	Vistron Corp	393 Midland Bldg., Cleveland, OH 44115.
SIC	Silmar Div	12333 S. Van Nesa Ave., Hawthorne, CA 90250. 200 E. Randolph Dr., Chicago, IL 60601.
VTM FRO	Vitamins, Inc Vulcan Materials Co., Chemicals Div	P. O. Box 7689, Birmingham, AL 35223.
μJ	Warner-Jenkinson Manufacturing Co	2526 Baldwin St., St. Louis, MD 63106.
WAG	West Agro-Chemical, Inc	501 Santa Fe, Kansas City, MO 64108.
WCA	West Coast Adhesives Co	11104 NW. Front Ave., Portland, OR 97231.
EW	Westinghouse Electric Corp., Industrial Plastice Div., Chemical Products Plant.	Manor, PA 15665.
WVA	Westvaco Corp., Polychemicals Dept	P. O. Box 5207, N. Charleston, SC 29406.
WRD	Weyerhaeuser Co	118 S. Palmetto Ave., Marshfield, WI 54449.
WBC	White & Bagley Co	P. O. Box 706, Worcester, MA 01613.
WHI	White & Hodges, Inc	576 Lawrence St., Lowell, MA 01853.
WHL	Whitmoyer Laboratories, Inc	19 N. Railroad St., Myerstown, PA 17067.
APT	Whittaker Corp., Whittaker Coatings & Chemicals, Mol Rez Resins.	3134 California St., NE., Minneapolis, MN 55418.
WHW	Whittemore-Wright Co., Inc	62 Alford St., Charlestown, MA 02129.
WLN	Wilmington Chemical Corp	P. O. 80x 66, Wilmington, DE 19899.
WTC	Witco Chemical Co., Inc	P. O. 8ox 305, Paramus, NJ 07652.
WAW	W. A. Wood Co	108 Spring St., Everett, MA. 02149. Halls Mill Rd., Freehold, NJ 07728.
WBC	Worthington Biochemical Corp	5 Greenway Plaza East, Houston, TX 77046.
WY C WY T	Wycon Chemical Co	P. O. Box 831, Paoli, PA 19301.
MII	Div. of American Home Products Corp.	1, 0, 00A 031, 10011, 1A 193011

SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CHEMICALS, 1976

U.S. IMPORTS OF BENZENOID CHEMICALS AND PRODUCTS

U.S. general imports of benzenoid chemicals and products entered under the Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS), schedule 4, part 1, subparts B and C are analyzed by the U.S. International Trade Commission annually and published in detail in a separate report.¹ General imports of benzenoid items entered in parts 1B and 1C totaled 362.4 million pounds with a foreign invoice value of \$493.8 million in 1976 compared with 337.2 million pounds with a foreign invoice value of \$394.3 million in 1975.

Benzenoid products that are "competitive" with similar domestic products, because they accomplish results substantially equal to those accomplished by the similar domestic product when used in substantially the same manner, are subject to a special basis of valuation for customs purposes known as the "American selling price". If "noncompetitive", the benzenoid products are valued for customs purposes on the basis of the "United States value." The essential difference between these two values is that "American selling price" is based on the wholesale price in the United States of the "competitive" domestic product, whereas "United States value" is based on the wholesale price in the United States of the imported product less most of the expenses incurred in bringing the product to the United States and selling it. When neither of these two valuation bases applies, then the "export value," "foreign value," or "constructed value" is used as the valuation basis under section 402 or 402a Tariff Act of 1930, as amended. The competitive status of benzenoid imports in 1976 is shown in table 2.

Industrial organic chemicals that are entered under part 1B consist chiefly of benzenoid intermediates and small quantities of acyclic compounds which are derived in whole or in part from benzenoid compounds. Also included are mixtures and small quantities of finished products not specially provided for in part 1C (e.g., rubber-processing chemicals). In terms of value, 36.6 percent of all the benzenoid imports under part 1B in 1976 came from West Germany; 21.0 percent, from Japan; 10.8 percent from Italy; and 7.8 percent, from the United Kingdom.

Finished organic chemical products entered under part 1C include dyes, pigments, medicinals, flavor and perfume materials, pesticides, plastics materials, and certain other specified products. In terms of value 36.0 percent of all finished benzenoid imports under part 1C in 1976 came from West Germany; 15.7 percent, from Switzerland; 13.4 percent, from the United Kingdom; and 10.7 percent, from Japan.

¹ Imports of Benzenoid Chemicals and Products, 1976, TC Publication 828, 1977.

					:Percent of:	
					: foreign :	
					value :	value
	:	1,000	: :		: :	
	:	1,000		1,000	: :	Per
Total ¹	. 752	. 227 572	. 100 0	192 026	. 100 0	0.90
iotal menerous interesting the second	. 152	. 661,316	. 100.0	105,020	. 100.0	\$0.80
Competitive:		:				
Duty based on ASP ²	358	: 197.460	86.8	121.248	: 66.2 :	.61
	:	:				
Noncompetitive:		1				
Duty based on U.S. value	: 244	: 17,103	: 7.5 :	: 30,341	: 16.6 :	1.77
Duty based on export value	: 146	: 9,554	: 4.2 :	: 27,371	: 15.0 :	2.86
Competitive status not available	:	:	: :		: :	
Competitive status not available	: 4	: 3,454	: 1.5 :	4,065	: 2.2 :	1.18
	:	:	: :		: :	
Schedule 4, Part 1C	:	:	: :		: :	
	:	:	: :		: :	
Total ¹	: 2,003	: 134,847	: 100.0 :	310,817	: 100.0 :	2.30
	:	:	: :		: :	
Competitive:	:		:		: :	
Duty Based on ASP ²	: 740	: 69,51/	: 51.6 ;	: 114,574	: 36.9 :	1.65
	:	:	: :		-	
Noncompetitive:	: 1 020	. 27 709		00 002		2 20
Duty based on U.S. value Duty based on export value	: 1,038	: 27,700	20.5	90,002	29.2	2.80
buty based on export value	. 217		. 23.0	, ,,407		2.00
Competitive status not available	. 6	. 2 772	. 21	7 875	. 25	2 84
competitive status not available		,,,,,		, ,,,,,,,		2104
Summary (Schedule 4, Parts 1B and 1C)		-				
		:				
Total ¹	: 2.755	: 362,419	: 100.0 ;	493,843	: 100.0 :	1.36
	:	:	: :		: :	
Competitive:					: :	
Duty based on ASP ²	: 1,098	: 266,977	: 73.7 :	235,822	: 47.8 :	.88
	:	:	: :		: :	
Noncompetitive:	:	:	: :	:	: :	
Duty based on U.S. value	: 1,282	: 44,811	: 12.4 :	121,223	: 24.5 :	2.71
Duty based on export value						2.81
	:	:			:	1.00
Competitive status not available	: 10	: 6,226	: 1.7	11,940	2.4	1.92
					: :	

TABLE 2.--Benzenoid chemicals and products: Summary of U.S. general imports entered under Schedule 4, Parts 1B and 1C of the TSUS, and analysis by competitive status, 1976

¹ Detail may not add to total due to rounding.

² American selling price.

Source: Compiled by the U.S. International Trade Commission from records of the U.S. Bureau of Customa.

Note:--The totals shown in this table differ from those given in the official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce chiefly because of differences in coverage and in the methods used in compliing the dats. In general, the statistical coverage in 1976 varies from a low of 51 percent for flavors and perfumes, to about 84 percent coverage of 84 percent dyea, 80 percent intermediates, and 78 percent pigments.

SYNTHETIC URGANIC CHEMICALS, 1976

TABLE 3.--Cyclic intermediates: GLOSSARY OF SYNONYMOUS NAMES

Common name	Standard (Chemical Abstracts) name
1,2,4-Acid	4-Amino-3-hydroxy-1-naphthalenesulfonic acid,
Acid yellow 9	6-Amino-3,4'-azodibenzenesulfonic acid.
p-Aminobenzenesulfonic acid	Sulfanilic acid and salt,
Amino G acid	7-Amino-1,3-naphthalenedisulfonic acid.
Amino I acid	6-Amino-1,3-naphthalenedisulfonic acid.
Amino R salt	3-Amino-2,7-naphthalenedisulfonic acid.
Aniline oil	
Aniline oil	Aniline.
Anthraflavic acid Anthrarufin	2,6-Dihydroxyanthraquinone.
Anthrarufin	1,5-Dihydroxyanthraquinone.
Benzal chloride	a,a-Dichlorotoluene.
Benzanth rone	7H-Benz [de]anthracen-7-one.
Benzotrichoride	a,a,a,-Trichlorotoluene.
Bisphenol A	4,4'-1sopropylidenediphenol,
B, O, N	3-Hydroxy-2-naphthoic acid.
Bromobenzanthrone	3-Bromo-7H-benz[de]anthracene-7-one.
Broenner's acid	6-Amino-2-naphthalenesulfonic acid.
broenner s actu	0-Admo-z-naphenarenesuitonie aciu.
C acid	3-Amino-1,5-naphthalenedisulfonic acid.
Chlorobenzanthrone	Chloro-7H-benz[de]anthracen-7-one.
Chromotropic acid	4,5-Dihydroxy-2,7-naphthalenedisulfonic acid.
Chrysazin	1,8-Dihydroxyanthraquinone.
2-Cyanopyridine	Picolinonitrile.
3-Cyanopyridine	Nicotinonitrile.
Cyanuric chloride	2,4,6-Trichloro-s-triazine.
cyallarie enforme	2,4,0-1101010-3-01122100,
DAD I	Dianisidine diisocyanate.
DBB	p-Dibutoxybenzene.
Decacyclene	Diacenaphtho[1,2-j:1,2'-L]fluoranthene.
Developer Z	3-Methyl-1-phenyl-2-pyrazolin-5-one.
o-Dianisidine	3,3'-Dimethoxybenzidine.
1,1'-Dianthrimide	1,1'-Iminodianthraquinone.
Dibenzanthrone	Violanthrone.
4,4'-Dihydroxydiphenylsulfone	4,4'-Sulfonyldiphenol.
Dimethy1 POPOP	1,4-Bis[2-(4-methy1-5-phenyloxazoly1)]benzene.
4,5-Dinitrochrysazin	1,8-Dihydroxy-4,5-dinitroanthraquinone.
Durene	1,2,4,5-Tetramethylbenzene.
Fast Red G base	2-Nitro-p-toluidine [NH2=1].
Fast Scarlet R base	5-Nitro-o-anisidine [NH ₂ =1].
G salt	7-Hydroxy-1,3-naphthalenedisulfonic acid.
Gamma acid	6-Amino-4-hydroxy-2-naphthalenesulfonic acid, sodium
	salt.
Gold salt	9,10-Dihydro-9,10-dioxo-1-anthracenesulfonic acid
	and salt.
H acid	4-Amino-5-hydroxy-2,7-naphthalenedisulfonic acid.
Hellimellitene	1,2,3-Trimethylbenzene.
J acid	7-Amino-4-hydroxy-2-naphthalenesulfonic acid, sodium
T and d ware	salt.
J acid urea	7,7'-Ureylenebis[4-hydroxy-2-naphthalenesulfonic
	acid].
Koch's acid	8-Amino-1,3,6-napthalenetrisulfonic acid.
MEP	5-Ethy1-2-picoline
Mesitylene	1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene.
Methane base	4,4'-Methylenebis[N,N-dimethylaniline].
Michler's hydrol	4,4'-Bis[dimethylamino]benzhydrol.
Michler's ketone	4,4'-Bis[dimethylamino]benzophenone.

APPE DIX

TABLE 3, -- CYCLIC INTERMEDIATES: GLOSSARY OF SYNONYMOUS NAMES--CONTINUED

Common name	Standard (Chemical Abstracts) name
Naphthionic acid	
o-Naphthionic acid	4-Amino-1-naphthalenesulfonic acid. 1-Amino-2-naphthalenesulfonic acid.
β-Naphthol	2-Naphthol, tech.
Naphthol A5	3-Hydroxy-2-naphthanilide.
α-Naphthylamine	1-Naphthylamine.
Neville& Winther's acid	4-Hydroxy-l-naphthalenesulfonic acid.
Pentaanthrimide	1,4,5,8-Tetrakis(1-anthraquinony1amino)anthraquinone.
Phenylbiphenyl	Terphenyl.
N-Phenyldiethanolamine	2,2'-[(Pheny1)imino]diethanol.
Phenyl J acid	7-Anilino-4-hydroxy-2-naphthalenesulfonic acid.
Phenyl peri acid	8-Anilino-1-naphthalenesulfonic acid.
POPOP	1,4-Bis[2-(5-phenyloxazoly1)]benzene.
Pseudocumene	1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene.
Pyrazoleanthrone	Anthra[1,9 cd]pyrazol-6(2H)-one.
Pyrazoleanthrone yellow	[3,3'-Bianthra[1,9-cd]pyrazole]-6,6'-(2H,2'H)dione.
Pyrazolone T	5-Oxo-1-(p-sulfopheny1)-2-pyrazoline-3-carboxylic acid.
Quinizarin	1. 4-Di hydroxyon th meauines-
2-Quinizarinsulfonic acid	1,4-Dihydroxyanthraquinone. 9,10-Dihydro-1,4-dihydroxy-9,10-dioxo-2-anthracene- sulfonic acid.
Quinoline yellow base	Quinophthalone.
R salt	3-Hydroxy-2,7-naphthalenedisulfonic acid, disodium salt.
Schaffer's acid	6-Hydroxy-2-naphthalenesulfonic acid.
Silver salt	9,10-Dihydro-9,10-dioxo-2-anthracenesulfonic acid and salt.
Solvent Yellow 1	p-Phenylazoaniline and hydrochloride.
Solvent Yellow 3	4-(o-Tolylazo)-o-toluidine.
o-Sulfobenzaldehyde	o-Formylbenzenesulfonic acid,
Thiosalicylic acid	o-Mercaptobenzoic acid.
Tobias acid	2-Amino-1-naphthalenesulfonic acid.
TOD I	Bitolylene diisocyanate.
o-Tolidine	3,3'-Dimethylhenzidine.
α-Toluic acid	Phenylacetic acid.
α-Tolunitrile	Phenylacetonitrile.
4-m-Tolylenediamine	Toluene-2,4-diamine.
Trimellitic anhydride	1,2,4-Benzenetricarboxylic acid, 1,2-anhydride.
Trimethyl base	1,3,3-Trimethy1-2-methyleneindoline.
Trinitrophenol	Picric acid.
Vinyltoluene	ar-Methylstyrene.

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