



ACS
Chemistry for Life™

Small Chem Biz
Division of Small Chemical Businesses

Program & Abstracts

Division of Small Chemical Businesses
238th National American
Chemical Society Meeting
Washington, DC

A Special Supplement

**Program
Division of
Small Chemical
Businesses
238th Spring
National ACS Meeting**

**All SCHB Programming in
Jefferson Room, Washington
Plaza Hotel**

SUNDAY MORNING

Be A Consultant: Here's How
Sponsored by PROF, Co-sponsored
by Senior Chemist Task Force, IEC,
SCHB, and CEPA

SUNDAY AFTERNOON

Chemical and Technology Import-Export Regulations, Issues, and Security Challenges Co-sponsored by
BMGT, PROF, and GLOBAL

Joseph E. Sabol, Organizer

3:00 — Introductory Remarks.

3:05 —1. Panel Discussion. J. E. Sabol

Established and retired chemical business owners will share their valuable techniques, stories of success, failures, and “do-overs,” in use before instantaneous communication and just-in-time sourcing, that can be applied in the contemporary, fast-paced business climate. Panelists: Larry Evans, Soltec Ventures, Ed Huffman, Huffman Laboratories, Inc. and Mike Strem. Strem Chemicals Inc. Moderator: Joseph E. Sabol, Chemical Consultants USA.

4:55 — Concluding Remarks.

MONDAY MORNING

Chemical and Technology Import-Export Regulations, Issues, and Security Challenges

9:00 — Introductory Remarks.

9:05 —2. Demystifying Department of Commerce export controls

for the chemical professional.

Elizabeth Scott, bscott@bis.doc.gov, Director, Chemical and Biological Controls Division, Bureau of Industry and Security, U.S. Department of Commerce (NPTC/CBC), 1401 Constitution Ave., NW, Room 2628, Washington, DC 20230, Phone: 202-482-3343

The Department of Commerce, Bureau of Industry and Security (BIS) has the jurisdiction of overseeing dual use exports that have an impact on the national security of the nation. BIS is responsible for implementing and enforcing the Export Administration Regulations (EAR) which regulate the export and re-export of most dual use items to advance the national security, foreign policy and economic interests of the United States of America. This presentation will cover the latest in export and re-export regulations for chemicals and their related equipment and technology.

9:35 —3. Security practices for small businesses.

Ronald J. Versic, rjversic@rtdodge.com, Ronald T. Dodge Company, PO Box 41630, Dayton, OH 45441-0630, Fax: 937.439.1704, Phone: 937.439.4497

Small chemical businesses can have as much valuable information as large chemical enterprises. This presentation covers the experiences of one such small company. The author describes a number of attack methods – many of them non-obvious – that have been used to obtain valuable information. These methods include professional meetings, vendor visits, pseudo-customer visits, job applications, student surveys, personal “friendships” and paid samples. An actual example of how information, including a full

set of blue prints, was obtained by a persistent US investigative company on behalf of a foreign national competitor.

10:05 —4. Understanding how products are reverse engineered.

John H. Lauterbach, john@lauterbachandassociates.com, Lauterbach & Associates, LLC, 211 Old Club Court, Macon, GA 31210-4708, Fax: 478-474-0117, Phone: 478-474-8818

Small chemical businesses (SCB) often have relatively large investments behind the unique products (UP) they sell to major corporations (MC). SCB generally keep all or part of their technology for UP as trade secrets as opposed to patents. MC need such products but are often frustrated by costs charged by SCB for UP, lack of cooperation on regulatory matters, and lack of supply options. Thus, MC can be tempted to reverse engineer SCB's UP and arrange for custom manufacture. Owners of SCB are often unaware how analytical instrumentation (e.g., GC-MS, FT-IR, LC-UV), often available in undergraduate chemistry laboratories, can unravel a trade secret composition and possibly some aspects of the underlying processing. Often the missing information can be found in documents available on the Internet (e.g., domestic and foreign patents, monographs, governmental permits). Potential strategies to counter reverse engineering efforts will be discussed.

10:35 — Concluding Remarks.

MONDAY AFTERNOON

Leveraging the Internet to Advance your Position in the Market

Cosponsored by BMGT, CINF, PROF, and GLOBAL

J. E. Sabol, Organizer

1:30 — Introductory Remarks.

1:35 — 5. Navigating social networking and collaboration tools

Christine Brennan Schmidt, c_schmidt@acs.org, Web Strategy & Operations, American Chemical Society, 1155 Sixteenth Street, NW, Washington, DC 20036, Phone: 202-872-6105

The popularity of social networking and online collaboration tools is growing rapidly. The use of these tools, including LinkedIn, Yammer, Plaxo, and CollectiveX, in the professional world is becoming more common. Even the purely networking sites such as Facebook and Twitter are finding business use. Among these tools is the ACS Network, released in 2008. Learn more about various existing social networking and collaboration tools, the features they have, their differences and overlaps in functionality, and the activities they support. Hear about the current and future offerings of the ACS Network.

2:05 — 6. Growing your chemical business? Let SciFinder be part of the process!

Marsha J. Davenport, mdavenport@cas.org, Chemical Abstracts Service, 12525 Plantation Drive, Brandywine, MD 20613, Phone: 301-888-1779

SciFinder, Chemical Abstract Service's computerized literature searching system, is now web-based! With SciFinder you can explore one single source for scientific information in journal and patent literature from around the world with new browser-based searching capabilities. This presentation will review the changing face of SciFinder, with the goal of familiarizing attendees with its new functionality.

2:35 — 7. Finding gold: Using internet resources to help make good business decisions.

Anne Caputo, Special Libraries Association, 1025 Connecticut Avenue, NW, Suite 1103, Washington, DC 20036, Phone: 202-862-6632

The Internet provides access to a myriad of business resources useful to small businesses. Business directories, catalogs of specialized suppliers, market and competitive intelligence sources, and global business opportunities are the special resources used daily by information professionals in specialized libraries and information centers. Learn about the sources and methods used by these skilled professionals which translate into tools and opportunities for small businesses. Practical tools and search techniques feature access to Internet-based sources offering the greatest value to those wishing to maximize the potential of web content for business development and management.

3:05 — Intermission.

3:15 — 8. ChemSpider: Building a knowledge-based community for chemists using social and data networking technologies.

A. Williams, antony.williams@chemspider.com, Chem-Zoo Inc, 904 Tamaras Circle, Wake Forest, NC 27587, Phone: 919-341-8375

In less than 2 years ChemSpider has become one of the primary online resources for chemists providing access to an unsurpassed aggregate of free-access knowledge and data. ChemSpider was developed with the intention of providing a structure centric community for chemists that would be enhanced by data depositions, curations and annotations by the community. The system pres-

ently hosts over 21.5 million chemical compounds from over 200 data sources. Working with a network of advisors, collaborators and data providers ChemSpider has created a unique resource of integrated information for chemists. These efforts have enabled us to support the

curator of the Wikipedia chemistry pages, the production of a community supported Open Access chemistry journal and provision of web services integrated to spectrometer systems distributed around the world. This talk will provide an overview of how ChemSpider utilized social and data networking to create a community for chemistry.

3:45 — 9. The “design approach” to creating effective websites.

Mark D. Carpenter, M_Carpenter@acs.org, Web Strategy and Operations, American Chemical Society, Washington, DC 20036, Phone: 202-872-4488

Designing and maintaining a customer friendly web site is crucial to any small business success, as nearly all customers are relying on the Internet to find information about the companies they do business with and the products and services they buy. This presentation will explore how ACS uses customer feedback to build user centric web experiences that enable members to get information quickly and easily. Other examples of the best practices for building successful and engaging web sites will be presented, so that small and growing businesses can increase their exposure in the crowded Internet.

4:15 — 10. Effective use of the Internet to improve market share, drive sales, and increase customer loyalty.

Aaron R. Warner, awarner@idtdna.com, Integrated DNA Technologies, Inc, 1710 Commercial Park Rd., Coralville, IA 52241, Phone: 319-626-8400

This presentation will reveal unorthodox marketing methods that have been used to gain market share; the principles and technologies that have helped streamline a complex design and ordering process; and the systems that have been assembled to calculate the return on investment for the marketing and ordering tools. IDT has employed a unique mix of custom applications and third-party tools to exceed the expectations of customers before, during, and after orders are placed. Topics presented will include IDT's no-charge bioinformatics offerings, the use of search engines, external integration methods, and internal software development. For each, discussion will focus on what has worked, what has not, and reasons why. IDT is a custom manufacturer of synthetic oligonucleotides and genes for the research and diagnostic markets, with over 80,000 active customers worldwide, and accepts more than 85% of its orders through its website.

4:45 — Concluding Remarks.

MONDAY EVENING

Walter E. Washington
Convention Center -- Hall D

Sci-Mix

P. J. Bonk, Organizer

8:00 - 10:00—11. Division of Small Chemical Business: Who we are, what we do for you, and where we are going.

Peter J. Bonk, SCHB, Westerly, RI 02891, Phone: 401-935-3534,
Sharon Vercellotti, v-labs@vlabs.com, V-Labs, Inc, 423 N. Theard

St, Covington, LA 70433-2837, and
Joseph E. Sabol, jsabol@chem-consult.com, Joseph E. Sabol, Chemical Consultants, P.O. Box 085198, Racine, WI 53408-5198

The ACS Division of Small Chemical Business (SCHB) presents a summary of its division membership benefits, past programming, and plans for future programming. SCHB provides tools for entrepreneurs in the chemical sciences and helps in the formation and growth of chemical businesses. See what SCHB can do for you!

TUESDAY MORNING

Public Office Campaign Strategy
Co-sponsored by CPT, PROF, and CCPA

J. E. Sabol, Organizer

8:30 — Introductory Remarks.

8:35 —13. Panel Discussion: Public office campaign strategy.

Lesley Stone, lesley.stone@sefora.org, Executive Director, Scientists and Engineers for America, 1725 DeSales St., N.W, Washington, DC 20036, Phone: 202-223-6444

Would you like a job where everybody is mandated by law to listen to you? Consider running for or serving in public office. Attend this panel discussion by persons with past experience in running for office or serving on a local board and get an introduction to what is necessary when one runs for or is appointed to local, state, or federal office.

9:55 — Concluding Remarks.

Best Practices for Entrepreneurs
Co-sponsored by WCC, PROF, and GLOBAL

G. Arnold, Organizer

10:05 — Introductory Remarks.

10:10 —12. Panel Discussion: Best

steps for the chemical entrepreneur.

Gianna Arnold,
garnold@MilesStockbridge.com, Miles Stockbridge, PC, 10490 Little Patuxent Parkway, Suite 300, Columbia, MD 21044, Fax: 410-381-6430, Phone: 410-312-6725

Back by popular demand! Join our wide spectrum of panelists for a facilitated discussion as to best steps for the chemical entrepreneur. Topics discussed will include: creating an organizational structure; various forms of intellectual property and their use as strategic business assets; alternative forms of funding/financing; and factors relating to enterprise success such as technology, customer base, marketing, management. This is your opportunity to ensure the success of your new or planned entity. Invited panelists include: Gene Schleppebach, Principal, Miles & Stockbridge, P.C.; Roberta Melton, Director, Entrepreneurial Innovation, Maryland Technology Development Corporation; Roberto Allen, former VP, Legal Affairs & Intellectual Property at Alba Therapeutics; Amir Tamiz, FirstStage Bioventures; and Elizabeth Hart-Wells, Senior Director, Commercial Ventures and Intellectual Property, University of Maryland at Baltimore; Moderator: Gianna Arnold. The discussion will be enriched through contributions by speakers from the preceding True Stories symposium.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON

True Stories from Chemical Entrepreneurs
Co-sponsored by WCC, PROF, and GLOBAL

G. Arnold, Organizer

2:00 — Introductory Remarks.

2:05 —14. Building contract

research businesses based on integration of basic and applied research: Value creation and new opportunities in medicinal chemistry and drug discovery.

Mukund S. Chorghade, chorghade@comcast.net, THINQ Pharma, 14 Carlson Circle, Natick, MA 01760-4205, Phone: 508-651-7809

The pharmaceutical sector has been vibrant, innovation-driven, and successful. A confluence of spectacular advances in chemistry, molecular biology, and genomics led to the discovery of numerous chemical compounds. Significant efforts are aimed at improving the integration of discovery technologies, chemical outsourcing formulations, and refined deployment of information technologies. Industry has undergone unprecedented changes due to mergers, acquisitions, drugs losing patent protection: a paucity of new drugs created an “innovation deficit.” Rapidly increasing pace of regulatory reform allied with the necessity of effecting drastic cost-reductions have resulted in strategic paradigm shifts. We review herein, how our serendipitous observations led to discovery of new chemical entities and explore how mutual benefits can be obtained by sophisticated technology, strategic off shoring, and refined logistics.

2:35 —15. An overview of women chemical entrepreneurs.

Sharon V. Vercellotti, v-labs@v-labs.com, V-LABS, INC, 423 N Theard St, Covington, LA 70433, Fax: 985-893-0517, Phone: 985-893-0533, and John R. Vercellotti, v-labs@v-labs.com, V-LABS, INC, 423 N. Theard Street, Covington, LA 70433

The contribution of women entre-

preneurs to the chemical enterprise will be reviewed from 1980 to the present. Data from the US Census Bureau and other business sources will be utilized. The statistical data will be compared to small business overall and to the chemical industry. A brief history of the authors’ business, V-LABS, INC., celebrating its 30th year, will chronicle successful networking with other small businesses, forming reinforcing partnerships for economically sound offerings to clients. Through contracts and grants such as SBIR, V-LABS has established a place in carbohydrate chemistry with consulting, analysis, and products for frontier areas in biotechnology.

3:05 — Intermission.

3:15 —16. Evolution of an anti-infectives company.

Carol A. Nancy, carolnacy@sequella.com, Sequella, Inc, 9610 Medical Center Drive, Rockville, MD 20850, Phone: 301-762-7776

Sequella, Inc. is a private clinical-stage biopharmaceutical company incorporated to develop new and better drugs to combat infectious pathogens with epidemic potential, first target tuberculosis (TB). We created early on an enduring partnership with the National Institutes of Health, specifically NIAID, which has enabled us to survive the ups and downs of the financial market and move new TB drugs from an idea to actual drug candidates in human Phase 1 safety studies. The process of anti-infective drug discovery requires understanding not only chemistry and pharmacology, but microbiology, animal models, host defense, and the disease process itself. We have three new and chemically distinct TB drugs whose development stage spans lead

optimization (SQ641), IND-directed preclinical toxicology (SQ609), and human clinical trials (SQ109). With our >200,000 proprietary small molecule compound library, we are now scanning a variety of infectious agents to identify new antibiotics for serious life-threatening diseases other than TB.

3:45 —17. Forming a biotech consulting firm.

Debra K. Bowes, dbowes@chevychasebio.com, Chevy Chase BioPartners, LLC, Chevy Chase, MD 20815, Phone: 301-654-3331

With over 25 years of Pharma/Biotech business experience and a science background, it was time to apply my experience and expertise to my own business. But before breaking away from a secure and advancing career in industry I had to answer many “questions” about “my own business”. These questions would determine much about my business. Questions such as, what expertise can I contribute, what is my business model, what clients I would serve, what do I enjoy doing, would set the foundation of my Consulting Firm.

4:15 —18. Developing intellectual property inside a start-up as opposed to in-licensing.

Judith Kelleher, jkelleher@neuronascent.com, Neuronascent, Inc, Clarksville, MD 21029, Phone: 240-876-7496

Discovering small molecule therapies in-house, rather than licensing from academic and Federal institutions can be risky and work intensively, but eventually could save money, time and ensure exclusive rights to IP. Companies can be founded by academicians with a

great idea or with seasoned entrepreneurs but all needing to license from the Universities. The start-up then must commercialize this technology over a period of time by translating into a therapeutic or diagnostic product. A well-backed company might be able to obtain exclusivity, but this may be too expensive or the licensor may be unwilling to provide the technology exclusively. By having a licensed technology, the start-up may have a number of funding options available through the State or Federal government. By discovering and developing most of the technology in-house there is funding, but only following some proof of concept.

4:45 — Concluding Remarks.

WEDNESDAY MORNING

Global Harmonization of Safety Challenges Facing the Chemical Industry Co-sponsored by **BMGT, CHAS, PROF, and GLOBAL**

J. E. Sabol, L. M. Stroud, and J. L. Bryant, Organizers

8:30 — Introductory Remarks.

8:40 —19. The SAFETY Act and its impact on the chemical community.

Bruce Davidson, bruce.davidson@dhs.gov, Deputy Director, Department of Homeland Security, S&T/SAFETY Act, 245 Murray Lane, Washington, DC 20528, Phone: 703-575-4514

The goal of the SAFETY Act is to encourage the development and deployment of new and innovative anti-terrorism products by providing important legal liability protections for producers of Qualified Anti-Terrorism Technologies - whether they are products or services. Developers or producers of chemical related

technologies intended to deter acts of terrorism may not know that they may be eligible to receive SAFETY Act protections. Such protections could save millions of dollars by limiting exposure to “claims arising out of, relating to, or resulting from an act of terrorism” where their qualified anti-terrorism technologies have been deployed. In a few words, the aim of the SAFETY Act is to protect those who protect us. OSAI reaches out to ACS attendees to help them understand this incredibly important and relevant Act of Congress. The SAFETY Act, the application process, and discussion focus on relevant information to the chemical community will be presented.

9:25 —20. GHS and OSHA’s current communications standard.

Maureen Ruskin, [Ruskin.Maureen@dol.gov](mailto:Maureen@dol.gov), Directorate of Standards and Guidance, OSHA, U.S. DOL, Director, Office of Chemical Hazards - Metals, 200 Constitution Ave, Washington, DC 20210, Phone: 202-693-1955

The Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals (GHS) is a global initiative addressing the increasingly interdependent worldwide economy. The GHS addresses the need for a common international set of standard criteria for classifying chemicals for their potential health, physical and environmental hazards, as well as, specifying what information should be included on labels and safety data sheets of these chemicals. GHS’s primary objective is to promote better protection of health and the environment by providing the necessary information in a common worldwide vocabulary to insure the safe handling, management and transport of chemicals. GHS safety data sheets

and labels elements are the foundation programs to ensure the safe use of chemicals. The system is intended for use by all users of chemicals from researchers, manufacturers, general industry workers to emergency responders and consumers.

9:55 — Intermission.

10:05 —21. U.S. DOT addresses GHS implementation changes within hazardous materials regulations.

Shane C. Kelley, shane.kelley@dot.gov, Office Of Hazardous Materials Safety Administration, U.S Department of Transportation, 1200 New Jersey Avenue, Washington, DC 20590, Fax: 202-366-5713, Phone: 202-366-4359

The presentation will provide an update on GHS implementation within the U.S. Hazardous Materials Regulations, including a focus on efforts to address marine pollutants via recent rule making action under docket HM-215J. U.S. DOT ensures the safe transportation of hazardous materials by air, highway, rail or water. This system is used by federal, state and local governmental agencies responsible for the safety of hazardous materials transportation. Data from this system are also used by industry, news media and the general public. Small businesses and chemistry laboratories will need to understand how GHS implementation will affect their compliance and activities.

10:35 —22. EPA activities and programs that would be affected by implementation of GHS.

Mary Frances Lowe, Lowe, MaryFrances@epamail.gov, Office of Pesticide Programs, U.S. EPA, Arlington, VA 20002, Fax: 703-398-1850, Phone: 703-305-5689

EPA activities and programs will be affected by implementation of the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals (GHS). The GHS, formally endorsed by the UN Economic and Social Council in 2003, provides a common, internationally comprehensible approach to classifying chemicals according to their hazards and communicating hazard information on labels and safety data sheets. GHS includes classification criteria for physical hazards, health hazards, and aquatic toxicity and addresses how labels and safety data sheets convey information about these hazards to protect people and the environment. GHS goals include all chemicals, consistent with the U.S. regulatory framework, to: (1) improve public health and environmental protection and promote safer transport, handling and use of chemicals; (2) facilitate compliance and international trade by promoting greater consistency in regulatory requirements; (3) reduce the need for testing and evaluation; and (4) assist countries in developing strategies for the sound management of chemicals.

11:05 —23. Challenges and opportunities for laboratory safety in implementing the Global Harmonization System.

Robert H Hill Jr., hillr@battelle.org, Atlanta Analytical Services, Battelle Memorial Institute, 2987 Clairmont Road, Suite 450, Atlanta, GA 30329, Phone: 404-460-1453

Scientists across the world work in laboratories where they handle collectively thousands of chemicals in relatively small quantities in their experiments and laboratory operations. A key component of this work is laboratory safety and recognizing hazardous chemicals. Over the years systems have been established for

this purpose in the U.S. With GHS implementation, laboratory workers will face new challenges and opportunities including learning the new GHS system, identifying GHS hazard classes of existing inventories, and resolving conflicts and confusion between GHS and existing hazard identification systems, such as the NFPA Diamond. The change in U.S. laboratories with GHS will result in time with a uniform, useful hazard identification system providing wider access to chemical inventories across the world boosting exchanges of chemicals and chemical information. GHS will provide opportunities for business in providing services related to GHS implementation, such as teaching GHS and classifying hazardous chemicals into GHS.

11:35 — Concluding Remarks.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON

Chemical Health, Safety, and Security Practices for Small Businesses Co-sponsored by CHAS, PROF, and GLOBAL

J. E. Sabol and D. M. Decker,
Organizers

1:30 — Introductory Remarks.

1:35 —24. Chemical safety manual for small businesses.

Kenneth P. Fivizzani, Nalco Company, 1601 West Diehl Road, Naperville, IL 60563, Phone: 630-305-2032

The ACS Joint Board-Council Committee on Chemical Safety (CCS) has published the third edition of its Chemical Safety Manual for Small Businesses, including many new topics. OSHA's Laboratory Standard and its resulting Chemical Hygiene Plan are a regular part of every research laboratory. The science of ergonomics continues to evolve, as

do strategies for improving workstations and equipment. Safety professionals need to be skilled in conducting exposure assessments. Laboratories must be designed to accommodate qualified persons who may have a disability. Personal protective equipment designs are improving. Regulations concerning laboratory waste disposal have been modified, resulting in expanded coverage. Plant and laboratory security must be assured. Development of safety databases and powerful search engines make the Internet a necessary source of health and safety information. The manual serves as a brief outline of the most basic guidelines in chemical safety and sources of additional supplementary information.

2:05 —25. Business model of safety and environmental compliance.

Neal Langerman, neal@chemical-safety.com, Advanced Chemical Safety, 7563 Convoy Ct, San Diego, CA 92111, Fax: 858-874-8239, Phone: 858-874-5577

Compliance with safety and environmental programs (U.S. OSHA and EPA and their state counterparts) is expensive. Arguments that such programs save money frequently fall on deaf ears. Business decisions are generally driven by balancing the risk of the activity versus the financial gain. In this context, an examination of the business models which underlie regulatory compliance will provide insight into the risk management of various sectors of the chemical enterprise. Most academic research laboratories treat compliance risk similarly to small businesses (sales less than \$1 million, USD). Most industrial research laboratories treat compliance risk as required by

the company within which they reside. These differences are shown to drive regulatory compliance. Other factors, such as agency inspections or a history of one or more serious incidents modify the economic approach to risk management.

2:35 —26. Spill control in small businesses.

Neal Langerman, neal@chemical-safety.com, Advanced Chemical Safety, 7563 Convoy Ct, San Diego, CA 92111, Fax: 858-874-8239, Phone: 858-874-5577

Chemical use in small businesses ranges from household chemicals used in a manner similar to household use to open tanks containing hundreds of liters of chemicals. When chemicals are used, spills will occur. This presentation will discuss the clean-up of spills ranging from the routine spills incidental to normal activity (which do not pose a safety hazard) to skin/eye contamination and large spills which require a significant outlay in personnel and time to mitigate. Specific procedures will be presented including personal protection and mitigation materials.

3:05 — Intermission.

3:15 —27. Assessing the risk of catastrophic release of toxic industrial chemicals.

George Famini, george.famini@dhs.gov, Rachel Gooding, and Laurie E. Roszell, Chemical Security Analysis Center, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Aberdeen, MD 21010, Phone: 410-436-1688

The Department of Homeland Security's (DHS) Chemical Security Analysis Center (CSAC) is responsible for assessing risks and hazards due to intentional releases of toxic chemicals. One effort is focused on assessing the risk due to the release

of toxic industrial chemicals within the chemical supply chain. This is an end-to-end assessment, addressing the threat posed by a potential terrorist, vulnerabilities within the chemical supply chain, and the consequences associated with that event. The methodology, based on probabilistic risk analysis methodologies, assesses events that could occur at a chemical plant making, using or storing Chemical Facility Anti-terrorism Standards (CFATS) Appendix A compounds. A detailed analysis of currently

used atmospheric transport and dispersion models and currently accepted human toxicity estimates are used to present a realistic and current risk assessment. This presentation will describe the methodologies used and the potential implications to both chemical industry and to the CFATS.

3:45 —28. Working with your local emergency planning committee (LEPC).

Joseph E. Sabol, jsabol@chem-consult.com, Chemical Consultant, 316 Harrison St, Marquette, MI 49855-3316, Phone: 906-228-4010

Superfund legislation was enacted by Congress in 1980 to clean up hazardous waste sites and to provide for emergency response to releases of hazardous substances. Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) Title III created the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA) in 1986. SARA Title III addresses emergency planning, the establishment of Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPC), emergency release notification, hazardous chemical inventory, toxic chemical release inventory, public access, and penalties. These right-to-know provisions have increased the public's knowl-

edge of and access to information on chemicals at individual facilities and releases into the environment, improved chemical safety, and protected public health. The components of SARA Title III will be reviewed and the role of the LEPC in helping small chemical businesses comply with emergency planning, chemical inventories, and public access will be discussed.

4:15 —29. Advanced development of medical countermeasures for use in chemical and nuclear/radiological public health emergencies: Small business opportunities.

Brian R. Moyer, brian.moyer@hhs.gov, Anthony Macaluso (1), Mary Homer (1), Beryl Voigt (1), Ronald G. Manning (1), Wayne S. Young (1), Susan Cibulsky (1), Joanna M. Prasher (1), Bert W. Maidment (2), and Richard J. Hatchett (2). (1) U. S. Department of Health and Human Services, 330 Independence Ave, SW, Room G640, Washington, DC 20201, Phone: 202-260-1594, (2) National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, MD

4:45 — Concluding Remarks.