

**Industrial Chemical Division** At mid-year the Industrial Chemical Division and the former Victor Chemical Division were integrated to form the present Industrial Chemical Division. The reorganization has improved sales and service efforts.

Continued concentrated marketing efforts coupled with an expanding national economy pushed the combined industrial and phosphate chemicals sales to record levels in 1965. The robust national economy created heavy demands on the rubber, glass, petroleum, detergent, synthetic fibers, paper, plastics, fertilizer and fluorocarbon industries, all of which use products from the Industrial Division. These demands helped to firm prices on a wide range of the division's products.

The LeMoyne, Alabama chlorine-caustic soda unit was placed on stream in the first quarter. It operated at designed capacity shortly after start up and produced chlorine and rayon-grade caustic soda at capacity for the balance of the year. On the West Coast, the chlorine expansion at Dominguez, California initiated in 1964 was completed and is producing at designed levels. Growing chlorine consumption on the West Coast also dictated expansion of the Henderson, Nevada chlorine-caustic operations. The new capacity will be ready in late 1966.

The expansion of the Louisville, Kentucky chlorinated hydrocarbons plant, started in 1964, was completed late in 1965. Substantial growth in the use of carbon disulfide for the manufacture of both rayon and carbon tetrachloride required further expansions at the Delaware City and LeMoyne carbon disulfide plants in 1965. These units will be enlarged further in 1966. Heavy demand for soda ash necessitated an expansion in 1965 and then, in addition, a doubling of capacity in 1966-67 at the Green River mine and refinery. This facility is operated by Stauffer Chemical Company of Wyoming (51% owned). The Com-

pany's soda ash plant at Westend, California also was expanded to meet these demands.

At Westend, California enlarged borax facilities were brought on stream late in 1965 and are producing at capacity. The sodium sulfate expansion commenced at the Westend plant in 1964 was in production late in 1965.

Additional hydrogen sulfide availability in the Los Angeles area required expansion of the Long Beach sulfur recovery facility. This is scheduled for completion in the latter part of 1966. Increased sales of sulfuric acid to refiners, fertilizer producers and detergent manufacturers in the Midwest and West Coast areas necessitated expansions of sulfuric acid capacity at both Richmond, California and Hammond, Indiana.

The phosphorus furnaces operated at peak loads throughout the year to meet demands for phosphate products. Modest furnace capacity increases are planned for 1966. A grate kiln used to prepare phosphorus ores for use in the Mount Pleasant furnaces commenced operation in December. Utilizing a new technology, this unit will improve operating costs significantly.

A—Trona mine and soda ash refinery of Stauffer Chemical Company of Wyoming at Green River are currently undergoing major expansion. B—Sulfur recovery plant at Long Beach, California is now being enlarged. C—Phosphate rock is treated in large, new kiln before being fed into electric phosphorus furnaces at Mount Pleasant, Tennessee. D—Borax refinery at Westend, California was expanded to increase production by over 50%. OPPOSITE PAGE LEFT—Salt is dissolved in water in these tanks, then pumped to electrolytic cells where it is broken down into chlorine and caustic soda at LeMoyne, Alabama. OPPOSITE PAGE RIGHT—This field of corn was scene of 1965 National Corn Picking Contest. A substantial portion was treated with Stauffer's Knoxweed®, pre-emergence herbicide.