Mr. Graham first thanked the Commission for inviting him to undertake the Chairmanship of the Round Table session on Pollution Problems. He suggested that it would be useful to begin by putting the Round Table into perspective in relation to the remainder of the symposium. Only one technical paper, out of a total of fifteen which were to be presented during the two days, was directly concerned with pollution. Remembering some of the comments in the most interesting and balanced paper by Dr. Reichart in the opening session, the Chairman suggested that a somewhat different emphasis might have been expected. It was also relevant to comment that the cost of the provision of the requisite anti-pollution measures on a new coke oven facility was probably of the order of 20% of the total capital costs of the plants, a factor of some concern under present economic conditions in the industry.

At the invitation of the Chairman, Mr. R. F. Littlejohn presented his paper on the "Emission of Tar Fog from Coke-Oven Doors" which he had prepared in conjunction with his colleague at the National Coal Board, Mr. M. A. Wright. In introducing his paper, which is reproduced in full elsewhere, Mr. Littlejohn described how the work had started during 1974, with a preliminary report being presented to a Round Table Discussion held in Luxembourg on 7-8 June 1977.

With the aid of slides, he summarized the salient points of the investigation, suggesting that at one plant up to 99% of the leakage emission arose from the doors and emphasising the reproducibility of visual subjective assessments of smoke leakage. In this context, he mentioned the difference between the uniform method of the British Carbonization Research Association (BCRA) and their technique.
Finally, having described the essentials of the collection and sampling system used to quantify emissions from a single door, Mr. Littlejohn explained how it had been possible, to quantify total door emissions for each of the three plants so far visited. This was accomplished by multiplying the average grade of leakage, assessed visually, by a factor for each of the plants. The results so far obtained, for two plants with self sealing doors and one with luted doors, appeared to show that emissions of visually similar grades of smoke were in fact less for luted doors, although he advocated caution on the acceptance of this particular interpretation, revealing that further measurements were presently being undertaken at another plant with luted doors in order to attempt to confirm the original data.

Thanking Mr. Littlejohn for his presentation, the Chairman invited questions relevant to his paper.

Noting the fact that a figure for tar loss due to door leakage, had been given for one plant, Mr. M. M. Bowness (British Steel Corporation) wondered if a figure had been established for the total by-product loss via leaking doors and the ensuing costs of such losses.

Mr. Littlejohn commented that whilst he believed such a study was feasible, none had been carried out.

Dr. W. Eisenhut (Steinkohlenbergbauverein) gave a brief account of the work which his organization were carrying out at various coking plants in West Germany. Explaining how the on-going investigation into causes of door leakage was supported by the ECSC he mentioned the useful co-operation which had taken place at the outset with workers in the UK. Dr. Eisenhut expressed the opinion that whilst it was not possible to ever achieve a complete seal of oven doors with metal to metal surface contact, it had been shown that the replacement of fixed edge with flexible metal seals reduced emissions by around 65%. Citing the fact that a notch of less than 0.1 mm between sealing surfaces, due to cleaner damage, would seal after about 20 minutes, he stressed the importance of good maintenance and