not now known. The alternatives of logging, stacking, burying or chipping are not entirely compatible with selective clearing and trimming.

Elimination of open burning, while reducing air pollution, compounds the problem of refuse disposal. However, the regulation will enhance the minimal clearing requirements versus clear cutting by reducing plant material disposal requirements.

In a few words, let me summarize where we are and where I think we are going in the area of right-of-way maintenance. The rights-of-way presently under chemical maintenance will be permitted to continue as it. The right-of-way requirement of tomorrow will be different than it is today. We presently use 34,000 volt as a subtransmission voltage to feed substations. These lines run cross-country creating many rights-of-way. Tomorrow they will be the distribution voltage in the street and will require maintenance trimming only. The cross-country steel tower line will still be in demand but will make better use of the right-of-way corridors such as railroad rights-of-way, gas transmission rights-of-way, etc. Where new rights-of-way are created, total clearing will be minimal or nonexistent, being replaced by selective removals and line contour trimming. Access roads to and on the right-of-way will be in some cases be nonexistent. This all means that right-of-way maintenance will mostly by trimming and thus very costly.

We are presently negotiating for a 500,000 volt right-of-way across state lands. If successful, we know that tree removal will be very selective, contour tree trimming a must but, most important, it is questionable whether or not we will be able to construct access roads. This means that this portion of the line may be constructed by helicopter and tree trimming done entirely by climbing. The art of right-of-way maintenance is retrogressing.

Clean Chemical Containers
Combat Contamination

What to do with used pesticide containers is the nagging problem that has the chemical industry exploring new methods of packaging materials. But until these new packages are perfected, metal or glass containers remain a potential contamination hazard to soil and water.

The National Agricultural Chemicals Association (NACA) suggests a procedure based on the techniques used by laboratories to reduce the concentration of material in a container. It's a simple rinse and drain procedure employed at the time the pesticide is placed in the spray tank. After normal emptying, the container should be allowed to drain in a vertical position for 30 seconds. For best results the container should be rinsed three times, allowing thirty seconds for draining after each rinse, says NACA.

Fill the container one-quarter full with water or other diluting material. Drain each rinse into the spray tank before filling it to the desired level.

Used containers which have been rinsed and drained are ready for disposal by accepted local standards as crushing and burying or by recycling for scrap when appropriate.

For a free instruction sticker to attach to spray equipment, send a self-addressed, stamped envelope to: Safety Division, National Agricultural Chemicals Association, 1155 Fifteenth Street N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005.