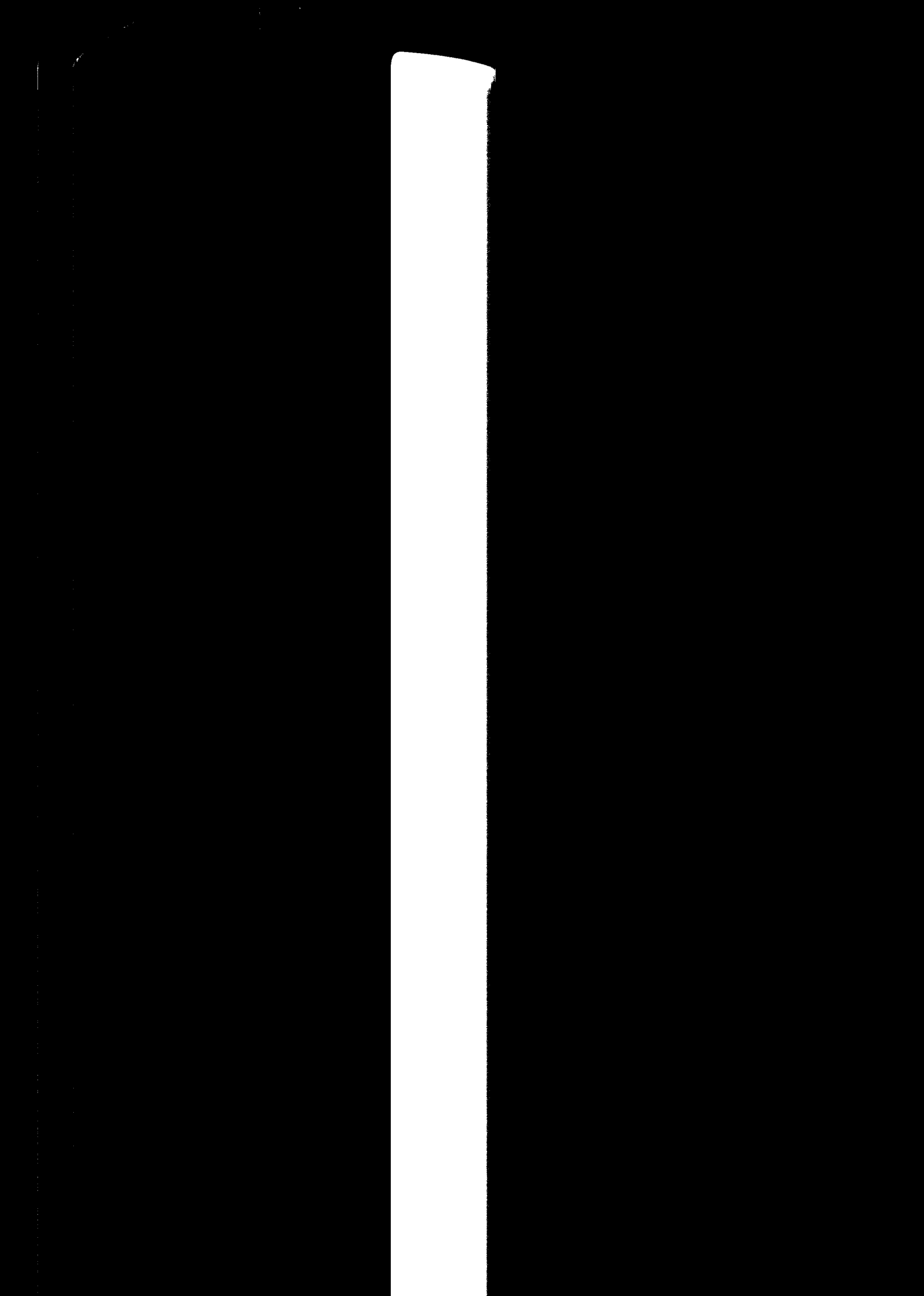


TOGETHER

As we go to press...

This is the third annual publication of *Environment Midwest's* "together", a guide to Region V of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. This issue is a little different from its predecessors in that we've tried to include some information on what went on in Region V during 1974.

As we go to press, some more changes have taken place. First, we have a new water supply act to administer. The program will be based in Cincinnati. Second, action by President Ford and the Supreme Court has resulted in release of $9 billion in impounded sewage treatment funds which EPA and the State agencies are attempting to get into the economy as quickly in the form of local construction projects.

We hope you will find this publication educational.

OFFICE OF THE REGIONAL ADMINISTRATOR

Regional Administrator Francis T. Mayo (standing) and Deputy Regional Administrator Valdas V. Adamkus.

The Regional Administrator and Deputy Regional Administrator are the representatives of the EPA administrator in Washington and are the official spokesmen for the agency in the Upper Midwest states of Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Indiana and Illinois.

The regional administrator interprets all program goals outlined by the EPA administrator and sees to it that the programs are carried out.

Like his counterparts in EPA's other nine regions, the Region V administrator is solely responsible for EPA actions in his region, and has the authority and mandate to carry out the national program by applying it to the unique characteristics in the Midwest.

He allocates the region's fiscal, personnel and physical resources towards this goal. He supervises the activities of five major divisions and seven office directors whose staffs compose the region's manpower in EPA.

As the representative of the EPA administrator, the regional administrator represents the agency on the Federal Executive Board and Federal Regional Council. He's also the agency-appointed representative on the Great Lakes Basin Commission, the Ohio River Basin Commission, the Upper Mississippi River Basin Commission and the Ohio River Valley Water Sanitation Commission. He also serves as the chairman of the United States section of the Great Lakes Water Quality Board of the International Joint Commission.

Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations

The Assistant for Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations represents the Regional Administrator in dealing with key officials of governor's staffs, legislators, Congressional representatives, municipalities, private industry, other federal agencies and educational institutions. In addition to these responsibilities, the Assistant for Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations was recently assigned to the Federal Regional Council as EPA's alternate member. In this capacity, he serves as the agency's spokesman on the Council in the absence of the Regional Administrator.

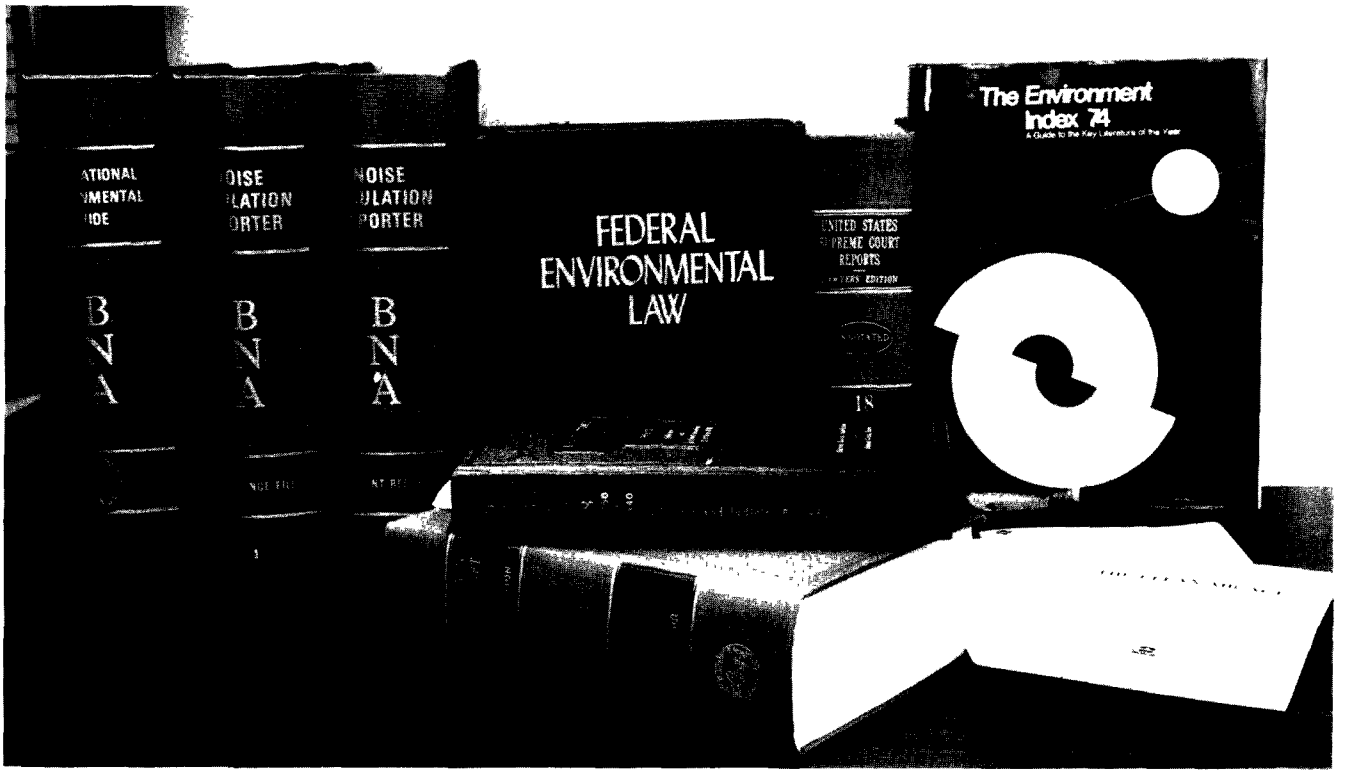
The function of the office is to carry a broad overall view of the agency and its programs to other organizations and units of government and to serve as the contact point within EPA for these organizations to assure that cooperation goes smoothly in both directions.

Activities during the past year were directed toward strengthening the relationship of the Regional Office with the 106 Congressional Offices that serve the Midwest. Several hundred requests from members for assistance, on behalf of constituents, were referred to the appropriate program office and progress was closely coordinated to insure prompt response. A special effort was made to inform Congressional representatives of regional problems and progress toward resolving them at a briefing in Washington. Background information related to Agency programs was prepared and the Regional Administrator and Deputy Regional Administrator conducted the briefings. This provided an opportunity to become personally acquainted with members from the Region and to thoroughly acquaint them with agency activities.

In cooperation with the Office of Legislation and the Council of State Governments, a major conference was held with State and local officials to review progress being made toward attainment of environmental goals and to focus attention on those areas needing further effort. Topics discussed included energy problems, pesticides, and maintenance of air quality. The Regional Administrator and all Division and Office Directors participated in the conference in an effort to provide state and local officials with a better understanding of EPA programs.

Transportation Control Plans were promulgated in several large metropolitan areas of the region as part of the overall strategy to attain air quality standards related to automobile emissions. Because of the potent impact of these plans on local communities, a special effort was made to work closely with local elected officials to assist with the necessary ordinance revisions and to provide for smooth implementation of the program. While much still remains to be done, these efforts have developed a better understanding on the part of both federal and local officials of the job that needs to be done to solve automobile related pollution problems.

Regional Counsel



As principal attorney for the Region V office, the Regional Counsel and his assistants provide legal advice and assistance to all operating divisions in the region, represented the EPA and its personnel before state and local regulatory boards and commissions and served as lawyers for the EPA in connection with litigation involving the Midwest region.

Two hundred forty-five formal requests for legal work and opinions were received in fiscal year 1974, in addition to an estimated 400 informal substantive requests. Of this number approximately one half of the requests were fully answered by the Office of Regional Counsel. Substantial amounts of time were devoted to twenty-two litigation matters, and additional lawsuits were also processed by the Regional Counsel and staff.

Principal program matters included legal work in the following areas: 1) transferring the NPDES water permit program to the states of Michigan, Ohio, Wisconsin and Minnesota, and preparations for transfer to Illinois and Indiana; 2) review of program grant applications for states and municipalities in air and water programs; 3) developing transportation control plans for Chicago, Indianapolis, Dayton and Cincinnati; 4) work with the Energy Task Force to maximize fuel savings consistent with environmental needs and laws; 5) review of state water quality standards; 6) development of inspection procedures under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act; 7) work on procedures for processing construction grant applications for municipal sewage treatment works and handling protests thereunder; 8) service as Judicial Officer in pesticides enforcement cases, and 9) review of state implementation plans and revisions.

The litigation included successful argument against an attack by U.S. Steel on an EPA enforcement order issued under the Clean Air Act and requiring a program to control pollution at the Gary Works of U.S. Steel, a significant victory for the Administrator in a challenge to EPA procedures in the development of indirect source regulations. Other litigation included a case upholding regional adoption of Illinois Water Quality Standards and representation of the EPA in four suits under the National Environmental Policy Act. In addition this office was involved in reviews of Agency approval of state implementation plans, an employment discrimination suit, the case of the *United States v. Reserve Mining Co.*, and other suits.

The Regional Counsel also assisted state law enforcement officials in the prosecution of pollution cases. This assistance included arrangements for expert testimony and the application of airplane and satellite surveillance techniques in a major water pollution case.

U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Assistant for Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations

REGIONAL ADMINISTRATOR
• • •
DEPUTY REGIONAL ADMINISTRATOR

Regional Counsel

Audit and Inspection

- OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS
- OFFICE OF CIVIL RIGHTS AND URBAN AFFAIRS
- OFFICE OF RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT
- COORDINATOR FOR GREAT LAKES
- COORDINATOR FOR OHIO RIVER BASIN

MANAGEMENT DIVISION
- Facilities Mgmt Safety & Security
- Library
- Graphic Arts
- Data Processing Center
- Program Development Branch
- General Support Services Branch
- Personnel Branch
- Grants Administration Branch
- Manpower Development Branch

AIR AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS DIVISION
- Pesticides Branch
- Solid Wastes Branch
- Radiation Branch
- Program Support Branch

WATER DIVISION
- Planning Branch
- Construction Grants Branch
- Water Supply Branch

SURVEILLANCE AND ANALYSIS DIVISION
- Surveillance Branch
- Technical Support Branch
- Federal Activities Branch
- Great Lakes Surveillance Branch
- District Offices
  - Illinois
  - Indiana
  - Michigan/Ohio
  - Minnesota/Wisconsin
- Central Regional Laboratory

ENFORCEMENT DIVISION
- Enforcement Branch
- Permits Branch

Region V

Office of the Regional Administrator:

Regional Adminstrator, F. T. Mayo	312-353-5250
Deputy Administrator, V. V. Adamkus	312-353-5250
Assistant for Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations	312-353-5250
Great Lakes Coordinator	312-353-5098
Ohio River Basin Coordinator	513-684-2751
Regional Counsel	312-353-1450
Audit and Inspections	312-353-7910
Office of Civil Rights and Urban Affairs	312-353-5698
Research and Monitoring	312-353-5756
Public Affairs	312-353-5800

Management Division:

Director	312-353-1666
Security-Safety	312-353-4407
Librarian	312-353-3393
Program Planning and Development	312-353-8875
General Support Services Branch	312-353-1461
Personnel Branch	312-353-8877
Grants Administration	312-353-5981
Graphic Arts	312-353-7787
Data Processing Center	312-353-1479
Manpower Development Branch	312-353-1056

Air and Hazardous Materials Control:

Director	312-353-5248
Pesticides Branch	312-353-6219
Solid Wastes Branch	312-353-6560
Radiation Branch	312-353-5264
Program Support Branch	312-353-6942
Air Planning Section	312-353-6942

Water Division:

Director	312-353-1050
Construction Grants Branch	312-353-1051
State Assistance Section	312-353-6942
Water Supply Branch	312-353-7736
Planning Branch	312-353-4594

Enforcement Division:

Director	312-353-1865
Enforcement Branch	312-353-1818
Permits Branch	312-353-1901

Surveillance and Analysis Division:

Director	312-353-6738
Surveillance Branch	312-353-1447
Technical Support Branch	312-353-1458
Federal Activities Branch	312-353-5756
Great Lakes Surveillance Branch	312-353-5826

Field Offices:

Illinois District Office	312-353-5638
Indiana District Office	812-423-6264
Minnesota-Wisconsin District Office	612-725-4242
Michigan-Ohio District Office	216-522-4876
Central Regional Laboratory	312-353-8370

Planning Branch

Implementation of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (P.L. 92-500) has emphasized the need for adequate planning of water pollution control facilities. Although the U.S. EPA has recognized the need of planning for pollution clean-up and environmental preservation, this has often been voluntary. The present federal laws now require a solid base from which plans can be implemented.

The Planning Branch in Region V is primarily focused on water aspects, with other elements promoting planning in other aspects of environmental control, but a broad environmental perspective is maintained in the daily activity.

Water Quality Standards

Under the law, the water quality standards program is now cast as a planning tool, rather than an enforcement vehicle. This consists of determining the designated uses of the waters and then establishing the instream concentration of parameters to support those uses.

Since October, 1972, five states have completed the required review and the sixth is nearing completion. The designated standards will be reviewed at least every three years to assume responsiveness to changing requirements.

Water Quality Management Planning

The Federal Water Pollution Control Act requires a threefold thrust of water quality management planning. The coordination of these activities is the responsibility of the Water Quality Management Planning Section. A state's continuing planning process must provide a strategy for a state's water clean-up program, specific implementation programs and schedules for discharges, and priorities for implementation and the institutions required.

Included in this is the development of river models and allocation of allowable loads in stream segments where treatment better than best practicable treatment is required. This has been accomplished on a first round basis for most segments in the region.

The second area is the metropolitan or areawide planning. Most of the urbanized areas have some form of regional comprehensive planning and by working with the responsible agencies EPA promotes the development of the appropriate population, economic and land use base on which regional water quality management plans can be based.

The third area is the development of facility plans for construction projects so that the requirements of the law are addressed. Elements emphasized are cost effectiveness of projects and environmental evaluation of the proposals. When needed, environmental impact statements are prepared by the U.S. EPA.

The planners meet frequently with state and local agencies to review the ongoing work and to assist in preparation of plans meeting the regulations.

Planning Grants

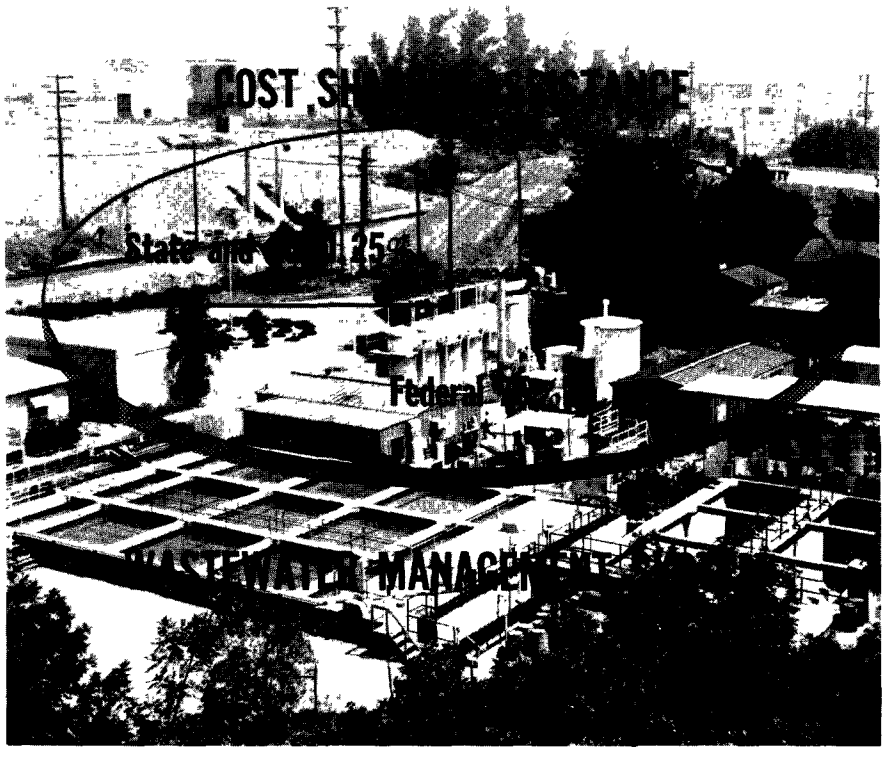
P.L. 92-500 added a grant program to assist in preparation of areawide wastewater plans. These programs include intensive analysis of the urban-industrial areas and require the development of point and non-point source control. Four grants were made in FY '74 and additional prospects are being pursued. Planning grants staff also provides coordination with other federal grants through the Regional Council.

Interagency Planning

The Interagency Planning Section participates in federal and state water resources planning activities to insure that water quality, water supply and environmental programs are incorporated into planning documents and project reports. The staff represents EPA on Basin Commission committees, on Regional Council Task Forces and at other special meetings which prepare and review interagency plans.

Economics

There is a continuing need to plan for population growth and industrial development so waste treatment facilities once built remain adequate. To assist in this the Economics Section provides information on growth trends and reviews the planning reports. In addition, the reports on economic dislocation caused by facility closings are monitored and evaluated.



Construction Grants Branch

Fiscal Year 1974 in terms of Construction Grants Branch activities can best be described as the year of transition, i.e., the basic transition between the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Section 8 treatment works grant program (P.L. 84-660) to treatment works grant awards pursuant to Title II of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972 (P.L. 92-500).

On February 11, 1974, the final Title II water pollution control construction grants for wastewater treatment works regulations, fully implementing the statutory requirements of P.L. 92-500, were promulgated. Significant statutory requirements impacting the program operation included infiltration/inflow excess flow determination, facilities planning criteria and user charge and industrial cost recovery systems.

To accommodate phasing out the old and phasing in the new, CGB participated in over 360 preapplication and predesign conferences with applicants/grantees, an average of two one-day seminars/training sessions in each state with consultants and municipal officials and numerous meetings with state agency staff. Very little of this effort resulted in quantifiable results during the fiscal year but it was prerequisite to laying a solid foundation for future years, as well as overcoming the inertia that the program found itself in.

From a quantified standpoint, 110 grant awards were made totaling in excess of $150 million. In the process, all Fiscal Year 1973 funds allocated to the states, which would have reverted to reallocation June 30, 1974, were obligated. In addition, the Branch continued administration of the 900 previous grant award projects, which encompassed 265 plan and specification reviews, 244 endorsements of grantees' construction contract awards, review and approval of over 130 municipal revenue systems (equitable industrial cost recovery systems), 300 final on-site inspections of completed treatment works and over 900 grant payments.

The branch also processed in excess of 800 reimbursement type grant awards out of the 1,400 such potential awards in the Region—part of the "old" funding, inasmuch as the basic governing criteria for such awards was that project construction had to have been initiated prior to July 1, 1972. In addition, CGB undertook the 1974 Survey of Needs for construction of municipal wastewater treatment facilities in accordance with P.L. 93-243. In this effort, over 4,000 survey forms were reviewed sustaining needs in the Region of over $25,000,000,000.

Ongoing efforts of a continuing nature included participation in various agency task forces and working groups to develop guidelines and operating policies for implementing the requirements of P.L. 92-500 and related regulations, and an all-time high in the number of Congressional inquiries.

Manpower Development Branch

Accomplishing environmental objectives at the state and local level requires people—the right numbers of the right kind at the right place at the right time.

That's why EPA has a Manpower Development Branch—to assist states and local governments to build up a manpower development and training capability to meet mutual legislative mandates.

The branch helps boost the environmental labor force in three ways: manpower planning, direct training and facilities operator training. These activities are conducted in wastewater treatment, water quality control, air pollution control, solid waste control and pesticides. Because training resources available from environmental legislation are not adequate, assistance from other federal and state programs and laws are routinely explored for cooperative training ventures.

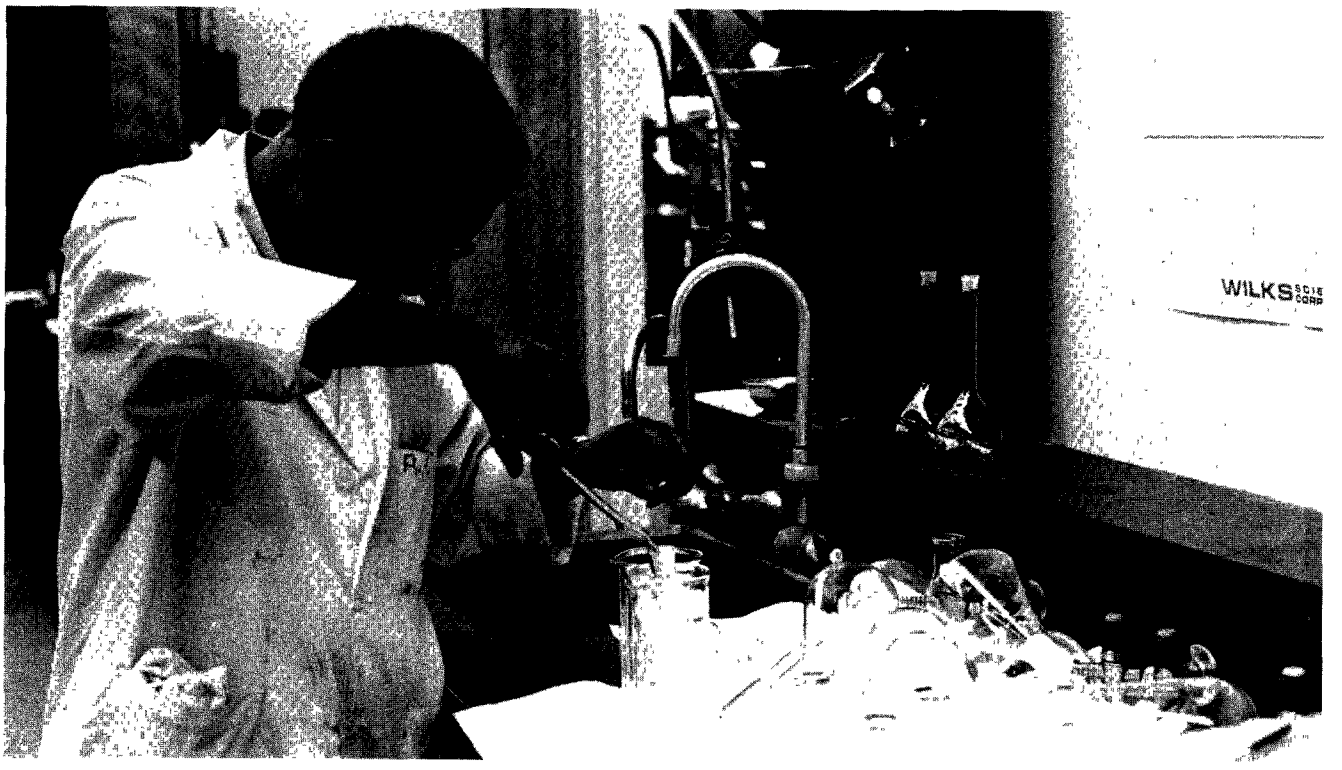
FY '74 Accomplishments

Manpower Planning: Conferences at each state were held during spring, 1974 among regional and state environmental interests to discuss available resources and how to impact existent delivery systems or develop new mechanisms for meeting mutual training priorities.

Direct Training: Some 1,333 state and local government employees attended 18 events supported by Region V activities: 280 in environmental education; 536 in water quality; and 517 in air programs. An additional 503 Region V state and local government employees attended courses conducted at the Air Research Training Center, North Carolina, with an estimated 600 attending wastewater courses at the National Training Center at Cincinnati, Ohio.

Facilities Operator Training: 870 state and local government employees were trained in activated sludge (100); laboratory analysis techniques (267); waste treatment plant operation upgrading (73); water supply operators (13); middle management (17); and in safety (400) under grants ($103,000) available under Section 104(g)(1), P.L. 92-500.

Five hundred and twenty-six were trained under subcontracts made available under an EPA-Department of Labor National Contract; 250 municipal waste treatment plant operators; 55 air pollution control technicians; and 221 solid waste disposal plant operators.



Water Supply

The goal of the Water Supply Branch is to provide an adequate supply of safe drinking water for all people in the Midwest region.

Technical and consultative support is provided to state and local water supply agencies on a wide variety of problems ranging from sample water analysis to total program evaluations. The section works closely with the Water Supply Research Laboratory in Cincinnati to quantify contaminants in drinking water, determine their health effects and develop treatment methods.

Considerable effort was spent concerning the problem of asbestos fibers in drinking water. The Region V office has determined that water in the western end of Lake Superior contains an abnormally high amount of amphibole asbestos fibers which may present an unacceptably high health risk. The section monitored a pilot filtration study in Duluth, Minn., which demonstrated economically feasible treatment which is capable of removing the abnormally high levels of asbestos fibers from Lake Superior drinking water.

The section has recently been advised that certain organics found in drinking water from the Ohio River may be carcinogenic. Work is proceeding to determine the extent of the problem and whether the contaminant can be removed by treatment.

The Water Supply Section has kept close track of the chlorine shortage in Region V and is lending support to finding needed supplies where shortages occur. The section assisted in about 300 separate requests for technical assistance this past year.

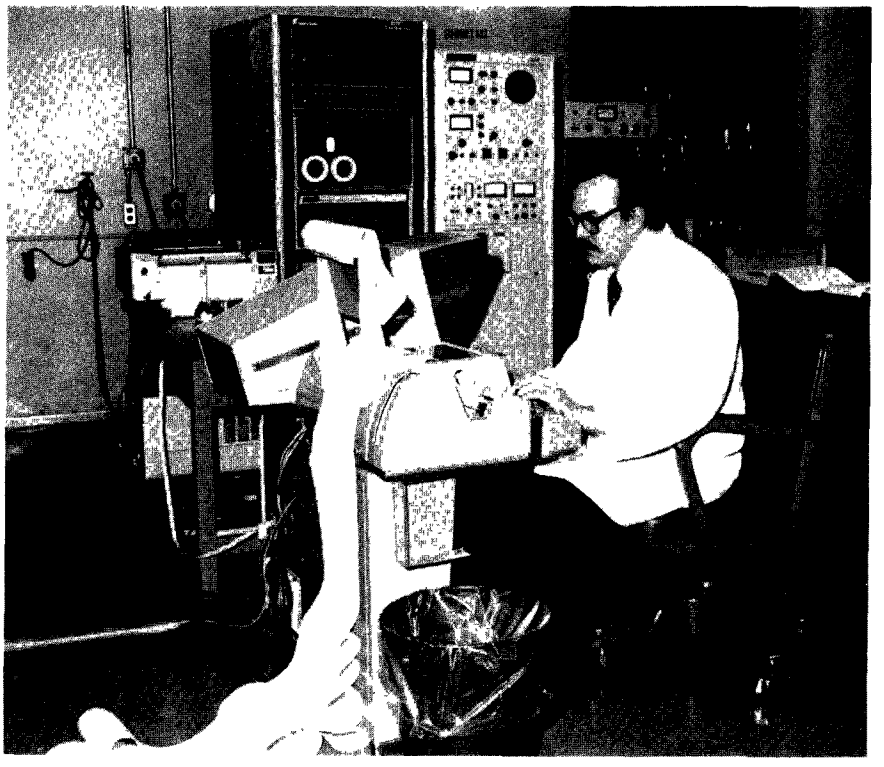
The section works with the region's Manpower and Development and Training Branch to assist state and local agencies in developing water supply training programs and courses. The Region V Water Supply Section participated directly by way of presentations and courses in the training of about 400 water supply operators in this fiscal year.

The Water Supply Section also maintains and updates an inventory of public water supply facilities which provides a record of the number and complexity of all water supply systems in the region serving populations of 40 or more. The last such inventory was published in 1963 by the U.S. Public Health Service. During 1974, the Water Supply Section gathered and compiled data on 7,000 facilities in Region V for updating the inventory. An initial printout has been obtained and sent to the states for review prior to publishing the 1974 inventory into regional summaries.

In Region V there are presently about 83 water supply systems serving interstate carriers as well as a resident population of about 18 million people.

During 1974, the section has classified 76 interstate carrier water supply systems "approved," six "provisionally approved" and one "prohibited." Fifteen on-site sanitary surveys of water supply systems were conducted by water supply personnel during the year.

SURVEILLANCE AND ANALYSIS DIVISION



A restructuring of priorities to emphasize the importance of the Great Lakes resulted in the creation of the Great Lakes Surveillance Branch.

In the district offices, there were several organizational and personnel changes which directly impacted our field operations. The Michigan District Office (MIDO) was combined with the Ohio District Office (OHDO) with jurisdiction over both states. While MODO is headquartered in Cleveland, a field station is maintained at Grosse Ile, Mich. Rich Winklehofer was selected to direct the new MODO, while Bob Buckly acts as immediate supervisor at the Grosse Ile field station.

There were many calls upon the District Offices to provide technical assistance to the Federal Disaster Assistance Administration (FDAA) in assessing and estimating damage due to the high waters on the Great Lakes, floods in the Mississippi River Basin and tornados in Ohio and Indiana.

A major joint effort of the Regional Office Air Surveillance Branch, ILDO, MODO and the CRL involved the special assistance given to the Lake Superior-Reserve Mining asbestos investigation. This work involved a total commitment of resources on a massive scale to meet the needs of the emergency situation created by the discovery of asbestos-like fibers in Duluth drinking water. It is estimated a total of 7,700 hours were expended in this effort.

Another joint effort involved the support given to winter sampling cruises on Lakes Superior and Huron. These two cruises, made on board Coast Guard vessels were supported by samplers, chemists and engineers from CRS, INDO and MODO. The Coast Guard vessels had to be temporarily outfitted with labs, sampling equipment and staffed for the extremely severe weather existing in the Upper Lakes during February.

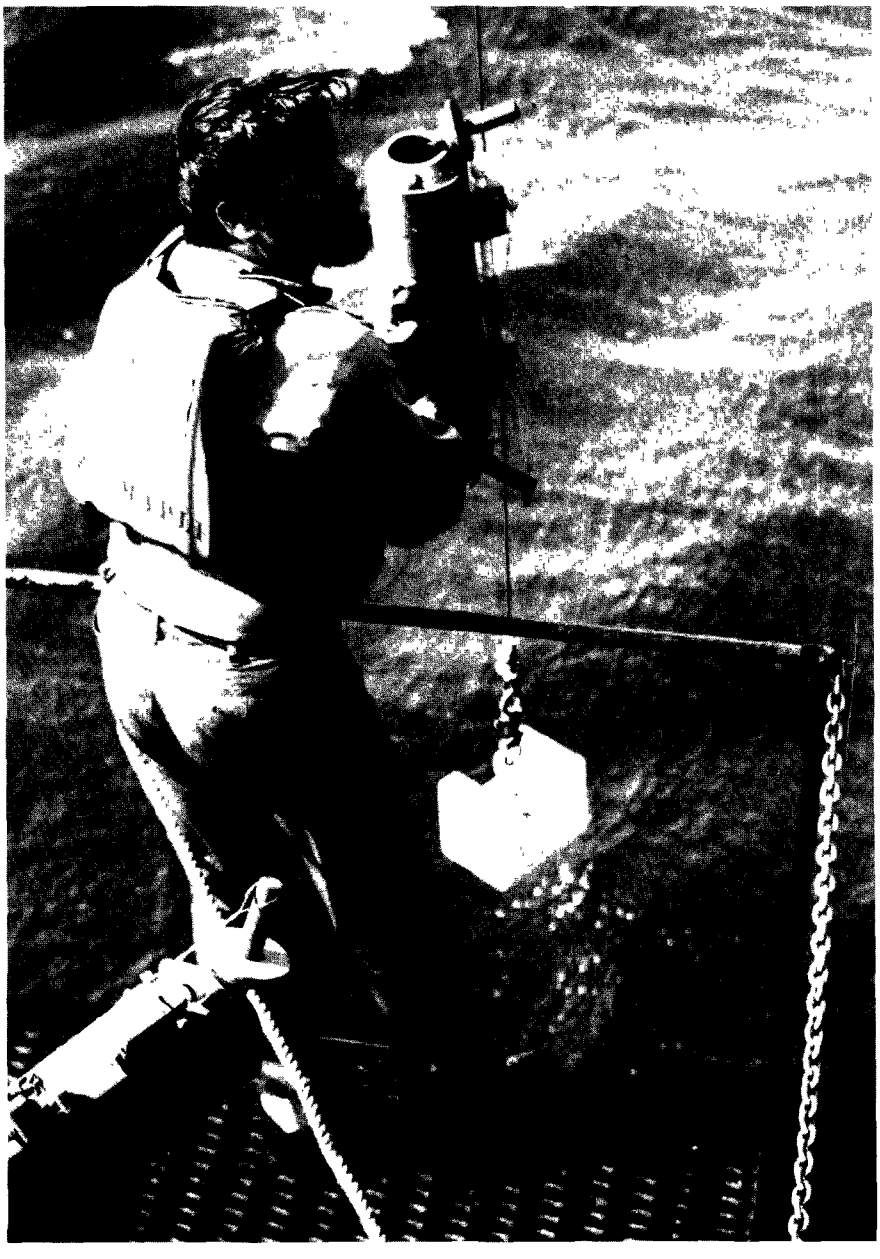
Illinois District Office

Surveys were conducted and reports of findings written on the U.S. Steel Plant in Waukegan in support of federal litigation against U.S. Steel. Special investigations were conducted on citizen complaints, at the request of the Justice Department, and from the Enforcement Division.

Work associated with Lake Michigan included the bottom sediment sampling of harbors, special sampling in the Calumet and Indiana Harbor areas, maintaining watch on the vessel "Roger P. Simon" while in Chicago for refitting, and collection of special samples from lake and water intakes.

Indiana District Office

Conducted thermal studies at 13 power plants located on the Ohio, White and Wabash Rivers, and also conducted two stream



surveys on the Wabash River in the Terre Haute and Lafayette, Indiana areas for stream classification verification purposes. Continued monthly sampling and analysis of 13 established monitoring stations on the Kentucky, Green, Wabash, Ohio and White Rivers during FY1974.

Participated in the negotiations with Peabody Coal Company involving acid runoff from refuse piles of an abandoned mine near Terre Haute, Indiana. After considerable negotiation, Peabody Coal Company signed a consent decree in which they agree to grade, cover, and seed the abandoned refuse piles.

Assisted the State in collecting samples and had samples analyzed at the CRL regarding a grease dump by the FMC Corporation.

Michigan/Ohio District Office

Technical assistance was provided to the Enforcement Division and the Department of Justice with pending Refuse Act civil actions involving Republic Steel Corp., Cleveland; Harshaw Chemical Co., Elyria; and U.S. Steel Corp., Cleveland and Lorain. All but the case against U.S. Steel, Lorain, have been successfully concluded with consent decrees.

Technical assistance was also provided in drafting and reviewing Ohio's water quality standards for the Mahoning River, Lake Erie, lower Cuyahoga River, and Ohio general water quality standards. It was also provided to the effluent guidelines development committees for the inorganic chemicals and iron and steel industries.

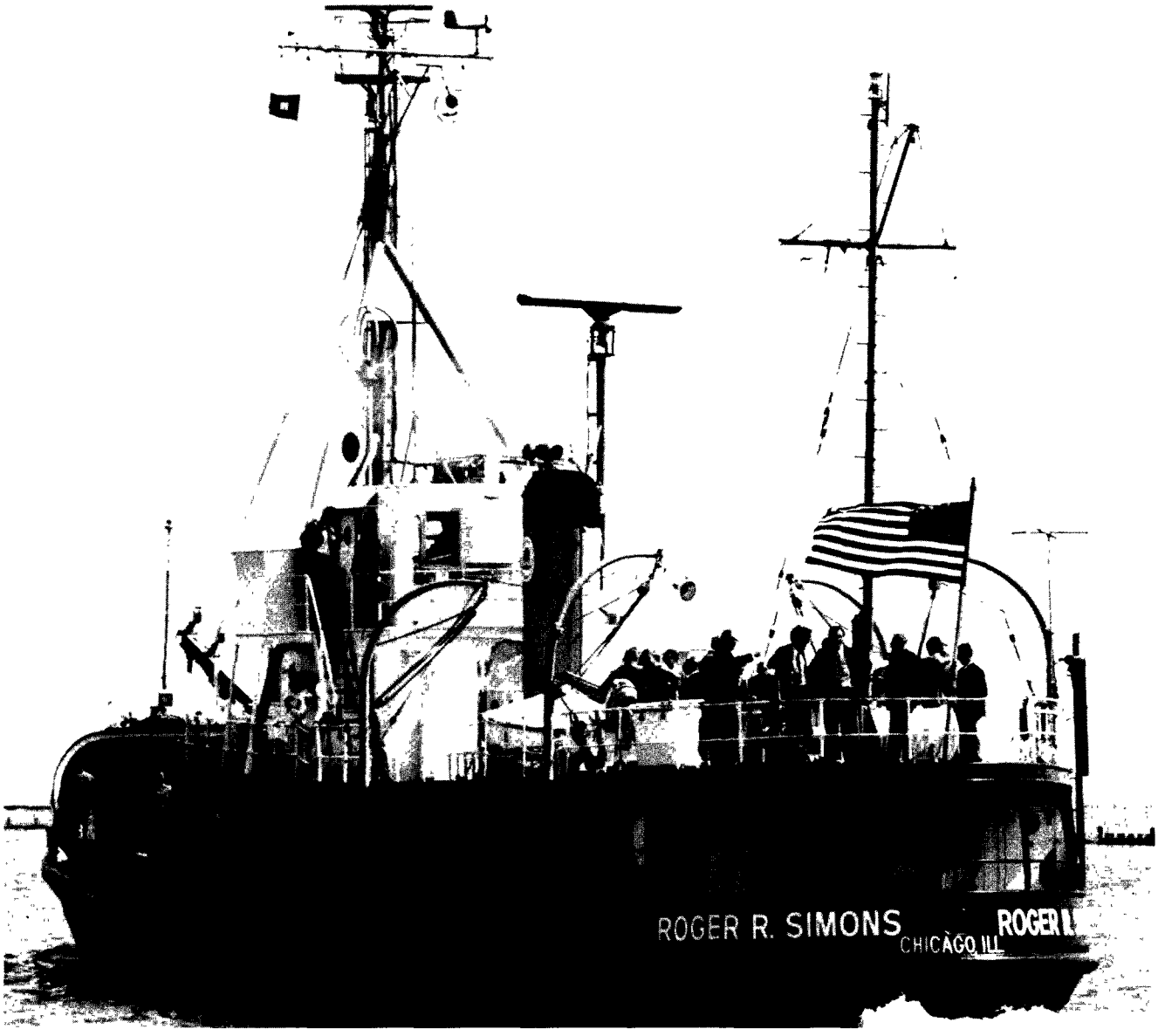
Long term ambient water quality monitoring activities included surveys on the connecting channels (St. Marys and St. Clair Rivers, Lake St. Clair and Western Lake Erie) in support of IJC activities; and monitoring selected Lake Erie southshore water intakes and nine Ohio River stations, all of which have been relegated to the OEPA and ORSANCO, respectively, in the coming year.

Minnesota/Wisconsin District Office

A special 10 day 24-hour survey was undertaken on the Mississippi River in the Minneapolis-St. Paul metropolitan area to verify the Upper Mississippi River Water Quality Mathematical Model, which was developed by a consultant, and to obtain additional water quality information as related to low flow conditions on this river. Technical assistance was given in the St. Louis River Waste Discharge Analysis of the Cloquet, Minnesota-Duluth, Minnesota-Superior, Wisconsin area, to the Western Lake Superior Sanitary District, and in the development of the St. Louis River Water Quality Mathematical Model Studies done by a consultant.

Central Regional Laboratory

Analytical capability increased significantly with the acquisition and utilization of additional instrumentation. The major instruments include a gas



chromatograph mass spectrometer for organic analyses, two atomic absorption spectrophotometer for metal analyses, several new generation Technicon Auto-Analyzers for oxygen demand and other inorganic analyses and a high resolution microscope for biological studies. The CRL now routinely performs upwards of 250 different chemical and biological analyses on air, water and solid environmental samples. Approximately 60,000 analytical results were completed and reported. In addition, an active quality assurance program has been implemented to assure valid data.

Analytical efficiency has been a high priority program at the CRL. A computer-automated gas-chromatograph automatic sampler system was made operational and has increased the productivity per man-hour by approximately three hundred percent. A new procedure has been developed for determining the chemical oxygen demand of a sample which requires one twentieth the amount of sample and reagents, and much less time to complete. A simple but efficient and highly effective procedure has been developed to collect pollutants in air samples for gas-chromatograph-mass spectrometer analysis. Programs have been initiated for running static and continuous flow bioassays. Construction of a walk-in environmental chamber for conducting tests, and a fish culturing unit for rearing bioassay test fish have been completed.

In November, 1973, CRL assumed the analytical responsibility for 52 air sampling stations as part of the National Air Surveillance Network.

The CRL is also serving as a pilot laboratory for a computerized automatic data assembly and reduction project. Computer and accessories will be installed to operate many of the analytical instruments, acquire data directly from the instruments and reduce it to a useful form.

Federal Activities Branch

The Federal Activities Branch provides an environmental check on what other federal agencies are doing. Its thrust is two-pronged: it is charged with guiding the clean-up of pollution from federal facilities and it coordinates the Environmental Impact Statement Program. While there are in excess of 2500 federal installations in Region V, about 200 are considered to be major. Federal Activities concentrates its efforts in both air and water areas on the major facilities by providing technical advice, reviewing fiscal plans for funding of abatement equipment and making on-site inspections. Efforts are directed toward insuring that installations are in compliance with federal and state pollution control laws. Region V receives about 300 draft and final environmental impact statements from other federal agencies for review each year.

Technical Service Branch

The Technical Services Branch provides expertise in response to environmental emergency episodes and support to data management systems and a wide spectrum of environmental pollution control and prevention programs. It is composed of three sections: the Environmental Emergency Section (EES), the Data Management Section (DMS), and the Technical Services Section (TSS). As additional environmental problems evolve which require EPA, Region V, to respond in "non-programmed" areas, the TSB is generally assigned these responsibilities.

The DMS administers the Water Quality Information System and provides data management support to the Water Quality Monitoring and Water Pollution Source Surveillance Programs.

During FY74, the DMS's highest priority work involved support to and implementation of the data requirement programs called for in the 1972 amendments to the Federal Water Pollution Control Act. The Amendments call for tremendous amounts of data to be produced and handled. This involves two key data files; the General Point Source File (GPSF) and STORET. GPSF handles the data generated by the Permit Program and STORET handles the data generated from the monitoring and surveillance programs and field studies.

The TSS implements regional office EPA activities work planned under the general heading of Technical Support & Assistance/Water. Included are technical services available for review of grants, permit and license applications; evaluation of maintenance and development dredging proposal; development of agricultural and related land management pollution control programs; and support to ground water and vessel programs.

During FY1974, the TSS was heavily involved in the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Seaway Navigation Season Extension Demonstration Program and support to the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement. The Demonstration Study is a three year program to study the feasibility of various projects and methods for extending the navigation season of the Great Lakes system.

EPA serves on the working committee and as chairman of the Environmental Evaluation Work Group for this study. Support to the Water Quality Agreement involves active participation in the: 1) Upper Lakes Reference Group; and 2) Land Use Activities Reference Group. The Upper Lakes work involves a study of the water quality of Lakes Superior and Huron. The Land Use Study involves determining the pollution of the Great Lakes, caused by land use activities.

Air Surveillance Branch

The Air Surveillance Branch provides ambient air quality and source emission monitoring, ambient air quality and source emission data analysis, source compliance inspection, expertise in response to air spill and air stagnation advisories (ASA) activities, state/local agencies evaluation and other activities. It is composed of two sections; the Field Support Section (FSS) and the Air Data Analysis Section (ADAS).

The ADAS is involved in several special studies on various aspects of air pollution. The Indianapolis Ozone Study currently underway will be the basis for the Indianapolis Transportation Plan. The Wabash Aluminum Smelter Study, the Duluth Asbestos Study, the Brush Wellman Plant Beryllium Study and the Polyvinyl Chloride Project are attempts to determine the effects of source emission on ambient air quality so that proper enforcement actions can be taken. The ADAS reviews local/state agencies grant application and their air surveillance capability to ensure a optimum resource allocation among competing objectives.

The Field Support Section (FSS) is involved in Case Support Development and Case Follow-Up in support of Region V Enforcement activities. During FY'74, the steel industry concentrated in the Region V area was under intensive visible emissions evaluations.

ENFORCEMENT DIVISION

The Enforcement Division is charged with the responsibility for assuring the compliance of industries and municipalities with the provisions of federal environmental legislation and regulations. The three major environmental laws are the Federal *Water Pollution Control Act* Amendments of 1972 (FWPCAA of 1972), the Clean Air Act of 1970, and the Federal Environmental Pesticides Control Act of 1972 (FEPCA). Additionally, the 1899 Refuse Act remains an enforcement tool to deal with accidental spills of oil and hazardous materials into navigable waterways.

The division is composed of two branches: the Enforcement Branch and the Permit Branch.

Permits Branch

The Permits Branch has the primary responsibility for the administration and operation of regional National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit program, a system of permits for dischargers into the nation's waters, which was established by the Federal Water Pollution Control Act of 1972 (FWPCA of 1972).

Under the NPDES program, a permit must be obtained by all types of point source dischargers, including industrial, municipal, commercial and agricultural dischargers. The FWPCA further requires the achievement of best practicable control technology currently available by July 1, 1977 and the achievement of best available control technology by July 1, 1983. In Region V, in excess of 10,000 permits must be issued.

This national program may be operated by the states if they meet the requirements set forth in the Act, including compatible legislation, additional full-time staff and the intent and will to prepare NPDES permits which comply with all the requirements.

Thus far, Michigan, Wisconsin, Ohio, Minnesota and Indiana have been granted authority to issue NPDES permits. It is anticipated that Illinois will request authority to operate the NPDES permit program during FY 1975.

To date, approximately 3000 permits have been issued in Region V. A total of 934 major industrial, municipal and agricultural permits must be issued by December 31, 1974, in accordance with national goals and priorities. It is anticipated that all of these major permits will be issued by that date. The states of Michigan and Wisconsin issued NPDES permits to all affective dischargers in their states by December 31, 1974. Permits for all minor dischargers are expected to be issued by June 30, 1975.

Enforcement Branch

The Enforcement Branch is composed of four sections: the Technical Coordination Section, the Legal Support Section, the Compliance Section and the Air Section. These four sections are responsible for surfacing, developing, initiating and following up all violations of federal environmental legislation and regulations.

Approximately 1800 100-ton sources have been identified by the states and EPA in Region V. It has been determined that 667 sources are in final compliance. EPA and the states are moving forward to assure that all the 100-ton sources are either in final compliance or on a schedule and meeting their increments by May, 1975.

Region V has sent out 497 requests to date to obtain emission data from sources. 86 30-day notices of violation have been issued to such sources as Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company (East Chicago, Ind.), U.S. Steel Corporation (Gary, Ind.) and Republic Steel (Chicago). These notices of violation have resulted in either Administrative Orders issued by EPA or by the states which contain schedules to bring sources into compliance. EPA has issued 23 Administrative Orders to date. If a source does not comply with an order, civil or criminal court action may be initiated. Civil action has been initiated against the U.S. Steel Corporation for failure to comply with an order.

EPA has also focused attention on those metropolitan areas where clean air standards cannot be met by stationary source compliance alone.

Transportation Control Plans have been promulgated in four states in the region to curb air pollution resulting from mobile sources. The TCP's for Chicago and Cook County, Cincinnati and Hamilton County and Indianapolis have been designed by Region V air quality personnel after the appropriate states failed to submit any plans. The TCP for Minneapolis was promulgated by the state of Minnesota.

Transportation Control Plans intend to reduce those pollutants emitted by trucks and cars (hydrocarbons and carbon monoxide). Among the strategies to be implemented are inspection/maintenance programs, a traffic management system, a gasoline vapor control plans and restriction of on-street parking. All the TCP's require compliance by May 31, 1975.

Another area of activity is the enforcement of federal pesticides legislation. During the last year, Region V issued 101 administrative complaints. Sixty-one of these cases have been resolved and a total of $65,000 has been collected in penalties.

An additional 65 cases have been referred to the U.S. Attorney's office for prosecution. All but a few of these have been resolved at this time. Fines ranging from $100 to $30,000 have been collected depending on the number of violations per referral.

With the passage of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972 (FWPCAA) stringent enforcement machinery with heavy penalties is now available to speed compliance with the law. As a result of the self-monitoring and reporting requirements of the NPDES permits program dischargers can be closely monitored to assure compliance. When violations are surfaced, permit conditions may be enforced by issuing Administrative Orders or through civil and criminal proceedings in court.

During FY 1974 approximately 2200 NPDES permits were issued in Region V. Each permit has approximately six monitoring and progress reports due per year. It has been Region V's experience thus far that the non-compliance rate with issued permits is approximately 75 per cent. This high rate results in large part (nearly 40 per cent) from the failure of permittees to submit the monitoring and progress reports required by the permits.

Thus far, approximately 1,798 apparent permit defaults have been surfaced through compliance tracking procedures. Approximately 1,076 of these have been referred to states with NPDES authority; approximately 335 permit defaults have been surfaced for federal facilities; approximately 387 permit defaults were considered not enforceable by U.S. EPA.

To date, EPA has issued 110 Administrative Orders to bring dischargers back into compliance with their permits; 56 warning letters have been sent for minor violations such as failure to collect the sample type required by a permit; and approximately 157 defaults were deemed not enforceable as the permittee had already taken corrective measures.

Under the Clean Air Act of 1970 the states have the primary role and corresponding responsibilities for the achievement of ambient air quality standards. Once state plans for achieving and maintaining federal ambient air quality standards are approved by the Administrator of EPA, implementation of those plans become enforceable by the federal government. Major enforcement efforts to date have focused on identifying those sources which emit 100-tons or more per year of criteria pollutant (particulate, matter hydrocarbons, carbon monoxide, sulfur and nitrogen oxides) and determining their status of compliance with applicable regulations.

MANAGEMENT DIVISION

The Management Division is what keeps the EPA offices running.

The division provides planning and management advice and services to the regional administrator and his program staffs.

The duties of the division are broken up into the following categories: regional program planning and development; general support services and financial management; personnel; grants administration; data processing systems; graphic arts; library; and facilities management, safety and security.

The program planning and development branch is the focal point in developing the region's program year to year. The branch aids the agency program sections, such as the air and water pollution divisions, in formulating budgets and compiling expected achievements yearly. The branch also coordinates reports from river basins within the region to determine the progress towards cleaning up polluted waters.

The general support services branch handles the day-to-day administrative operations of the EPA Region V activities. It's responsible for seeing that Federal administrative regulations are adhered to; that financial matters, from payroll to paying bills, are attended to; that supplies and equipment are properly procured; that EPA's property is kept track of; and that printing, mail routing, and interoffice communications go smoothly.

The personnel branch handles the everyday job of working with the 600 employes in the main office, district offices and central regional laboratory. This includes recruitment hiring; working with the Civil Service Commission; and assuring employes are kept advised of their rights and responsibilities. The branch also conducts employe training programs (to help EPA staffers advance) and sponsors an annual merit awards program.

The Grants Administration Branch is concerned with the administrative and fiscal details of State and Local Assistance Grants awarded by EPA, Region V. These functions include maintaining a data processing system known as the Grants Information and Control System (GICS). Six categories of grants are processed: Program, Planning, Demonstration, Training, Research and Construction.

Management's data processing branch is the one that deciphers all the elements that go with working with computers. They coordinate computer programs and operations for air and water quality data, accounting systems, analysis of data, storage and retrieval systems, wastewater inventories, point pollution sources, personnel records and address labels.

EPA employes in the graphic arts provide most of the visual aid material for the region. Included in the services they offer are photography, drafting, illustration, printing, layout and design work, and production of exhibits, slides, and posters.

The Region V library provides a vast reservoir of technical publications and abstracts relating to environment. It also has on file books and subscriptions to various environmental magazines and journals. The library is open for reference only, to any interested user, and loans materials to other libraries on request.

Keeping the EPA offices and employes safe is the job of the facilities management, safety, and security branch. The branch develops safety programs to identify and reduce loss to the EPA and employes from accidents and theft. It is responsible for administering the Occupational Safety and Health Act, and for planning for emergencies such as fire.

PUBLIC AFFAIRS OFFICE

The American public added energy and economic problems to environmental concerns during the last year.

The Region V Public Affairs office responded to the Fall, 1974 energy crisis with a program emphasizing the interrelatedness of energy and the environmental issues, especially with regard to clean air.

As part of the program, the Public Affairs Office ran a special information and education support program to assist the Cleveland Dept. of Air Pollution Control through citizen monitoring of air compliance schedules.

To help small and medium industries get going on cleanup, PAO produced a movie titled "The Men in Charge," which took a look at the economics and motivation behind pollution cleanup. Well over 100 industrial organizations borrowed the free film during the first few months of its release.

To support the new water cleanup law, Region V produced a home training cassette course to help citizens understand how they can participate in the industrial and municipal permit program. Over 1400 of these courses were distributed by Region V, many of them to citizens outside the region.

In addition, a "Weekly News Summary" was published for a good part of the year. The summary highlighted Federal Register notices pertaining to the Environmental Protection Agency and listed permits up for comment.

The Region V Public Affairs Office, working through its state counterparts, established the "Environmental Quality Awards" program to honor environmentally concerned citizens in each of the six Region V states who made significant contributions for environmental improvement in business, citizen action, education journalism and elected and non-elected government. The program will become an annual event.

A major press support operation conducted during the year involved establishing and maintaining a news media center in Duluth, Minn., during the Reserve Mining trial.

Also, the Public Affairs Office established an intern program recently for graduate journalism students.

Finally the office continued its traditional mission of serving as the major point in the region for citizens to come with questions, requests or complaints.

OFFICE OF RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

The Office of Research and Development provides the Regional Administrator with technical staff support in exploring, defining, evaluating and solving special multidisciplinary and advanced technology problems for improvement of environmental quality and associated long-range environmental management planning where specific existing program resources are nonexistent or insufficient.

The office is the focal point for ongoing and needed research, development and demonstration within the region. It provides the Office of the Assistant Administrator for Research and Development in Washington with a direct communication link between headquarters and the social and technical community in the states.

Accomplishments

During the past year, 166 Environmental Research Needs, the starting point of EPA research planning, were forwarded to national headquarters from the Region V Office of Research and Development. Of these, 19 pinpointed new areas of environmental concern. In these, some additional information is cited as being necessary to solve particular pollution problems. Others call for new instruments to determine the presence or amount of pollutant being emitted from a given source.

Certain program areas have been chosen by EPA as mandated areas of responsibility for development of additional information on health effects, new processes for abatement, instruments or methods for detection and monitoring the release of pollutants to our environment.

Fifty new research projects have been awarded in Region V during the past year and approximately 40 grant continuations were funded. Approximately the same number of projects were completed during the year.

During the past fiscal year 145 research proposals from the Region V area have been reviewed by EPA Program Element Directors for availability of funds, relevance to EPA Needs and probability of technical success.

Active Research Projects

Active research, development and demonstration grants, contracts and intramural projects in Region V total 703 separate efforts. The Region V ORD staff provides EPA project officers for 40 of these. In addition, the ORD staff provides liason, inspection and negotiation assistance to EPA project officers elsewhere in the supervision of these projects, when requested.

Among other projects for 1974 were:

The proposed NASA/EPA Program Plan for the Development of Environmental Monitoring Systems for the Great Lakes. ORD in both Region V and headquarters is developing the program. The preliminary plan has been endorsed in principle by the Administrator. EPA and NASA are preparing detailed program plans.

The Dow Chemical Project, Reconstruction and Reuse of Organically Contaminated Waste Sodium Chloride Brines. This project carried out by the Dow Chemical Co. at Midland, Mich., has effectively demonstrated the utility of the principle of carbon absorption for the removal of phenols from waste brines in chemical manufacturing processes.

Muskegon Project. A Continuation Grant has been offered to the Muskegon County Wastewater System. The objective of this grant is to demonstrate the large-scale use of land application for treatment and reuse of a combined municipal-industrial wastewater.

Miami Conservancy District Project. A project at the Miami Conservancy District's new municipal-industrial sewage treatment at Franklin, Ohio is computerizing the complete biological treatment process for automatic operation. Good progress has been made in developing the computer design and in selecting proper sensing components for inclusion in the total system. The computer is expected to be installed and operating within the coming year.

Fitzsimmons Project. One research project completed this year by the Fitzsimmons Steel Co. at Youngstown, Ohio, EPA Grant 12010 FNM, provided a valuable process for the complete elimination of water pollution from steel mill pickle liquor discharge.

Cleveland Project. An authoritative baseline of the physical, chemical and biological pollution of the Lake Erie water off Cleveland and its three rivers watershed, has been established by the City of Cleveland and a consortium of three universities under EPA Project G005107. This geographic area is one of the high priority areas of concern of Region V. The plan provides a baseline by which to plan and measure the restorative value of water pollution abatement programs.

OFFICE OF THE GREAT LAKES COORDINATOR

The Office of the Great Lakes Coordinator has been continuously involved with a broad spectrum of technical and administrative functions throughout the fiscal year. The prime responsibility of providing technical staff support to the Regional Administrator, in his capacity as U.S. Chairman of the Great Lakes Water Quality Board, has kept individual staff members of the office busy monitoring the activities of numerous international and interstate boards and committees that concern themselves with the Great Lakes.

Demonstration grants totalling $2.7 million were obligated during FY '74 under Section 108a of the Water Pollution Control Act. This program provides for federal funding to states, political subdivisions, interstate agencies or other public agencies to carry out projects that will demonstrate new methods and develop preliminary plans for the elimination or control of pollution within the watershed of the Great Lakes. Projects have been and are being selected to support activities under the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement. The following projects were funded during FY '74 under Section 108(a):

New Projects

1) Rochester Pure Waters District, $500,000, "Storm and Combined Sewer Overflow Program for Rochester, N.Y."
2) Wisconsin State Board of Soil & Water Conservation Districts, $898,000, "Development and Implementation of a Sediment Control Ordinance for Water Quality Improvement."
3) Douglas County Soil & Water Conservation District, $483,000, "Western Lake Superior Erosion-Sedimentation Control Program, Wisconsin-Minnesota."

Project Increase

1) Allen County Soil and Water Conservation District. $809,000, "Reduction of Sediment and Related Pollutants in the Maumee River and Lake Erie."

The Office of the Great Lake Coordinator was also responsible for the overall coordination of awarding grants totalling over $1.5 million from supplemental funds released by OMB in April, to finance four pilot watershed studies being undertaken in the Great Lakes Basin by the Land Use Activities Reference Group which also was established by the Canada-U.S. Agreement. This office was also instrumental in the obligation of close to $1 million from supplemental funds to help finance studies of the Upper Lakes Reference Group.

An additional activity was the participation in the development of "A Strategy for Great Lakes Shoreland Damage Reduction" through a joint Federal Regional Council and Great Lakes Basin Commission task force.

The Coordinator represented EPA on the Board for the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Seaway Navigation Season Extension Demonstration Program. This interagency program carries out demonstration projects to establish the feasibility of winter navigation on the Great Lakes.

OFFICE OF THE OHIO RIVER BASIN COORDINATOR

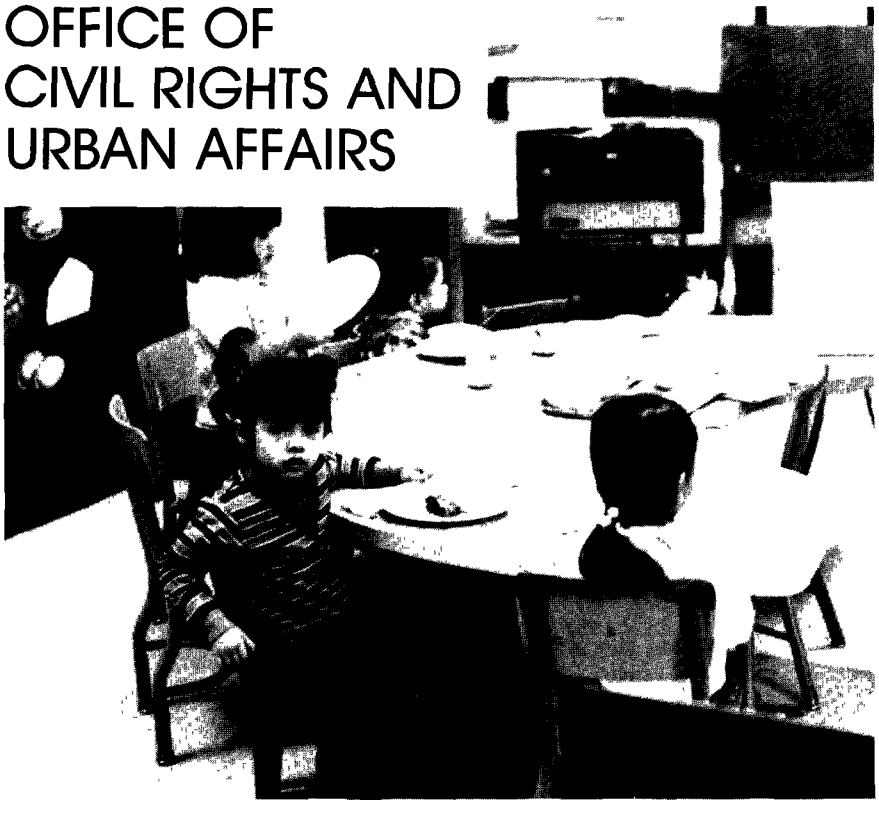
The Office of the Ohio River Basin Coordinator is designed to facilitate communication at all levels of government in an effort to combat pollution of the Ohio River and its tributary streams.

The coordinator provides a focal point for EPA coordination with interstate agencies such as the Ohio River Basin Commission (ORBC) and the Ohio River Valley Water Sanitation Commission (ORSANCO) and coordinates EPA inter-regional activities on the Ohio River.

The coordinator primarily is concerned with planning, and his job incorporates such tasks as coordination of studies leading to correction of mine acid drainage and studies dealing with the combined effects from all sources of water pollution.

He coordinates EPA's involvement in those aspects of water quality and water resources management that ought to be considered on a drainage basin basis, rather than on state or other political boundary bases.

OFFICE OF CIVIL RIGHTS AND URBAN AFFAIRS



The Office of Civil Rights and Urban Affairs is composed of two sections: In-house Equal Employment Opportunity and Contract Compliance.

The former is primarily concerned with insuring that EEO is practiced within the EPA through activities such as the Federal Women's Program, Title V1 enforcement, the Federal Regional College and the EEO Formal Complaint System.

The Contract Compliance Section is responsible for monitoring Equal Employment Opportunity in EPA involvement with funding construction of sewage and water treatment facilities. At present, OCRUA is monitoring approximately 300 contracts. During fiscal 1975 it is hoped that each site will be inspected at least three times.

In 1974 EPA participated in many cooperative programs with other agencies; the OCRUA has coordinated this involvement. In May, 1973 EPA was represented at a FRC Conference in which several task forces were established. EPA was appointed to the committee responsible for child care; 841 questionnaires on the proposal of a Child Care Facility were returned.

EPA also participated in an inter-agency training session for new Federal Women Program Coordinators. The session was sponsored by Federally Employed Women (FEW). In the past, such training was conducted by outside consulting firms.

In March, a training course was offered in which five EPA women participated, called "Creative Career Development." The training was given by Alex Methven, a nationally recognized counselor in the field of career guidance for women and minorities. Another class was held in September and five more EPA employees attended. The classes are designed for women seeking solutions to special career problems.

Participants in these classes and training sessions will hopefully be able to recognize their strengths and become stronger in weak areas, and therefore be able to plan realistic career objectives.

In August a class titled, "Breaking Barriers Through Speech" was held. It was jointly sponsored by HUD and FEW. Four EPA women employees attended the class. Participants were pleased with the training and expressed hope that similar workshops will be supported by EPA.

OCRUA is also responsible for coordinating and publicizing the EEO Complaint System, which is available to all employees who feel they have been discriminated against on the basis of race, color, national origin, religion or sex.

EPA participation in the Federal Regional College has been gaining strength, with 16 individuals enrolled for fall classes. Since the fall of 1972, Region V has been participating in the Federal Regional College in conjunction with Chicago Loop College and Northeastern. Courses can lead to an Associate of Arts Degree within two years.

Besides the on-site inspection made to insure contractors are recruiting and hiring minority craftsmen, OCRUA receives a monthly report from each contractor. These reports, which include information about the number of minority hours worked by tradesmen as well as the total hours worked, are reviewed by OCRUA staff.

If a report is less than satisfactory, the contractor must make more efforts to obtain minority workers or face the loss of federal funds and possible disbarment from federal contracts for the following three years.

In the past year OCRUA has published two booklets to aid contractors and grantees in implementing their Affirmative Action Plans. One is a compilation of minority contractors in the Region V area and the other is a compilation of consulting engineer firms.

Since January, 1974 38 minority tradesmen have been hired as a direct result of the efforts of OCRUA. Approximately $35 million of EPA funded contracts has been awarded to minority contractors.

OFFICE OF STATE PROGRAMS

The real job of pollution cleanup is at the local and state agency levels. In recent years, Congress has been very explicit about this underlying concept through legislative mandates, provisions for delegating federal authority and funding a mechanism for financial assistance to the local, state and interstate agencies.

The Office of State Programs acts as a coordinating and facilitating channel to bring the water pollution control program elements together in a balanced fashion that ascribes to national, state and local priorities in a manageable program plan.

FY 1974 Programs

During the past year the Office:

(1) Implemented an improved program development and evaluation system for the water pollution control agencies. The grants to the six state agencies and ORSANCO increased some 25 per cent in support of new and expanded areas pollution abatement and control to a level of $7.9 million; the states' contributions to these programs amount to some $22.7 million.

(2) Assisted the Ohio EPA in developing and tracking the Region's first Consolidated Environmental Program, which packages the Air, Solid Waste and Water Pollution programs into one coordinated system of program and fiscal management.

(3) Assisted the Michigan Department of Natural Resources in developing a Consolidated Environmental Program for Fiscal Year 1975;

(4) Concluded a project which had as its purpose the sponsorship and funding of a Management Assistance Study to the Michigan DNR;

(5) Initiated a contractual study of interstate agency roles on behalf of ORSANCO; a report will be issued during FY 1975;

(6) Supported implementation of the National Water Quality Surveillance Systems (NWQSS) in each of the states, and on the Ohio River thru ORSANCO; the channeling of operational program funds thru the 106 program coordination/grant mechanism facilitated the process;

(7) Also facilitated the 1974 municipal wastewater treatment facility needs study performed by the six state WPC agencies in the same manner as the NWQSS implementation;

(8) Acceleration of the waste load allocation activity in support of NPDES permit drafting was aided thru supplemental 106 grants late in FY 1973; and again in selected states where this need was identified as critical to the success of the program.

FY 1975 Tentative Programs

(1) Continued funding of the water pollution control agency programs at the FY 1974 level, with an opportunity for additional funding of specifically identified program needs as well as new approaches to effective program implementation.

(2) Improved program development procedures and program structuring to expedite program approvals and grant awards.

(3) Increased reliance on management by objective methods anchored by meaningful participative performance analyses.

(4) Continued participation by state agency officials in the development of practical federal regulations and guidelines to assure effective achievement of state and federal environmental protection goals.

(5) Increased assistance on position classification and compensation program analyses, public awareness and participation encouragement and technology transfer.

State program development and implementation will emphasize more meaningful and appropriate methods for effective participation of the public in these processes to assure recognition and consideration of the environmental concerns of the public.

Radiation Branch

The primary objective of the Radiation Program of the Hazardous Materials Control Division is to assure that radiation exposure and potential risks are maintained at a minimum level consistent with technology and benefit-risk on the population and the environment.

In 1973, the EPA was relieved of its authority to set radiation standards. This power has now been transferred to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

According to the Office of Management and Budget what remains for the EPA is the responsibility for setting standards for the total amount of radiation in the general environment from all facilities combined in the uranium fuel cycle; i.e., an ambient standard which would have to reflect the AEC's findings as to the practicability of emission controls."

Within this restriction, the radiation branch has coordinated its activities with the programs of the regional office and other federal and state agencies.

Emergency Control Planning

A computer code has been developed and is presently being used as a working tool to analyze atmospheric radionuclide emissions from the nuclear fuel cycle. The code is composed of two basic parts: a diffusion calculation and a dose calculation. The (AIREM) program manual is available on request.

Iodine Pathway Studies

Environmental pathway dose model validation studies were conducted in 1973 at the Dresden and Monticello Nuclear Power Stations in Illinois and Minnesota, respectively. It is intended that the validation of this exposure pathway model will permit its use in estimating dose to the population from other boiling-water reactors with similar site environs and physical plant characteristics.

Contracts

A study was conducted by the Illinois Department of Public Health entitled "Comprehensive Radiation Assessment Study." The primary purpose of the study was to design, test and implement a model that could be used to measure radiation exposure received by the population from all sources of ionizing radiation, both naturally occurring and man-made.

During FY 1975 the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency will conduct a study of potable water supplies which have natural radium levels greater than five picocuries per liter and which have a variety of water treatment processes. Samples of both raw and finished water will be collected for radium to determine if conventional water treatment processes, when operated in a normal manner, will successfully remove radium.

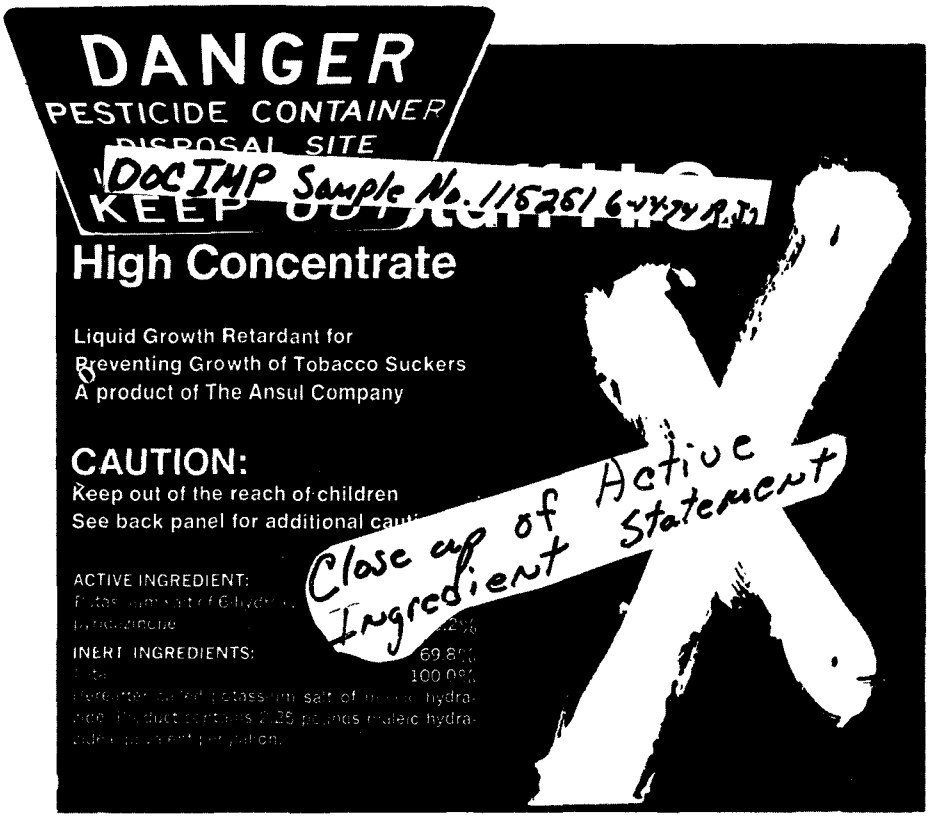
Disposal Service

In 1973 the agency instituted a service for the disposal of radium sources. Upon request, the regional office will obtain proper shipping containers and provide instructions for packaging and shipment of sources to the disposal site. The service is provided to state radiation control agencies to assist in the disposal of medical and industrial radium sources.

Emergency Response Planning

Radiological emergency response planning is the priority program for FY 75. The rapid expanse in the nuclear power industry and in the use of radioactive materials in medicine, research and industry indicates that adequate and workable emergency response plans must be developed. The first-line responsibility for protecting the health and safety of the public in the event of a radiological incident rests with state agencies. Therefore, the regional office will encourage and assist in the development and testing of the radiological emergency response plans. Interim guidance on protective action guides and protective measures have been provided. In response to a request for assistance during a radiation incident the agency maintains emergency response teams at the Cincinnati, Ohio, Montgomery, Ala., Las Vegas, Nev. and headquarters facilities. The laboratories at Cincinnati, Montgomery and Las Vegas may also provide laboratory assistance for sample analyses.

Pesticide Branch



The Hazardous Materials Control Division, Pesticides Branch is primarily responsible for implementation of specific sections of the amended Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA). FIFRA regulates pesticide use, supply and quality and has provisions for monitoring human and environmental effects. It also requires that pesticides be classified as general use or restricted use pesticides. Applicator applying restricted use pesticides will have to demonstrate competency by passing a state certification test.

Congress has mandated that FIFRA be fully implemented by October 21, 1976. To achieve this, the Branch interfaces with state agencies in reviewing regulatory and technical pesticide programs and in recommending solutions to implementation problems. The Branch also assists in outlining state legislation requiring applicator certification of applicators. Technical assistance is also provided on matters relating to: pesticide waste disposal; experimental permits; pesticide registration for local needs; pesticide statistics; and reporting pesticide accidents.

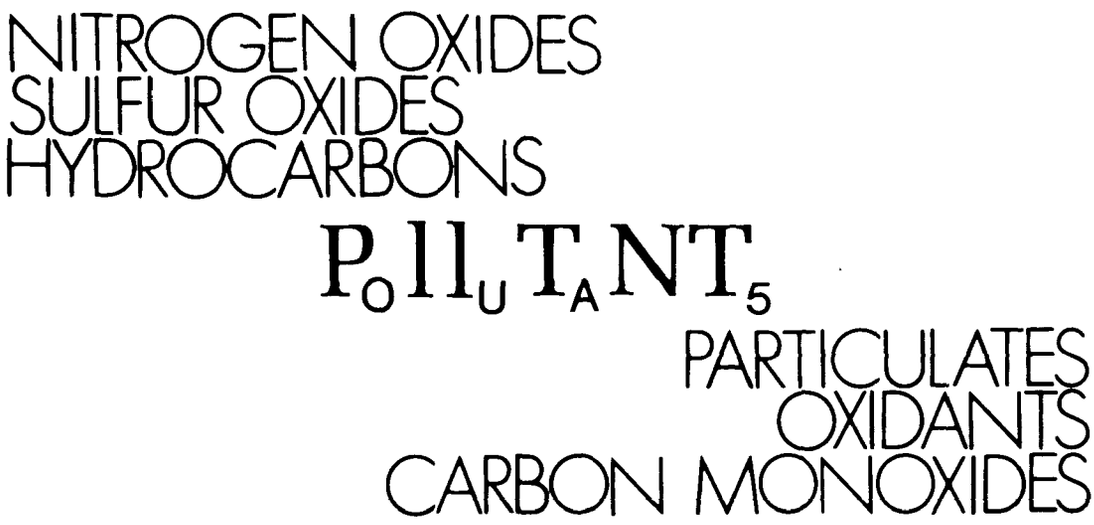
Applicator certification will affect farmers (private applicators) and commercial applicators applying pesticides that are classified for restricted use. The number of individuals to be certified in the region has been unofficially estimated to range between 300,000 and 500,000. Certification involves training and testing to ensure proper job performance and thus prevent unnecessary exposure of humans, animals and plants to pesticides through improper use.

To facilitate implementation, branch personnel prepared status reports detailing the states' capabilities, needs and potentials for developing pesticide programs. A comprehensive pesticide profile for each state in the Region has been prepared. It contains in-depth information on state pesticide use regulations, agricultural statistics, staff and responsibilities for ongoing programs.

The Pesticide Branch has established a pesticide accident reporting program with each state. All episodes reported to the regional office are investigated and the results of each investigation are entered into EPA's pesticide accident reporting system.

In their efforts to minimize pesticide impact on human health and the environment, a Pesticide Branch Consumer Safety Officer inspected half of the pesticide producing establishments in the Region last year. The purpose of this program is to detect illegal or violative products and to acquaint industry with the requirements of the FIFRA. Ineffective products, or products representing a health or an environmental hazard are kept or removed from consumer channels by issuing Stop Sale, Use or Removal Orders or through a Product Recall procedure. Industry compliance is also achieved through the use of civil complaints or criminal referrals to the U.S. Attorney under authority of the penalty provisions of the amended FIFRA. Corrective action can be completed quickly using the civil provisions and consequently, the civil complaint is the most frequently used enforcement tool.

In addition to producer inspection, consumer safety officers visited all ports of entry in the region. The intent of the import program is to insure that unregistered, misbranded or adulterated products do not enter the country. This program is conducted jointly with the Treasury Department through the Bureau of Customs. Other surveillance and enforcement activities undertaken include the monitoring of experimental permit products and products being utilized by consumers.



Program Support Branch

The Program Support Branch directs regional activities in air pollution control agency development and air pollution control planning.

National air pollution control priorities in 1975 identified compliance and/or revisions of state implementation plans as two of the three principal objectives of the federal air program.

State implementation plans, required under the 1970 Clean Air Act, define strategies the states intend to use to assure federal air quality standards are met by 1975.

The State Assistance Section of the Program Support Branch plays a key role in obtaining compliance with state implementation plan regulations. The section's primary objective is to assist the development and maintenance of state and local air pollution control agencies capable of enforcing the regulations.

During the last fiscal year the State Assistance Section aided six state and 35 local agencies in developing compliance monitoring through grant assistance. EPA personnel evaluated 12 semi-annual reports on pollution clean-up and processed and coordinated grant applications and awards for 41 air pollution control agencies.

State Assistance personnel actually went on the scene themselves via the assignee program which placed 13 federal employees in grantee agencies.

State implementation plans must be continually reviewed, changed or supplemented as control needs and national policy change. The Air Planning Section of the branch is responsible for assisting states in developing these changes or additions.

The APS was officially organized in June, 1974. The purpose of the section is to separate the basic activities of state implementation plan technical development and revision from the functions of direct support to state and local air pollution control agencies.

APS has attempted to pick up on the ongoing activities related to transportation control plans. These TCP's were developed for several cities in the region in late 1973 and early 1974 with many associated compliance schedules that must be met by state and local agencies. The APS monitors these activities while supplying technical and administrative assistance on an as-needed basis.

Another major activity this year for APS involves the overall coordination of the regional Air Quality Maintenance Planning process. APS assists and directs the various states in developing, analyzing, promulgating and implementing AQMP's for some 25 areas identified in the six-state region as having a problem with either attainment or maintenance of national air quality standards through 1985. AQMP's are to be submitted to the EPA in June, 1975.

Solid Waste Branch

For the past several years the federal effort in solid waste management has been concerned with the disposal of garbage. Mission 5000 was a project to close 5000 open dumps across the country. In addition, grants were given to state agencies so that they could increase their staffs in order to more adequately perform planning, surveillance and enforcement of sanitary landfill standards.

As a result of these seed monies, Region V states have had new legislation and/or regulations passed so that they could effectively control the disposal of solid waste.

During fiscal year 1974, the states began implementing their new administrative policies and were bringing conventional solid waste disposal under control. Each of the states now require all land disposal sites to obtain a permit or license in order to operate that facility. The permit application must contain detailed site and operating data. Only after a comprehensive review is a new sanitary landfill allowed to begin operations.

The federal effort shifted away from the conventional refuse area and into the fields of resource recovery and toxic and hazardous materials management. This shift in effort is demonstrated by requiring the states to use fiscal year 1975 grant funds solely for planning a toxic and hazardous materials program. The Region also plans on funding a demonstration type project in resource recovery.

EPA Headquarters has awarded contracts for industry studies to determine the amount and type of hazardous waste materials that are generated. The industries chosen for this effort are those that are suspected of producing the most hazardous wastes in the greatest quantities such as electroplating, primary metals and organic chemicals manufacturing.

The states are expected to do some data gathering to verify and expand the industrial studies. Each state will probably concentrate on the industry which is most significant in their area.

As before, a project will be funded by Headquarters to demonstrate that chemical wastes can be pretreated and subsequently disposed of on land with adequate safeguards to the environment. While awaiting a federal law concerning the disposal of hazardous wastes, the states will begin drafting regulations, policy and program content in this area. One state has already passed a T & H materials disposal law.

In the area of resource recovery, two states have passed legislation in Fiscal Year 1974. Several demonstration projects have been funded by the EPA and are now operating. Because of the scarcity of land available for future sanitary landfills, increased activity by local government is expected as well as state activity in source reduction.

Minnesota has begun giving grants to local agencies to plan for resource recovery projects. Wisconsin has established a Recycling Authority to specifically promote recycling efforts in that state.

ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION

Periodicals

Environment Midwest

Publications

Toward a New Environmental Ethic
71 Things You Can Do to Stop Pollution
Man and His Endangered World
The Challenge of the Environment
Finding Your Way through EPA
The Campaign for Cleaner Air
Clean Air and Your Car
Walter Water Drop
Fish Kills Caused by Pollution in 1972
A Primer on Wastewater Treatment
Toward Cleaner Water
Clean Water Report to Congress, 1973-1974
Let's Dump the Dump
Questions and Answers about Nuclear Power Plants
The Noise Control Act of 1972 - Highlights
Pesticide Safety Tips
Miles Per Gallon
Buying a Car Overseas?
In Productive Harmony
An Environmental Bibliography
EPA Presents a Film Festival

These publications may be obtained from two sources: Public Affairs Office, U.S. EPA, 230 S. Dearborn, Chicago, Il. 60604 or EPA Public Inquiries Branch, 401 M St. SW, Washington, D.C. 20460.

Films

Air Pollution and Plant Life
Air Pollution—Everyone's Problem
Allie, Allie In Free
Breathe at Your Own Risk
The Choice Is Ours
Come Learn With Me
Countdown to Collision
Changing Range
Demonstration Urban Noise Control
EPA Shorts
The First Pollution
Freshwater from Wastewater
Fun with the Environment
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