

SUMMARIES

**Number 12
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**SUMMARIES OF
FOREIGN GOVERNMENT
ENVIRONMENTAL
REPORTS**

**U. S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
Washington, D. C. 20460**

FOREWORD

Under a series of documents exchange agreements with environmental agencies in other countries, EPA is building a collection of environmental reports issued by foreign governments and international organizations. This is a monthly announcement listing of foreign documents received through the exchange agreements.

The original documents can be obtained through the Library Systems Branch (see back page for order form). More detailed English abstracts can be provided when required. Full text translations, which are expensive, should be requested only when essential for operation of EPA programs. Translation Services Requisition form #1350-1 is used to request translations.

A computerized search system is being developed which will allow future retrieval of these summaries by:

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------------|
| a. country | c. type of document |
| b. subject area | |
| air | legal/legislative/regulatory |
| water | management/planning |
| noise | scientific/technical |
| pesticides | socio-economic |
| radiation | |
| solid waste management | |

This series, which is devoted to summaries of government reports and concentrated on the legislative, economic and social aspects, supplements foreign scientific and technical literature abstracts covered by other EPA information services:

APTIC
SWIRS

PIC
NOISE

Ultimately, EPA plans to assemble a major collection of foreign government environments documents and to develop several approaches to the dissemination of this information to EPA staff. This announcement of documents received is the first step.

Office of Planning and Management Office of International Activities

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Washington, D. C. 20460

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A I R

Belgium Article/Source Title: 26 mars 1971 -- Arrete Royal
relatif a la prevention de la pollution atmospher- *Control*
ique engendree par les installations de combustion *No. 01021*
(March 26, 1971 -- Royal Decree on the Prevention
of Air Pollution Caused by Heating and Burning
Facilities)
Date/Place of Publication: 1971, Belgium
Pages: 1-3 Languages: French/Flemish
Source Repository: EPA

This mimeographed document reproduces the March 26, 1971 Royal Decree on the Prevention of Air Pollution Caused by Heating and Burning Facilities (taken from Moniteur Belge, August 5, 1971). This decree applies to all facilities for heating or burning except for certain types covered by the General Regulation for the Protection of Labor. Any such apparatuses which are made, imported or sold in Belgium must meet standards established by the Minister of Public Health after agreement with the Minister of Economic Affairs and the Minister of Employment and Labor. No such apparatus may be sold without a notice concerning conditions for installation, regulation and operation, including types of combustibles for which it is designed.

Belgium Article/Source Title: 26 juillet 1971 -- Arrete *Control*
Royal relatif a la creation de zones de protec- *No. 01022*
tion speciale contre la pollution atmospherique,
modifie par Arrete Royal du 3 juillet 1972 (July
26, 1971 -- Royal Decree on Creation of Special
Zones for Protection against Air Pollution,
amended by the Royal Decree of July 3, 1972)
Date/Place of Publication: 1972, Belgium
Pages: 1-4 Languages: French/Flemish
Source Repository: EPA

This mimeographed document reproduces the text of the July 26, 1971 Royal Decree on Creation of Special Zones for Protection against Air Pollution, amended by the Royal Decree of July 3, 1972 (taken from Moniteur Belge, August 5, 1971 and September 26, 1972). This decree establishes special protective zones against air pollution in areas where average annual level of sulfur oxides exceeds 150 micrograms per cubic meter. Within these zones, it is prohibited to heat buildings with peat, lignites, or unpurified compressed fuels. Liquid and solid fuels used for heating cannot contain more than one percent by weight of volatile sulfur. Heating installations are subject to inspection and must be maintained according to fixed standards. Burning of trash or vegetable matter is prohibited except in certain circumstances. Removal of furnace ash must be carried out under conditions established by the Minister of Public Health.

Belgium *See NOISE (Belgium) -- Control No. 00986*

A I R

Czechoslovakia *Article/Source Title:* "Environmental Care in Member Countries of the Council of Mutual Economic Assistance." *Dept of State Airgram, A-47.* *Amembassy Prague, U.S. Dept of State.* *Control No. 01007*
Date/Place of Publication: Apr 6, 1973, Prague
Pages: 1-2 *Language:* English
Source Repository: EPA

This Airgram, prepared by the U.S. Embassy staff in Prague, reports the recent publication of an English-language book in Czechoslovakia titled "environmental Care in Member Countries of the Council of Mutual Economic Assistance" (COMECON). It is a compilation in summary form of environmental protection measures undertaken by the member states of COMECON. The book contains country-by-country descriptions of environmental protection philosophies and legislation, followed by a detailed bibliography of the laws and regulations of the various COMECON states pertaining to various aspects of environmental protection. The U.S. Embassy staff believes that the book is of more than routine interest, "since it represents what is to our knowledge the first one-volume study of this sort available in Czechoslovakia and perhaps in all of Eastern Europe and the USSR."

France *Article/Source Title:* Motors and Nuisances: For a Programme of Action. *Control No. 00977*
Date/Place of Publication: 1971, Paris
Pages: 1-97 *Language:* English
Source Repository: EPA

This publication is the report of a research team appointed by the French Prime Minister to study nuisances caused by motor vehicles. An introductory section reviews the purpose, findings, and recommendations of the team. The two major sections then deal with pollution from engines and pollution from noise and traffic. Each of these sections discusses the nature of the problems involved, reviews French legislation regarding them, discusses technological means for pollution control, and finally presents the conclusions and proposals of the research team. A brief final section then treats the problems of disposing of scrapped vehicles.

Great Britain *Article/Source Title:* Air Pollution Legislation in Great Britain. *Control No. 00973*
Date/Place of Publication: 1972, Great Britain
Pages: 1-8 *Language:* English
Source Repository: EPA

This mimeographed publication discusses clean air legislation as it applies to England and Wales; similar legislation, with minor variations, applies to Scotland. It outlines the provisions of the Alkali, etc, Works Regulation Act, 1906; the Public Health Act, 1936; the Clean Air Acts, 1956 and 1968; the Motor Vehicles (Construction and Use) Regulations, 1969; and the Road Traffic Acts, 1960 and 1972.

A I R

<i>Sweden</i>	<i>Article/Source Title:</i> <u>Environmental Planning in Sweden, No. 32. Lars Emmelin</u> <i>Date/Place of Publication:</i> Aug 1972, Stockholm <i>Pages:</i> 1-4 <i>Language:</i> English <i>Source Repository:</i> <u>EPA</u>	<i>Control</i> <i>No.</i> <u>00974</u>
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This publication contains selected information from the 1971 yearbook of the Swedish National Environmental Protection Board. New legislation mentioned includes laws concerning refuse collection and disposal as well as food and food additives. Government attempts to reduce sulfur content of fuel oils are mentioned. The implementation of these and other measures is the responsibility of the Environmental Protection Board (EPB), which has consequently undergone a reorganization and expansion. EPB is also responsible for laws dealing with emissions from industries and municipalities and water pollution. The report also briefly summarizes the results of a survey of the total emission of sulfur into the air in 1970, reports an investigation on the effects of increasing acidity of precipitation on lakes in southwest Sweden, and discusses the effects of mercury on fish.

<i>Switzer- land</i>	<i>Article/Source Title:</i> <u>Message du Conseil federal a l'Assemblee federale relatif a l'insertion dans la constitution d'un article 24 septies sur la protection de l'homme et de son milieu naturel contre les atteintes nuisibles ou incommodantes</u> (Message of the Federal Council to the Federal Assembly Concerning the Insertion in the Constitution of Article 24 (Subsection 7) Regarding the Protection of Man and His Natural Environment Against Noxious and Disagreeable Pollutants). Document No. 10564. President of the Swiss Confederation. <i>Date/Place of Publication:</i> May 6, 1970, Bern <i>Pages:</i> 1-20 <i>Language:</i> French <i>Source Repository:</i> <u>EPA</u>	<i>Control</i> <i>No.</i> <u>00992</u>
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This message from the Swiss Federal Council to the Federal Assembly on the insertion in the Constitution of an article underscoring the need to protect man and his environment from noxious and disagreeable pollutants describes what has already been accomplished in the fight against pollution in Switzerland, abroad, and on the international level and points up the desirability of inserting a constitutional amendment for guaranteeing the needed anti-pollution protection and for leaving for cantonal implementation that which is not specifically reserved to the Confederation.

A I R

<i>Switzer- land</i>	<i>Article/Source Title:</i> <u>Situation actuelle et perspectives dans le domaine de la pollution de l'air en Suisse</u> (Current Situation and the Outlook in the Area of Air Pollution in Switzerland). Federal Office of Environmental Protection. <i>Date/Place of Publication:</i> Oct 12, 1972, Bern <i>Pages:</i> 1-4 <i>Language:</i> French <i>Source Repository:</i> EPA	<i>Control No.</i> <u>01013</u>
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This information sheet traces Swiss efforts to curb air pollution, beginning with the Federal Commission on Air Hygiene, set up in 1961 on an interdisciplinary basis to study the emissions of industry, home workshops, domestic dwellings, and motor vehicles; the effects of air pollution on man and his environment; and the protective measures that can be taken. This information sheet outlines legislation now in force and cites such recent developments as the 1971 Constitutional amendment, the creation of the Federal Office of Environmental Protection, and the limitations placed on the emission of smoke. Listed are the acceptable sulfur and ash contents for heating oils and the allowable lead content in automotive gasoline. A concluding paragraph mentions a new pollution law dealing specifically with air and noise that is currently being drawn up.

<i>Switzer- land</i>	<i>See WATER (Switzerland) -- Control No.</i> 01012
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N O I S E

<i>Belgium</i>	<i>Article/Source Title:</i> "March 14, 1968 Decree Regarding the General Police Regulation of Traffic." <u>Les codes et les lois speciales les plus usuelles, 32d ed., v. 2.</u> <i>Date/Place of Publication:</i> 1969, French <i>Pages:</i> 1178, 1191-1192 <i>Language:</i> French <i>Source Repository:</i> EPA	<i>Control No.</i> <u>00986</u>
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Article 47 of this Decree restricts the use of automobile horns and other acoustic warning devices to situations in which their use is necessary to avoid an accident and to those in which a driver in a non-residential area wants to signal his desire to overtake another vehicle. Article 83 states the requirements for automobile horns and other acoustic warning signals such as those used for ambulances and police vehicles. Article 86 describes how motor vehicles must be maintained and operated in order to avoid polluting abnormally or disturbing people or animals by noise or smoke proceeding from their motors.

N O I S E

Belgium	<i>Article/Source Title:</i> "August 6, 1971 Decree Regarding the Approval of Admissible Noise Levels by Type of Motor Vehicle." <u>Bulletin usuel des lois et arretes, No. 17.</u>	<i>Control</i> <i>No.</i> <u>00988</u>
	<i>Date/Place of Publication:</i> Sep 25, 1971, Brussels <i>Page:</i> 1059 <i>Language:</i> French <i>Source Repository:</i> EPA	

By this Decree, Belgium sets standards for admissible noise levels for automobiles capable of speeds of over 25 km per hour to conform with those established in Point I of the Appendix to the "Directive of Feb 6, 1970, of the Council of the European Community Concerning the Reconciliation of the Legislation of Member States Relative to Admissible Sound Level and to Exhaust Devices for Motor Vehicles." The controls of noise levels are to be put into effect by the Foundation for the Study and Research of Traffic Safety.

Belgium	<i>Article/Source Title:</i> "August 9, 1971 Decree Amending the March 15, 1968 Decree on General Regulations on Technical Conditions for Motor Vehicles and Trailers." <u>Bulletin usuel des lois et arretes, No. 17.</u>	<i>Control</i> <i>No.</i> <u>00981</u>
	<i>Date/Place of Publication:</i> Sep 25, 1971, Brussels <i>Pages:</i> 1059-1061 <i>Language:</i> French <i>Source Repository:</i> EPA	

This decree deals with the measurement of noise levels in motor vehicles in a manner complying with the "Feb 5, 1970 Directive of the Council of the European Community on the Reconciliation of the Legislation of Member States Relative to Admissible Sound Level and to Exhaust Devices for Motor Vehicles." Automobiles already in operation are permitted a noise level slightly higher than that required for new vehicles. Also specified are noise level measuring conditions considered equivalent to those established by the Council Directive; admissible noise levels for various vehicles under these alternative testing conditions are given. [This decree amends Article 40 of the "March 15, 1968 Decree on General Regulations on Technical Conditions for Motor Vehicles and Trailers" (Moniteur Belge, March 28, 1968), Article 39 of which requires special devices for curbing the exhaust from motor vehicles, in order to keep them sufficiently quiet.]

Belgium	<i>Article/Source Title:</i> "August 13, 1971 Decree on Motorbike Speed and Noise of Motorbikes, Motorcycles, and (Light) Three- and Four-Wheeled Motor Vehicles." <u>Bulletin usuel des lois et arretes, No. 17.</u>	<i>Control</i> <i>No.</i> <u>00987</u>
	<i>Date/Place of Publication:</i> Sep 25, 1971, Brussels <i>Pages:</i> 1062-1064 <i>Language:</i> French <i>Source Repository:</i> EPA	

Article 5 of this Decree states the regulations for allowable noise levels for new motorbikes, motorcycles, etc., listed by vehicle type; conditions for making tests to determine noise level are also detailed.

N O I S E

Belgium (Control No. 00987) *continued*:

Article 6 states similar provisions for vehicles already in operation; higher noise levels are permitted for such vehicles. Other articles state the conditions under which approval for vehicles is applied for and granted and outline the role of the Foundation for the Study and Research of Traffic Safety in performing necessary tests for determining noise level.

<i>Belgium</i>	<i>Article/Source Title:</i> "Penal Code." <u>Les codes et les lois speciales les plus usuelles, 32d ed., v. 2.</u> Jean Servais and E. Mechelynck, comps. <i>Date/Place of Publication:</i> 1969, Brussels <i>Page:</i> 142 <i>Language:</i> French <i>Source Repository:</i> EPA	<i>Control</i> <i>No.</i> <u>00985</u>
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Article 561 of the Code specifies fines for those found guilty of making noises or disturbing the peace at night. A court judgment, relating to this article and defining the meaning of "night" in the article as covering the period of darkness following twilight and preceding the actual dawn, appears in "Pasicrisie belge," 1944, pt. 1, pp 385-386.

<i>Canada</i>	<i>Article/Source Title:</i> "Canada Noise Control Regulations." <u>SOR/71-584, 105 Can. Gaz. Pt. II (Nov 2, 1971).</u> <i>Date/Place of Publication:</i> Nov 24, 1971, Ottawa <i>Pages:</i> 1936-1938 <i>Languages:</i> English/French <i>Source Repository:</i> EPA	<i>Control</i> <i>No.</i> <u>00984</u>
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These Regulations, issued under the "Safety of Employees" section of the Canada Labor Code, define "sound level" as "the intensity of sound measured in decibels," and stipulate that "no employer shall permit any of his employees to work at work sites where the sound level is 90 decibels or more." Exceptions to this basic principle are, however, permitted where it is not "reasonably practicable" for an employer to comply. In this connection, a schedule is included showing the lengths of time during which employees may be exposed to sound of up to 115 decibels. Also included are provisions requiring the wearing of hearing protectors for workers exposed for longer periods of time as well as for workers exposed to high intensity impact sounds. Furthermore, workers may work at sound levels of under 95 decibels, if it is medically determined that they can do so without impairment. The Regulations also provide for noise surveys to determine sound levels and require the posting of warning signs in high noise level areas.

<i>Switzer- land</i>	<i>See AIR (Switzerland) -- Control No. 00992</i> <i>WATER (Switzerland) -- Control No. 01012</i>
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P E S T I C I D E S

Germany Fed Rep of	<i>Article/Source Title:</i> "Ordinance Concerning Plant Protection Materials, Pesticides and Stock Protection Materials in or on Foodstuffs of Vegetable Origin (Pesticide Tolerances Ordinance) of Nov 30, 1966." <u>Bundesgesetzblatt, n. 53.</u> <i>Date/Place of Publication:</i> Dec 10, 1966, Bonn <i>Pages:</i> 667-675 <i>Language:</i> German <i>Source Repository:</i> EPA	<i>Control</i> No. <u>00590</u>
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This Ordinance, made pursuant to the Plant Protection Law of May 10, 1968, establishes tolerance levels for a large range of substances in or on vegetable-origin foodstuffs and provides for penalties for violation of the Ordinance.

Germany Fed Rep of	<i>Article/Source Title:</i> "Plant Protection Law of May 10, 1968." <u>Bundesgesetzblatt, n. 28.</u> <i>Date/Place of Publication:</i> May 15, 1968, Bonn <i>Pages:</i> 352-358 <i>Language:</i> German <i>Source Repository:</i> EPA	<i>Control</i> No. <u>00589</u>
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This Law is aimed at protecting plants and stored plant products against pests and diseases and at the same time preventing damage to human or animal health arising from the use of pesticides. The Federal Minister of Food, Agriculture, and Forestry is empowered to enact ordinances prescribing or prohibiting the use of specific pesticides and may also prohibit or restrict the use of licensed pesticides on specific plants used as foodstuffs if this is necessary to protect health. The Law provides that pesticides be licensed by the Federal Biological Institute for Agriculture and Forestry, whose tasks also include providing information on pesticides to the Federal Government and conducting research in this area. The Law also specifies the information which must appear on pesticide labels and further requires persons using pesticides to inform the competent authorities at the time of commencement of operations. For amendments, see BGBI, 1968, n. 33, p 531 and BGBI, 1971, n. 73, pp 1161-1163.

Germany of Fed Rep of	<i>Article/Source Title:</i> "Ordinance Concerning Prohibitions and Limitations of Use for Plant Protection Products of July 23, 1971." <u>Bundesgesetzblatt, n. 71.</u> <i>Date/Place of Publication:</i> Jul 29, 1971, Bonn <i>Pages:</i> 1117-1119 <i>Language:</i> German <i>Source Repository:</i> EPA	<i>Control</i> No. <u>00591</u>
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This Ordinance, made pursuant to the Plant Protection Law of May 10, 1968, lists plant protection products subject to limited use or prohibited for certain purposes.

P E S T I C I D E S

Japan	<i>Article/Source Title:</i> "Agricultural Land Pollution Control Law." <u>Law No. 139, Dec 25, 1970, as amended by Law No. 88, May 31, 1971.</u>	<i>Control</i> <u>No. 00602</u>
	<i>Date/Place of Publication:</i> 1971, Tokyo	
	<i>Pages:</i> 287-291 <i>Language:</i> Japanese	
	<i>Source Repository:</i> EPA	

This Law seeks to prevent the production of crops and livestock that could be injurious to human health and to remove impediments to the growth of crops by controlling the pollution of agricultural land by specified harmful substances. When the prefecture governor believes that agricultural soil pollution has become so extreme as a result of the use of these substances that human health is likely to be impaired, he may designate the affected area as an agricultural soil pollution area. In this case, he is empowered to set more rigid standards. He may even recommend that farmers refrain from planting certain crops or from using those crops as livestock feed. In Order No. 43, the Prime Minister's Office announced the procedure to be used in designating an agricultural soil pollution area.

Japan	<i>Article/Source Title:</i> "Enforcement Order of the Agricultural Land Pollution Control Law." <u>Cabinet Order No. 204, Jun 24, 1971, as amended by Cabinet Order No. 219, Jun 30, 1971.</u>	<i>Control</i> <u>No. 00603</u>
	<i>Date/Place of Publication:</i> 1971, Tokyo	
	<i>Pages:</i> 252-256 <i>Language:</i> Japanese	
	<i>Source Repository:</i> EPA	

This Order designates cadmium and its compounds as harmful substances. In its Ordinance No. 47 of Jun 24, 1971, the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry announced the procedure to be followed in ascertaining the amount of cadmium in an agricultural soil pollution area.

South Africa	<i>Article/Source Title:</i> "Pesticide Regulation in South Africa." <u>Reprint from Residue Reviews, v. 35. I.H. Wiese and J. Bot.</u>	<i>Control</i> <u>No. 00972</u>
	<i>Date/Place of Publication:</i> 1971, New York	
	<i>Pages:</i> 49-63 <i>Language:</i> English	
	<i>Source Repository:</i> EPA	

With certain exceptions all pesticides are subject to compulsory registration in South Africa. The Department of Agricultural Technical Services administers the scheme, which covers pesticides used in the agricultural, veterinary, public health and domestic fields. Control over pesticides is operative at the federal level, there being no provincial control over the use of these products. Other legislation, administered by the Department of Health and the Department of Agricultural Economics and Marketing exercises indirect control over specific areas such as residues on agricultural commodities marketed locally and overseas and the sale and storage of highly toxic products.

R A D I A T I O N

Great Britain	Article/Source Title: "The Radioactive Substances (Carriage by Road) (Great Britain) Regulations 1970, No. 1826." <u>Statutory Instruments 1970, Part III, Section 2.</u> Date/Place of Publication: 1971, London Pages: 5953-71 Language: English Source Repository: EPA	Control No. <u>00683</u>
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This Act applies to transport by road of any radioactive substance with specific activity over 0.002 microcurie per gram. Persons involved in such transport must "exercise reasonable care" to ensure that no injury or health hazard is caused during transport. The Consignor must certify that radioactive material is safe to carry, packaged securely and properly labelled according to provisions of this Act. Vehicles carrying radioactive material are prohibited from carrying explosives, inflammable material and certain chemicals. They must have a separate personnel compartment and display warning signs. Drivers must take precautions against loss, escape or theft of radioactive material. In case of radiation accident, police and Secretary of State must be notified. Contaminated vehicles must be removed from service until properly decontaminated. Vehicles must not be left unattended or parked for more than an hour in public places.

Great Britain	Article/Source Title: "The Radioactive Substances (Road Transport Workers) (Great Britain) Regulations 1970, No. 1827." <u>Statutory Instruments 1970, Part III, Section 2.</u> Date/Place of Publication: 1971, London Pages: 5973-86 Language: English Source Repository: EPA	Control No. <u>00684</u>
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These Regulations provide safeguards for transport workers exposed to radioactive materials. Employees must be informed of the hazards involved and instructed on necessary precautions. A scheme of work indicating the number of hours a worker is likely to be exposed to certain levels of radiation during a calendar quarter must be approved by the licensing authority. New employees must be certified by doctor after an examination which includes a blood test. Further medical examinations are required for workers who receive more than a specified level of radiation. Workers must wear radiation exposure indicators and employers must keep dose records for each employee. No person other than an approved worker may travel in a vehicle used in transport of radioactive material except in an emergency.

Great Britain	Article/Source Title: "The Radioactive Substances Act, 1948, Appropriate Minister Designation (No. 1) Order 1964, No. 699, as amended." <u>Statutory Instruments 1964, Part II.</u> Date/Place of Publication: 1964, London Page: 1344 Language: English Source Repository: EPA	Control No. <u>00682</u>
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This Order designates the Secretary of State for Employment and Productivity (who took over the functions of the Minister of Labor when that

R A D I A T I O N

Great Britain (Control No. 00682) *continued*:

Ministry was dissolved by Statutory Instrument 1968, No. 729) as the person responsible under the Radioactive Substances Act, 1948, for establishing safety regulations for use of radioactive substances and irradiating apparatus in laboratories and institutions engaged in scientific research or teaching.

<i>Great Britain</i>	<i>Article/Source Title:</i> "The Radioactive Substances Act, 1948, Appropriate Minister Designation (No. 2) Order 1964, No. 1576, as amended." <u>Statutory Instruments 1964, Part III, Section 1.</u> <i>Date/Place of Publication:</i> 1965, London <i>Page:</i> 3547 <i>Language:</i> English <i>Source Repository:</i> EPA	<i>Control</i> <i>No.</i> <u>00680</u>
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This Order designates the Secretary of State for the Environment (to whom the functions of the Minister of Transport were transferred by Statutory Instrument 1970, No. 1681) as the person responsible for making safety regulations under the Radioactive Substances Act, 1948, concerning the transport of radioactive substances by road in Great Britain.

<i>Great Britain</i>	<i>Article/Source Title:</i> "The Radioactive Substances Act, 1948, Appropriate Minister Designation (No. 3) Order 1969, No. 1495." <u>Statutory Instruments 1969, Part III, Section 1.</u> <i>Date/Place of Publication:</i> 1970, London <i>Page:</i> 4792 <i>Language:</i> English <i>Source Repository:</i> EPA	<i>Control</i> <i>No.</i> <u>00679</u>
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This Order makes the Secretary of State for Employment and Productivity responsible under the Radioactive Substances Act, 1948, for establishing safety regulations for use of irradiating apparatus used in fitting people with footwear in retail stores.

<i>Great Britain</i>	<i>Article/Source Title:</i> "The Radioactive Substances Act, 1948, Appropriate Minister Designation (No. 4) Order 1971, No. 1731." <u>Statutory Instruments 1971, Part III, Section 1.</u> <i>Date/Place of Publication:</i> 1972, London <i>Pages:</i> 4718-19 <i>Language:</i> English <i>Source Repository:</i> EPA	<i>Control</i> <i>No.</i> <u>00681</u>
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This Order designates the Secretary of State for Employment as the Minister responsible for safety regulations at premises where radiographic or fluoroscopic examinations are made.

<i>United States</i>	<i>See WATER (United States) -- Control No. 00470</i>
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S O L I D W A S T E

Belgium	Article/Source Title: "Penal Code, Book II, Title 9." <u>Les codes et les lois speciales les plus usuelles, 32d ed., v. 2. Jean Servais and E. Mechelynck.</u>	Control No. <u>00812</u>
	Date/Place of Publication: 1969, Brussels	
	Pages: 138-140	Language: French
	Source Repository: EPA	

Article 539 of the Code specifies penalties for persons who, with malicious intention, throw into rivers, canals, brooks, ponds, fish ponds or reservoirs, any substances which kill the fish. Article 552 establishes fines for (1) throwing, exposing or abandoning on the public roads things which may cause injury either in the act of falling or by giving out insalubrious exhalations, and (2) abandoning in the streets, roads, fields or public places certain items such as nails, ladders, metal bars, or any other machines, instruments or arms which may be misused by thieves or other criminals.

<i>Canada</i>	<i>Article/Source Title:</i> "Criminal Code." <u>Can. Rev.</u>	<i>Control</i>
	<i>Stat., c. C-34 (1970).</i>	<i>No. 00839</i>
	<i>Date/Place of Publication:</i> 1970, Ottawa	
	<i>Page:</i> 1583 <i>Language:</i> English/French	
	<i>Source Repository:</i> EPA	

This Law on nuisances (including solid wastes among other acts of a noxious nature) states that a person who commits a common nuisance by endangering the lives, safety and health of the public or by causing physical injury to any person is guilty of an indictable offense and is liable to imprisonment for two years. A common nuisance is committed when a person does an unlawful act or fails to discharge a legal duty that endangers the lives, safety, health, property or comfort of the public or obstructs the public in the exercise or enjoyment of any right that is common to all Canadian subjects.

Czechoslo-
vakia See AIR (Czechoslovakia) -- Control No. 01007

France See AIR (France) -- Control No. 00977

<i>Italy</i>	<u>Article/Source Title: Leggi Sanitarie. Testo Unico</u>	<i>Control</i>
	<u>27 Luglio 1934 N. 1265 (Sanitary Laws. Unified</u>	<i>No. 00835</i>
	<u>Text of Jul 27, 1934, No. 1265)</u>	
	<i>Date/Place of Publication:</i> 1972, Milan	
	<i>Pages:</i> 69-74 <i>Language:</i> Italian	
	<i>Source Repository:</i> EPA	

Chapters 4, 5, and 6 of this text comprise general regulations for the assurance of sanitary measures in all communities, both urban and rural. These regulations apply primarily to effluents, excremental matter, and refuse. The legislation empowers the administrative authorities, such as prefects, communal heads, and police to enforce fully all laws relating to the protection of the environment.

S O L I D W A S T E

<i>Italy</i>	Article/Source Title: "Urban Solid Waste Law of Mar 20, 1941, No. 366." <u>Le Leggi di Uso Comune.</u> Gaetano Azzarati, comp.	<i>Control</i> No. <u>00836</u>
	Date/Place of Publication: no date, Rome	
	Pages: 6472-6478 Language: Italian	
	Source Repository: EPA	

This Law deals extensively with the problems of solid waste, including its collection, transportation and elimination. It provides that the highest authorities in the matter of solid wastes shall be the Minister of the Interior and his representatives as well as the police authorities. The Law further provides that the handling and removal of solid wastes are the responsibilities of each commune. Each commune may undertake and carry out these responsibilities either directly or indirectly through concessions to private concerns. It also prescribes that the commune authorities shall impose a tax for the rendering of waste disposal services.

Nether- lands	Article/Source Title:	Grondwet voor het Koninkrijk der Nederlanden (Constitution of the Kingdom of the Netherlands)	Control No. 00826
	Date/Place of Publication:	1972, Zwolle	
	Page:	709	Language: Dutch
	Source Repository:	EPA	

Article 153 of the Dutch Constitution delegates to local authorities the regulation of solid waste collection, indicating that the respective municipal councils will issue the necessary ordinances.

<i>Nether- lands</i>	<i>Article/Source Title:</i> <u>Gemeentewet</u> (Law on Munici- palities). C. Borman, comp.	<i>Control</i> <i>No.</i> <u>00827</u>
	<i>Date/Place of Publication:</i> 1970, Zwolle	
	<i>Page:</i> 75 <i>Language:</i> Dutch	
	<i>Source Repository:</i> EPA	

Article 168 of this Jun 29, 1851 Law (Stb. 85) specifies that the municipal councils shall issue ordinances necessary in the public interest or for reasons of morality or health (for the control of solid wastes).

Sweden See AIR (Sweden) -- Control No. 00974

W A T E R

<i>Belgium</i>	<i>Article/Source Title:</i> "Creating a Provincial Commission for Water Problems." <u>Bulletin usuel des lois et arretes.</u>	<i>Control No.</i> <u>00452</u>
	<i>Date/Place of Publication:</i> 1967, Brussels	
	<i>Pages:</i> 382-383	<i>Language:</i> French
	<i>Source Repository:</i> EPA	

This Decree of May 10, 1967, calls for the creation in each province of the Kingdom of a coordinating commission for water problems.

W A T E R

Belgium (Control No. 00452) *continued*:

Among the commissions' duties is that of exchanging information regarding the pollution of water courses and the means of supplying potable water to the population.

<i>Belgium</i>	<i>Article/Source Title:</i> "Decree on Drinking Water." <u>Les codes et les lois speciales les plus usuelles</u> <u>en vigueur en Belgique, 32d ed., v. 2.</u> <i>Date/Place of Publication:</i> 1969, Brussels <i>Pages:</i> 591-592 <i>Language:</i> French <i>Source Repository:</i> EPA	<i>Control</i> <i>No.</i> <u>00453</u>
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This Decree of Apr 24, 1965, as amended, establishes standards that potable water must meet before it reaches the public. The annex to the law defines and lists properties that when found in water constitute pollution.

<i>Belgium</i>	<i>Article/Source Title:</i> "Protection of Waters Against Pollution." <u>Les codes et les lois speciales les</u> <u>plus usuelles en vigueur en Belgique, 32d ed.,</u> <u>v. 3.</u> <i>Date/Place of Publication:</i> 1969, Brussels <i>Pages:</i> 287-288 <i>Language:</i> French <i>Source Repository:</i> EPA	<i>Control</i> <i>No.</i> <u>00455</u>
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This Law of Mar 11, 1950, as amended, defines and prohibits pollution of the sea water and of any other water, navigable or not, including the interior waters of polders and drainage works, either by the throwing or depositing of objects or materials or by the discharging of liquids. The general rules for the discharge of waste water, other than that from communal sewers, are fixed by decree, and any such discharge must be authorized in advance and meet special conditions. The law authorizes the Government to undertake any work necessary to prevent water pollution and to order the communes to undertake such work with Government financing. The supervision of the purification of water is entrusted to the Office for the Purification of Waste Water. The law sets up administrative procedures and establishes penalties.

Czechoslovakia *See AIR (Czechoslovakia) -- Control No. 01007*

Italy *See SOLID WASTE (Italy) -- Control No. 00835*

W A T E R

New Zealand	<i>Article/Source Title:</i> <u>Marine Pollution Bill.</u> <i>Date/Place of Publication:</i> 1972, Wellington <i>Pages:</i> 1-120 <i>Language:</i> English <i>Source Repository:</i> EPA	<i>Control</i> <i>No.</i> <u>01019</u>
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This bill replaces the Oil and Navigable Waters Act, 1965. Its purpose is to implement certain international conventions for controlling marine pollution by oil and other pollutants. Part I gives effect to the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution of the Sea by Oil 1954, as amended. Part II implements the provisions of the International Convention Relating to Intervention on the High Seas in Cases of Oil Pollution Casualties, 1969. Part III imposes liability for pollution damage on shipowners and owners of offshore installations and brings into effect the International Convention on Civil Liability for Oil Pollution Damage, 1969, concerning responsibility of owners of oil tankers. Part IV implements the International Convention on the Establishment of an International Fund for Compensation for Oil Pollution Damage, 1971.

Sweden	<i>Article/Source Title:</i> <u>Memorandum on National Regulations on Disposal of Waste Aboard Ships.</u> <i>Date/Place of Publication:</i> Jun 2, 1972, Stockholm <i>Pages:</i> 1-17 <i>Language:</i> English <i>Source Repository:</i> EPA	<i>Control</i> <i>No.</i> <u>00939</u>
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This mimeographed publication consists of a series of Swedish Government decrees, standards, legislative stipulations, and precedents governing the pollution of waters by shipboard waste disposal. The following Swedish legislative acts or ordinances are referred to or transcribed: "Act (1972:275) Concerning Prevention of Water Pollution from Ships," issued on Jun 2, 1972; and Ordinance (1972:278) Concerning Prevention of Water Pollution from Ships," also issued on Jun 2, 1972. The Ordinance was issued in pursuance of the act, and both deal mainly with oil pollution. The complete terms and articles of these legislative measures are given.

Sweden See AIR (Sweden) -- Control No. 00974

Switzerland	<i>Article/Source Title:</i> <u>Abkommen zwischen der Schweiz und Italien ueber den Schutz der schweizerisch-italienischen Gewaesser gegen Verunreinigung</u> (Agreement Between Switzerland and Italy on the Pollution Control of Italo-Swiss Waters) <i>Date/Place of Publication:</i> <i>Pages:</i> 1203-1205 <i>Language:</i> German <i>Source Repository:</i> EPA	<i>Control</i> <i>No.</i> <u>01000</u>
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This document, indicating neither date nor place of publication, reproduces in German the original Italian-language text of the Swiss-Italian agreement on measures to control water pollution in those bodies of water adjoining or crossing the common boundary of the two countries. The agreement establishes a joint Water Pollution Board. The responsibilities of the

W A T E R

Switzerland (Control No. 01000) *continued*:

Board include the investigation and analysis of pertinent pollution problems; financial planning; determination of necessary anti-pollution measures; and the preparation of proposals for regulatory measures to be implemented on the national level. After three years, either contracting party may terminate the agreement under conditions of prior notification.

<i>Switzer- land</i>	<u>Article/Source Title: Bundesgesetz ueber den Schutz der Gewaesser gegen Verunreinigung (Gewaesser- schutzgesetz) (Federal Water Protection Law)</u> <u>Date/Place of Publication: Oct 8, 1971, Bern</u> <u>Pages: 1-17</u> <u>Languages: German/French</u> <u>Source Repository: EPA</u>	<i>Control No. 00989</i>
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The first section of this Law handles general matters such as the area of competence and the purpose of the Law, the duties of the federal and canton governments with respect to the Law, enforcement measures, the costs of protection measures, and the provisions regarding inter-canton and international waters. The second section, "Prevention of Pollution," contains provisions relating to: prohibited effluents; new infiltrations of fluid wastes; continuing infiltrations and seepage; collection and treatment of sewage; water testing and rectification; products, substances, and production procedures with harmful effects; underground water; solid substances, etc. Section III outlines the federal role in water pollution control. Section IV deals with questions of liability for violations of the law, and Section V outlines penalties.

<i>Switzer- land</i>	<u>Article/Source Title: Les problemes d'environnement en Suisse (Problems of the Environment in Switzerland). Switzerland - Federal Office of Environmental Protection.</u> <u>Date/Place of Publication: Sep 18, 1972, Bern</u> <u>Pages: 1-42</u> <u>Language: French</u> <u>Source Repository: EPA</u>	<i>Control No. 01012</i>
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This document, prepared by the Swiss Environmental Protection Office for presentation at a conference sponsored by the Council of Europe, discusses basic national environmental conditions and the urgent tasks to be undertaken to protect man and his environment. With particular stress on the legal and constitutional bases for action, the document devotes attention to the problems of water, air and noise pollution and to those of the preservation of the national landscape. It calls for greater international cooperation, especially in regard to the establishment of standards in the construction, equipment, and use of motor vehicles and to the regulations of the coolants that are used in thermal and nuclear power plants, and for more intensified research, particularly in the area of pollutant dispersion, heat pollution, preventive medicine, and of questions concerned with the socio-medical tolerance of man to noise.

W A T E R

Switzer-land *Article/Source Title:* Richtlinien ueber die Beschaffenheit abzuleitender Abwaesser (Guidelines on the Composition of Sewage). *Control No.* 00990
Date/Place of Publication: Sep 1, 1966, Bern
Pages: 1-8 *Language:* German
Source Repository: EPA

These Guidelines, prepared by the Swiss Federal Department of the Interior, are intended to assist the cantons in performing their functions with regard to the control of waste waters. Part I contains basic observations with respect to sewage controls. Part II presents the specific requirements which sewage channeled to treatment plants must meet with regard to: temperature, odor, color, transparency, toxicity, salt content, and the permissible amounts of substances such as oxygen, aluminum, arsenic, lead, iron, copper, mercury, ammonia, cyanide, nitrate, nitrite, sulfide, phosphate, and radioactive substances. Section III lists special cases such as sewage from metallurgical industries, incinerators, breweries, food-processing plants, paper and cellulose factories, and petroleum refineries. Enclosed in the pamphlet is a one sheet flyer giving a status report and explaining certain aspects of the guidelines.

Switzer-land *See AIR (Switzerland) -- Control No.* 00992

United States *Article/Source Title:* "Marine Protection, Research, and Sanctuaries Act of 1972 (Ocean Dumping)." *Control No.* 00470
Public Law 92-532, 92d Congress, H.R. 9727.
Date/Place of Publication: Oct 23, 1972, Wash., D.C.
Pages: 1-12 *Language:* English
Source Repository: EPA

This act regulates the transportation of material from the United States for dumping into ocean waters or material from outside the United States if the dumping occurs in ocean waters over which the United States exercises jurisdiction. The law thus prohibits the unauthorized dumping of radiological, chemical or biological war agents and high-level radioactive wastes. With the exception of fish wastes, permits are required for transporting and dumping materials. The EPA Administrator may designate dumping sites, to be located where possible beyond the Continental Shelf. The act assigns to the Secretary of Commerce a program of basic research aimed at ending all dumping within five years. He is also authorized to designate as marine sanctuaries those areas that should be preserved or restored for their conservation, recreational, ecological or esthetic values.

G E N E R A L

Canada *See SOLID WASTE (Canada) -- Control No.* 00839

Czechoslovakia *See AIR (Czechoslovakia) -- Control No.* 01007

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