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U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Washington, D.C. 20460

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FOREWORD

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, under a series of documents exchanges with foreign governments and international organizations, is collecting environmental reports from around the world. This publication, a monthly announcement of documents received by EPA under the exchanges, is distributed to EPA staff and is available to others through the National Technical Information Service (NTIS). See inside cover for subscription rates.

Index System

In each issue the document summaries are grouped by subject, by category of document, and by country. Subject areas, which reflect EPA programs, include:

air	pesticides
water	toxic substances
noise	radiation
solid wastes	land use

Categories of documents are:

1. general
2. legal/legislative/regulatory (LR)
3. planning/management/organization (PM)
4. scientific/technical (ST)
5. socio/economic (SE)

Summaries covering more than one subject are cross-referenced in the Table of Contents. Abstracts appear only once, however, under the primary subject heading marked by an asterisk. For example a British report on "Disposal of Awkward Household Wastes" is indexed under pesticides, solid wastes, water, and toxic substances. The summary appears only once, under solid wastes, but the report title is listed with the EPA ID number under each of the other headings.

Explanation of the codes and abbreviations used with each summary is on page ii.

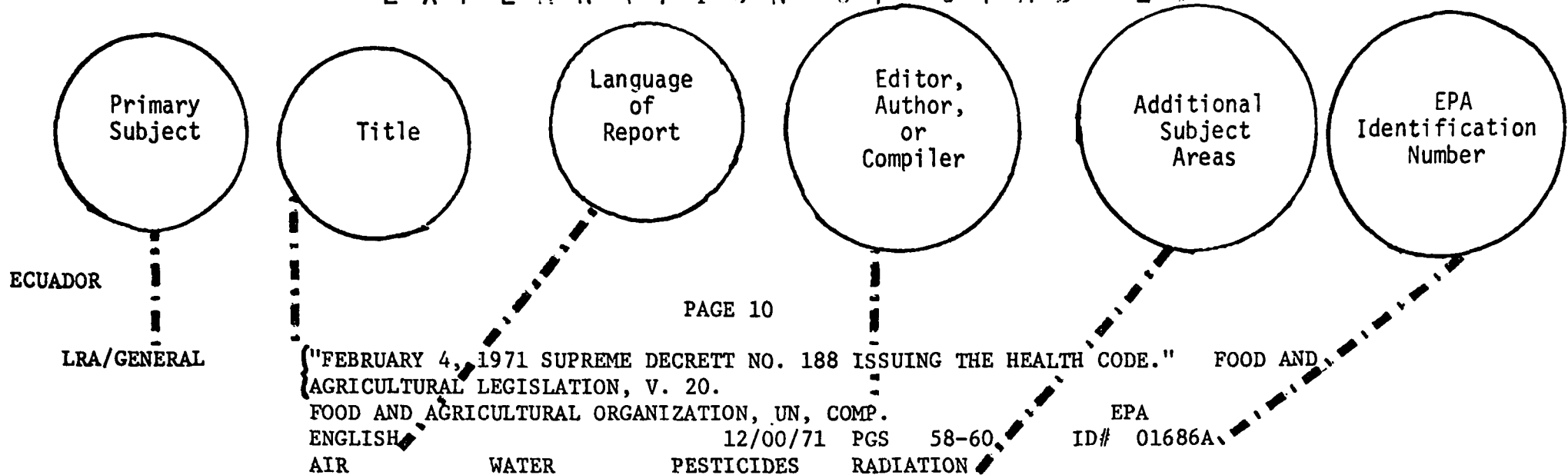
Translations

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Source Documents

EPA staff may request the original documents, located in the EPA Headquarters Library in Washington, by using the order form in the back. The documents are not loaned outside the Agency. Others may use the collection at Headquarters for reference purposes.

EXPLANATION OF SYMBOLS



THIS COMPREHENSIVE HEALTH DECREE ASSIGNS TO THE EXECUTIVE, ACTING THROUGH THE MINISTRY OF PUBLIC HEALTH, RESPONSIBILITIES IN THE POLITICAL, SOCIAL, AND ECONOMIC SPHERES AS REGARDS PUBLIC HEALTH AND THE ENVIRONMENT AND TO THE NATIONAL HEALTH DIRECTORATE RESPONSIBILITIES IN THE TECHNICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE SPHERE AND IN THE FORMULATION OF DIRECTIVES AND IN ENFORCEMENT AND EVALUATION.

LRA - LEGAL TEXT

LRB - LEGAL COMMENTARY

Each original law has the letter A following the EPA identification number. Additional directly related legislation will have the same identification number and a subsequent alphabetical letter.

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AIR

AUSTRALIA

THE IMPACT ON THE AUSTRALIAN ENVIRONMENT OF THE CURRENT WOODCHIP
INDUSTRY PROGRAM
AUSTRALIA. DEPT. OF ENV., HOUSING, AND COMMUNITY DEVEL. EPA
PM(B) ENGLISH 05/00/76 PGS 1-47 ID# 04184A
*GENERAL WATER LAND USE

DENMARK

"DENMARK SHOWERED BY LEAD FROM NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES IN THE SOUTH."
BERLINGSKE TIDENDE

PM(B)

DANISH

11/12/76 PGS (1)3

EPA
ID# 04180A

THE FIGHT AGAINST AIR POLLUTION IN DENMARK IS NOT EXCLUSIVELY A DANISH PROBLEM. ACCORDING TO THIS ARTICLE. 65 PERCENT OF THE LEAD WHICH FALLS ON DANISH SOIL ORIGINATES FROM INDUSTRIAL AREAS OUTSIDE THE COUNTRY. THE INSTITUTE OF BOTANIC ECOLOGY AT THE UNIVERSITY OF COPENHAGEN AND A WORKING GROUP ON POLLUTION FROM THE DANISH METEOROLOGICAL INSTITUTE FOUND THAT DURING 54 DAYS AND NIGHTS IN 1974 DURING WHICH TIME THEY MEASURED THE LEAD CONTENT IN PRECIPITATION AT THE SOUTHERN TIP OF THE ISLAND Langeland, 1388 MICRO G LEAD WERE ACCUMULATED OF WHICH ONLY 347 MICRO G WERE ESTIMATED TO HAVE ORIGINATED IN DENMARK. THE REST, THE EQUIVALENT OF 10 KILO LEAD PER SQUARE METER, ORIGINATED IN CENTRAL EUROPE OR ENGLAND. THE LEAD ORIGINATING IN DENMARK IS ATTRIBUTED TO CARS AND THE FIRING OF HUNTERS' RIFLES, RESPONSIBLE FOR 900 AND 600 TONS OF LEAD RESPECTIVELY. THE PROHIBITION OF LEAD SHELLS IN FAVOR OF STEEL SHELLS IS UNDER CONSIDERATION BECAUSE OF THIS SITUATION.

EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

EXAMPLES OF APPLICATION OF A SIMPLE ACOUSTIC SOUNDER FOR OBSERVATION OF
METEOROLOGICAL PARAMETERS.... ENVIRONMENTAL AND QUALITY OF LIFE, EUR 5534E
HASENJAEGER, H. EPA
ST() ENGLISH 00/00/76 PGS 1-25 ID# 04215A

THE CAPABILITY OF A SIMPLE MONOSTATIC ACOUSTIC SOUNDER IS EXPLAINED AND SOME BASIC INFORMATION FOR THE INTERPRETATION OF THE RECORDS IS GIVEN. EXAMPLES OF EXPERIMENTAL INVESTIGATIONS OF ATMOSPHERIC PARAMETERS RELEVANT TO SPECIAL AIR POLLUTION SITUATIONS ARE SHOWN. IT IS CONCLUDED THAT IN SITUATIONS WHERE THE DYNAMIC OF THE BOUNDARY LAYER IS THE BASIS OF A POLLUTION PREDICTION MODEL, A CONTINUOUSLY OPERATING SOUNDER SHOULD, AS A COMPLEMENTARY METEOROLOGICAL INSTRUMENT, FURNISH REAL TIME INFORMATION ABOUT THIS STRUCTURE ON A TIME SCALE WHICH HAS NEVER BEFORE BEEN AVAILABLE. (THIS IS A PUBLICATION OF THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES.)

AIR

FINLAND

"AIR PROTECTION LAW SHOULD BE EXPEDITED." HUFVUDSTADSBLADET

LR(B)

SWEDISH

11/18/76 PGS 5

EPA
ID# 04205A

FINLAND IS ONE OF THE FEW INDUSTRIAL COUNTRIES STILL LACKING A GENERAL STATUTE OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION, ACCORDING TO THIS ARTICLE. LEGISLATION ON AIR POLLUTION IS INCLUDED IN THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACT AND IN THE ACT CONCERNING RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN NEIGHBORS. IN 1975, THE MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR STARTED THE CIRCULATION OF A LAW PROPOSAL FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE AIR TO 37 AUTHORITIES, INSTITUTIONS, AND ASSOCIATIONS FOR REVIEW. IF THE MORE POPULAR OF TWO PROPOSALS WERE ADOPTED, THE COUNTY ADMINISTRATION WOULD GRANT PERMITS AS WELL AS SUPERVISE ENFORCEMENT RATHER THAN LEAVING THE LATTER TASK TO A SPECIALLY APPOINTED SUPERVISORY BOARD. INITIALLY, STANDARDS WOULD ONLY BE OF AN ADVISORY NATURE. THE MINISTRY OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY AS WELL AS THE NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH FOUND THE RECOMMENDED PUNISHMENTS TOO STRINGENT. SEVERE AIR POLLUTION, FOR EXAMPLE, WOULD BE PUNISHABLE BY A PRISON TERM OF BETWEEN ONE TO SIX YEARS. EVERYONE AGREES, HOWEVER, THAT LEGISLATION WHICH CONTROL ALL FACETS OF AIR POLLUTION IS URGENTLY NEEDED.

FRANCE

"AUGUST 10, 1976 ORDER ON THE REQUIRED PRELIMINARY STUDY FOR LICENSES FOR GASEOUS NUCLEAR WASTE DISCHARGE." JOURNAL OFFICIEL

LR(A)

FRENCH
*RADIATION

09/12/76 PGS 5496-98

EPA
ID# 00667P

FRANCE

"AUGUST 10, 1976 ORDER ON GENERAL RULES FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF GASEOUS RADIOACTIVE EMISSION LIMITS...." JOURNAL OFFICIEL

LR(A)

FRENCH
*RADIATION

09/12/76 PGS 5498-99

EPA
ID# 00667Q

FRANCE

"AUGUST 10, 1976 ORDER ON RULES PERTAINING SPECIFICALLY TO GASEOUS DISCHARGES FROM NUCLEAR POWER PLANTS EQUIPPED WITH ORDINARY-WATER REACTORS...." JOURNAL OFFICIEL

LR(A)

FRENCH
*RADIATION

09/12/76 PGS 5499-5500

EPA
ID# 00667R

AIR

GERMANY, FED REP OF

"JULY 31, 1974 OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION OF THE GENERAL CONDITIONS FOR THE AWARD OF
ERP FUNDS AS WELL AS THE GUIDELINES FOR GRANTING ERP LOANS." BUNDESANZEIGER, NO. 142

EPA

LR(A)

GERMAN
WATER

08/03/74 PGS 1-4
SOLID WASTE

ID# 04217A

ERP (EUROPEAN RECOVERY PROGRAM) FUND LOANS ARE GRANTED ACCORDING TO GENERAL GUIDELINES, LISTED IN APPENDIX 1 OF THIS NOTIFICATION OF THE FEDERAL MINISTER FOR THE ECONOMY, AND ACCORDING TO ADDITIONAL SPECIFIC GUIDELINES FOR INDIVIDUAL TYPES OF PROJECT. AMONG GENERAL REQUIREMENTS FOR AN ERP LOAN ARE THAT THE PROJECT BE OF VALUE TO THE GENERAL ECONOMY, THAT IT BE A NEW, UNSTARTED PROJECT, AND THAT PROJECTS OF SMALLER AND MEDIUM SIZED UNDERTAKINGS THAT PROMOTE COOPERATION ARE TO BE GIVEN PREFERENCE. RELEVANT TO ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION, SPECIAL GUIDELINES ARE PROVIDED FOR THE LENDING OF ERP FUNDS TO PROMOTE SEWAGE PURIFICATION FACILITIES (APPENDIX 14), AIR PURIFICATION FACILITIES (APPENDIX 15), AND WASTE REMOVAL FACILITIES (APPENDIX 16). THE INDIVIDUAL GUIDELINES SPECIFY WHICH PUBLIC OR PRIVATE BODIES MAY APPLY FOR FUNDS AND CONDITIONS THE PROJECTS MUST SATISFY; CONDITIONS OF THE LOANS (SUCH AS INTEREST, LENGTH OF LOAN PERIOD, AND MAXIMUM AMOUNT); AND THE APPLICATION PROCEDURE.

GERMANY, FED REP OF

"THE AVAILABILITY OF CREDITS FROM THE ERP-FUND FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF
FACILITIES FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF AIR PURITY." GEMEINSAMES MINISTERIALBLATT, NO. 25

GERMANY, FED REP OF. FEDERAL MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR

EPA

LR(A)

GERMAN

09/12/74 PGS 464

ID# 04217B

THIS AUGUST 8, 1974 CIRCULAR LETTER OF THE FEDERAL INTERIOR MINISTRY IS DIRECTED TO THE HIGHEST LAND AUTHORITIES RESPONSIBLE FOR AIR QUALITY. IT REFERS TO THE JULY 21, 1974 OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION OF THE GENERAL CONDITIONS FOR THE AWARD OF ERP (EUROPEAN RECOVERY PROGRAM) FUNDS AS WELL AS GUIDELINES FOR GRANTING ERP LOANS. IN THE FISCAL YEAR 1974, 30 MILLION MARKS WILL BE AVAILABLE FROM THE FUND FOR THE CONSTRUCTION AND EXPANSION OF AIR PURIFICATION FACILITIES. AN ADDITIONAL 5 MILLION MARKS MAY BE COMMITTED FROM THE 1975 ERP BUDGET. LAND AUTHORITIES, WHO WILL INITIALLY PROCESS APPLICATIONS FOR THESE FUNDS, ARE REMINDED OF APPLICATION PROCEDURES AND ARE GIVEN INSTRUCTIONS FOR APPENDING THEIR RECOMMENDATIONS RELATIVE TO APPLICATIONS.

GERMANY, FED REP OF

"WHEN THE AIR GETS TOO THICK." FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG

EPA

PM(B)

GERMAN
ALSO LRB

10/16/76 PGS 8

ID# 04200A

ACCORDING TO THIS ARTICLE, THE AGRICULTURAL MINISTER OF THE FEDERAL LAND (STATE) OF HESSE HAS ISSUED AN ORDINANCE FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE POPULATION FROM SMOG DANGER IN AGGLOMERATION AREAS DUE TO ENTER INTO FORCE AT THE END OF OCTOBER 1976. IN GENERAL, IT FOLLOWS GUIDELINES AGREED UPON BY ALL THE FEDERAL LANDS. THE ORDINANCE WOULD ESTABLISH THREE ALARM STAGES IN CASE OF SMOG DANGER. IN STAGE 1, DRIVERS WOULD BE ASKED TO VOLUNTARILY LIMIT TRAVEL, AND COAL, OIL AND GAS FURNACES COULD ONLY BE USED IF INDISPENSABLE. DURING ALARM STAGE 2, DRIVERS WOULD BE REQUIRED TO USE PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION DURING RUSH HOURS (6-10 AM AND 3-8 PM), AND LARGE FURNACES IN INDUSTRY AND DISTRICT HEATING WORKS WOULD HAVE TO USE LOW-SULFUR FUEL. DURING ALARM STAGE 3, WHICH WOULD RARELY OCCUR, MOST TRAFFIC EXCEPT FOR PUBLIC BUSES AND EMERGENCY VEHICLES WOULD BE PROHIBITED AND LARGE FURNACES WOULD HAVE TO BE SWITCHED TO LOW-EMISSION FUELS. MORE ENFORCEMENT PERSONNEL AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF SUCH LOW-EMISSION FUEL POSSIBILITIES WILL BE NECESSARY BEFORE THE ORDINANCE CAN BE FULLY EFFECTIVE.

AIR

GERMANY, FED REP OF

PM(B)

"MUCH BETTER AIR DUE TO LEADED GASOLINE LAW." SUEDEDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG
 BENEKE-KRACHT, GUENTER EPA
 GERMAN 11/24/76 PGS 9 ID# 04206A
 ALSO LRB

THE REDUCTION OF LEAD IN GASOLINE, PRESCRIBED BY LAW SINCE THE BEGINNING OF 1976, HAS RESULTED IN SUBSTANTIAL REDUCTION OF LEAD IN THE AIR IN THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY, ACCORDING TO A REPORT OF THE FEDERAL ENVIRONMENTAL AGENCY (UMWELTBUNDESAMT). FOR EXAMPLE, THERE WAS A REDUCTION OF LEAD IN THE AIR OF 80 PERCENT IN THE CITY OF WUERZBURG, A REDUCTION OF 68 PERCENT IN MUNICH, OF 65 PERCENT IN FRANKFURT, BERLIN AND COLOGNE, AND OF 55 PERCENT IN REMBERG. THE REPORT WAS CONSIDERED AT A MEETING OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL MINISTERS OF THE FEDERAL LANDS (STATES) AT WHICH IT WAS NOTED THAT THE LAW'S MORE STRINGENT PRESCRIPTIONS HAD NOT LED TO DAMAGE OF AUTOMOBILE ENGINES AND HAD ALSO NOT CAUSED SUBSTANTIAL INCREASES IN GASOLINE PRICE, AS HAD BEEN PREDICTED BY CRITICS. AT THE MEETING, THE MINISTERS ALSO RECOMMENDED TO LAND CULTURAL MINISTERS THE ADOPTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL COURSES OF STUDY IN GERMAN UNIVERSITIES AND CONSIDERED A FUTURE ORDINANCE FOR REDUCTION OF STREET NOISE IN THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC.

GERMANY, FED REP OF

PM(B)

"APRIL 22, 1974 PROMULGATION OF THE AGREEMENT FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF A EUROPEAN ACTION...ON THE TOPIC '...PHYSICAL-CHEMICAL BEHAVIOR OF SULFUR DIOXIDE....'" BUNDESGESETZBLATT, II
 EPA
 GERMAN 05/15/74 PGS 649-653 ID# 04212A

THIS IS THE PROMULGATION OF THE AGREEMENT ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF A EUROPEAN ACTION IN THE AREA OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION ON THE TOPIC 'RESEARCH WORK ON THE PHYSICAL-CHEMICAL BEHAVIOR OF SULFUR DIOXIDE IN THE ATMOSPHERE.' THE AGREEMENT, SIGNED ON NOV. 23, 1971, CAME INTO EFFECT FOR THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY NOV. 1, 1972. THE SIGNATORIES AGREE TO COORDINATE THEIR WORK IN THE PROJECT, THE GENERAL NATURE OF WHICH IS DESCRIBED IN THE APPENDIX. THE PROJECT IS TO LAST ABOUT FOUR YEARS AND WORK IS TO BE CARRIED OUT PRIMARILY BY PUBLIC RESEARCH INSTITUTES PREPARED FOR MULTINATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS, AND FINANCED BY THE GOVERNMENT. THE SIGNATORIES ARE TO ESTABLISH AN ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE TO MAKE RECOMMENDATIONS CONCERNING PROPOSED RESEARCH, PROMOTE COOPERATION, FOLLOW THE PROGRESS OF RESEARCH, AND PREPARE INTERIM AND FINAL PROGRESS REPORTS. THE MONEY TO BE SUPPLIED BY EACH COUNTRY EVERY YEAR AND INFORMATION ABOUT THE EXCHANGE OF FINDINGS AND THE DISPOSITION OF PATENTS IS ALSO CONTAINED IN THE AGREEMENT.

AIR

GERMANY, FED REP OF

"ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION IN THE BALANCE." SUEDEDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG

EPA

SE()

GERMAN
ALSO PMB
WATER

11/06/76 PGS 30

ID# 04210A

STATISTICS ON ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION EFFORTS AND THEIR RESULTS IN NORTH RHINE-WESTPHALIA WERE PRESENTED AT A MEETING OF IRON FOUNDRY REPRESENTATIVES IN THE CITY OF DUESSELDORF. IT WAS REPORTED THAT ABOUT 63.3 BILLION MARKS WERE INVESTED IN ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION TO 1974, 25.2 BILLION BY INDUSTRY AND 38.1 BILLION BY GOVERNMENT. TO 1979, A FURTHER INVESTMENT OF AROUND 35.6 BILLION MARKS IS EXPECTED, FUNDS COMING ALMOST EQUALLY FROM GOVERNMENT AND INDUSTRY. OPERATING COSTS FOR 1974 FOR SUCH PROTECTION MEASURES WERE 10.7 BILLION MARKS; TO 1979 THEY ARE ESTIMATED AT NOT LESS THAN 77.2 BILLION. OTHER REMARKS INDICATED THAT WHILE THE MANY PURIFICATION PLANTS BUILT ON THE RHINE RIVER HAVE NOT MADE THE RIVER CLEANER, POLLUTION IN THE RHINE HAS ALSO NOT INCREASED. CONTINUOUS MEASUREMENTS HAVE INDICATED THAT DUST PRECIPITATION AND THE SULFUR DIOXIDE CONTENT OF THE AIR HAVE BEEN CONSIDERABLY REDUCED, YET LOWER THRESHOLDS FOR THESE SUBSTANCES ADOPTED IN 1974 STILL HAVE NOT BEEN ACHIEVED IN SOME AREAS.

INDIA

"STANDARDIZATION IN AID OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION." SCAVENGER, VOL. 6, NO. 3

SAXENA, G. M.

EPA

LR(B)

ENGLISH

07/00/76 PGS 7-15

ID# 04162A

*GENERAL

WATER

NOISE

JAPAN

"REVISED STANDARDS FOR SULFUR OXIDE DISCHARGES." JAPAN ENVIRONMENT SUMMARY,

VOL. 4, NO. 11

JAPAN. ENVIRONMENT AGENCY

EPA

LR(B)

ENGLISH

11/10/76 PGS 1

ID# 04157A

REVISED CABINET ORDERS AND PRIME MINISTER'S ORDERS TO REINFORCE STANDARDS FOR SULFUR OXIDE DISCHARGES IN JAPAN WERE ANNOUNCED SEPTEMBER 22 BY THE ENVIRONMENT AGENCY AND WERE PUT INTO EFFECT SEPTEMBER 28. IN MAY 1973, STANDARDS WERE ISSUED TO LIMIT SULFUR DIOXIDE CONCENTRATIONS IN THE AIR TO 0.04 PPM OR BELOW, WITH AN HOURLY READING NOT TO EXCEED 0.1 PPM. THE STANDARDS WERE TO BE MET WITHIN FIVE YEARS. THE REVISED ORDERS, ISSUED UNDER THE AIR POLLUTION CONTROL LAW, ARE TO TIGHTEN CONTROLS IN THOSE AREAS WHERE STANDARDS HAVE NOT YET BEEN ACHIEVED SO AS TO MEET THE FIVE-YEAR DEADLINE. THESE NEW SULFUR OXIDE REGULATIONS INVOLVE: 1) A STRICTED K-VALUE CONTROL (DISCHARGE STANDARDS); 2) TIGHTER OVERALL CONTROL PLANS IN AREAS WHERE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS ARE NOT CONSIDERED SUFFICIENT OR WHERE FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS ARE CLUSTERED; AND 3) FUEL CONTROL IN AREAS WHERE FUEL AMOUNTS USED VARY WITH THE SEASON.

AIR

JAPAN

"EMISSION CONTROLS SET FOR APRIL 1978." THE JAPAN TIMES

LR(B)

ENGLISH

12/17/76 PGS 1

EPA

ID# 04167A

THE ENVIRONMENT AGENCY AND THE TRANSPORT AGENCY HAVE ANNOUNCED THAT EFFECTIVE APRIL 1, 1978 IN JAPAN EMISSIONS OF NITROGEN OXIDES FROM NEW MODEL CARS ARE TO BE LIMITED TO A MAXIMUM OF 0.25 GRAMS PER KILOMETER. EXISTING MODEL CARS BUILT TO CONFORM TO 1976 STANDARDS AND BEING PRODUCED BEYOND 1978 WILL HAVE UNTIL MARCH 1979 TO CONFORM. NITROGEN OXIDE EMISSIONS WILL BE MEASURED WHEN A STANDING CAR WITH ITS ENGINE RUNNING MAKES A START AND IS DRIVEN ON A STANDARD CITY ROAD. ALTHOUGH THE MEASUREMENT FOR AN INDIVIDUAL CAR SHOULD BE UNDER 0.48 GRAMS PER KILOMETER, THE EMISSIONS FOR ALL CARS PRODUCED SHOULD AVERAGE LESS THAN 0.25 GRAMS NITROGEN OXIDES PER KILOMETER. THE GOVERNMENT ALSO ANNOUNCED A STANDARD FOR DIESEL-POWERED VEHICLES, BUSES AND TRUCKS TO GO INTO EFFECT AUGUST 1, 1977. THE STANDARD LIMITS THE EMISSION OF NITROGEN OXIDES TO 500 PPM FOR VEHICLES WITH NORMAL ENGINES AND TO 850 PPM FOR ENGINES WITH A DIRECT INJECTION SYSTEM. THE NEW AUTOMOBILE EMISSION STANDARD WILL BE THE STRICTEST IN THE WORLD TO DATE.

JAPAN

"JAPAN, EC TO NEGOTIATE DELAY OF AUTOMOBILE EMISSION CODE." THE JAPAN TIMES

PM(B)

ENGLISH

01/13/77 PGS 5

EPA

ID# 04156A

ALSO LRB

REPRESENTATIVES OF JAPAN AND OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY (EC) ARE TO HOLD GOVERNMENT-LEVEL NEGOTIATIONS IN TOKYO REGARDING THE EC'S DESIRE FOR POSTPONEMENT OF THE ENFORCEMENT OF JAPAN'S STRICT 1978 AUTOMOBILE EMISSIONS STANDARDS FOR IMPORTED CARS. THE MAJOR FEATURE OF THE STANDARDS, TO GO INTO EFFECT APRIL 1, 1978 FOR ALL NEW DOMESTIC AUTOMOBILES, IS A REDUCTION OF NITROGEN OXIDE EMISSIONS IN CAR EXHAUST FUMES TO 0.25 GRAMS PER KILOMETER DRIVEN. EUROPEAN MANUFACTURERS DO NOT FEEL THEY HAVE THE TECHNOLOGICAL CAPABILITY TO MEET THE STANDARD BEFORE 1978. EC REPRESENTATIVES HOPE FOR A DELAY IN STANDARD ENFORCEMENT OF AT LEAST THREE YEARS FOR NEW EUROPEAN CARS AND OF FOUR YEARS FOR EXISTING MODELS. JAPANESE AUTHORITIES, ON THE OTHER HAND, WILL PROBABLY PROPOSE A TWO-YEAR DELAY IN ENFORCEMENT FOR EUROPEAN CARS.

JAPAN

"RESOURCES COUNCIL REPORT TO STA DIRECTOR ON MONITOR SYSTEM AND THERMAL POLLUTION PROBLEM." JAPAN ENVIRONMENT SUMMARY, VOL. 4, NO. 11

PM(B)

JAPAN. ENVIRONMENT AGENCY

EPA

ENGLISH

11/10/76 PGS 2-3

ID# 04159A

THE RESOURCES COUNCIL OF THE SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AGENCY IN JAPAN SUBMITTED A REPORT ON JAPAN'S ENERGY CONSUMPTION AND WEATHER CONDITIONS TO THE AGENCY DIRECTOR-GENERAL ON SEPTEMBER 28. THE REPORT ATTEMPTS TO DETERMINE THE POSSIBLE EFFECTS OF INCREASING ENERGY CONSUMPTION ON THE ATMOSPHERE, THE ENVIRONMENT AND THE WEATHER. ENERGY CONSUMPTION WAS STUDIED IN LIGHT OF THE ATMOSPHERIC ENVIRONMENT. POLLUTANTS, SUCH AS SULFUR DIOXIDE, NITROGEN OXIDES AND CARBON MONOXIDE, ARE MOST CONCENTRATED IN AREAS NEAR EMISSION SOURCES, SUCH AS FACTORIES AND AUTOMOBILES. HOWEVER, WIND, OTHER WEATHER CONDITIONS, AND GEOGRAPHICAL CONDITIONS CAN AFFECT THEIR SPREAD. THEREFORE, THE REPORT RECOMMENDS THE ESTABLISHMENT OF NEW STANDARD OBSERVATION POSTS TO TAKE PRECISION MEASUREMENTS OF POLLUTANTS IN THE AIR AND OF PERTINENT METEOROLOGICAL FACTORS. THE REPORT ALSO STUDIED WHAT IT CALLED THERMAL POLLUTION, OR THE GENERATION OF HEAT IN ENERGY PRODUCTION, AND ITS EFFECT ON AIR AND WEATHER CONDITIONS. IT RECOMMENDED FURTHER STUDY OF SUCH EFFECTS.

AIR

NORWAY

"OSLO WILL HAVE TO LIVE WITH AIR POLLUTION." AFTENPOSTEN

PM(B)

NORWEGIAN

10/30/76 PGS 2

EPA

ID# 04219A

THE STEADY IMPROVEMENT OF THE AIR QUALITY AROUND OSLO DURING THE LAST THREE OR FOUR YEARS CANNOT BE EXPECTED TO CONTINUE, ACCORDING TO A SPOKESMAN FOR THE BOARD OF HEALTH IN OSLO. OIL-HEATED INSTALLATIONS ARE PARTLY TO BLAME FOR THE FACT THAT THE HIGHEST CONCENTRATION OF SOOT AND SULFUR IS NOTED IN THE MONTHS OF NOVEMBER THROUGH FEBRUARY. THE LAST SEVERAL WINTERS HAVE BEEN MILD, WHICH HAS HELPED REDUCE THE SULFUR CONTENT IN THE AIR. THE LEVEL OF SULFUR IN THE AIR AROUND OSLO, WHICH IS REGULARLY MEASURED BY THE BOARD OF HEALTH AT 5-6 STATIONS, IS, HOWEVER, HIGHER THAN IN MOST OTHER NORWEGIAN CITIES.

SWEDEN

FUGITIVE DUST FROM STEEL WORKS. NATIONAL SWEDISH ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION

BOARD PM 746

LINDAU, LARS, AND OTHERS

ST()

ENGLISH

06/00/76 PGS 1-11

EPA

ID# 04182A

CONSIDERABLE QUANTITIES OF DUST ARE EMITTED AS FUGITIVE EMISSIONS FROM STEEL WORKS. A MEASURING METHOD FOR THESE EMISSIONS IS PRESENTED IN THIS BOOKLET. THE MEASUREMENTS SHOW THAT THE FUGITIVE EMISSION OF DUST FROM DIFFERENT TYPES OF STEEL PROCESSES IS OF SIGNIFICANT IMPORTANCE. THE AVERAGE FUGITIVE DUST EMISSION IS 85 TO 95 PERCENT OF THE TOTAL EMISSION FROM OVENS WITHOUT A SECONDARY EXHAUST SYSTEM WITH ARRESTMENT FACILITIES BUT WITH ARRESTORS ON THE PRIMARY EXHAUST SYSTEM. MEASURES TO SOLVE THE PROBLEM ARE PRESENTED FOR BLAST FURNACES, CONVERTERS, AND ELECTRIC ARC FURNACES. SWEDISH GUIDELINES FOR EMISSIONS OF DUST FROM STEEL WORKS ARE INCLUDED.

SWEDEN

LEAD, ESPECIALLY EXHAUST LEAD, IN THE TERRESTRIAL ENVIRONMENT--ACCUMULATION

AND ECOLOGICAL EFFECTS: A LITERATURE SURVEY. NATIONAL SWEDISH ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION BD. PM 794

FOLKESON, LENNART

ST()

SWEDISH

00/00/76 PGS 1-103

EPA

ID# 04183A

GLOBAL EMISSION OF MOTOR EXHAUST LEAD IS ONE FOURTH MILLION METRIC TONS ANNUALLY. MOST OF THE LEAD DEPOSITED ON VEGETATION REMAINS ON THE SURFACE. THE LITERATURE ON THE EFFECTS OF EXHAUST LEAD ON VEGETATION AND ON THE MICROBIOLOGICAL DECOMPOSITION OF ORGANIC MATTER IS, HOWEVER, STILL SCANTY. IT IS KNOWN THAT ENZYMES ARE SENSITIVE TO LEAD, PHYSIOLOGICAL DISTURBANCES ARE CAUSED BY LEAD AND THAT IN SOLUTION, LEAD IONS INHIBIT GROWTH, CHLOROPHYLL SYNTHESIS, PHOTOEXCHANGES, AND STOMATAL FUNCTIONS. SMALL MAMMALS, INSECTS, SPIDERS, AND ESPECIALLY EARTHWORMS INHABITING ROADSIDES ACCUMULATE LEAD. THE NORMAL HUMAN INTAKE OF LEAD IS CIRCA 300 (80-500) MICRO G DAILY, OF WHICH TEN PERCENT IS ABSORBED. IN RURAL ENVIRONMENTS, 20-30 PERCENT OF ALL ABSORBED LEAD COMES FROM THE AIR. THE CORRESPONDING FIGURE FOR CITIES IS MORE THAN 50 PERCENT. MORE THAN 90 PERCENT OF THE CONCENTRATION OF LEAD IN THE HUMAN BODY IS FOUND IN BONE. A HIGH LEAD INTAKE IS REFLECTED IN HIGHER LEAD CONCENTRATION IN THE BLOOD. REFERENCE LIST IS APPENDED. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT.)

AIR

SWITZERLAND *ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION LAW IN THE CANTON OF ZURICH,* NEUE ZUERCHER ZEITUNG
 WEBER, GUIDO EPA
 LR(B) GERMAN 10/15/76 PGS 51.52 ID# 04194A
 ALSO PMB
 *WATER NOISE

GENERAL

AUSTRALIA THE IMPACT ON THE AUSTRALIAN ENVIRONMENT OF THE CURRENT WOODCHIP
 INDUSTRY PROGRAM
 AUSTRALIA. DEPT. OF ENV., HOUSING, AND COMMUNITY DEVEL. EPA
 PM(B) ENGLISH 05/00/76 PGS 1-47 ID# 04184A
 AIR WATER LAND USE

JAPAN HAS DEVELOPED A MARKET FOR HARDWOOD WOODCHIPS FROM AUSTRALIAN FORESTS FOR USE IN PAPER AND OTHER WOODFIBER PRODUCTS. PROCESSES IN THE WOODCHIP INDUSTRY DO NOT DIFFER MARKEDLY FROM THE PRODUCTION OF SAWLOGS, BUT THE SCALE AND INTENSITY OF LOGGING OPERATIONS IS MUCH GREATER. THUS THERE IS GREATER POTENTIAL FOR ENVIRONMENTAL DAMAGE. AN ASSESSMENT OF THE WOODCHIP INDUSTRY MUST SHOW IT IS ECONOMICALLY VIABLE AND CONSIDER ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT. THIS BOOKLET, SUBMITTED TO THE SENATE STANDING COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE AND THE ENVIRONMENT IN MAY 1976, CONSIDERS THE FOLLOWING FACTORS: MAINTENANCE OF WATER QUALITY AND YIELD, AIR POLLUTION, SOIL AND SOIL NUTRIENT STATUS, CONSERVATION OF FAUNA AND FLORA, SCENIC VALUES, RECREATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES AND TOURISM, INFLUENCE ON THE INCIDENCE OF DISEASES AND PESTS, PROMOTION OF SCIENTIFIC AND EDUCATIONAL USES OF FORESTS, WILDFIRES AND PRESCRIBED BURNING, CREATION OF EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES, AND SOCIAL BENEFITS AND COSTS OF INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES. RECOMMENDATIONS ARE MADE.

EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES DIE UMWELTPOLITIK DER EUROPÄISCHEN GEMEINSCHAFT (THE ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY OF
 THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY). ARBEITSPAPIERE ZUR INTERNATIONALEN POLITIK 8
 BUNGARTEN, HARALD H. EPA
 PM(A) GERMAN 10/00/76 PGS 1-196 ID# 04189A
 ALSO LRB

THIS STUDY WAS PREPARED BY THE RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF THE GERMAN SOCIETY FOR FOREIGN POLICY AS PART OF A LARGER PROJECT ON THE INTERNATIONAL DIMENSIONS OF ENVIRONMENTAL MATTERS IN EUROPE. THE STUDY ATTEMPTS A TOTAL ANALYSIS OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY'S ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY: ITS ORIGIN, PROBLEMS AND POSSIBILITIES FOR THE FUTURE. IT INVESTIGATES THE LEGAL BASES FOR ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY IN THE EC AND ANALYZES THE GRADUAL GROWTH OF AN ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY FROM THE EC'S ECONOMIC GOALS. ALSO CONSIDERED IS WHETHER AND, IF SO, HOW ENVIRONMENTAL COMPETENCES SHOULD BE DELEGATED TO THE VARIOUS ORGANS OF THE EC. THE EFFECTIVENESS OF EC ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY TO DATE IS EVALUATED, AND THE LEVEL (NATIONAL, REGIONAL OR COMMUNITY-WIDE) AT WHICH ENVIRONMENTAL MATTERS SHOULD BE HANDLED IS STUDIED. INDIVIDUAL CHAPTERS DEAL WITH: LEGAL BASES, PREPARATION OF AN EC PROGRAM, THE EC ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAM, PROBLEMS AND CONFLICTS OF A COMMON PROGRAM, NATIONAL AND COMMUNITY INTERESTS, POLICY HARMONIZATION, CITIZEN PARTICIPATION, AND PROGRAM CONTINUATION.

GENERAL

EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

MINOR POLLUTANTS IN THE ENVIRONMENT. ENVIRONMENT AND QUALITY OF
LIFE, EUR 5533E

ST()

BIGLIOCCA, C., AND OTHERS
ENGLISH

00/00/76 PGS 1-35

EPA
ID# 04214A

A SELECTION OF BIBLIOGRAPHIC DATA WAS CARRIED OUT TO ESTABLISH PRIORITIES FOR EXPERIMENTAL RESEARCH ON THE TRANSFER OF HEAVY METAL POLLUTANTS IN THE ENVIRONMENT AND THEIR IMPLICATIONS TO MAN. THE DISTRIBUTION OF: F, AS, SE, TE, MO, V, TL, BI, BE WAS EXAMINED IN TYPICAL ENVIRONMENTAL SYSTEMS SUCH AS FRESH AND SALT WATER, DRINKING WATER, AIR, FOODSTUFFS, SOILS, AND THE HUMAN BODY. THE ANALYTICAL METHODS OF DETECTION FOR HEAVY METALS, THEIR POSSIBLE SOURCES OF POLLUTION AND SOME TOXICOLOGICAL DATA ARE ALSO REPORTED. (THIS IS A PUBLICATION OF THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES.)

FINLAND

"ENVIRONMENTAL DAMAGE MAY CONTRIBUTE TO THE FLIGHT FROM HELSINKI."
HUFVUDSTADSBLADET

PM(8)

SWEDISH

11/10/76 PGS 10

EPA
ID# 04178A

THE ENVIRONMENTAL COMMITTEE OF HUFVUDSTADSREGIONENS SAMARBETSDELEGATION, SAD, (JOINT COUNCIL OF THE METROPOLITAN AREA) HAS INTRODUCED ITS NEW ENVIRONMENT PROGRAM, WHICH COVERS EVERY ASPECT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION. THE PROGRAM CONTAINS THE FOLLOWING RECOMMENDATIONS: THE SHARING OF TECHNICAL AND ECONOMIC RESOURCES UNDER A COORDINATED ADMINISTRATION; THE ESTABLISHMENT OF FOREST PARKS CLOSE TO RESIDENTIAL AREAS; AIR PROTECTION THROUGH REMOTE CENTRAL HEATING; NOISE ABATEMENT THROUGH THE COORDINATION OF TRAFFIC PATTERNS AND A MORE EXTENSIVE PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM; TRANSFER OF RESPONSIBILITY FOR TOXIC PROBLEM WASTES FROM THE INSTALLATIONS WHERE THEY ORIGINATE TO THE MUNICIPALITIES, WITH PRODUCERS STILL BEARING ECONOMIC RESPONSIBILITY; INCREASED RECYCLING OF SOLID WASTE; MORE EFFECTIVE PURIFICATION OF WASTEWATER; AND DISCHARGE OF EFFLUENTS FURTHER OUT TO SEA. SAD CONCLUDES THAT THE FLIGHT FROM HELSINKI MAY WELL BE ATTRIBUTED TO ENVIRONMENTAL DAMAGE CAUSED BY URBANIZATION.

FRANCE

"NOVEMBER 19, 1975 REGULATIONS ON THE INSTALLATION AND OPERATION OF CRUDE
OIL TREATMENT PLANTS." JOURNAL OFFICIEL, N.C. NO. 7

LR(A)

FRENCH
WATER

01/23/76 PGS 230-31

EPA
ID# 03555C

THIS ORDER FROM THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND RESEARCH AMENDS A NUMBER OF THE PROVISIONS CONTAINED IN THE SEPTEMBER 4, 1967 REGULATIONS ON THE INSTALLATION AND OPERATION OF PLANTS FOR THE TREATMENT OF CRUDE OIL AND ITS BY-PRODUCTS AND RESIDUES. ADDITIONS AND AMENDMENTS CONCERN: MINIMAL DISTANCES BETWEEN VARIOUS BUILDINGS OR LOCATIONS; CONSTRUCTION STANDARDS FOR HYDROCARBON TANKS AND FACILITIES; AND ELECTRIC RAILWAY CONNECTIONS.

GENERAL

FRANCE

"JULY 19, 1976 LAW ON CLASSIFIED INSTALLATIONS FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT." POLLUTION ATMOSPHERIQUE, NO. 71

LR(A)

FRENCH

07/00/76 PGS 267-70

EPA

ID# 04158A

THE PROVISIONS OF THIS LAW APPLY TO ALL FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, SITES, STORAGE DEPOTS, QUARRIES, AND OTHER PUBLIC OR PRIVATE INSTALLATIONS WHICH MAY PRESENT A DANGER OR ANNOYANCE TO ADJOINING AREAS, TO THE PUBLIC HEALTH AND SAFETY, TO AGRICULTURE OR TO ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION. A DEFINITION OF THESE INSTALLATIONS IS PROVIDED IN THE NOMENCLATURE OF CLASSIFIED INSTALLATIONS, INSTITUTED BY A STATE COUNCIL DECREE SUBJECTING SUCH INSTALLATIONS TO LICENSING OR DECLARATION PROCEDURES. ACCORDING TO THIS LAW, THE GRAVITY OF THE DANGER PRESENTED BY THE INSTALLATION IS TO BE REGARDED AS THE DETERMINING FACTOR IN RULING WHETHER A DECLARATION OR LICENSE IS REQUIRED. LICENSING IS TO BE CONDUCTED BY THE PREFECTS IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF THE LAW, AND INSTALLATIONS ARE TO BE MADE ACCESSIBLE TO QUALIFIED INSPECTORS. A SYSTEM OF TAXATION, ALONG WITH PENAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS, IS CONTAINED IN THE LAW. THE LAW ABROGATES THE DECEMBER 19, 1917 LAW ON DANGEROUS ESTABLISHMENTS, AS AMENDED.

GERMANY, FED REP OF

PROGRESS OF TECHNOLOGICAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN HARMONY WITH ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

PM(B)

ENGLISH

00/00/72 PGS 1-64

EPA

ID# 04174A

THIS PUBLICATION WAS PREPARED AS A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTION BY THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY TO THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION HELD AT STOCKHOLM IN 1972. IT CONSISTS OF FIVE CASE-STUDIES, INDIVIDUALLY DEALING WITH: 1) PROGRESSIVE AMBIENT AIR QUALITY CONTROL IN TRADE AND INDUSTRY, JOINING ECONOMIC AND ECOLOGICAL GOALS; 2) COOPERATION BETWEEN INDUSTRY AND PUBLIC AUTHORITIES, USING AS AN EXAMPLE THE LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY FOR THE DISPOSAL OF SPECIAL REFUSE IN BAVARIA; 3) THE WATER SUPPLY ASSOCIATION IN THE RHENISH-WESTPHALIAN INDUSTRIAL AREA AS AN EXAMPLE OF GOVERNMENT-INDUSTRY COOPERATION; 4) REGIONAL WATER CONSERVATION METHODS IN THE BAVARIAN LAKE DISTRICT; AND 5) REDUCING THE OCCURENCE OF ENVIRONMENTAL CHEMICALS IN REGARD TO PESTICIDES.

GERMANY, FED REP OF

ORGANIZATION FOR ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION IN THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY, AS OF AUGUST 1, 1975

PM(A)

GERMAN

08/01/75 PGS 1-27

EPA

ID# 04176A

THIS PUBLICATION DIAGRAMS THE FEDERAL GERMAN CABINET IN TERMS OF THE COMMITTEE OF MINISTERS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL QUESTIONS AND THE PERMANENT BOARD OF THE HEADS OF DIVISIONS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL QUESTIONS. OTHER PAGES LIST THE MAJOR ENVIRONMENTAL DUTIES OF THE FOLLOWING FEDERAL MINISTRIES: FOREIGN AFFAIRS; INTERIOR; FINANCE; ECONOMICS; FOOD, AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY; LABOR AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS; DEFENSE; YOUTH, FAMILY AFFAIRS, AND HEALTH; TRANSPORT; REGIONAL PLANNING, BUILDING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT; RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY; AND ECONOMIC COOPERATION. INFORMATION GIVEN FOR EACH INCLUDES: ADDRESS, MAIN RESPONSIBILITIES, SENIOR OFFICIALS, AND, WHERE RELEVANT, RESEARCH INSTITUTIONS DEALING WITH ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS. COORDINATION OF FEDERAL ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY, ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING, REACTOR SAFETY AND RADIATION PROTECTION, WATER MANAGEMENT, CONTROL OF AIR POLLUTION AND NOISE, AND WASTE MANAGEMENT REST WITH THE INTERIOR MINISTRY. AN ORGANIZATIONAL CHART FOR ENVIRONMENTAL SECTIONS OF THE INTERIOR MINISTRY IS INCLUDED.

GENERAL

GERMANY, FED REP OF

UMWELTSCHUTZ-INVESTITIONEN UND WIRTSCHAFTSWACHSTUM (ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
INVESTMENTS AND ECONOMIC GROWTH). BEITRAEGE ZUR UMWELTGESTALTUNG, NO. A28
KUNZE, JUERGEN
GERMAN
LOC HC 290.5.E5 K86
00/00/75 PGS 1-48 ID# 04192A

SE()

THIS STUDY, PREPARED BY THE GERMAN INSTITUTE FOR ECONOMIC RESEARCH IN BERLIN, IS SUBTITLED: THE SUITABILITY OF THE GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT AS AN INDICATOR OF GROWTH WITH REGARD TO ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION AND INCREASED MEASURES FOR ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION. IN 1974, VARIOUS GOVERNMENT AND LEGISLATIVE ACTIONS IN THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC SHOWED AN INTENSIFICATION OF BOTH FEDERAL AND LAND EFFORTS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION. AT THE SAME TIME, VARIOUS THEORETICIANS HAVE QUESTIONED THE VALIDITY OF GNP AS AN ACCURATE MEASURE OF THE WELL-BEING OF THE POPULATION, REQUIRING CONSIDERATION OF THE "QUALITY OF LIFE." THE CURRENT INVESTIGATION SEEKS, BY MEANS OF MODEL CALCULATIONS, TO DETERMINE THE EFFECTS OF VARIOUS TYPES OF ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ON GNP, IN ORDER OF IMPORTANCE. THE SUBJECT IS CONSIDERED UNDER THESE HEADINGS: ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AS A PROBLEM OF ECONOMIC GROWTH; COSTS OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION; EFFECTS OF INCREASED PROTECTION MEASURES ON GNP--MODEL CALCULATIONS FOR THE PERIOD 1970-85; AND CONCLUSIONS.

INDIA

"STANDARDIZATION IN AID OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION." SCAVENGER, VOL. 6, NO. 3
SAXENA, G. M.
ENGLISH
AIR WATER NOISE
07/00/76 PGS 7-15 ID# 04162A
EPA

LR(8)

AFTER A BRIEF DISCUSSION OF POLLUTION CONTROL MEASURES IN DEVELOPED COUNTRIES, THIS ARTICLE DEALS WITH MEASURES AIMED AT CONTROLLING AIR, WATER AND NOISE POLLUTION IN INDIA, WITH CHIEF EMPHASIS ON STANDARDS DEVELOPED OR BEING DEVELOPED BY THE VARIOUS COMMITTEES OF THE INDIAN STANDARDS INSTITUTION. EFFORTS TO COORDINATE THE STANDARDIZATION WORK OF THE VARIOUS COMMITTEES UNDER THE RECENTLY ESTABLISHED ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION ADVISORY COMMITTEE ARE ALSO CONSIDERED. AN APPENDIX LISTS, FOR SEVERAL AREAS OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERN, STANDARDS PUBLISHED OR ABOUT TO BE PUBLISHED, FINALIZED DRAFT STANDARDS, AND DRAFT INDIAN STANDARDS UNDER WIDE CIRCULATION. MOST AIR AND NOISE POLLUTION STANDARDS LISTED DEAL WITH MEASUREMENT PROCEDURES; WATER POLLUTION STANDARDS CONTAIN TOLERANCE LIMITS FOR EFFLUENTS FROM VARIOUS INDUSTRIES; AND SEWAGE TREATMENT STANDARDS PRESENT CODES OF PRACTICE FOR COMPONENTS OF WATER PURIFICATION INSTALLATIONS.

INTERNATIONAL

FIRST INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON INDUSTRIAL WASTES AND ENVIRONMENT. FINAL
REPORT
SPANISH
11/00/76 PGS 1-72 ID# 04187A
EPA

PM(8)

THIS REPORT CONTAINS THE OPENING AND CLOSING ADDRESSES AND THE CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE FIRST INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON INDUSTRIAL WASTES AND ENVIRONMENT, HELD IN CARACAS, VENEZUELA DURING NOVEMBER 1976. THE SYMPOSIUM, SPONSORED BY THE VENEZUELAN SECTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL MEDICINE AND BIOLOGY, WAS CONVENED TO STUDY THE EFFECT OF INDUSTRIAL WASTES ON THE ENVIRONMENT USING BIOLOGICAL AND SOCIOECONOMIC CRITERIA. THE REPORT CONTAINS THE CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE VARIOUS WORKING GROUPS ON THE INDUSTRIAL WASTES OF THE FOLLOWING INDUSTRIES: HYDROCARBONS; NUCLEAR ENERGY, GAS AND ELECTRICITY; COAL AND OTHER MINERAL INDUSTRIES; CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES (INCLUDING PESTICIDES, FERTILIZERS, DETERGENTS, DYES, ETC); PETROCHEMICAL INDUSTRIES; RUBBER AND PLASTICS; GLASS, BRICK, CEMENT AND CERAMICS; PULP AND PAPER; TEXTILES; TANNERIES; AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK; FOOD PRODUCTION; CONSTRUCTION; AND COMMERCIAL SERVICES.

GENERAL

JAPAN

"EX-MINERS SEEK ¥300 MIL. IN ARSENIC POLLUTION CASE." THE JAPAN TIMES

EPA

LR(B)

ENGLISH

01/30/77 PGS 2

ID# 04195A

FOUR FORMER EMPLOYEES OF AN ARSENIC MINE, TOGETHER WITH THE WIVES OF TWO FORMER EMPLOYEES, ARE SEEKING 300 MILLION YEN IN DAMAGES FROM THE NIPPON MINING COMPANY, LTD., HEADQUARTERED IN TOKYO. THE FORMER EMPLOYEES AND ONE OF THE WIVES ARE SUFFERING AS A RESULT OF ARSENIC POISONING. THE SUIT IS BEING BROUGHT BEFORE THE MIYAZAKI DISTRICT COURT. THE MINE, CLOSED YEARS AGO BUT LAST OPERATED BY NIPPON MINING, WAS LOCATED IN KIYJO, KOYU-GUN, MIYAZAKI PREFECTURE. ALTHOUGH THE FOUR FORMER EMPLOYEES RECEIVE WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION, THEY ARGUE THAT THEY SHOULD RECEIVE COMPENSATION FOR THE POLLUTION DAMAGES AS WELL. THE LAWYER FOR THE COMPANY, ON THE OTHER HAND, MAINTAINS THAT THE STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS HAS ALREADY EXPIRED FOR THE POLLUTION CASE.

JAPAN

"POLLUTION COMPLAINTS DECLINE SLIGHTLY IN '75." THE JAPAN TIMES

EPA

PM(B)

ENGLISH

01/31/77 PGS 2

ID# 04175A

THE JAPANESE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE ANNOUNCED THAT GRIEVANCES ABOUT POLLUTION BROUGHT TO LOCAL GOVERNMENT BY CITIZENS DECLINED BY 3 PERCENT IN FISCAL 1975 FROM FISCAL 1974. THIS WAS THE THIRD STRAIGHT YEAR THAT POLLUTION COMPLAINTS HAVE DECLINED. THERE WERE A TOTAL OF 76,531 COMPLAINTS, OF WHICH 31 PERCENT, OR 23,812, WERE AGAINST NOISE AND VIBRATIONS. SUCH COMPLAINTS WERE DOWN 1.6 PERCENT FROM LAST YEAR. THERE WERE 13,453 COMPLAINTS AGAINST WATER POLLUTION, A DECREASE OF 7.2 PERCENT FROM LAST YEAR, AND 11,863 ON AIR POLLUTION, DOWN 2.2 PERCENT FROM LAST YEAR. ONLY COMPLAINTS ABOUT OFFENSIVE ODORS ROSE FROM THE LAST FISCAL YEAR. THEY AMOUNTED TO 17,516 REPRESENTING AN INCREASE OF 2.2 PERCENT. THESE FOUR TYPES OF POLLUTION CONSTITUTED ABOUT 90 PERCENT OF ALL COMPLAINTS MADE. THE MOST FREQUENT OFFENDERS WERE: PRODUCTION PLANTS, 42 PERCENT OF THE TOTAL; DAIRY FARMS, SWINERIES, AND POULTRY FARMS, 12 PERCENT OF THE TOTAL; AND CONSTRUCTION AND CIVIL ENGINEERING WORKS.

JAPAN

"OECD RATES JAPAN POLLUTION CONTROL." THE JAPAN TIMES

EPA

PM(B)

ENGLISH

11/21/76 PGS 2

ID# 04198A

ALSO LRB

THE ORGANIZATION FOR ECONOMIC COOPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT (OECD) HELD A FIVE-DAY CONFERENCE IN TOKYO AT WHICH ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS IN JAPAN, ONE OF THE WORLD'S MOST POLLUTED COUNTRIES, WERE REVIEWED. ABOUT 100 DELEGATES DISCUSSED JAPANESE ENVIRONMENTAL MATTERS IN FOUR GROUPS, CONCERNED WITH: ENVIRONMENTAL STANDARDS; COMPENSATION PAYMENTS TO POLLUTION VICTIMS; INDUSTRIAL PLANT SITING; AND EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY OF POLLUTION PREVENTION MEASURES. PARTICIPANTS PRAISED JAPANESE GOVERNMENT ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY, WHICH HAS PLACED POLLUTION CONTROL ABOVE ECONOMIC GROWTH. THEY NOTED THAT THE GOVERNMENT HAS PLACED TIGHT CONTROLS ON SPECIFIC SOURCES OF POLLUTION BY MEANS OF OFFICIAL STANDARDS. JAPAN ALSO HAS A UNIQUE LAW PROVIDING FOR PAYMENT OF COMPENSATION TO POLLUTION VICTIMS. IN GENERAL, THEY FELT POLLUTION CONTROL HAD NOT ADVERSELY AFFECTED THE NATIONAL ECONOMY. JAPAN WAS FELT TO HAVE THE WORLD'S MOST ADVANCED POLLUTION CONTROL POLICIES. RESULTS OF THE CONFERENCE WILL BE COMPILED BY SUMMER 1977 FOR DISTRIBUTION TO ALL OECD MEMBERS.

GENERAL

JAPAN

"ENVIRONMENT POLICY REPORT MADE PUBLIC." THE JAPAN TIMES

PM(B)

ENGLISH

11/15/76 PGS 2

EPA

ID# 04199A

THE JAPANESE ENVIRONMENT AGENCY HAS MADE PUBLIC A 155-PAGE REPORT ON ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY IN JAPAN, THE MOST COMPREHENSIVE SINCE THE ONE PREPARED FOR THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON THE ENVIRONMENT IN STOCKHOLM IN 1972. THE REPORT WAS SUBMITTED TO THE ORGANIZATION FOR ECONOMIC COOPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT'S SECRETARIAT AND IS TO BE USED AS THE BASIS FOR AN OECD MEETING. IT DEALS WITH MEASURES TO PREVENT AIR AND WATER POLLUTION AND AIRCRAFT NOISE, AS WELL AS WITH INDUSTRIAL WASTE, CONTROL MEASURES, COMPENSATION FOR POLLUTION DAMAGE TO HUMAN HEALTH, AND EXPENSES FOR POLLUTION PROTECTION. THE REPORT REFERS TO THE ABSOLUTE LEGAL LIABILITY OF THE POLLUTER FOR DAMAGE TO HUMAN HEALTH ARISING FROM AIR AND WATER POLLUTION AND REAFFIRMS NATIONAL COMMITMENT TO THE "POLLUTER PAYS PRINCIPLE." PRIORITIES IN ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ARE PROTECTION OF THE LIVING ENVIRONMENT AND OF HUMAN HEALTH. IN RECENT YEARS, ENVIRONMENTAL STANDARDS HAVE BEEN INTENSIFIED AND MORE ADMINISTRATIVE AUTHORITY HAS BEEN TRANSFERRED FROM CENTRAL TO LOCAL LEVELS.

JAPAN

"POLLUTION-FREE SODA MAKERS ASK COMPENSATION FOR EXPENSES." THE JAPAN TIMES

SE()

ENGLISH
WATER

11/09/76 PGS 5

EPA

ID# 04169A

THE JAPAN SODA INDUSTRY ASSOCIATION HAS PROPOSED LEVYING A FEE ON MEMBER COMPANIES THAT ARE STILL USING THE POLLUTING MERCURY METHOD OF PROCESSING. THE FEES THUS COLLECTED WOULD BE PAID THROUGH THE JAPAN INDUSTRY ASSOCIATION TO COMPANIES THAT HAVE SWITCHED TO THE MORE EXPENSIVE, BUT NON-POLLUTING "DIAPHRAGM CELL" METHOD. THE GOVERNMENT HAD DECREED THAT ALL MANUFACTURERS MUST SWITCH TO THIS METHOD BY MARCH 1979. ABOUT 60 PERCENT OF SODA MANUFACTURERS HAVE ALREADY SWITCHED, BUT THEIR COSTS EXCEED THOSE OF MERCURY-METHOD MANUFACTURERS BY 25,000 YEN PER TON OF SODA. THE CAUSTIC SODA THUS PRODUCED IS ALSO LESS PURE THAN THE MERCURY-METHOD SODA AND IS THUS UNSUITABLE AS A RAW MATERIAL FOR CERTAIN TYPES OF CHEMICAL FIBER. UNDER THE CURRENT PROPOSAL, THE MERCURY-METHOD PRODUCERS WOULD PAY 5000 YEN PER TON OF SODA PRODUCED RETROACTIVE TO OCTOBER 1976 WHICH WOULD BE DIRECTED TO THE DIAPHRAGM-CELL MANUFACTURERS. THE SODA ASSOCIATION HAS ASKED ADMINISTRATIVE ADVICE FROM THE MINISTRY OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND INDUSTRY IN THE MATTER.

OECD

OECD AND THE ENVIRONMENT

PM(A)

ORGANIZATION FOR ECONOMIC COOPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT
ENGLISH

00/00/76 PGS 1-84

EPA

ID# 04164A

THE INITIAL CHAPTER OF THIS BOOKLET CITES THE ESTABLISHMENT IN 1970 OF THE ENVIRONMENT COMMITTEE OF THE OECD AND DESCRIBES BRIEFLY THE COMMITTEE'S GOALS, ACTIVITIES AND ACHIEVEMENTS. THE TEXT OF THE OECD'S DECLARATION OF ENVIRONMENT POLICY FOLLOWS TOGETHER WITH A LIST OF CURRENT OECD PROJECTS IN VARIOUS PROGRAM AREAS. SEVERAL ACTS OF THE OECD COUNCIL RELATING TO THE ENVIRONMENT ARE REPRINTED; FOR EXAMPLE, THE DECISION ON "PROTECTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT BY CONTROL OF POLYCHLORINATED BIPHENYLS" AND THE RESOLUTION ON A "PROCEDURE FOR NOTIFICATION AND CONSULTATION ON MEASURES FOR CONTROL OF SUBSTANCES AFFECTING MAN AND HIS ENVIRONMENT." THE BOOKLET ALSO CONTAINS SEVENTEEN COUNCIL RECOMMENDATIONS. THE REMAINDER OF THE PUBLICATION CONSISTS OF A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF OECD DOCUMENTS AND PUBLICATIONS ON THE ENVIRONMENT WITH BRIEF ABSTRACTS. SUBJECTS IN THE BIBLIOGRAPHY INCLUDE: ENVIRONMENT ECONOMICS; ENVIRONMENT AND ENERGY; INDUSTRY AND ENVIRONMENT; AND ENVIRONMENT, THE CITY AND LAND USE.

GENERAL

SCANDINAVIA

"NORDIC CONVENTION ON THE ENVIRONMENT." HUFVUDSTADSBLADET

EPA

LR(B)

SWEDISH

10/04/76 PGS 9

ID# 04222A

THIS ARTICLE REPORTS THAT THE NORDIC ENVIRONMENTAL CONVENTION WENT INTO EFFECT ON OCTOBER 5, 1976. THE CONVENTION STIPULATES THAT AN INDIVIDUAL HAS THE RIGHT TO PROTECTION AGAINST ENVIRONMENTALLY DETRIMENTAL ACTIVITIES REGARDLESS OF WHETHER THE DAMAGE ORIGINATES IN HIS OWN COUNTRY OR IN A NEIGHBORING NORDIC COUNTRY. THE AUTHORITIES IN DENMARK, FINLAND, NORWAY, AND SWEDEN MUST APPOINT A CONTROLLING AUTHORITY TO GUARD AGAINST DISTURBANCES FROM ENVIRONMENTALLY DETRIMENTAL ACTIVITIES IN THE NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES. ACCORDING TO THE CONVENTION, THE NORDIC MINISTERS WHO SIGNED THE CONVENTION ON FEBRUARY 17, 1974 CONSIDER IT A SIGNIFICANT STEP FORWARD FOR NORDIC COOPERATION IN THE FIELD OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION. JUDGED FROM AN INTERNATIONAL POINT OF VIEW, THE CONVENTION IS UNIQUE, AND IT IS HOPED THAT THIS KIND OF COOPERATION MAY SET A PRECEDENT IN OTHER PARTS OF THE WORLD, SINCE ENVIRONMENTAL DANGERS AND PROBLEMS HAVE NO RESPECT FOR NATIONAL BOUNDARIES.

SWEDEN

"MAY 22, 1975 ORDINANCE NO. 347 TO AMEND THE ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION ORDINANCE (1969:388)." SVENSK FORFATTNINGSSAMLING 1975:347

EPA

LR(A)

SWEDISH

06/17/75 PGS 1

ID# 00129D

THIS AMENDMENT REPRINTS PARAGRAPHS 28 AND 35 OF THE ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION ORDINANCE NO. 388. PARAGRAPH 28 STIPULATES THAT THE COUNTY ADMINISTRATION MUST CONSULT WITH THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION BOARD BEFORE GIVING ADVICE OR ISSUING GUIDELINES ACCORDING TO PARAGRAPH 39 OF THE ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION ACT NO. 387 OF 1969. CONSULTATION BETWEEN THESE TWO BODIES MUST ALSO TAKE PLACE BEFORE THE COUNTY ADMINISTRATION ASKS FOR ASSISTANCE ACCORDING TO PARAGRAPH 47 OF THE SAME ACT IF THE COSTS OF THE ASSISTANCE CANNOT BE PAID BY THE PARTY WHO WAS DERELICT IN HIS DUTY. THIS CLAUSE MAY BE PUT ASIDE, HOWEVER, IF THE MATTER IS URGENT. PARAGRAPH 35 STIPULATES THAT THE COST OF ASSISTANCE REFERRED TO IN PARAGRAPH 47 OF THE ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION ACT MAY ON REQUEST OF THE DISTRAINOR BE PAID FOR BY PUBLIC FUNDS IF A GOVERNMENT AUTHORITY INITIATED THE ASSISTANCE.

SWEDEN

"MAY 6, 1976 ORDINANCE NO. 330 TO AMEND THE 1969 ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION ORDINANCE (1969:388)." SVENSK FORFATTNINGSSAMLING 1976:330

EPA

LR(A)

SWEDISH

06/15/76 PGS 1-3

ID# 00129E

THIS ORDINANCE REPRINTS PARAGRAPHS 2 AND 8 OF THE 1969 ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION ORDINANCE, WHICH IT AMENDS. PARAGRAPH 2 LISTS FACTORIES AND INSTALLATIONS WHICH MAY NOT BE SET UP WITHOUT A PERMIT OR EXEMPTION. PARAGRAPH 8 LISTS FACTORIES AND INSTALLATIONS WHICH MUST SUBMIT A NOTIFICATION TO THE COUNTY ADMINISTRATION WELL IN ADVANCE OF CONSTRUCTION. GLASS-PRODUCING FACTORIES ARE TRANSFERRED BY THIS AMENDMENT FROM THE CATEGORY DESCRIBED IN PARAGRAPH 8 TO THE CATEGORY DESCRIBED IN PARAGRAPH 2.

GENERAL

SWEDEN

"JUNE 13, 1969 ROYAL INSTRUCTION, NO. 389, FOR THE NATIONAL FRANCHISE BOARD FOR ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION (AS AMENDED)." SVENSK FORFATTNINGSSAMLING

EPA

LR(A)

SWEDISH

06/24/69 PGS 921-923

ID# 04201A

THIS INSTRUCTION ESTABLISHES THE NATIONAL FRANCHISE BOARD FOR ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION (KONCESSIONSNAMNDEN FOR MILJOSKYDD) AND OUTLINES ITS DUTIES AND ORGANIZATIONS. ITS DUTIES, AS OUTLINED IN THE 1969 ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION ACT, ARE BASICALLY TO REVIEW APPLICATIONS AND GRANT PERMITS TO INDUSTRY AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES WISHING TO CARRY ON POLLUTING ACTIVITIES. THE BOARD ALSO ADVISES THE GOVERNMENT ON CERTAIN MATTERS COVERED IN THE 1947 BUILDING LAW (NO. 385). ALTHOUGH IT IS AN ADMINISTRATIVE BODY, THE BOARD FUNCTIONS SOMEWHAT LIKE A COURT OF LAW. IT CONSISTS OF A CHAIRMAN WITH LEGAL AND JUDICIAL EXPERIENCE AND THREE OTHER MEMBERS: A TECHNICAL EXPERT, AN EXPERT IN ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS AND A MEMBER WITH EITHER INDUSTRIAL OR MUNICIPAL EXPERIENCE DEPENDING ON THE CASE BEING HEARD. THE AMENDMENTS, WHICH VARIOUSLY CHANGE THE DUTIES OR ORGANIZATION OF THE BOARD, WERE PASSED IN 1970 (NO. 827), 1972 (248 AND 783), AND 1974 (851).

SWITZERLAND

"NEW CONCEPT FOR AN ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION LAW." NEUE ZUERCHER ZEITUNG

EPA

LR(B)

GERMAN

11/21/76 PGS 18

ID# 04220A

THE SWISS GOVERNMENT IS WORKING OUT A NEW CONCEPT FOR AN ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION LAW, ACCORDING TO A REPORT OF THE FEDERAL DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR. NOISE ABATEMENT, AIR POLLUTION, WASTE DISPOSAL AND INCREASED CONTROL OF ENVIRONMENTALLY HARMFUL SUBSTANCES ARE REGARDED AS AREAS OF GREATEST URGENCY. THE NEW CONCEPT OF LAW ALSO PLACES EMPHASIS ON A CLEAR SEPARATION OF THE DUTIES OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT AND THE CANTONS. IT ENVISAGES GREATER USE OF THE EXISTING ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE AT ALL JURISDICTIONAL LEVELS AND TAKES INTO CONSIDERATION ECONOMIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL POSSIBILITIES. IN 1974 THE PRELIMINARY DRAFT OF AN ENVIRONMENTAL LAW WAS RECEIVED UNFAVORABLY WHEN IT WAS CIRCULATED AMONG INTERESTED PARTIES FOR COMMENT PRIOR TO SUBMISSION TO THE PARLIAMENT. THE CANTONS IN PARTICULAR THOUGHT IT INFRINGED TOO GREATLY ON THEIR COMPETENCE. THE CURRENT IDEAS FOR THE LAW HAVE BEEN RECEIVED MORE POSITIVELY BY CANTONAL REPRESENTATIVES.

UNITED NATIONS

"ENVIRONMENTAL CONFERENCE OF THE MEDITERRANEAN COUNTRIES." FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG

EPA

PM(B)

GERMAN

01/28/77 PGS 2

ID# 04166A

SIXTEEN OF THE 18 COUNTRIES SURROUNDING THE MEDITERRANEAN ARE MEETING FROM JANUARY 31 TO FEBRUARY 4, 1977 IN THE CITY OF SPLIT YUGOSLOVIA TO DISCUSS ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS UNDER THE GENERAL SPONSORSHIP OF THE UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAM (UNEP). UNEP INTENDS TO PROVIDE THE MEDITERRANEAN COUNTRIES WITH THE INFORMATION NEEDED FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT TAKING INTO CONSIDERATION THE ECOLOGICAL BASES OF LIFE. A CONTINUOUS DIALOG AND COOPERATION BETWEEN THE COUNTRIES IN QUESTION IS PLANNED. UNEP HAS DEVELOPED SIX RESOLUTIONS IN REGARD TO THIS PROJECT; THESE CONCERN: EROSION, THE MAINTENANCE OF FRESH WATER, THE DEVELOPMENT OF AN AQUA CULTURE, TOURISM, SOLAR ENERGY, AND HEALTH. THE IMMEDIATE GOAL OF THE MEETING OF THE MEDITERRANEAN COUNTRIES IS TO DEVELOP A "BLUE PLAN" FOR COMMON MEASURES TO PROTECT AND IMPROVE ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS. A SECOND MEETING AT THE END OF THE YEAR IN MONACO WILL CONSIDER RESULTS OF THE "BLUE PLAN."

LAND USE

AUSTRALIA

PM(B)

THE IMPACT ON THE AUSTRALIAN ENVIRONMENT OF THE CURRENT WOODCHIP
INDUSTRY PROGRAM
AUSTRALIA. DEPT. OF ENV., HOUSING, AND COMMUNITY DEVEL. EPA
ENGLISH 05/00/76 PGS 1-47 ID# 04184A
*GENERAL AIR WATER

NOISE

ICAO

LR(B)

"INCREASED STRINGENCY FOR NOISE PROVISIONS OF ICAO." NEUE ZUERCHER ZEITUNG
EPA
GERMAN 11/16/76 PGS 45 ID# 04207A

THE INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANIZATION (ICAO) ADOPTED NOISE STANDARDS FOR AIRCRAFT IN AUGUST 1971 IN ANNEX 16 TO THE CONVENTION OF INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION. ON JUNE 21, 1976, THE ICAO COUNCIL APPROVED A SUPPLEMENT TO ANNEX 16 THAT WOULD SUBSTANTIALLY INCREASE THE STRINGENCY OF NOISE PROVISIONS EFFECTIVE OCTOBER 6, 1977 IF APPROVED BY A MAJORITY OF ICAO MEMBER STATES. ACCORDING TO ICAO BULLETIN NO. 8 FOR 1976, THE SUPPLEMENT WOULD REDUCE MAXIMUM NOISE LEVELS AND APPROXIMATE U.S. PRESCRIPTIONS FOR THRUST REDUCTION DURING TAKE-OFF. THE POINT FOR MEASURING NOISE FROM THE SIDE OF THE AIRCRAFT AT TAKE-OFF WOULD BE MOVED FROM 650 METERS FROM THE RUNWAY AXIS TO 450 METERS FOR TWO- AND THREE-JET AIRCRAFT. OVERHEAD FLIGHT NOISE FOR FOUR-JET ENGINES WOULD BE REDUCED BY 4 EPNDB; FOR THREE-JET ENGINES BY 6 EPNDB; AND FOR TWO-JET ENGINES BY 8 EPNDB. THE ARTICLE CONTAINS A GRAPH SHOWING THE PRESENT AND PROPOSED NOISE LEVELS FOR OVERHEAD NOISE AT TAKE-OFF, SIDE NOISE AT TAKE-OFF, AND OVERHEAD NOISE AT LANDING FOR VARIOUS WEIGHT CRAFT.

INDIA

LR(B)

"STANDARDIZATION IN AID OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION." SCAVENGER, VOL. 6, NO. 3
SAXENA, G. M. EPA
ENGLISH 07/00/76 PGS 7-15 ID# 04162A
*GENERAL AIR WATER

JAPAN

PM(B)

"JNR TO SPEND Y130 BIL. TO CUT NOISE ALONG SHINKANSEN LINE." THE JAPAN TIMES
EPA
ENGLISH 11/27/76 PGS 2 ID# 04172A

IN A REPORT SENT TO THE NATIONAL TRANSPORT MINISTRY, THE JAPANESE NATIONAL RAILWAYS (JNR) HAS ANNOUNCED ITS INTENTION TO SPEND 130 BILLION YEN IN THE NEXT THREE YEARS TO REDUCE NOISE AND VIBRATIONS ALONG THE SHINKANSEN LINE. THIS IS IN CONFORMANCE WITH GUIDELINES ISSUED JULY 29, 1975 BY THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENT AGENCY REGARDING THE SHINKANSEN PROBLEM, CALLING FOR THE REDUCTION OF NOISE TO 70 PHONS IN RESIDENTIAL AREAS AND TO 75 PHONS IN COMMERCIAL AREAS WITHIN THE NEXT THREE TO TEN YEARS. REDUCTION OF NOISE WITHIN THREE YEARS WAS RECOMMENDED FOR AREAS WHERE NOISE LEVELS CURRENTLY EXCEED 80 PHONS. THE ENVIRONMENT AGENCY RECOMMENDED CURBING VIBRATIONS TO 70 DECIBELS. INVOLVED IN THE JNR PROJECT WILL BE HOMES IN AREAS WITH NOISE LEVELS OF 80 PHONS OR MORE, SCHOOLS OR HOSPITALS IN AREAS OVER 70 PHONS, AND HOMES, HOSPITALS AND SCHOOLS IN AREAS OF OVER 70 VIBRATION DECIBELS. JNR WILL SEEK THE ASSISTANCE OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN ADMINISTERING THE PROJECT. IT DOES NOT PLAN TO RAISE FEES TO COVER THESE COSTS.

NOISE

NORWAY

"INCREASED RESEARCH TO REDUCE NOISE." AFTENPOSTEN

PM(B)

NORWEGIAN

11/18/76 PGS 11

EPA
ID# 04196A

THE ROYAL NORWEGIAN COUNCIL FOR SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH (NTNF), WHICH IS ATTACHED TO THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY, WILL ALLOCATE 300,000 KRONER FOR NOISE RESEARCH IN NORWEGIAN SOCIETY WHICH IS TO BE CONDUCTED AT THE ACOUSTICS LABORATORY OF THE NORWEGIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY (NTH). NTNF AND THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT ARE SUPPORTING THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THIS NATIONAL RESEARCH CENTER FOR NOISE ABATEMENT. 500,000 NORWEGIANS ARE ALREADY DISTURBED BY TRAFFIC NOISE, A NUMBER WHICH IS INCREASING ANNUALLY BY 25,000. THEREFORE, A PROJECT TO REDUCE NOISE FROM COMBUSTION ENGINES HAS PRIORITY, NOT ONLY TO DEMONSTRATE THAT IT IS POSSIBLE TO REACH A CONSIDERABLE REDUCTION OF NOISE BUT ALSO TO PROMOTE MORE STRINGENT STANDARDS FOR SUCH ENGINES. PROJECTS TO STUDY NOISE DISTURBANCE IN GENERAL AS WELL AS THE TRANSMISSION OF NOISE ARE ALSO PLANNED. COOPERATION BETWEEN NATIONAL EXPERTS ON MEDICINE, SOCIOLOGY, AND PSYCHOLOGY IS EXPECTED. PROGRAMS WILL BE COORDINATED WITH SIMILAR RESEARCH CONDUCTED ABROAD.

SWITZERLAND

"ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION LAW IN THE CANTON OF ZURICH." NEUE ZUERCHER ZEITUNG

LR(B)

WEBER, GUIDO

GERMAN

10/15/76 PGS 51,52

EPA
ID# 04194A

ALSO PMB

*WATER AIR

PESTICIDES

FINLAND

"PLANT PROTECTION LAW TOO LENIENT--POOR QUALITY GOODS ARE BEING SOLD."

HUFVUDSTADSBLADET

LR(B)

SWEDISH

11/09/76 PGS 1, 5

EPA
ID# 04204A

EXISTING LEGISLATION GOVERNING PLANT PROTECTION IN FINLAND IS INADEQUATE, REPORTS AN OFFICIAL PLANT INSPECTOR, ACCORDING TO THIS ARTICLE. PLANT INSPECTION, FOR INSTANCE, IS GUIDED BY A LAW WHICH IS ALREADY 50 YEARS OLD, AND FINLAND IS THEREFORE BECOMING A DUMPING GROUND FOR GOODS WHICH HAVE BEEN DESTROYED BY PLANT DISEASE AND VERMIN. NOR HAVE STANDARDS BEEN STIPULATED FOR THE AMOUNT OF PESTICIDES ALLOWED TO REMAIN ON FOODSTUFFS AND FEED, ALTHOUGH CERTAIN U.N. ORGANIZATIONS HAVE ISSUED RECOMMENDATIONS TO THIS EFFECT. PESTICIDES HAVE NOT BEEN NEEDED TO THE SAME DEGREE IN FINLAND AS ON THE CONTINENT DUE TO MORE FAVORABLE GEOGRAPHIC AND CLIMATIC CONDITIONS. EXISTING LEGISLATION HAS NOT KEPT UP WITH THE DEMANDS OF INCREASING TRADE, NOR DOES IT REFLECT INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS FINLAND HAS SIGNED. BECAUSE THE LAW IS AMBIGUOUS, MINISTRIES HAVE EVEN ISSUED CONTRADICTORY GUIDELINES ON PLANT PROTECTION. IT IS RECOGNIZED THAT AN UPDATE OF THE LAW IS URGENTLY NEEDED.

PESTICIDES

SWEDEN

"APRIL 10, 1975 ORDER NO. 137 TO AMEND THE 1973 ORDINANCE NO. 334 ON PRODUCTS
HAZARDOUS TO HEALTH AND TO THE ENVIRONMENT." SVENSK FORFATTNINGSSAMLING 1975:137

EPA

LR(A)

SWEDISH
*TOXIC SUBS

05/07/75 PGS 1

ID# 02699C

SWEDEN

"MAY 22, 1975 ORDINANCE NO. 346 ON WASTE HAZARDOUS TO THE ENVIRONMENT." SVENSK
FORFATTNINGSSAMLING 1975:346

EPA

LR(A)

SWEDISH
*TOXIC SUBS

06/17/75 PGS 1-5

ID# 02699D

WHO

PESTICIDE RESIDUES IN FOOD: REPORT OF THE 1975 JOINT FAO/WHO MEETING.
TECHNICAL REPORT SERIES 592
WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

EPA

PM(B)

ENGLISH
ALSO ST

00/00/76 PGS 1-45

ID# 04185A

THIS MONOGRAPH WAS PREPARED BY THE 1975 ANNUAL JOINT MEETING OF THE FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION WORKING PARTY OF EXPERTS ON PESTICIDE RESIDUES AND THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION EXPERT COMMITTEE ON PESTICIDE RESIDUES. THE EXPERTS EXAMINED TOXICOLOGICAL DATA TO ESTABLISH ACCEPTABLE DAILY INTAKES (ADI'S) FOR MAN AND TO RECOMMEND LIMITS OF CERTAIN PESTICIDE RESIDUES IN FOODS. CHAPTERS CONTAIN: 1) ADI DATA ON PESTICIDES EVALUATED FOR THE FIRST TIME AND ON SOME PREVIOUSLY EVALUATED AND 2) DATA ON RESIDUE LIMITS OF PESTICIDES NOT PREVIOUSLY EVALUATED FOR THIS PURPOSE. PESTICIDES REVIEWED IN LIGHT OF NEW INFORMATION, AND DATA ON COMPOUNDS NOT EVALUATED. SPECIFIC PROBLEMS CONSIDERED ARE: DELAYED NEUROTOXICITY, PHARMACOKINETIC STUDIES, MUTAGENICITY DUE TO PESTICIDES, AND ANTIBIOTICS USED AS PESTICIDES. THERE IS ALSO A COMPARISON OF POTENTIAL DAILY INTAKES OF PESTICIDE RESIDUES WITH ACCEPTABLE DAILY INTAKES. ANNEXES CONTAIN: RECOMMENDATIONS; A LIST OF SUBSTANCES FOR WHICH MORE INFORMATION IS REQUIRED; AND A GLOSSARY.

RADIATION

FINLAND

"NUCLEAR PROPULSION STARTS--WILL NUCLEAR WASTE BE SAVED?" HUFVUDSTADSBLADET

EPA

PN(B)

SWEDISH

11/19/76 PGS 1. 13

ID# 04173A

APPROVAL OF FINLAND'S FIRST NUCLEAR POWER PLANT WAS ISSUED NOT BY THE MINISTRY OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY AS STIPULATED BY LAW BUT BY THE COUNCIL OF STATE. THIS EXCEPTIONAL PROCEDURE WAS TAKEN IN ORDER TO EMPHASIZE THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE GOVERNMENT IN MATTERS CONCERNING NUCLEAR ENERGY. NUCLEAR WASTE WILL PROBABLY BE STORED IN UNDERGROUND CAVERNS, ACCORDING TO A WORKING GROUP CURRENTLY STUDYING THIS PROBLEM. FINNISH LEGISLATION REQUIRES THE PRODUCER OF NUCLEAR ENERGY TO TAKE CARE OF THE WASTE AS WELL, A FACT WHICH IS CONSIDERED A LEGAL DEFICIENCY SINCE NUCLEAR WASTE MAY REMAIN RADIOACTIVE FOR TENS OF THOUSANDS OF YEARS WHILE THE PRODUCER, A LEGAL PERSON, MAY CEASE TO EXIST MUCH EARLIER. THE GOVERNMENT SHOULD THEREFORE HAVE TO VOUCH FOR THE STORING AND FINAL DISPOSAL OF THE WASTE. INATRAM VOIMA, FINLAND'S ELECTRIC POWER INDUSTRY, HAS OBTAINED AN OPERATING AS WELL AS A SECURITY PERMIT AND IS ONLY AWAITING APPROVAL OF A CHARGING PERMIT BEFORE LOVISA 1, THE FIRST OF FOUR PLANNED NUCLEAR POWER PLANTS IN FINLAND, CAN START OPERATION.

FRANCE

"AUGUST 10, 1976 ORDER ON THE REQUIRED PRELIMINARY STUDY FOR LICENSES FOR GASEOUS NUCLEAR WASTE DISCHARGE." JOURNAL OFFICIEL

EPA

LR(A)

FRENCH
AIR

09/12/76 PGS 5496-98

ID# 00667P

THIS ORDER ESTABLISHES THE CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH THE PRELIMINARY STUDY, PRESCRIBED IN ARTICLE 3 OF THE NOVEMBER 1974 DECREE NO. 74-945, IS TO BE CONDUCTED FOR THE REQUEST OF A DISCHARGE AUTHORIZATION FOR GASEOUS RADIOACTIVE EFFLUENTS FROM NUCLEAR INSTALLATIONS. THE PRELIMINARY STUDY WHICH IS TO BE PROVIDED MUST CONTAIN ALL NECESSARY INFORMATION ON: 1) THE EFFLUENTS WHICH ARE TO BE DISCHARGED AND THE CONDITIONS AND METHODS OF DISCHARGE; 2) THE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SURROUNDINGS, THE USE THAT IS TO BE MADE OF THEM, AS WELL AS THE TRANSFER OF RADIONUCLIDES INTO THE AREA; AND 3) THE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE CONCERNED POPULATION. SET FORTH IN AN APPENDIX TO THE ORDER IS THE STANDARDIZED FORMAT TO BE FOLLOWED IN THE PREPARATION OF THE STUDY FOR SUBMISSION. DATA BEING FURNISHED MUST PERMIT CONCERNED SERVICES OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH MINISTRY TO EVALUATE THE LEVEL OF IRRADIATION.

FRANCE

"AUGUST 10, 1976 ORDER ON GENERAL RULES FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF GASEOUS RADIOACTIVE EMISSION LIMITS...." JOURNAL OFFICIEL

EPA

LR(A)

FRENCH
AIR

09/12/76 PGS 5498-99

ID# 006670

THIS ORDER DEFINES THE GENERAL RULES WHICH ARE TO BE APPLIED IN THE ESTABLISHMENT OF DISCHARGE LIMITS AND CONDITIONS FOR GASEOUS RADIOACTIVE EFFLUENTS FROM NUCLEAR INSTALLATIONS, IN THE SELECTION OF SURVEILLANCE MEASURES FOR THESE INSTALLATIONS' SURROUNDINGS, AND IN THE INSPECTION OF THESE INSTALLATIONS BY THE CENTRAL SERVICE FOR IONIZING RADIATION PROTECTION. PROVIDED IN THE ORDER ARE ALTERNATIVE METHODS FOR CALCULATING AUTHORIZED DISCHARGE METHODS. DEFINED ARE THE TWO TYPES OF AUTHORIZED DISCHARGE METHODS. SPECIFIED ARE VARIOUS PROCEDURES OF ANALYSIS AND SAMPLE-TAKING WHICH ARE TO BE UNDERTAKEN BY EITHER THE INSTALLATION OR THE PROPER INSPECTION SERVICE FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE SURROUNDING SITE.

RADIATION

FRANCE

"AUGUST 10, 1976 ORDER ON RULES PERTAINING SPECIFICALLY TO GASEOUS DISCHARGES FROM NUCLEAR POWER PLANTS EQUIPPED WITH ORDINARY-WATER REACTORS...." JOURNAL OFFICIEL
EPA

LR(A)

FRENCH
AIR

09/12/76 PGS 5499-5500

ID# 00667R

THE ORDER SETS FORTH THE RULES WHICH ARE SPECIFICALLY TO BE USED IN THE ESTABLISHMENT OF DISCHARGE LIMITS AND CONDITIONS FOR GASEOUS RADIOACTIVE EFFLUENTS FROM NUCLEAR POWER PLANTS EQUIPPED WITH ORDINARY-WATER REACTORS, IN THE SELECTION OF SURVEILLANCE MEASURES FOR THESE PLANTS' SURROUNDINGS, AND IN THE INSPECTION OF THESE PLANTS BY THE CENTRAL SERVICE FOR IONIZING RADIATION PROTECTION. THE ORDER SPECIFIES MAXIMUM TOTAL GAMMA AND BETA ACTIVITY LIMITS FOR REACTORS OF VARYING CAPACITIES. FURTHER PROVISIONS CONCERN IN-PLANT RADIATION CONTROL EQUIPMENT, AMBIENT AIR MONITORING PROCEDURES, THE ROLE OF THE PLANT'S ANALYSIS LABORATORY, THE MAINTENANCE OF DISCHARGE RECORDS BY THE PLANT, AND THE INSPECTION ACTIVITIES OF THE CENTRAL SERVICE FOR IONIZING RADIATION PROTECTION.

FRANCE

"AUGUST 10, 1976 ORDER ON THE REQUIRED PRELIMINARY STUDY FOR LICENSES FOR LIQUID RADIOACTIVE DISCHARGE." JOURNAL OFFICIEL

LR(A)

FRENCH
WATER

09/12/76 PGS 5501-02

EPA
ID# 00667T

THIS ORDER ESTABLISHES THE CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH THE PRELIMINARY STUDY, PRESCRIBED IN ARTICLE 16 OF THE DECEMBER 1974 DECREE NO. 74-1181, IS TO BE CONDUCTED FOR THE REQUEST OF A DISCHARGE AUTHORIZATION FOR LIQUID RADIOACTIVE EFFLUENTS FROM NUCLEAR INSTALLATIONS. THE PRELIMINARY STUDY WHICH IS TO BE PROVIDED MUST CONTAIN ALL NECESSARY INFORMATION ON: 1) THE EFFLUENTS WHICH ARE TO BE DISCHARGED AND THE CONDITIONS AND METHODS OF DISCHARGE; 2) THE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SURROUNDINGS, THE USE THAT IS TO BE MADE OF THEM, AS WELL AS THE TRANSFER OF RADIONUCLIDES INTO THE AREA; AND 3) THE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE CONCERNED POPULATION. SET FORTH IN AN APPENDIX TO THE ORDER IS THE STANDARDIZED FORMAT TO BE FOLLOWED IN THE PREPARATION OF THE STUDY FOR SUBMISSION. DATA BEING FURNISHED MUST PERMIT CONCERNED SERVICES OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH MINISTRY TO EVALUATE THE LEVEL OF IRRADIATION.

FRANCE

"AUGUST 10, 1976 ORDER ON GENERAL RULES FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF LIQUID RADIOACTIVE EFFLUENT LIMITS...." JOURNAL OFFICIEL

LR(A)

FRENCH
WATER

09/12/76 PGS 5502-03

EPA
ID# 00667U

THIS ORDER DEFINES THE GENERAL RULES WHICH ARE TO BE APPLIED IN THE ESTABLISHMENT OF DISCHARGE LIMITS AND CONDITIONS FOR LIQUID RADIOACTIVE EFFLUENTS FROM NUCLEAR INSTALLATIONS, IN THE SELECTION OF SURVEILLANCE MEASURES IN AREAS SURROUNDING THESE INSTALLATIONS, AND IN THE INSPECTION OF THESE INSTALLATIONS BY THE CENTRAL SERVICE FOR IONIZING RADIATION PROTECTION. PROVIDED IN THE ORDER ARE ALTERNATIVE METHODS FOR CALCULATING AUTHORIZED DISCHARGE METHODS. DEFINED ARE THE TWO TYPES OF AUTHORIZED DISCHARGE METHODS. SPECIFIED ARE VARIOUS PROCEDURES FOR ANALYSIS AND SAMPLE-TAKING TO BE UNDERTAKEN BY EITHER THE INSTALLATION OR THE PROPER INSPECTION SERVICE FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE SURROUNDING SITE.

RADIATION

FRANCE

"AUGUST 10, 1976 ORDER ON RULES PERTAINING SPECIFICALLY TO LIQUID DISCHARGES FROM PLANTS EQUIPPED WITH ORDINARY-WATER REACTORS." JOURNAL OFFICIEL

LR(A)

FRENCH
WATER

09/12/76 PGS 5503-04

EPA
ID# 00667V

THE ORDER SETS FORTH THE RULES WHICH ARE SPECIFICALLY TO BE USED IN THE ESTABLISHMENT OF DISCHARGE LIMITS AND CONDITIONS FOR LIQUID RADIOACTIVE EFFLUENTS FROM NUCLEAR POWER PLANTS EQUIPPED WITH ORDINARY-WATER REACTORS, IN THE SELECTION OF SURVEILLANCE MEASURES FOR THESE PLANTS' SURROUNDINGS, AND IN THE INSPECTION OF THESE PLANTS BY THE CENTRAL SERVICE FOR IONIZING RADIATION PROTECTION. THE ORDER SPECIFIES MAXIMUM RADIOELEMENT ACTIVITY LIMITS FOR REACTORS OF VARYING CAPACITIES. EXPRESSLY PROHIBITED, HOWEVER, IS THE DISCHARGE OF EFFLUENTS CONTAINING RADIUM 226 OR 228. FURTHER PROVISIONS CONCERN LIQUID EFFLUENT TREATMENT FACILITIES, EFFLUENT ANALYSIS AND MEASUREMENT PROCESSES, THE MAINTENANCE OF DISCHARGE RECORDS BY THE PLANT, AND THE INSPECTION ACTIVITIES OF THE CENTRAL SERVICE FOR IONIZING RADIATION PROTECTION.

FRANCE

"BIRTH OF NUCLEAR SAFETY INSTITUTE." LE FIGARO
CROIZE, JEAN-PAUL
FRENCH

PM(A)

11/05/76 PGS 10

EPA
ID# 04208A

THE LONG AWAITED CREATION OF THE INSTITUTE OF NUCLEAR PROTECTION AND SAFETY (IPESN) WILL HENCEFORTH PREVENT THE ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSARIAT (CEA) FROM PLAYING THE JUDGE IN ITS OWN CASES, OR FROM PASSING JUDGEMENT ON THE SAFETY OF SELF-PROPOSED NUCLEAR PROJECTS. IN SPITE OF ITS AFFILIATION WITH CEA, IPESN IS BEING GUARANTEED INDEPENDENCE THROUGH A SEPARATE BUDGET (EXPECTED TO EXCEED 325 MILLION IN 1977) AND A PROGRAM COMMITTEE WHICH IS TO BE PARTIALLY COMPOSED OF ADMINISTRATION REPRESENTATIVES. IPESN WILL EMPLOY A STAFF OF 700 WITHIN TWO DEPARTMENTS. THE FIRST, WHICH IS TO BE MEDICALLY ORIENTED, WILL ASSUME RESPONSIBILITY FOR RESEARCH ON THE PROTECTION OF INDIVIDUALS FROM THE HARMFUL EFFECTS OF RADIATION. THE SECOND, WHICH IS MORE TECHNICAL, WILL ENSURE THE RELIABILITY OF NUCLEAR INSTALLATIONS, CONFINING RADIOACTIVITY TO CERTAIN RESTRICTED AREAS. THE SPECIFIC DUTIES OF THESE TWO DEPARTMENTS ARE ENUMERATED AND THE APPOINTMENT OF DIRECTOR IS CONSIDERED IN THIS ARTICLE.

JAPAN

"AEC MAPS OUT BASIC POLICY FOR RADIOACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT." JAPAN
ENVIRONMENT SUMMARY, VOL. 4, NO. 11
JAPAN. ENVIRONMENT AGENCY
ENGLISH

PM(B)

11/10/76 PGS 4

EPA
ID# 04160A

THE ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION IN JAPAN HAS ANNOUNCED BASIC POLICY FOR RADIOACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT. HIGH-LEVEL RADIOACTIVE WASTES, DISCHARGED BY REPROCESSING PLANTS IN SMALL QUANTITIES, WILL BE TREATED (SOLIDIFIED AND TEMPORARILY STORED) BY REPROCESSING INTERESTS WITH TECHNOLOGY DEMONSTRATED BY THE AUTHORITIES. FINAL DISPOSAL WILL BE CARRIED OUT BY STATE AUTHORITIES WITH THE COSTS BORNE BY THE PRODUCERS. TESTS ARE EXPECTED WITHIN THE NEXT 10 YEARS. LOW AND INTERMEDIATE LEVEL WASTES, DISCHARGED FROM NUCLEAR POWER PLANTS AND OTHER NUCLEAR INSTALLATIONS, WILL BE DISPOSED OF ON SEA OR LAND BY THE PRIVATE SECTOR AFTER SUCCESSFUL EXPERIMENTAL DISPOSAL. OCEAN DUMPING WILL BE TESTED ABOUT 1978, AND GEOLOGICAL DISPOSAL WILL BE EVALUATED TOWARD THE END OF THE 1970'S. GROUND DISPOSAL IS ALREADY USED IN PARTS OF THE WORLD, SO SITES MAY BE FIXED AND MADE OPERATIVE BY THE EARLY 1980'S. A CORPORATION WILL HAVE TO BE COMMISSIONED TO UNDERTAKE THE EXPERIMENTAL DISPOSAL. THESE MEASURES NECESSITATE GOVERNMENT-INDUSTRY COOPERATION.

RADIATION

SWITZERLAND

"THE TREATMENT OF RADIOACTIVE WASTES." NEUE ZUERCHER ZEITUNG

EPA

PM(B)

GERMAN

09/12/76 PGS 18

ID# 04193A

IN A REPORT OF THE SWISS FEDERAL OFFICE FOR ENERGY ON RADIOACTIVE WASTES FROM NUCLEAR ENERGY PRODUCTION, THE MOST IMPORTANT IMMEDIATE NATIONAL TASK IS SAID TO BE FINDING FINAL STORAGE SITES FOR WASTES OF WEAK AND MEDIUM RADIOACTIVITY. IT IS ALSO RECOMMENDED THAT SWITZERLAND SEEK LOCATIONS FOR LONG-TERM INTERMEDIATE STORAGE OF HIGHLY RADIOACTIVE WASTES ABOVE OR BELOW GROUND AND INVESTIGATE THE SUITABILITY OF GEOLOGICAL FORMATIONS IN SWITZERLAND AS FINAL DEPOSITORIES. HIGHLY RADIOACTIVE WASTES ARE CURRENTLY PROCESSED OUTSIDE THE COUNTRY, BUT IT IS POSSIBLE THAT IN THE FUTURE FOREIGN REPROCESSING PLANTS WILL ONLY ACCEPT SUCH WASTES IF THE CONTRACTOR AGREES TO TAKE THEM BACK. THE REPORT ALSO RECOMMENDS THAT SWITZERLAND PARTICIPATE IN INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS TO FORM SPECIFICATIONS FOR THE STORAGE AND REMOVAL OF RADIOACTIVE WASTES AND TAKE PART IN FUTURE REGIONAL AND MULTINATIONAL REPROCESSING PLANTS FOR NUCLEAR FUELS. FINALLY, THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT SHOULD DETERMINE IF IT IS RESPONSIBLE FOR SETTING UP AND OPERATING DISPOSAL STATIONS.

SOLID WASTE

FRANCE

"PROCEDURE FOR SELECTING GENERAL COUNCIL AND MUNICIPAL COUNCIL REPRESENTATIVES TO THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR THE DISPOSAL AND RECLAMATION OF WASTES." JOURNAL OFFICIEL

EPA

LR(A)

FRENCH

08/31/76 PGS 5259-60

ID# 026268

THIS DECREE FROM THE MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR AND THE MINISTER FOR THE QUALITY OF LIFE, DATED AUGUST 2, 1976, CONTAINS THE TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR THE SELECTION OF REPRESENTATIVES FROM THE GENERAL AND MUNICIPAL COUNCILS TO THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR THE DISPOSAL AND RECLAMATION OF WASTES. THE NUMBER OF INHABITANTS IN A MUNICIPALITY DETERMINES, ACCORDING TO THE DECREE, WHETHER A REPRESENTATIVE IS TO ELECTED BY HIS PEERS OR APPOINTED BY THE INTERIOR MINISTER. A FOLLOW-UP DECREE ESTABLISHES THE FINAL DATE FOR A DECLARATION OF CANDIDACY.

GERMANY, FED REP OF

"JULY 31, 1974 OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION OF THE GENERAL CONDITIONS FOR THE AWARD OF ERP FUNDS AS WELL AS THE GUIDELINES FOR GRANTING ERP LOANS." BUNDESANZEIGER, NO. 142

EPA

LR(A)

GERMAN

08/03/74 PGS 1-4

ID# 04217A

*AIR

WATER

SOLID WASTE

GERMANY, FED REP OF
PM(B)

WASTE MANAGEMENT. LITERATUR INFORMATIONSDIENST UMWELT. VOL. 1/76
GERMANY, FED REP OF. FEDERAL ENVIRONMENTAL AGENCY EPA
GERMAN 00/00/76 PGS 1-48 ID# 04202A

THIS PUBLICATION LISTS AND ABSTRACTS LITERATURE IN THE FIELD OF WASTE MANAGEMENT. IT IS ISSUED BY THE GERMAN FEDERAL ENVIRONMENTAL AGENCY AS PART OF ITS ENVIRONMENTAL LITERATURE AND INFORMATION SERVICE (LITERATUR-INFORMATIONSDIENST UMWELT: LIUM). THE SERVICE ALSO PUBLISHES SUCH GUIDES TO TECHNICAL LITERATURE FOR THE ENVIRONMENTAL AREAS OF AIR AND NOISE. THE VOLUME IS DIVIDED INTO A MAIN SECTION WITH THE BIBLIOGRAPHIC DATA AND ABSTRACT AND AN INDEX SECTION. ENTRIES ARE ARRANGED ACCORDING TO SUBJECT HEADINGS, SUCH AS GENERAL, LEGAL, PLANNING, SORTING, COLLECTION, REMOVAL, RECYCLING AND HANDLING. WORKS WHICH COVER SEVERAL SUCH SUBJECTS ARE LISTED UNDER THE HEADING OF GREATEST EMPHASIS AND ARE SUBSEQUENTLY CROSS-REFERENCED. MATERIAL IS INDEXED ACCORDING TO AUTHOR, REPORT NUMBER, SUBJECT, CORPORATE ENTRIES, AND PERIODICALS AND SERIALS.

GERMANY, FED REP OF
PM(B)

*PROMULGATION OF THE AGREEMENT FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF A EUROPEAN ACTION...ON THE
TOPIC 'TREATMENT OF CLARIFICATION SLUDGE.'" BUNDESGESETZBLATT, II
EPA
GERMAN 05/15/74 PGS 639-643 ID# 04213A
*WATER

JAPAN
PM(B)

"ILLEGAL DUMPING OF INDUSTRIAL WASTE RAMPANT IN PAST YEAR." THE JAPAN TIMES
EPA
ENGLISH 12/27/76 PGS 2 ID# 04197A

THE ILLEGAL DUMPING OF WASTES HAS INCREASED GREATLY IN JAPAN IN THE PAST YEAR, ACCORDING TO THE NATIONAL POLICE AGENCY (NPA). MANY FIRMS HAVE TRIED TO REDUCE COSTS IN THE FACE OF THE RECESSION IN THIS MANNER. BY THE END OF NOVEMBER 1976, THE POLICE HAD INVESTIGATED 4178 CASES OF ILLEGAL INDUSTRIAL POLLUTION, AN INCREASE OF 17 PERCENT FROM 1975'S 3572 CASES. OF THOSE, 2074 WERE CASES OF ILLEGAL WASTE DUMPING, EQUAL TO 49.7 PERCENT OF THE TOTAL. IN 1975 ONLY 1329 CASES OF ILLEGAL DUMPING WERE REPORTED. BY THE END OF OCTOBER 1976, 520,000 TONS OF ILLEGAL WASTES HAD BEEN DISPOSED OF. WASTE FROM CONSTRUCTION ACCOUNTED FOR 36 PERCENT OF THE TOTAL, FOLLOWED BY SLUDGE, WASTE PLASTICS AND SLAG, IN THAT ORDER. CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTORS ACCOUNTED FOR 52 PERCENT OF THE TOTAL NUMBER OF ILLEGAL DISPOSERS. MANY INDUSTRIES ALSO DISCHARGED WASTE THROUGH SECRET OUTLETS INTO DRAINAGE SYSTEMS OR RIVERS. NPA ALSO REPORTED 1049 CASES OF WATER POLLUTION, 510 CASES OF OFFENSIVE ODOR, AND 237 SOIL CONTAMINATION CASES IN 1976.

SOLID WASTE

SCANDINAVIA

PM(B)

"SKANE WILL SEND CHEMICAL WASTE TO DENMARK." BERLINGSKE TIDENDE
EPA
DANISH 11/11/76 PGS 2(1) ID# 04181A

ABOUT 22,000 TONS OF CHEMICAL WASTE ANNUALLY WILL BE SENT TO BE DESTROYED AT THE KOMMUNEKEMI PLANT AT NYBORG IN DENMARK FROM SKANE, SWEDEN'S SOUTHERNMOST PROVINCE. A GOVERNMENT-AUTHORIZED CORPORATION IN SWEDEN, WHICH HAS A MONOPOLY FOR COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL OF DANGEROUS WASTES, HAS NEGOTIATED THE DEAL. SWEDEN PLANS ON BUILDING ITS OWN FACILITIES TO HANDLE WASTE WHICH CANNOT BE DISPOSED OF IN DENMARK. THE SERVICE NOW RENDERED BY DENMARK COULD THEN BE RECIPROCATED. IN THE FUTURE, NORDIC COOPERATION AND SPECIALIZATION IN THE HANDLING OF VARIOUS PROBLEM WASTES IS EXPECTED, REPORTS THIS ARTICLE.

SWEDEN

"ACT NO. 343 OF MAY 22, 1975 ON THE SCRAPPING OF CARS." SVENSK
FORFATTNINGSSAMLING 1975:343

LR(A)

EPA
SWEDISH 06/17/75 PGS 1-2 ID# 04218A

ACT NO. 343 ON THE SCRAPPING OF CARS STIPULATES THAT THE GOVERNMENT OR THE ADMINISTRATIVE AUTHORITY APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNMENT MAY ISSUE REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE AUTHORIZATION OF PERSONS, NATURAL OR LEGAL, TO SCRAP CARS. CERTIFICATES FOR THE SCRAPPING OF CARS MAY BE ISSUED ONLY BY PERSONS SO AUTHORIZED OR BY THE MUNICIPALITIES WHICH HAVE PROVIDED STORAGE AREAS FOR CARS READY TO BE SCRAPPED. THE PROVISIONS FOR PAYMENTS OR PREMIUMS AS WELL AS THEIR SIZE AND RELATED CONDITIONS ARE AS STIPULATED AND ISSUED BY THE GOVERNMENT. A FUND FOR CAR SCRAPPING IS SET UP AND GUIDELINES ARE GIVEN ON HOW THIS FUND IS TO BE USED. THE ACT WENT FULLY INTO EFFECT ON JANUARY 1, 1976. PARTS OF THE ACT MAY, HOWEVER, BE DEEMED NOT APPLICABLE IF THE GOVERNMENT OR A GOVERNMENT-AUTHORIZED ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION DECIDES THEY MAY LEAD TO TRANSITIONAL DIFFICULTIES FOR THE ECONOMY.

SWEDEN

"ORDINANCE NO. 348 OF MAY 22, 1975 ON THE SCRAPPING OF CARS." SVENSK
FORFATTNINGSSAMLING 1975:348

LR(A)

EPA
SWEDISH 06/17/75 PGS 1-6 ID# 04218B

THIS ORDINANCE STIPULATES REGULATIONS FOR THE SCRAPPING OF CARS, IDENTIFYING A CAR READY TO SCRAP AS A DISCARDED CAR WHOSE TOTAL WEIGHT DOES NOT EXCEED 3,500 KG. GUIDELINES CONCERN: AUTHORIZATION OF PERSONS WHO SCRAP CARS; REVOCATION OF AUTHORIZATION; SCRAPPING CERTIFICATES; MUNICIPAL RECEIVING INSTALLATIONS; LIST OF PERSONS AUTHORIZED TO SCRAP CARS; SCRAPPING PREMIUMS; CONTRIBUTIONS FROM A CAR SCRAPPING FUND; SCRAPPING FEES; AND LIABILITIES AND APPEALS, ETC. FURTHER REGULATIONS MAY BE STIPULATED BY THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION BOARD WITH THE EXCEPTION OF MATTERS CONCERNING THE ISSUANCE OF SCRAPPING CERTIFICATES, THE PAYMENT OF SCRAPPING PREMIUMS, AND OTHER QUESTIONS PERTAINING TO CAR REGISTRATION, WHICH ARE REGULATED BY THE NATIONAL BOARD ON ROAD SAFETY, AND MATTERS CONCERNING THE SCRAPPING FEES, WHICH ARE REGULATED BY THE NATIONAL BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

SOLID WASTE

SWEDEN

HANDLING OF WASTES IN THE FOOD INDUSTRY. NATIONAL SWEDISH ENVIRONMENT
PROTECTION BOARD PM 815

SWEDEN. NATIONAL ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION BOARD

EPA

PM(B)

ENGLISH

01/14/77 PGS 1-12

ID# 04179A

WATER

A TOTAL OF APPROXIMATELY 7 MILLION TONS OF DOMESTIC RAW MATERIALS ARE ANNUALLY PROCESSED IN THE SWEDISH FOOD INDUSTRY. RESIDUAL PRODUCTS AMOUNT TO APPROXIMATELY 3.2 MILLION TONS PER YEAR WITH A DRY MATTER CONTENT OF ABOUT 0.5 MILLION TONS. ABOUT 90 PERCENT OF THE RESIDUAL PRODUCTS ARE UTILIZED AT PRESENT. TECHNIQUES ARE AVAILABLE FOR DEALING WITH THE REMAINING WASTE AS WELL BUT THE WASTE-HANDLING COSTS OFTEN EXCEED THE VALUE OF THE PRODUCTS OBTAINED ON RECOVERY. THUS MAKING IT UNPROFITABLE. THIS PAPER DISCUSSES MEASURES FOR RECOVERING WASTE FROM THE FOLLOWING INDUSTRIES: DAIRY; MEAT; POULTRY SLAUGHTERHOUSES; FRUIT AND VEGETABLE; POTATO STARCH; FISH AND FISH-CANNING; SUGAR; AND MALTED DRINK PRODUCTION. CHARTS PERTAINING TO THE UTILIZATION OF BY-PRODUCTS AND WASTE FROM THE FOOD INDUSTRY AND ESTIMATED AMOUNTS OF NUTRIENT SUBSTANCES AND WASTE ARE ENCLOSED. APPENDED FIGURES ILLUSTRATE 1) THE SYMBA PROCESS TO TAKE CARE OF WASTEWATER IN POTATO PROCESSING AND 2) THE WATER SYSTEM IN A SUGAR FACTORY.

TOXIC SUBS

FRANCE

"FRANCE: CONTROL OF CHEMICAL PRODUCTS." ECOCHEM, NO. 88

EPA

LR(B)

FRENCH

12/03/76 PGS 23-24

ID# 04163A

A DRAFT LAW ON THE CONTROL OF CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES IS REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN ADOPTED IN FRANCE BY THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS ON NOVEMBER 3, 1976. AT ISSUE IN THIS DRAFT LAW IS THE PROTECTION OF MAN AND HIS ENVIRONMENT FROM THE POTENTIALLY HARMFUL EFFECTS OF CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES, NAMELY FROM THE CHEMICAL ELEMENTS AND THEIR COMPOUNDS EITHER AS THEY EXIST IN A NATURAL STATE OR AS THEY ARE MANUFACTURED BY INDUSTRY. MANUFACTURERS OF ANY NEW CHEMICAL PRODUCT ARE CONSEQUENTLY INSTRUCTED BY THE BILL TO SUBMIT A DECLARATION WITH THE PROPER ADMINISTRATIVE AUTHORITY PRIOR TO THE INTRODUCTION ON THE MARKET OF SUCH A SUBSTANCE. A TECHNICAL DOSSIER SETTING FORTH THE DOCUMENTATION FOR ANY DETERMINATION OF POTENTIAL HAZARD SHOULD ACCOMPANY THE DECLARATION ALONG WITH RECOMMENDED REMEDIAL MEASURES. IF THE PRODUCT IS PLACED ON THE LIST OF DANGEROUS SUBSTANCES BY THE AUTHORITY IN RECEIPT OF THE DOCUMENTATION, ITS SUBSEQUENT MARKETING MAY BE SEVERELY RESTRICTED OR ENTIRELY PROHIBITED.

TOXIC SUBS

JAPAN

"ANTI-HEXAVALENT CHROMIUM POLLUTION MEASURES INADEQUATE: SURVEY." THE JAPAN TIMES

PM(B)

ENGLISH

11/25/76 PGS 2

EPA
ID# 04168A

ACCORDING TO A REPORT OF THE JAPANESE ENVIRONMENT AGENCY, MORE THAN 70 PERCENT OF THE SITES FOR CHROMIUM DROSS LANDFILL IN JAPAN REQUIRE FURTHER MEASURES TO PREVENT POLLUTION BY TOXIC HEXAVALENT CHROMIUM. A SURVEY CONDUCTED SINCE SUMMER OF 1975 REVEALED THAT HARMFUL AMOUNTS OF HEXAVALENT CHROMIUM HAD PENETRATED GROUNDWATER AND RIVERS UNDER AND AROUND SEVERAL SUCH LANDFILL SITES. THE SURVEY, PROMPTED BY VARIOUS INCIDENTS OF HEXAVALENT CHROMIUM POLLUTION, WAS CONDUCTED IN A TOTAL OF 358 CHROMIUM DROSS LANDFILL SITES IN 10 PREFECTURES, INCLUDING TOKYO AND HOKKAIDO. ANTI-POLLUTION MEASURES HAD ALREADY BEEN TAKEN IN ABOUT 80 PERCENT OF THE SURVEYED LANDFILL SITES, BUT THEY WERE INSUFFICIENT IN A NUMBER OF CASES. SUCH MEASURES INCLUDE SPRAYING WITH DEOXIDIZING AGENTS, COVERING WITH FRESH EARTH OR PAVING WITH ASPHALT. THE POLLUTION WAS GREATEST IN TOKYO AND HOKKAIDO PREFECTURES. THE GOVERNMENT-SET MAXIMUM FOR HEXAVALENT CHROMIUM IN SOIL IS 1.5 PPM. FOR DRINKING WATER, THE MAXIMUM IS 0.05 PPM.

SWEDEN

"APRIL 10, 1975 ORDER NO. 137 TO AMEND THE 1973 ORDINANCE NO. 334 ON PRODUCTS HAZARDOUS TO HEALTH AND TO THE ENVIRONMENT." SVENSK FORFATTNINGSSAMLING 1975:137

LR(A)

SWEDISH
PESTICIDES

05/07/75 PGS 1

EPA
ID# 02699C

THIS ORDER AMENDS THE 1973 ORDINANCE 334 BY CHANGING THE WORDS "THE CROWN" TO "THE GOVERNMENT" IN PARAGRAPHS 62 AND 65. PARAGRAPH 46 DEALS WITH CERTAIN GOODS WHICH MAY NOT BE SOLD OR TRANSFERRED IF THEY CONTAIN, OR HAVE BEEN TREATED WITH, CERTAIN SUBSTANCES CAPABLE OF CAUSING DAMAGE TO PEOPLE; THESE ARE ENUMERATED IN PARAGRAPH 1 OF THE 1973 ORDINANCE ON PRODUCTS HAZARDOUS TO HEALTH AND TO THE ENVIRONMENT. HOUSEHOLD GOODS HAVE BEEN ADDED TO THIS LIST, WHICH ALREADY INCLUDES MEDICAL AND SANITARY ARTICLES; CLOTHES AND MATERIALS FOR CLOTHES; CHILDREN'S TOYS; AND MATCHES WHOSE HEADS CONTAIN WHITE OR YELLOW PHOSPHORUS. A NEW PARAGRAPH, 37A, STIPULATES THAT CONIFER PLANTS WHICH HAVE BEEN TREATED WITH PESTICIDES NOT REGISTERED WITH THE PRODUCTS CONTROL BOARD MAY NOT BE IMPORTED; UNDER CERTAIN CIRCUMSTANCES, HOWEVER, THE PRODUCTS CONTROL BOARD MAY GRANT EXCEPTION TO THIS REGULATION.

TOXIC SUBS

SWEDEN

"MAY 22, 1975 ORDINANCE NO. 346 ON WASTE HAZARDOUS TO THE ENVIRONMENT." SVENSK
FORFATTNINGSSAMLING 1975:346

LR(A)

SWEDISH
PESTICIDES

06/17/75 PGS 1-5

EPA
ID# 02699D

THIS ORDER ON WASTE HAZARDOUS TO THE ENVIRONMENT SUPPLEMENTS THE 1973 ORDINANCE ON PRODUCTS HAZARDOUS TO HEALTH AND TO THE ENVIRONMENT. SOLID AS WELL AS FLUID WASTES TO WHICH IT APPLIES ARE LISTED IN THE FIRST PARAGRAPH. THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION BOARD MAY, HOWEVER, ADD TO THIS LIST AS WELL AS GRANT EXCEPTIONS UNDER CERTAIN CIRCUMSTANCES. THE ORDINANCE ALSO SPECIFIES AN ANNUAL REQUIREMENT TO SUBMIT PARTICULARS ON TYPES, COMPOSITION, AMOUNT, AND HANDLING OF WASTES TO THE PUBLIC HEALTH BOARD. A PERMIT TO TRANSPORT THESE WASTES ISSUED BY THE COUNTY ADMINISTRATION IS REQUIRED BY ANYONE OTHER THAN A MUNICIPALITY OR ENTERPRISE OPERATED BY A MUNICIPALITY. FINAL HANDLING OR EXPORT OF SAID WASTES IS PERMITTED ONLY BY GOVERNMENT-APPOINTED CORPORATIONS OR THROUGH SPECIAL PERMITS. REGULATIONS REGARDING SUPERVISION AND RESPONSIBILITY ARE STIPULATED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE ACT AND ORDINANCE ON PRODUCTS HAZARDOUS TO HEALTH AND TO THE ENVIRONMENT (1973:329 AND 1973:334) AND THE ACT ON PUNISHMENT FOR THE SMUGGLING OF GOODS (1960:418).

SWEDEN

"JUNE 26, 1975 ACT NO. 741 TO AMEND THE 1973 ACT NO. 329 ON PRODUCTS HAZARDOUS
TO HEALTH AND TO THE ENVIRONMENT." SVENSK FORFATTNINGSSAMLING 1975:741

LR(A)

SWEDISH

09/03/75 PGS 1

EPA
ID# 02699E

IN ORDER TO COMPLY WITH A GOVERNMENT DECISION, PARAGRAPH 17 OF THE 1973 ACT ON PRODUCTS HAZARDOUS TO HEALTH AND TO THE ENVIRONMENT HAS BEEN AMENDED TO READ: HE WHO TAKES NOTICE OF MATTERS REFERRED TO IN THIS ACT MAY NOT DISCLOSE OR USE WHAT HE HAS LEARNED CONCERNING PROFESSIONAL SECRETS OR BUSINESS AFFAIRS. THIS AMENDMENT WENT INTO EFFECT ON JANUARY 1, 1976.

WATER

AUSTRALIA

THE IMPACT ON THE AUSTRALIAN ENVIRONMENT OF THE CURRENT WOODCHIP
INDUSTRY PROGRAM

PM(B)

AUSTRALIA. DEPT. OF ENV., HOUSING, AND COMMUNITY DEVEL. EPA
ENGLISH 05/00/76 PGS 1-47 ID# 04184A
*GENERAL AIR LAND USE

WATER

AUSTRIA

"OIL SLUDGE FLOWED INTO THE DANUBE--ONLY THE CHAUFFEUR WAS CONVICTED."
DIE PRESSE

LR(B)

GERMAN

11/25/76 PGS 12

EPA
ID# 04203A

A VIENNESE CRIMINAL COURT HAS FINED A CHAUFFEUR AND A LABORER 27,000 AND 18,000 AUSTRIAN SCHILLINGS, RESPECTIVELY, FOR POLLUTION OF WATER. THEY HAD RELEASED ABOUT 1600 LITERS OF OIL SLUDGE INTO A SEWER SHAFT, WHICH LED TO AN OIL SLICK ON THE DANUBE RIVER ABOUT FOUR KILOMETERS LONG AND THREE METERS WIDE. THE TWO CONVICTED PERSONS MAINTAINED THAT THEY HAD BEEN INSTRUCTED TO DISPOSE OF THE OIL IN THIS MANNER AND TO ASSUME RESPONSIBILITY FOR IT BY THEIR EMPLOYER, A FIRM RESPONSIBLE FOR CLEANING GARAGES, OIL TANKS AND BOILERS. THE FIRM, ON THE OTHER HAND, HAS DENIED PREVIOUS KNOWLEDGE OF THE ACTIONS OF THEIR EMPLOYEES. AN INVESTIGATION IS PLANNED.

COLOMBIA

"THE ST. PETER OIL SPILL: AN ECOLOGICAL AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC STUDY OF EFFECTS,
COLOMBIA--ECUADOR, MAY-JUNE 1976." IVL - SWEDISH WATER AND AIR POLLUTION RESEARCH LABORATORY
JERNELOV, ARNE, AND OTHERS
ENGLISH 10/00/76 PGS 1-38 ID# 04209A
ALSO ST

SE()

IN CONNECTION WITH AN OIL SPILL WHICH ADVERSELY AFFECTED MANGROVE SWAMPS IN COLOMBIA, A TEAM FROM THE SWEDISH WATER AND AIR POLLUTION RESEARCH LABORATORY (IVL) WAS ASSIGNED TO ASSESS THE DAMAGE, ADVISE ON POSSIBLE RECLAMATION, AND RECOMMEND ACTION IN SIMILAR CASES IN THE FUTURE. BIOLOGICAL STUDIES OF THE OIL-CONTAMINATED MANGROVES SHOWED THAT ORGANISMS HAD RETURNED IN ABUNDANCE AND SIZES THAT MADE CONTAMINATED AREAS INDISTINGUISHABLE FROM UNAFFECTED LOCALITIES. THIS SUGGESTS THAT THE MECHANISM FOR RECOVERY IS ONE OF MIGRATION FROM UNAFFECTED PARTS OF THE MANGROVE RATHER THAN THROUGH MULTIPLICATION OF SURVIVING INDIVIDUALS. THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC STUDY REVEALED THAT THE SEVERE YET SHORT-TERM PRIMARY EFFECTS ON MARINE FAUNA RESULTED IN A SHARP REDUCTION OF INCOME FOR PERSONS ENGAGED IN FISHING OR FISH MARKETING. THESE SECONDARY EFFECTS, RELATED TO THE FISHING INDUSTRY AS WELL AS TO TOURISM, WERE OF GREATER MAGNITUDE AND LONGER DURATION.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

HYDROBIOLOGICAL STUDIES 1

HRBACEK, JAROSLAV, ED.

ENGLISH

00/00/66 PGS 1-408

EPA
ID# 04161A

ST()

THIS VOLUME CONTAINS 12 STUDIES PRESENTING RESULTS OF YEARS OF OBSERVATIONS OF STAGNANT INLAND WATERS, PARTICULARLY IN RESERVOIRS, CARRIED OUT BY INVESTIGATORS FROM SEVERAL CZECHOSLOVAK RESEARCH INSTITUTIONS. IT DEALS AMONG OTHER THINGS WITH SLAPY RESERVOIR, BUILT ON THE VLTAVA RIVER IN CONNECTION WITH A HYDROELECTRIC POWER PLANT, AND THE EFFECTS WHICH IT HAS ON WATER TEMPERATURE, AMOUNTS OF OXYGEN AND TOTAL PHOSPHORUS, BOD AND COD, AND COMPOSITION OF PLANKTON. ALSO DEALT WITH IS THE ECOLOGICAL RELATIONSHIPS AMONG GROUPS OF WATER ORGANISMS. SELECTED INDIVIDUAL TITLES ARE: HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL DISTRIBUTION OF TEMPERATURE, OXYGEN, PH AND WATER MOVEMENTS IN SLAPY RESERVOIR (1958-1960); OXIDATION OF ORGANIC SUBSTANCES IN THE WATER OF THE RESERVOIRS SLAPY AND KLICAVA; A HYDROBIOLOGICAL STUDY OF THE WATER SUPPLY RESERVOIR ON THE KLICAVA NEAR ZBECNO DURING 1952-1959; ZOOPLANKTON AND CHEMISTRY OF TWO BACKWATERS OF THE DANUBE RIVER; AND EFFECT OF TURBULENCE AND AERATION ON BOD.

WATER

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

HYDROBIOLOGICAL STUDIES 2

HRBACEK, JAROSLAV, AND MILAN STRASKRABA, EDS.

ENGLISH

00/00/73 PGS 1-348

EPA

ID# 04161B

ST()

THIS VOLUME IS DEDICATED TO STUDIES RESULTING FROM LONG-TERM, SYSTEMATIC OBSERVATIONS IN SLAPY RESERVOIR ON THE VLATAVA RIVER AS WELL AS IN RESERVOIRS INFLUENCING THE SITUATION IN THAT RESERVOIR OR INFLUENCED BY IT. OF CONCERN WERE WATER QUALITY AND TEMPERATURE CONDITIONS IN AND BELOW THE RESERVOIRS AS WELL AS EUTROPHICATION RESULTING FROM HUMAN ACTIVITY. INDIVIDUAL STUDIES ARE ENTITLED: EFFECT OF AN UPSTREAM RESERVOIR ON STRATIFICATION CONDITIONS IN SLAPY RESERVOIR; CHANGES OF SOME CHEMICAL CONSTITUENTS AND BACTERIAL NUMBERS IN SLAPY RESERVOIR DURING EIGHT YEARS; THE CHANGES IN SEVERAL PARAMETERS OF PLANKTON PRIMARY PRODUCTIVITY IN SLAPY RESERVOIR 1960-1967, THEIR MUTUAL CORRELATIONS AND CORRELATIONS WITH THE MAIN ECOLOGICAL FACTORS; THE CHANGES IN BENTHOS IN SLAPY RESERVOIR IN THE YEARS 1960-1961; LIMNOLOGY OF TWO RE-REGULATION RESERVOIRS IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA; AND THE INFLUENCE OF TWO RE-REGULATION RESERVOIRS ON THE CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL PROPERTIES OF RIVER WATER.

DENMARK

"ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY WANTS 45 MILLION DANISH KRONER TO FIGHT OIL POLLUTION AT SEA." BERLINGSKE TIDENDE

EPA

ID# 04191A

PM(B)

DANISH

10/15/76 PGS 2(1)

THE FACT THAT DENMARK CAN ONLY SUCCESSFULLY FIGHT OIL SPILLS AT SEA UP TO 500 TONS AND WOULD LIKE TO INCREASE THIS FIGURE TO 10,000 TONS HAS PROMPTED THE DANISH ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY TO SEEK 45 MILLION DANISH KRONER DURING A THREE-YEAR PERIOD IN ADDITION TO THE 7 MILLION ALREADY INVESTED FOR THIS PURPOSE. TWO SHIPS OF 300 GROSS REGISTER TONS AND FOUR SMALLER ONES WOULD BE PURCHASED AND EQUIPPED TO FIGHT OIL POLLUTION WITHIN AN HOUR'S NOTICE. THE DANISH PROPOSAL INCLUDES BOTH THE USE OF DISPERSION OF OIL BY CHEMICAL MEANS AS IT IS DONE IN ENGLAND, AND THE REMOVAL OF OIL THROUGH MECHANICAL DEVICES, WHICH IS USED EXCLUSIVELY IN NORWAY. THIS ARTICLE ALSO REPORTS THAT UNLAWFUL DISCHARGE OF OIL INTO DANISH WATERS HAS INCREASED FROM 20 REPORTED CASES IN 1973, TO 80 IN 1975, AND 110 DURING THE FIRST NINE MONTHS OF 1976. IN SWEDEN, AUTHORITIES HAVE TRIED TO ADD METAL TRACING MATTER TO SHIPS' OIL CARGOES, BUT THIS IS FELT TO BE TOO EXPENSIVE AN UNDERTAKING IN DENMARK AND ALSO INEFFECTIVE UNLESS USED BY ALL NATIONS.

EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

"ECONOMIC INCENTIVES USED BY EC MEMBER STATES TO PROMOTE WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT." INFORMATION EAUX, NO. 254

EPA

ID# 04170A

PM(B)

FRENCH

11/00/76 PGS 13-20

ALSO SE

THIS ARTICLE REPRODUCES THE FIRST SECTION OF A STUDY, BASED ON INFORMATION PROVIDED BY THE GOVERNMENTS OF EC MEMBER STATES, DESCRIBING THE BASIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE ECONOMIC INCENTIVES BEING USED BY VARIOUS STATES TO ENSURE THE PROTECTION OF WATER RESOURCES FROM POLLUTION. THE DIFFERENCES IN LENGTH AND APPROACH TO SUBJECT MATTER WHICH ARE EXHIBITED IN THE VARIOUS STATES' REPORTS HAVE PREVENTED THE STUDY FROM OFFERING ANY GENERAL CONCLUSIONS ON THE MATTER. THE FOLLOWING STATES ARE COVERED IN THE STUDY: AUSTRIA, BELGIUM, CANADA, SPAIN, THE USA, FINLAND, GREAT BRITAIN, HUNGARY, THE NETHERLANDS, POLAND, EAST AND WEST GERMANY, ROMANIA, SWITZERLAND, THE USSR, CZECHOSLOVAKIA AND YUGOSLAVIA.

WATER

FRANCE "AUGUST 10, 1976 ORDER ON THE REQUIRED PRELIMINARY STUDY FOR LICENSES FOR LIQUID RADIOACTIVE DISCHARGE." JOURNAL OFFICIEL

LR(A) FRENCH 09/12/76 PGS 5501-02 ID# 00667T EPA
*RADIATION

FRANCE "AUGUST 10, 1976 ORDER ON GENERAL RULES FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF LIQUID RADIOACTIVE EFFLUENT LIMITS...." JOURNAL OFFICIEL

LR(A) FRENCH 09/12/76 PGS 5502-03 ID# 00667U EPA
*RADIATION

FRANCE "AUGUST 10, 1976 ORDER ON RULES PERTAINING SPECIFICALLY TO LIQUID DISCHARGES FROM PLANTS EQUIPPED WITH ORDINARY-WATER REACTORS." JOURNAL OFFICIEL

LR(A) FRENCH 09/12/76 PGS 5503-04 ID# 00667V EPA
*RADIATION

FRANCE "NOVEMBER 19, 1975 REGULATIONS ON THE INSTALLATION AND OPERATION OF CRUDE OIL TREATMENT PLANTS." JOURNAL OFFICIEL, N.C. NO. 7

LR(A) FRENCH 01/23/76 PGS 230-31 ID# 03555C EPA
*GENERAL

FRANCE POLLUTION MARINE ET AMENAGEMENT DES RIVAGES (MARINE POLLUTION AND COASTLINE DEVELOPMENT)

ST() AUBERT, MAURICE, AND JACQUELINE AUBERT EPA
FRENCH 00/00/73 PGS 1-309 ID# 04216A

THIS PUBLICATION WAS PREPARED BY THE FRENCH MINISTRY OF PUBLIC HEALTH TO PROVIDE THE STAFF OF THE MARINE POLLUTION PREVENTION SERVICES WITHIN THE MINISTRIES OF LAND USE PLANNING, EQUIPMENT, AND HOUSING AND TOURISM WITH A COMPREHENSIVE DOCUMENT ON MARINE POLLUTION. THE PUBLICATION IS COMPOSED OF THREE PARTS: THE FIRST SECTION DEFINING THE NATURE AND CONSEQUENCES OF VARIOUS MARINE POLLUTANTS INCLUDES A DISCUSSION OF THERMAL, BACTERIAL, RADIOACTIVE, CHEMICAL, AND ORGANIC POLLUTANTS; THE SECOND SECTION ON THE TECHNIQUES OF OCEANOGRAPHIC MEASUREMENTS IN THE STUDY OF MARINE POLLUTION DESCRIBES METHODS OF SEAWATER, SEDIMENT AND MARINE ORGANISM SAMPLE-TAKING, AS WELL AS THE MOST PREVALENT METHODS OF CHEMICAL OR BIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS; THE FINAL SECTION DEALING WITH THE PREVENTION OF MARINE POLLUTION STUDIES THE EFFECTS OF VARIOUS TYPES OF COASTLINE DEVELOPMENTS.

WATER

GERMANY, FED REP OF

"JULY 31, 1974 OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION OF THE GENERAL CONDITIONS FOR THE AWARD OF
ERP FUNDS AS WELL AS THE GUIDELINES FOR GRANTING ERP LOANS." BUNDESANZEIGER, NO. 142

EPA

LR(A)

GERMAN

08/03/74 PGS 1-4

ID# 04217A

*AIR

SOLID WASTE

GERMANY, FED REP OF

ANNUAL REPORT ON WATER MANAGEMENT FOR 1975. WASSER UND BODEN

EPA

PM(B)

GERMAN

06/00/76 PGS 127-176

ID# 04188A

THIS COLLECTION CONTAINS ANNUAL REPORTS ON WATER MANAGEMENT FROM THE FEDERAL MINISTRY FOR FOOD, AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY, THE FEDERAL MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR, AND THE FEDERAL MINISTRY OF ECONOMICS. THERE IS ALSO A REPORT FROM THE LAND WORKING GROUP FOR WATER (LAWA). THERE ARE REPORTS ON WATER MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES IN THE NINE FEDERAL LANDS OF BAVARIA, BERLIN, BREMEN, HAMBURG, HESSE, LOWER SAXONY, NORTH RHINE-WESTPHALIA, RHINELAND-PALATINATE, THE SAAR, AND SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN. THE REPORT FROM THE MINISTRY FOR FOOD, AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY CONTAINS FIGURES ON THE COST AND FINANCING OF WATER MANAGEMENT CONSTRUCTIONS. THE INTERIOR MINISTRY REVIEW HAS SECTIONS ON WATER LAW, RESEARCH, PROTECTION, PREVENTIVE MEASURES, AND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION. THE ECONOMIC MINISTRY REPORT IS CONCERNED PARTICULARLY WITH THE COSTS AND SOURCES OF INVESTMENT IN WATER SUPPLY. THE LAWA REPORT DEALS WITH GUIDELINES FOR WATER PROTECTION DEVELOPED BY THE GROUP. THE LAND REPORTS INCLUDE SECTIONS ON SEWAGE REMOVAL AND WATER PROTECTION.

GERMANY, FED REP OF

"SUPERVISION OF WATER QUALITY IN COASTAL WATERS." WASSER UND BODEN

EPA

PM(B)

GERMAN

06/00/76 PGS 184-185

ID# 04190A

THE WATER MANAGEMENT ADMINISTRATIVE AUTHORITIES OF THE COASTAL STATES (LANDS) AND OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY FORMED A WORK GROUP IN 1974 DESIGNATED WATER QUALITY IN COASTAL WATERS, WHICH IS TO CONDUCT AN INVENTORY OF THE EXISTING MEASUREMENTS AND STUDIES OF COASTAL WATERS DEALING WITH OBSERVATION AND SUPERVISION OF THESE WATERS. ON THE BASIS OF THIS DATA, A COMMON WATER QUALITY MEASUREMENT AND MONITORING PROGRAM FOR THE COASTAL LANDS AND THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT IS TO BE DEVELOPED. THE LANDS OF BREMEN, HAMBURG, AND SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN AS WELL AS THE FEDERAL WATER AND SHIPPING AUTHORITY, THE FEDERAL INSTITUTE FOR HYDROLOGY, AND THE COMMITTEE FOR RESEARCH IN COASTAL ENGINEERING ARE REPRESENTED IN THE WORKING GROUP. THEY WILL CONSIDER HYDROLOGICAL, PHYSICAL, CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL DATA IN GERMAN SOVEREIGN COASTAL WATERS AND IN TIDAL RIVERS AS FAR AS THE DAMS AND FLOODGATES SEALING OFF THE UPPER RIVER.

WATER

GERMANY, FED REP OF

"APRIL 22, 1974 PROMULGATION OF THE AGREEMENT FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF A EUROPEAN ACTION...ON THE TOPIC OF ORGANIC MICROPOLLUTION IN WATER." BUNDESGESETZBLATT, II

EPA

PM(B)

GERMAN

05/15/74 PGS 644-648

ID# 04211A

THIS PROMULGATION OF THE AGREEMENT FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF A EUROPEAN ACTION IN THE AREA OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION ON THE TOPIC 'ANALYSIS OF ORGANIC MICROPOLLUTION IN WATER' NOTES THAT THE AGREEMENT, SIGNED IN BRUSSELS NOVEMBER 23, 1971, CAME INTO FORCE FOR THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY NOVEMBER 1, 1972. THE AGREEMENT IS REPRINTED HERE TOGETHER WITH A LIST OF NATIONS FOR WHICH IT HAS ALSO COME INTO FORCE. THE GOAL OF THE PROJECT IS TO DEVELOP TECHNICAL PROCEDURES FOR THE MEASUREMENT AND IDENTIFICATION OF ORGANIC MICROPOLLUTION IN WATER. THE APPENDIX DESCRIBES IN GENERAL TERMS THE FACETS OF THE WORK TO BE CARRIED OUT. WORK IS TO BE DONE PRIMARILY BY PUBLIC RESEARCH BODIES IN THE COUNTRIES CONCERNED WITH GOVERNMENT MONETARY SUPPORT. THE PROJECT IS TO LAST AT MOST THREE YEARS. THE SIGNATORIES ARE TO FORM A COMMITTEE TO MAKE RECOMMENDATIONS CONCERNING PROPOSALS FOR RESEARCH. THE AGREEMENT LISTS THE FINANCIAL SUPPORT TO BE SUPPLIED BY EACH AND INCLUDES PARAGRAPHS PERTAINING TO THE DISPOSITION OF PATENTS.

GERMANY, FED REP OF

"PROMULGATION OF THE AGREEMENT FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF A EUROPEAN ACTION...ON THE TOPIC 'TREATMENT OF CLARIFICATION SLUDGE.'" BUNDESGESETZBLATT, II

EPA

PM(B)

GERMAN

05/15/74 PGS 639-643

ID# 04213A

SOLID WASTE

ACCORDING TO THIS PROMULGATION OF THE AGREEMENT FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF A EUROPEAN ACTION IN THE AREA OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION ON THE TOPIC 'TREATMENT OF CLARIFICATION SLUDGE,' THE AGREEMENT, SIGNED IN BRUSSELS NOV. 23, 1971, ENTERED FORCE FOR THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY AUG. 1, 1972. THE GOAL OF THE ACTION IS TO PRODUCE A COMPARISON OF THE PROCEDURES USED IN THE VARIOUS COUNTRIES FOR THE TREATMENT AND REMOVAL OF CLARIFICATION SLUDGE IN AN INDUSTRIAL CONTEXT. THE SIGNATORIES AGREE TO COORDINATE THEIR WORK IN THIS FIELD. THE WORK, DESCRIBED IN GENERAL TERMS IN THE APPENDIX, CONSISTS OF DEVELOPING UNIFORM STANDARDS FOR THE EVALUATION OF PROCEDURES AS WELL AS IN COLLECTING DATA ABOUT SUCH PROCEDURES. THE WORK IS TO BE CARRIED OUT PRIMARILY BY PUBLIC RESEARCH INSTITUTES WITH FINANCIAL SUPPORT FROM THE GOVERNMENT AND IS TO LAST AT MOST THREE YEARS. THE AGREEMENT SPECIFIES MAXIMUM YEARLY SUMS TO BE SUPPLIED BY EACH GOVERNMENT AND CONTAINS PARAGRAPHS PERTAINING TO PATENTS ARISING FROM THE WORK.

WATER

GERMANY, FED REP OF

"1975 ANNUAL REPORT OF THE FEDERAL MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR ON WATER
MANAGEMENT." WASSERWIRTSCHAFT

PM(B)

GERMAN
ALSO SE

09/00/76 PGS 257

EPA
ID# 04223A

THIS REPORT SUMMARIZES ACTIVITIES IN THE AREAS OF WATER LAW, WATER RESEARCH, WATER PROTECTION, PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES, AND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION. ON SEPT. 1, 1975, THE LAW ON THE ENVIRONMENTAL COMPATIBILITY OF WASHING AND CLEANING AGENTS TOOK EFFECT. IN 1975, 71 RESEARCH PROJECTS WERE SUPPORTED WITH 5.9 MILLION MARKS. THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT AND THE LANDS COMPLETED AN INVENTORY OF THE CURRENT NUMBER OF AND NEED FOR TECHNICAL PERSONNEL IN WATER MANAGEMENT. IN THE FRAMEWORK OF A FIVE-YEAR PROGRAM, THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT MADE AVAILABLE 150 MILLION MARKS FOR COMMUNAL SEWAGE PURIFICATION FACILITIES OF A SUPRAREGIONAL SIGNIFICANCE ON THE RHINE AND ON LAKE CONSTANCE. IN 1975, 30 MILLION MARKS FROM THIS FUND WERE GRANTED IN ADDITION TO 30 MILLION FROM A SPECIAL FEDERAL ECONOMIC FUND. THESE FUNDS SPURRED A TOTAL INVESTMENT OF 272 MILLION MARKS IN MEASURES TO CLEAN UP THE RHINE AND LAKE CONSTANCE. IN THE INTERNATIONAL SPHERE, BOTH THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES AND THE COMMISSION FOR PROTECTION OF THE RHINE DEVELOPED WATER PROTECTION GUIDELINES.

GERMANY, FED REP OF

"WATER MANAGEMENT AND LAND AMELIORATION IN 1975. ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
FEDERAL MINISTER FOR FOOD, AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY." WASSERWIRTSCHAFT

PM(B)

GERMAN
ALSO SE

09/00/76 PGS 262-264

EPA
ID# 04224A

THIS REPORT COVERS ACTIVITIES SUCH AS DRAINAGE AND IRRIGATION, CONSTRUCTION OF DAMS, BARRAGES AND DIKES, RIVER REGULATION, PROTECTION OF THE COASTS, PROVISION OF DRINKING WATER, SEWAGE TREATMENT, CONSTRUCTION OF RURAL ROADS, MAINTENANCE OF WATERS, AND FLOOD CONTROL. IN THE AREAS OF DRINKING WATER SUPPLY AND SEWAGE PURIFICATION, A TOTAL OF 4,443 BILLION MARKS WERE INVESTED IN CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS IN 1975. THIS IS EQUAL TO 70 PERCENT OF THE TOTAL CONSTRUCTION INVESTMENT IN ACTIVITIES HANDLED BY THE REPORT. IN 1975, ABOUT 12 PERCENT MORE WAS INVESTED IN WATER SUPPLY FACILITIES THAN IN THE PREVIOUS YEAR, AND ABOUT 5.6 PERCENT MORE WAS INVESTED IN PURIFICATION PLANTS. IN CONTRAST, APPROXIMATELY 7.6 PERCENT LESS WAS INVESTED IN CANALIZATION. TABLES IN THE REPORT BREAK DOWN THE FINANCING OF VARIOUS PROJECTS. IN 1975 THERE WAS A SMALLER PERCENTAGE OF GOVERNMENT SUBSIDIES AND LOW-INTEREST LOANS AVAILABLE FOR THE VARIOUS PROJECTS THAN IN THE PREVIOUS YEAR. THE DIFFERENCE WAS SUPPLIED BY PRIVATE INVESTMENT.

WATER

GERMANY.FED REP OF

SE()

"ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION IN THE BALANCE." SUEDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG
EPA
GERMAN 11/06/76 PGS 30 ID# 04210A
ALSO PMB
*AIR

INDIA

LR(B)

"STANDARDIZATION IN AID OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION." SCAVENGER, VOL. 6, NO. 3
SAXENA, G. M. EPA
ENGLISH 07/00/76 PGS 7-15 ID# 04162A
*GENERAL AIR NOISE

JAPAN

PM(B)

"NATIONAL WATER POLLUTION MAP PLANNED BY AGENCY." THE JAPAN TIMES
EPA
ENGLISH 01/18/77 PGS 2 ID# 04171A

THE JAPAN ENVIRONMENT AGENCY WILL DRAW UP A NATIONAL WATER POLLUTION MAP IN THE NEXT FISCAL YEAR BEGINNING IN MARCH, ACCORDING TO THIS ARTICLE. THE MAP WILL SHOW POLLUTION SOURCES, POLLUTANTS, AND REGIONAL DIFFERENCES IN POLLUTION. IT WILL INCLUDE DATA ON ABOUT 30,000 SOURCES OF POLLUTION, SUBJECT TO REGULATION BY THE WATER POLLUTION CONTROL LAW. ALTHOUGH THE AGENCY NOW HAS INFORMATION ABOUT POLLUTION IN RIVERS AND LAKES TO WHICH GOVERNMENT ENVIRONMENTAL STANDARDS APPLY, THERE ARE NO DATA ABOUT SUCH SOURCES OF POLLUTION AS FACTORIES, REFINERIES, AND WASTEWATER DISPOSAL FACILITIES. THE ENVIRONMENT AGENCY WILL SEND OUT QUESTIONNAIRES TO POLLUTERS THROUGH LOCAL GOVERNMENT SEEKING INFORMATION ON THE VOLUME AND DENSITY OF HARMFUL SUBSTANCES IN DISCHARGED WASTES AS WELL AS INFORMATION ON BIOCHEMICAL OXYGEN DEMAND AND CHEMICAL OXYGEN DEMAND. DATA CONTAINED ON THE MAP IS EXPECTED TO LEAD TO MORE EFFECTIVE POLLUTION PREVENTION MEASURES AND TO MORE BALANCED INDUSTRIAL SITING AND LAND USE.

JAPAN

SE()

"POLLUTION-FREE SODA MAKERS ASK COMPENSATION FOR EXPENSES." THE JAPAN TIMES
EPA
ENGLISH 11/09/76 PGS 5 ID# 04169A
*GENERAL

WATER

OECD

MEDITERRANEAN PILOT STUDY OF ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION AND POLLUTION FROM
COASTAL DEVELOPMENT. FINAL REPORT

OECD. ENVIRONMENT DIRECTORATE

PM(B)

ENGLISH

00/00/75 PGS 1-58

LDC

TD 171.5.M43 073 1975

ID# 04221A

ALSO SE

IN 1972 THE ENVIRONMENT COMMITTEE OF THE ORGANIZATION FOR ECONOMIC COOPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT AUTHORIZED A PILOT STUDY OF THE PROBLEMS OF ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION AND POLLUTION CAUSED BY RAPID COASTAL DEVELOPMENT ON THE MEDITERRANEAN. THE STUDY WAS TO BE CARRIED OUT JOINTLY BY INTERESTED MEDITERRANEAN MEMBER COUNTRIES (FRANCE, GREECE, ITALY AND SPAIN) AND YUGOSLAVIA. ITS TWO BASIC PURPOSES WERE 1) TO DEVELOP A METHODOLOGY OF ECONOMIC ANALYSIS AND PLANNING TO SHOW THE TRADE-OFFS NECESSARY BETWEEN LAND-USE DEVELOPMENTS, COASTAL POLLUTION AND COSTS OF TREATMENTS AND 2) TO DRAW CONCLUSIONS REGARDING PUBLIC POLICY TOWARDS DEVELOPMENT OF COASTAL AREAS AND THE TREATMENT OF COASTAL POLLUTION. THE CURRENT REPORT DESCRIBES THE PROJECT, ANALYZES THE PROBLEMS AND MAKES RECOMMENDATIONS. ANNEX I REPRINTS THE MANDATE ESTABLISHING THE STUDY. ANNEX II LISTS THE REPORTS PREPARED BY EACH PARTICIPATING COUNTRY. ANNEX III IN 33 PAGES SUMMARIZES THE CONTENT OF THE VARIOUS REPORTS. FINAL PAGES CONTAIN CHARTS AND A MAP ON POPULATION, POLLUTION AND COSTS.

SWEDEN

"ACT NO. 8 TO AMEND THE 1971 MARINE DUMPING PROHIBITION ACT NO. 1154." SVENSK
FORFATTNINGSSAMLING 1976:8

LR(A)

SWEDISH

02/04/76 PGS 1

EPA

ID# 00466B

THE SECOND PARAGRAPH OF THE 1971 MARINE DUMPING PROHIBITION ACT NO. 1154 HAS BEEN AMENDED TO EXCLUDE THE FOLLOWING: EJECTION OF OIL OR MIXTURE CONTAINING OIL WHICH IS COVERED BY THE 1972 ACT NO. 275 CONCERNING THE PROTECTION OF WATER POLLUTION FROM SHIPS; THE 1976 ACT NO. 6 ON MEASURES AGAINST WATER POLLUTION FROM SHIPS WITHIN THE BALTIC AREA; AND WASTE WHICH RESULTS FROM THE OPERATION OF A SHIP.

SWEDEN

"APRIL 3, 1975 LAW NO. 84 TO AMEND THE 1972 LAW NO. 275 CONCERNING THE
PREVENTION OF WATER POLLUTION FROM SHIPS." SVENSK FORFATTNINGSSAMLING 1975:84

LR(A)

SWEDISH

04/15/75 PGS 1

EPA

ID# 03347B

THIS LAW AMENDS THE 1972 LAW CONCERNING THE PREVENTION OF WATER POLLUTION FROM SHIPS. IN ALL PARAGRAPHS WHERE "THE CROWN" IS REFERRED TO, IT WILL BE REPLACED BY "THE GOVERNMENT." PARAGRAPH 15 WILL STIPULATE THAT THE GOVERNMENT OR AN AUTHORITY APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNMENT MAY ISSUE GUIDELINES ON HOW TO MARK OIL IN ORDER TO DETERMINE ITS ORIGIN IN CASE IT IS INVOLVED IN POLLUTION.

WATER

SWEDEN

HANDLING OF WASTES IN THE FOOD INDUSTRY. NATIONAL SWEDISH ENVIRONMENT
PROTECTION BOARD PM 815
SWEDEN. NATIONAL ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION BOARD EPA
PM(B) ENGLISH 01/14/77 PGS 1-12 ID# 04179A
*SOLID WASTE

SWEDEN

OIL POLLUTION IN THE BALTIC SEA--A CHEMICAL ANALYTICAL SEARCH FOR MONITORING
METHODS. NATIONAL SWEDISH ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION BOARD PM 783
RUDLING, LARS EPA
ST() ENGLISH 00/00/76 PGS 1-80 ID# 04177A

IN ORDER TO INVESTIGATE THE RELIABILITY OF DIFFERENT METHODS FOR THE DOCUMENTATION OF OIL
POLLUTION IN MARINE SYSTEMS, ESPECIALLY THE BALTIC, SAMPLES OF WATER, SEDIMENT, AND ORGANISMS
WERE ANALYZED BY DIFFERENT ANALYTIC TECHNIQUES. FLUORESCENCE ANALYSIS OF COASTAL WATERS SHOWED
THAT THESE HAD AN OIL CONCENTRATION OF LESS THAN 1 MICRO G PER LITER. ABOUT 70 SEDIMENT ANALYSES
FROM DIFFERENT PARTS OF THE BALTIC AND THE WEST COAST WERE, AFTER EXTRACTION AND SEPARATION WITH
ADSORPTION CHROMATOGRAPHY, ANALYZED WITH THE AID OF INFRARED ADSORPTION, FLUORESCENCE, GAS
CHROMATOGRAPHY, AND LIQUID CHROMATOGRAPHY WITH UV-DETECTION. FLUORESCENCE ANALYSIS OF OIL WAS
PROVEN TO BE THE MOST SPECIFIC ANALYTICAL METHOD FOR THIS SUBSTANCE. ALL ANALYSES OF SOFT BOTTOM
SEDIMENTS CONTAINED PETROLEUM HYDROCARBONS. THE HIGHEST CONCENTRATIONS WERE FOUND IN URBANIZED
AREAS. ANALYSES OF SEDIMENTS COLLECTED IN SEDIMENT BOTTOM DEPOSIT TRAPS WERE FOUND TO BE THE MOST
RELIABLE MONITORING TECHNIQUE WITH WHICH TO MEASURE CHRONIC OIL POLLUTION.

SWITZERLAND

"ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION LAW IN THE CANTON OF ZURICH." NEUE ZUERCHER ZEITUNG
WEBER, GUIDO EPA
LR(B) GERMAN 10/15/76 PGS 51,52 ID# 04194A
ALSO PMB
AIR NOISE

THIS ARTICLE REVIEWS ZURICH CANTONAL LEGISLATION AND DUTIES REGARDING WATER PROTECTION, SOLID
WASTE MANAGEMENT, AIR PROTECTION, AND NOISE ABATEMENT. ALTHOUGH IN MANY AREAS, THE CANTONS MERELY
IMPLEMENT FEDERAL LAW, THEY MAY LEGISLATE THEMSELVES IN THE AREAS OF SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT AND
NOISE. THE DEC. 8, 1974 CANTONAL LAW TO IMPLEMENT THE OCT. 8, 1971 FEDERAL WATER LAW CONTAINS
ORGANIZATIONAL AND PROCEDURAL PROVISIONS RELATING TO PURIFICATION FACILITIES, CANALIZATION,
HYDRAULICS, SEWAGE, CONSTRUCTION IN WATER, WATER SUPPLY, GROUNDWATER PROTECTION, ACCIDENTS LIKELY
TO POLLUTE WATER, AND SOLID WASTE REMOVAL. SEPARATE LEGAL PROVISIONS EXIST FOR TANK FACILITIES
AND INLAND SHIPPING. CANTONAL AND MUNICIPAL AUTHORITIES HAVE VARIOUS FUNCTIONS IN PREVENTING AIR
POLLUTION FROM FURNACES AND COMMERCIAL SOURCES AND IN ABATING NOISE FROM GENERAL AND CONSTRUCTION
SOURCES UNDER HEALTH AND PLANNING LEGISLATION. THE CANTON IS RESPONSIBLE FOR LIMITING NOISE FROM
ZURICH AIRPORT. (LEGISLATION TO PROTECT NATURE AND WILDLIFE IS DISCUSSED IN AN OCT. 16 ARTICLE.)

WATER

WHO

"COMMUNITY WATER SUPPLY AND EXCRETA DISPOSAL IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES. REVIEW OF PROGRESS." WORLD HEALTH STATISTICS REPORT, VOL. 29, NO. 10
 WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION EPA
 ENGLISH* 00/00/76 PGS 544-631 ID# 04165A
 *ALSO FRENCH

PM(B)

THIS SPECIAL ISSUE OF THE WHO WORLD HEALTH STATISTIC REPORT CONSIDERS THE PROGRESS OF COMMUNITY WATER SUPPLY AND EXCRETA DISPOSAL SERVICES IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES FROM 1970-1975 AND ESTIMATES THE INVESTMENTS NEEDED TO MEET WHO TARGETS FOR 1980. IT OUTLINES THE COURSES OF ACTION NEEDED TO REACH THESE GOALS. THE REPORT CONTAINS IN ESSENCE THE MID-DECADE REVIEW OF WHO GLOBAL TARGETS PRESENTED AT THE 29TH WORLD HEALTH ASSEMBLY IN 1976, SUPPLEMENTED BY DATA FROM ADDITIONAL COUNTRIES AND INFORMATION ON INVESTMENTS FROM 1971-1975 WITH A BRIEF ANALYSIS. AFTER THE INTRODUCTION, THE REPORT CONSISTS OF REVIEWS OF PROGRESS. THE FIRST, A GLOBAL REVIEW, CONSIDERS COMMUNITY WATER SUPPLY AND EXCRETA REMOVAL FOR URBAN AND RURAL AREAS. SUCCEEDING SECTIONS REVIEW PROGRESS IN: AFRICA, THE AMERICAS, THE EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN, EUROPE, SOUTHEAST ASIA, AND THE WESTERN PACIFIC. THE LAST SECTION DEALS WITH COURSES OF ACTION, INCLUDING NATIONAL STRATEGIES AND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION. DATA ARE ALSO PRESENTED IN 34 PAGES OF TABLES AND FIGURES.

WHO

SURVEILLANCE OF DRINKING-WATER QUALITY
 WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION EPA
 ENGLISH 00/00/76 PGS 1-135 ID# 04168A

PM(B)

THIS PUBLICATION CONTAINS INFORMATION AND GUIDELINES FOR PLANNING, ORGANIZING, AND OPERATING PROGRAMS FOR SURVEILLANCE OF DRINKING WATER AT VARIOUS JURISDICTIONAL LEVELS IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES. SURVEILLANCE IS NECESSARY TO PREVENT DANGERS TO HEALTH BORNE BY WATER. ELEMENTS OF THE SURVEILLANCE PROGRAM INCLUDE AN ENGINEERING EXAMINATION OF THE ENTIRE SYSTEM, REGULAR PHYSICAL, BIOLOGICAL AND CHEMICAL EXAMINATIONS OF REPRESENTATIVE WATER SAMPLES, AND INSTITUTIONAL CHECKS ON THE EFFICIENCY OF THE OPERATION AND MANAGEMENT OF THE SYSTEM. THE BOOKLET INCLUDES IN NINE CHAPTERS CONSIDERATION OF A SURVEILLANCE AGENCY; LAWS, REGULATIONS AND STANDARDS ON WATER QUALITY; PERSONNEL REQUIREMENTS; SANITARY SURVEYS; SAMPLING OF DRINKING WATER; ANALYSIS OF SAMPLES; REMEDIAL ACTION; AND SURVEILLANCE OF SPECIAL SYSTEMS SUCH AS RURAL AND VILLAGE SUPPLIES, WATER SUPPLIES FOR SLUMS, ICE MANUFACTURE AND BOTTLED WATER. NINE ANNEXES CONTAIN SPECIFIC INFORMATION ON CERTAIN PROCESSES. THERE IS AN INDEX AND BIBLIOGRAPHY.



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