

# SUMMARIES

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## SUMMARIES OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENT ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

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)

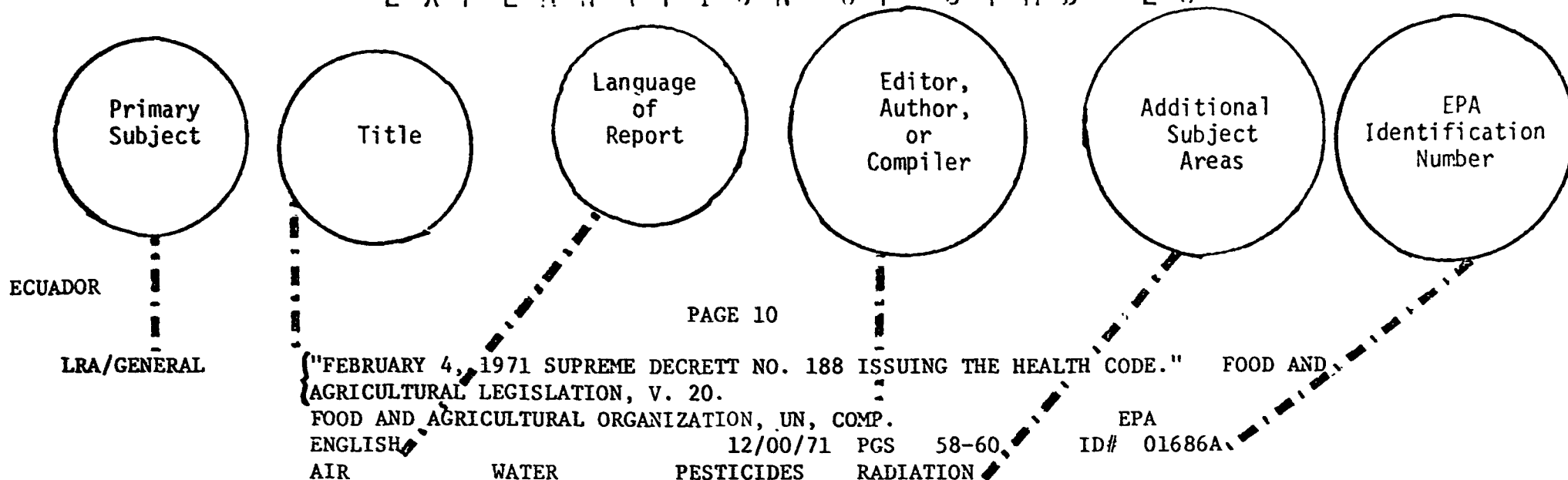
Summaries covering more than one subject are cross-referenced in the Table of Contents. Abstracts appear only once, however, under the primary subject heading marked by an asterisk. For example a British report on "Disposal of Awkward Household Wastes" is indexed under pesticides, solid wastes, water, 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.

## SOURCE DOCUMENTS

The documents cited in this publication are housed in the reference collection of the EPA Headquarters Library.

# 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.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
<u>AIR</u>	
<u>Canada</u>	
Metallurgical Industries Mercury Information Regulations, Part II . . . . .	1
<u>Denmark</u>	
May 26, 1976 Act No. 259 to Amend the 1972 Law No. 135 on the Restriction of the Sulfur Content, Etc. of Fuels . . . . .	1
August 25, 1976 Order No. 436 on Restriction of Sulfur Content in Oils Used for Heating and Transportation . . . . .	1
<u>Germany, Fed Rep of</u>	
Smog Plan for the Mannheim Area . . . . .	2
<u>Japan</u>	
See <u>NOISE</u> (Japan) -- Control No. 04833A . . . . .	20
See <u>NOISE</u> (Japan) -- Control No. 04847A . . . . .	20
<u>Norway</u>	
Gasoline Consumption and Emissions Are Influenced Little by the Use of Low Beam Headlights . . . . .	2
<u>Sweden</u>	
See <u>GENERAL</u> (Sweden) -- Control No. 04777A . . . . .	15
<u>Switzerland</u>	
"No" to Sundays Without Motor Vehicles . . . . .	3
<u>GENERAL</u>	
<u>Australia</u>	
Environmental Impact Assessment and the Law . . . . .	3
Views of the Environment . . . . .	4
Principles of Environmental Impact Assessment . . . . .	4
A Consultant's Views on Environmental Impact Statements In Australia . . . . .	4
Consultants, Clients and the Community in EIS Preparation . . .	5
Environmental Assessment in Victoria . . . . .	5
Environmental Impact Statements and a "Push Me-Pull You" Approach . . . . .	5

Environmental Impact Assessment and Conservation in Australia . . . . .	6
Environmental Impact Assessment: Summary and Prospects . . . . .	6
Environmental Problems: Environmental Impact Statements and Economic Analysis . . . . .	6
Project Development and the Social Environment . . . . .	7
A Developer's View of Environmental Impact Assessments . . . . .	7
<u>Austria</u>	
Fifty-Eight Million for Environmental Protection in Lower Austria . . . . .	7
<u>Brazil</u>	
The Library Serving CETESB [State Basic Sanitation and Environmental Protection Company] . . . . .	8
Remuneration of Engineering Services on a Cost Plus Basis . . . . .	8
<u>Canada</u>	
Environmental Impact Procedures: A Critique of the Canadian Proposal . . . . .	8
Interpretive Materials on the Environment and Renewable Resources 1974 . . . . .	9
<u>Denmark</u>	
March 1, 1977 Order No. 69 to Amend the Order on Rules and Procedures for the Environmental Appeal Board . . . . .	9
Administration of Environmental Legislation II . . . . .	9
Draft of a New Structure for the Ministry of the Environment . . . . .	10
<u>European Communities</u>	
Concretization of the EC Environmental Protection Program . . . . .	10
<u>Finland</u>	
November 7, 1975 Ordinance No. 841 on the Environmental Protection Delegations at the County Level . . . . .	10
<u>France</u>	
January 19, 1977 Order Designating Members to the Higher Council of Classified Installations . . . . .	11
The Council of Ministers' Statement . . . . .	11
Meeting of the High Committee for the Environment . . . . .	12
PUK Presents Its Policies and Accomplishments for the Protection of the Environment . . . . .	12
See <u>WATER</u> (France) -- Control No. 04809A . . . . .	35
See <u>WATER</u> (France) -- Control No. 04845A . . . . .	36

<u>Germany, Fed Rep of</u>	
On the Occasion of Environment Day 1977 . . . . .	13
The Economy Contributed 130 Million to Environmental Protection . . . . .	13
The Population and Environmental Protection . . . . .	14
<u>Japan</u>	
Guide to Health and Welfare Services in Japan . . . . .	14
Environment Agency Issues New Rules for Honshu-Shikoku Spans . .	14
<u>Norway</u>	
Norway's Ministry of Environment: An Introduction . . . . .	15
Our Industry Pollutes Increasingly Less . . . . .	15
<u>Sweden</u>	
Government Plans--Strong Emphasis on Environmental Questions . .	15
<u>USSR</u>	
Legal Principles of Nature Protection in the USSR . . . . .	16
<u>WHO</u>	
Health Aspects of Human Settlements . . . . .	16

#### LAND USE

<u>Finland</u>	
Committee Proposal: New National Park Net Against Environmental Destruction . . . . .	16
Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry: Our Natural Landscapes Demand Active Protection . . . . .	17
<u>France</u>	
Satisfactory Appraisal of "Conservancy" After One Year in Existence . . . . .	17
<u>International</u>	
Shortcomings of Planning and Construction Legislation . . . . .	17
<u>Norway</u>	
Minister for Environment Invited to Elverum to Counsel in State Highway Conflict . . . . .	18
Large Sewer Plants Bring Undesirable Pressure to Expand . . . .	18
<u>Sweden</u>	
Landscape Analysis in the Municipality of Linkoping . . . . .	19
<u>Switzerland</u>	
The Cantonal Directional Plan in the Making . . . . .	19

## NOISE

### Japan

Environment Agency's Osaka Study Shows Airbuses Produce Less Noise . . . . .	20
Noise, Not NOx Affects Roadside People: Survey . . . . .	20

### Sweden

High Limit Values Result in Hearing Impairment . . . . .	20
--	----

### Switzerland

Compensation Because of Highway Noise . . . . .	21
See <u>AIR</u> (Switzerland) -- Control No. 04832A . . . . .	3

## PESTICIDES

### Dominica

June 27, 1974 Pesticides Control Act . . . . .	21
--	----

### Finland

May 16, 1975 Ordinance No. 313 Amending the Ordinance on Pesticides . . . . .	22
May 16, 1975 Decree by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry on the Aerial Spraying of Pesticides . . . . .	22

### Norway

Pesticides Are Being Used More Sensibly . . . . .	22
---	----

### Sweden

Political Parties Agree on Ban of Hormoslyr . . . . .	23
---	----

## RADIATION

### Finland

February 14, 1975 Ordinance No. 103 on the Radiation Safety Institute . . . . .	23
February 14, 1975 Ordinance No. 104 to Authorize the Radiation Safety Institute To Issue Safety Licenses in Accordance With the Law on Radiation Protection . . . . .	23

### International

Indispensable Nuclear Energy . . . . .	24
--	----



<u>Norway</u>	Transportation Rules for Radioactive Matter Discussed . . . . .	24
<u>OECD</u>	France Participating in Research on the Deposit of Radioactive Wastes on the Ocean Floor . . . . .	24
<u>Sweden</u>	Fifty Affected by Radiation--Demand for New Indictment . . . . .	25
	Waste From Nuclear Fuel Can Now Be Stored Without Risk . . . . .	25

#### SOLID WASTE

<u>Austria</u>	Study on the Separate Collection of Scrap . . . . .	25
	Study of an Economic Cost-Benefit Analysis of Waste Management With Particular Attention to the Recirculation of Waste Substances ("Social Assessment of Recycling") . . . . .	26
<u>Canada</u>	Land Pollution in the National Capital Region . . . . .	26
<u>Denmark</u>	Sludge From Wastewater Purification Installations . . . . .	27
	See <u>WATER</u> (Denmark) -- Control No. 04840A . . . . .	34
	See <u>WATER</u> (Denmark) -- Control No. 04850A . . . . .	34
<u>Germany, Fed Rep of</u>	New Material From Old Synthetics . . . . .	27
<u>Great Britain</u>	The Control of Pollution Act 1974 (Commencement No. 8) Order 1977 and (Commencement No. 9) Order 1977 . . . . .	28
	The Removal and Disposal of Vehicles (Amendment) Regulations 1977 . . . . .	28
<u>Norway</u>	Results Good in the Collection of Food Wastes . . . . .	28
<u>Sweden</u>	Waste Investigation--We Throw Away Energy Resources . . . . .	29

#### TOXIC SUBS

<u>Brazil</u>	See <u>WATER</u> (Brazil) -- Control No. 04829A . . . . .	32
---------------	---	----

<u>Denmark</u>	
Chemical Waste--Report From a Working Group . . . . .	29
Dioxins: Report From a Working Group . . . . .	30
Hair Dyes: Report From a Working Group . . . . .	30
PVC (Polyvinyl Chloride) Factory Not as Dangerous as 20 Cigarettes Per Day . . . . .	31
See <u>WATER</u> (Denmark) -- Control No. 04773A . . . . .	35
<u>WATER</u>	
<u>Brazil</u>	
Characteristics of the Quality of Water Drained From Agricultural Areas . . . . .	31
Use of the ABC Method in Planning and the Objective Control of Water Pollution . . . . .	31
Levels of Mercury in Marine Organisms . . . . .	32
<u>Denmark</u>	
Wastewater: Guiding Regulations for Discharge of Wastewater . .	32
Revision of Wastewater Regulations . . . . .	33
Fluoridation of Drinking Water . . . . .	33
Conflict Concerning Pollution . . . . .	33
Firms Pressured on Chemical Waste . . . . .	34
City of Copenhagen Begins Roundup of Heavy Polluters-- Environmentalists Will Stop Violations . . . . .	34
Danish Marine Monitoring Methods and Data: Part I, DDT, Dieldrin, PCB, and Mercury in Fish From Marine Areas, 1968-1976 . . . . .	35
<u>France</u>	
First Results of the Marine Environment Observation Network Do Not Indicate Alarming Levels of Pollution . . . . .	35
The Staggering of Vacations To Control Pollution . . . . .	35
Results of 1976 Pollution Monitoring Campaign in Alsace . . . .	36
Antipollution Agreement: Signature of Branch Program . . . . .	36
<u>Germany, Fed Rep of</u>	
Annual Report on Water Management for 1976 . . . . .	37
<u>Great Britain</u>	
See <u>SOLID WASTE</u> (Great Britain) -- Control No. 02482ZA . . . . .	28

<u>International</u>	Technical and Legal Aspects of Oil Pollution . . . . .	37 -
	Reduction of Oil Losses in the Effluents of European Refineries.	38
<u>Japan</u>	Officials From 11 Prefectures Adopt Plan to Control Inland Sea Pollution . . . . .	38
<u>Norway</u>	Discharges Are Automatically Measured . . . . .	38
	See <u>LAND USE</u> (Norway) -- Control No. 04793A . . . . .	18
<u>Sweden</u>	The Baltic Sea: Current Swedish Research . . . . .	39
	See <u>LAND USE</u> (Sweden) -- Control No. 04779A . . . . .	19
<u>Switzerland</u>	60 Percent of Sewage Purified . . . . .	39
<u>USSR</u>	On Measures to Improve the Collection and Utilization of Waste Petroleum Products . . . . .	40
	On Measures to Prevent Pollution of the Black and Azov Sea Basins . . . . .	40
<u>WHO</u>	International Reference Centre for Community Water Supply. Annual Report 1976 . . . . .	40

AIR

CANADA

"METALLURGICAL INDUSTRIES MERCURY INFORMATION REGULATIONS, PART II, MARCH 28, 1977." CANADA GAZETTE ANNOUNCEMENTS--CLEAN AIR ACT, NC.28

LR(A)

CANADA. DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT  
ENGLISH\* 04/13/77 PGS 1666-69 ID# 00356Q  
\*ALSO FRENCH

THE REGULATIONS, PROMULGATED PURSUANT TO SECTION SIX OF THE CANADIAN CLEAN AIR ACT, REQUIRE THAT UPON THE REQUEST OF THE CANADIAN MINISTER OF THE ENVIRONMENT, THE OPERATOR OF A METALLURGICAL WORK, UNDERTAKING OR BUSINESS SHALL SUBMIT TO THE MINISTER AT THE INDICATED ADDRESS AN INFORMATION REPORT DESCRIBING THE MERCURY INPUT AND OUTPUTS OF THE OPERATION IN QUESTION. THE REPORT IS TO FOLLOW THE FORMAT GIVEN IN THE APPENDED SCHEDULE TO THE REGULATIONS. THE INITIAL REPORT MUST BE SUBMITTED WITHIN FOUR TO SEVEN MONTHS, DEPENDING ON WHEN THE REQUEST IS MADE BY THE MINISTER, AND SUBSEQUENT ANNUAL REPORTS MUST FOLLOW. THE REGULATIONS ARE REPRINTED FROM THE CANADA GAZETTE, PART II (VOL. 111, NO.7) OF APRIL 13, 1977.

DENMARK

"MAY 26, 1976 ACT NO. 259 TO AMEND THE 1972 LAW NO. 135 ON THE RESTRICTION OF THE SULFUR CONTENT, ETC. OF FUELS." LOVTIDENDE FOR KONGERIGET DANMARK, PART A, NO. XXIX

LR(A)

DANISH 05/12/76 PGS 644 ID# 01441B  
EPA

THE FIRST PARAGRAPH OF THE APRIL 26, 1972 LAW NO. 135 ON THE RESTRICTION OF THE SULFUR CONTENT, ETC. OF FUELS IS AMENDED TO READ THAT SULFUR CONTENT IN FUEL IS NOT ONLY RESTRICTED WHEN USED IN STATIONARY INSTALLATIONS BUT ALSO FOR THE PURPOSE OF TRANSPORTATION. THIS ACT IS EFFECTIVE AS OF AUGUST 25, 1976.

DENMARK

"AUGUST 25, 1976 ORDER NO. 436 ON RESTRICTION OF SULFUR CONTENT IN OILS USED FOR HEATING AND TRANSPORTATION." LOVTIDENDE FOR KONGERIGET DANMARK

LR(A)

DANISH 09/10/76 PGS 1128-1129 ID# 01441C  
EPA

THIS ORDER, PURSUANT TO THE 1976 ACT NO. 259 ON THE RESTRICTION OF SULFUR CONTENT, ETC. OF FUEL OILS, STIPULATES THAT FUEL OILS WITH A SULFUR CONTENT EXCEEDING 0.8 (AFTER OCTOBER 1, 1980, 0.5) PERCENT BY WEIGHT MAY NOT BE USED FOR FUEL IN EITHER STATIONARY INSTALLATIONS OR FOR TRANSPORTATION. RESIDUAL OIL WITH A SULFUR CONTENT OF MORE THAN 2.5 PERCENT BY WEIGHT MAY NOT BE USED. SPECIAL STIPULATIONS ARE IN EFFECT FOR THE MUNICIPALITIES OF COPENHAGEN AND FREDERIKSBURG. THE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY MAY GIVE DISPENSATION FROM THE ABOVE REGULATIONS. DECISIONS MAY BE APPEALED TO THE ENVIRONMENTAL APPEAL BOARD. VIOLATIONS ARE PUNISHABLE THROUGH FINES OR IMPRISONMENT. THIS ORDER ABROGATES THE 1972 ORDER NO. 421 ON LIMITATIONS OF SULFUR CONTENT OF FUEL OILS AND ITS AMENDMENTS (1973, AMENDMENTS NO. 597 AND 616, AND 1974, AMENDMENTS 153 AND 491).

AIR

GERMANY, FED REP OF

"SMOG PLAN FOR THE MANNHEIM AREA." STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG

LR(8)

GERMAN  
ALSO PMB

05/11/77 PGS 6

EPA  
ID# 04821A

THE LAND OF BADEN-WUERTTEMBERG HAS PASSED A "SMOG ORDINANCE" FOR THE AGGLOMERATION AREA OF MANNHEIM-LUDWIGSHAFEN. ACCORDING TO THE LAND MINISTRY FOR SOCIAL AFFAIRS, A SMOG ALARM WILL BE ISSUED DURING TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS IN AIR UP TO 700 METERS ABOVE GROUND LEVEL WITH NO WIND AND STIPULATED CONCENTRATIONS OF SEVERAL POLLUTANTS IN THE AIR. FOR THIS PURPOSE, BASIC LEVELS OF POLLUTANTS ARE: 0.4 MG/M3 SULFUR DIOXIDE, 15.0 MG/M3 CARBON MONOXIDE, 0.3 MG/M3 NITROGEN DIOXIDE, AND 2.5 MG/M3 HYDROCARBONS WITHOUT METHANE. ALARM STAGE 1 WILL BE ISSUED AT TWICE THESE BASIC LEVELS AND WILL CONSTITUTE A PUBLIC WARNING. DURING ALARM STAGES 2 (FOUR TIMES BASE LEVELS) AND 3 (SIX TIMES BASE LEVELS), ONLY LOW-SULFUR SOLID, LIQUID AND GASEOUS FUELS MAY BE USED IN FURNACES. MOTOR VEHICLE TRAFFIC WILL BE SUSPENDED IN CERTAIN AREAS DURING RUSH HOURS IN ALARM STAGE 2 AND COMPLETELY SUSPENDED IN THOSE AREAS IN ALARM STAGE 3. (FOR THE SMOG ALARM PLAN IN NORTH RHINE-WESTPHALIA, SEE ID NC. 00907D.)

JAPAN

"ENVIRONMENT AGENCY'S OSAKA STUDY SHOWS AIRBUSES PRODUCE LESS NOISE." JAPAN  
TIMES

PM(8)

ENGLISH  
\*NOISE

07/27/77 PGS 4

EPA  
ID# 04833A

NORWAY

"GASOLINE CONSUMPTION AND EMISSIONS ARE INFLUENCED LITTLE BY THE USE OF  
LOW BEAM HEADLIGHTS." AFTENPOSTEN

ST( )

NORWEGIAN

06/26/77 PGS 9

EPA  
ID# 04835A

DRIVING WITH LOW BEAM HEADLIGHTS LIT, RECOMMENDED FOR TRAFFIC SAFETY PURPOSES, HAS LITTLE INFLUENCE ON GASOLINE CONSUMPTION AND EMISSIONS OF POLLUTANTS FROM A CAR'S EXHAUST SYSTEM, ACCORDING TO AN INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED AT THE STATE TECHNOLOGICAL INSTITUTE. A PREVIOUSLY PUBLISHED ARTICLE, WHICH IS INCLUDED, HAD CONTENDED THAT THE CONTINUOUS USE OF LOW BEAM HEADLIGHTS WHILE DRIVING WOULD INCREASE AIR POLLUTION BY FIVE PERCENT. THE TESTS WERE PERFORMED WITH A 1,800 CC DATSUN 180E, AN AVERAGE-SIZED CAR IN NORWAY. EXHAUST EMISSIONS WERE MEASURED AT 80 KM PER HOUR, WHEN THE CAR WAS IDLING, AND DURING CITY DRIVING. ALTHOUGH AN INCREASE IN NITROGEN GASES AND HYDROCARBONS WAS NOTICED WHEN THE CAR WAS IDLING, THE EMISSIONS WERE, GENERALLY SPEAKING, SO MINOR THEY WERE HARDLY MEASURABLE. THE INSTITUTE REGRETTED THAT ONLY ONE CAR WAS TESTED BUT STRESSED THAT THIS PROGRAM WAS NOT BUDGETED IN ADVANCE AND COULD THEREFORE NOT BE AS EXTENSIVE AS MIGHT HAVE BEEN DESIRED.

AIR

SWEDEN

"GOVERNMENT PLANS--STRONG EMPHASIS ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUESTIONS."  
SVENSKA DAGBLADET

PM(A)

SWEDISH  
\*GENERAL

06/03/77 PGS 5

EPA  
ID# 04777A

SWITZERLAND

"\*NO\* TO SUNDAYS WITHOUT MOTOR VEHICLE." NEUE ZUERCHER ZEITUNG

PM(B)

GERMAN  
NOISE

05/27/77 PGS 21

EPA  
ID# 04832A

THE SWISS FEDERAL COUNCIL HAS RECOMMENDED REJECTION OF A CITIZEN'S INITIATIVE (BURGDORFER INITIATIVE) WHICH WOULD HAVE PROHIBITED ALL PRIVATE MOTOR VEHICLE TRAFFIC AND AIRCRAFT TRAFFIC ON THE SECOND SUNDAY OF EACH MONTH. SUPPORTERS OF THE PROPOSAL FELT IT WOULD PROMOTE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION, THE QUALITY OF LIFE, AND THE SAVING OF ENERGY. THE FEDERAL COUNCIL FOUND, HOWEVER, THAT THE DISADVANTAGES OF THE PLAN OUTWEIGHED THE POTENTIAL ADVANTAGES. SUCH A PROVISION WOULD WORK A HARDSHIP ON CITIZENS OF REMOTE, PARTICULARLY MOUNTAINOUS, REGIONS WHERE PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION IS INADEQUATE. MOREOVER, AREAS WHICH DEPEND ECONOMICALLY ON THE TOURIST TRADE WOULD HAVE SUFFERED, AND PROBLEMS WOULD HAVE ARISEN IN REGARD TO FOREIGN TOURISTS TRYING TO ENTER SWITZERLAND ON THESE DAYS. THE COUNCIL ALSO FELT THAT A SIGNIFICANT NUMBER OF EXCEPTIONS TO THE GENERAL RULING WOULD HAVE BEEN NECESSARY SO THAT ENERGY ECONOMY AND THE REDUCTION OF ACCIDENTS WOULD NOT HAVE BEEN AS GREAT AS ADVOCATES OF THE PLAN ANTICIPATED.

GENERAL

AUSTRALIA

"ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND THE LAW." SEARCH, VOL. 7, NO. 6

RYAN, PATRICIA

EPA

LR(B)

ENGLISH

06/00/76 PGS 236-240

ID# 04839C

ALSC PMB

THIS ARTICLE DISCUSSES THE LEGAL CONCEPTS BEHIND THE REQUIREMENTS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) IN THE UNITED STATES, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW SOUTH WALES, POINTING UP THE WEAKNESSES BETWEEN THEORY AND PRACTICE OF EIA. ALTHOUGH THE AUSTRALIAN LAW REQUIRES THE PREPARATION OF AN ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT BY GOVERNMENT AGENCIES FOR DEVELOPMENTAL ACTIVITY, IT DOES NOT ASSURE THE IMPLEMENTATION NOR THE QUALITY OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT. GOVERNMENT DEVELOPMENTAL ACTIONS IN THIS REGARD ARE NOT SUBJECT TO INDEPENDENT JUDICIAL CONTROL, AND THIS ABSENCE OF CONTROL IS SIGNIFICANTLY ASSOCIATED WITH THE ABSENCE OF A LEGAL RIGHT OF CITIZENS TO PARTICIPATE IN DETERMINING ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY. THEREFORE, GOVERNMENT COMPLIANCE WITH EIA LAWS TENDS TO BE NO MORE THAN A JUSTIFICATION OF DEVELOPMENTAL DECISIONS OF GOVERNMENT AGENCIES AND DOES NOT NECESSARILY PROMOTE ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY.

## GENERAL

## AUSTRALIA

PM(B)

"VIEWS OF THE ENVIRONMENT." SEARCH, VOL. 7, NO. 6

LINARCE, EDWARD

ENGLISH

ALSC SE

06/00/76 PGS 227-230

EPA

ID# 04839A

THIS ARTICLE SERVES AS AN INTRODUCTION TO THE JUNE 1976 ISSUE OF SEARCH MAGAZINE, WHICH IS DEVOTED TO ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) IN AUSTRALIA. IT BRIEFLY DESCRIBES THE AMERICAN AND AUSTRALIAN EXPERIENCES IN EIA AND DISCUSSES IN GENERAL THE PROS AND CONS OF EIA. THE DEFINED PURPOSE OF EIA, IF PROPERLY CONDUCTED, IS TO MITIGATE ENVIRONMENTAL DAMAGE AND CONTRIBUTE TO BETTER DESIGN AND WORKING WITH NATURE IN DEVELOPMENTAL ACTIVITIES. THE SCOPE OF EIA IS SUBJECT TO MANY INTERPRETATIONS, BUT IT SHOULD CONSIDER SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC AS WELL AS ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS. THE ARTICLE ALSO DISCUSSES PROCEDURES FOR EIA, COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT IN EIA AND THE RELATIONSHIP OF EIA TO PLANNING. THE FINAL SECTION OF THE ARTICLE CITES THE FORMIDABLE CRITICISMS OF EIA AS IT IS PRESENTLY PRACTICED BUT POINTS OUT THAT EIA WILL IMPROVE GIVEN TIME, GOODWILL AND RATIONAL DISCUSSION.

## AUSTRALIA

PM(B)

"PRINCIPLES OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT." SEARCH, VOL. 7, NO. 6

HAR, BARRY T., AND PETER CULLEN

ENGLISH

ALSO SE

06/00/76 PGS 231-235

EPA

ID# 04839B

THIS ARTICLE REVIEWS THE METHODOLOGIES PRESENTLY AVAILABLE FOR ASSESSING ENVIRONMENTAL CHANGES. STRESSING THE NEED FOR A WELL-ROUNDED, MULTI-DISCIPLINARY APPROACH TO ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA), THE ARTICLE DESCRIBES THE FOLLOWING FOUR STEPS IN THE EIA PROCESS: 1) BOUNDARY DEFINITION, INCLUDING THE SPATIAL BOUNDARIES AS WELL AS TIME SCALE OF A STUDY AREA; 2) IMPACT IDENTIFICATION, REQUIRING IDENTIFICATION OF ALL POSSIBLE IMPACTS OF A PROJECT, BOTH DURING AND AFTER THE CONSTRUCTION PHASE; 3) IMPACT PREDICTION, INVOLVING A BASELINE STUDY OF THE TARGET ENVIRONMENT FROM WHICH AN EXPLICIT MODEL CAN BE FORMULATED TO PREDICT THE MAGNITUDE OF IMPACTS; AND 4) IMPACT EVALUATION, ASSIGNING VALUES TO EACH OF THE PREDICATED IMPACTS AND IDENTIFYING DEVELOPMENTAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL TRADE-OFFS FOR THE DECISION MAKER. THE ARTICLE CONCLUDES THERE IS NO SINGLE BEST METHOD OF EIA AND THAT COMBINATIONS OF METHODS MUST BE USED.

## AUSTRALIA

PM(B)

"A CONSULTANT'S VIEWS ON ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENTS IN AUSTRALIA."

SEARCH, VOL. 7, NO. 6

SPRY, ALAN

ENGLISH

06/00/76 PGS 252-255

EPA

ID# 04839G

THIS ARTICLE DISCUSSES THE PROBLEMS, USES AND POSSIBLE IMPROVEMENTS IN ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENTS (EIS) IN AUSTRALIA FROM A CONSULTANT'S POINT OF VIEW. CURRENT PROBLEMS WITH EIS INCLUDE COSTS, LACK OF TRAINED TECHNICIANS, UNCOORDINATED IMPACT STUDIES, AND DISTORTIONS OF ASSESSMENT. THE CONCEPT OF EIS AS AN IMPARTIAL OR AS A PARTISAN DOCUMENT ON ENVIRONMENTAL NEEDS IS ALSO DISCUSSED AS WELL AS THE ROLE OF THE PUBLIC INQUIRY IN ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT. THE ARTICLE CONCLUDES THAT ALTHOUGH EIS IS STILL THE BEST MEANS FOR CONTROLLING THE DETRIMENTAL ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS OF NEW DEVELOPMENTS, THE MANY PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED IN PREPARATION, INTERPRETATION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF EIS'S SELDOM SEEM TO JUSTIFY THEIR USE. SOLUTIONS TO THE PROBLEMS OF EIS CAN POSSIBLY BE SOUGHT THROUGH MORE PROFESSIONAL PREPARATION AND ASSESSMENT.

## GENERAL

## AUSTRALIA

"CONSULTANTS, CLIENTS AND THE COMMUNITY IN EIS PREPARATION." SEARCH, VOL. 7.

NO. 6

BROWN, GRAHAM A.

ENGLISH

ALSC SE

06/00/76 PGS 256-260

EPA

ID# 04839H

PM(B)

THIS ARTICLE EXAMINES THE PROBLEMS AND RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN THE DEVELOPER, THE ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANT AND THE COMMUNITY IN THE PREPARATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENTS (EIS) IN AUSTRALIA. THE DEVELOPER BECOMES THE CLIENT OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANT, PAYING FOR EIS PREPARATION AND PROVIDING PROJECT DETAILS TO THE CONSULTANT, WHO THEN PREPARES AN UNBIASED EIS AND PLAYS AN IMPORTANT EDUCATIONAL AND COMMUNICATING ROLE IN PROMULGATING THE EIS. PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT IS MORE IMPORTANT DURING PREPARATION OF THE EIS THAN AS A REVIEW OF THE COMPLETED EIS WHEN CHANGES CANNOT BE MADE. THE ARTICLE ALSO DELINEATES AND ILLUSTRATES THE IDEAL STAGES OF EIS PREPARATION AND DISCUSSES THE CURRENT USE (OR LACK OF USE) OF EIS'S. AS EXPERIENCE IS GAINED, THE EIS IS EXPECTED TO EVOLVE INTO A MORE VALUABLE TOOL IN ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AND DEVELOPMENTAL ACTIVITY.

## AUSTRALIA

"ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT IN VICTORIA." SEARCH, VOL. 7, NO. 6

DUNK, W.P.

ENGLISH

06/00/76 PGS 260-263

EPA

ID# 04839J

PM(B)

THIS ARTICLE DESCRIBES THE ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT PROCEDURES USED BY THE MINISTRY FOR CONSERVATION OF VICTORIA, AUSTRALIA. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) IS TO BE USED WHEN PROPOSED WORKS CAN CAUSE SIGNIFICANT ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS, WHETHER THEY BE GOOD OR BAD, LONG-TERM OR SHORT-TERM, AS WELL AS WHEN PROPOSED PROJECTS ARE CONTROVERSIAL. WHEN PREPARED, AN ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT IS TO CONTAIN: A STATEMENT OF OBJECTIVES; JUSTIFICATION, DESCRIPTION, AND ALTERNATIVES TO THE PROPOSED PROJECT; DESCRIPTION OF THE EXISTING ENVIRONMENT; PREDICTED ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS; AND COMMENTS. THE PRINCIPLE VALUE OF EIA IN VICTORIA IS SEEN TO BE THAT OF AN EDUCATIONAL TOOL LEADING TO PRODUCTION DESIGNS THAT BETTER SERVE THE COMMUNITY RATHER THAN AS A REGULATORY OR POLICING POLICY. CONSTANT BETWEEN THE MINISTRY AND DEVELOPMENT PLANNERS IS THEREFORE CONSIDERED OF GREAT IMPORTANCE.

## AUSTRALIA

"ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENTS AND A 'PUSH ME-PULL YOU' APPROACH."

SEARCH, VOL. 7, NO. 6

O'BRIEN, BRIAN J.

ENGLISH

ALSC SE

06/00/76 PGS 264-267

EPA

ID# 04839K

PM(B)

THIS ARTICLE DISCUSSES THE INTEGRATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) AND DEVELOPMENT PLANNING AS PRACTICED IN THE STATE OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA. FORMAL EIA PROCEDURES HAVE NOT BEEN ADOPTED BUT THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT OF EACH PROPOSAL IS ASSESSED IF AND WHEN THE NEED ARISES, AND PROCEDURAL DETAILS ARE ADJUSTED AS NECESSARY. IT IS FELT THAT GROWING AWARENESS OF AN EDUCATION IN ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION WILL MAKE THE NECESSARY ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT OF PROPOSALS AS ROUTINE AS ECONOMIC AND ENGINEERING ASSESSMENTS. STRICT REQUIREMENTS FOR EIA WOULD ALIENATE EIA FROM AN INTEGRATED MANAGEMENT APPROACH IN DEVELOPMENT PLANNING. THE PRESENT GIVE AND TAKE NATURE OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND DEVELOPMENT GOALS IN WESTERN AUSTRALIA IS SEEN TO FALL BETWEEN THE EXTREMES OF DEVELOPMENT AT ALL COSTS AND TOTAL CONSIDERATION FOR THE ENVIRONMENT.



## GENERAL

## AUSTRALIA

"ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND CONSERVATION IN AUSTRALIA." SEARCH,  
VOL. 7, NO. 6  
MOSLEY, J.G. EPA  
PM(B) ENGLISH 06/00/76 PGS 267-272 ID# 04839L  
ALSC SE

THIS ARTICLE SUMMARIZES THE PRACTICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) IN AUSTRALIA ON BOTH THE FEDERAL AND STATE GOVERNMENT LEVELS. IT IS ARGUED THAT EIA MUST FIT INTO EFFECTIVE NATIONAL AND REGIONAL PLANNING POLICIES AND INTO THE POLITICAL DECISION-MAKING PROCESS. FEDERAL LAWS AND PROCEDURES FOR EIA SHOULD BE FOLLOWED AS A MINIMUM APPROACH, AND THE STATES SHOULD FURTHER IMPLEMENT AND DEVELOP THEIR OWN EIA PROCEDURES. CURRENT EIA PRACTICES IN AUSTRALIA FALL SHORT OF THESE GOALS DUE TO LACK OF PLANNING POLICIES, INADEQUATE COORDINATION BETWEEN FEDERAL AND STATE GOVERNMENTS AND FAILURE TO ADEQUATELY DEFINE THE SCOPE OF EIA. SUGGESTIONS FOR IMPROVING THE EIA PROCESS IN AUSTRALIA ARE GIVEN.

## AUSTRALIA

"ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT: SUMMARY AND PROSPECTS." SEARCH, VOL. 7,  
NO. 6  
TALBOT, FRANK EPA  
PM(B) ENGLISH 06/00/76 PGS 273-274 ID# 04839M  
ALSC SE

THIS ARTICLE SUMMARIZES OPINIONS AND CRITICISMS OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) AS VOICED IN SEVERAL ARTICLES PUBLISHED IN THE JUNE 1976 ISSUE OF SEARCH MAGAZINE, DEVOTED TO EIA IN AUSTRALIA. IT DISCUSSES EIA AND SOCIOECONOMIC FACTORS; EIA AND ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING; COMMUNICATION BETWEEN ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANT, DEVELOPER AND PLANNER; PUBLIC PARTICIPATION IN EIA; METHODOLOGY OF EIA; AND THE FUTURE OF EIA. THE ARTICLE CONCLUDES WITH THE FOLLOWING OBSERVATIONS: 1) EIA IS STILL IN THE PRIMITIVE STAGE IN AUSTRALIA; 2) PRESENT ADMINISTRATION AND LAWS FAVOR THE DEVELOPER OVER THE ENVIRONMENTALIST; 3) EIA IS TAKING PLACE TOO LATE IN THE PLANNING PROCESS OF PROPOSED PROJECTS; 4) PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT IN EIA IS TOO SLIGHT; 5) EIA MAY BE FORCED FROM A PRIVATE TO A PUBLIC ENDEAVOR, ESPECIALLY FOR LARGE PROJECTS; AND 6) THE RAPID DEVELOPMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING SHOULD AID IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF EIA.

## AUSTRALIA

"ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS: ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENTS AND ECONOMIC  
ANALYSIS." SEARCH, VOL. 7, NO. 6  
ABELSON, PETER EPA  
SE( ) ENGLISH 06/00/76 PGS 240-245 ID# 04839D

THIS ARTICLE COMPARES THE USE OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENTS AND ECONOMIC ANALYSIS (COST-BENEFIT ANALYSIS) IN APPRAISING ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS. GENERAL CONCEPTUAL PROBLEMS OF APPRAISAL ARE OUTLINED AND THE FAILURE OF IMPACT STATEMENTS OR ECONOMIC ANALYSIS TO SOLVE THEM IS FULLY DISCUSSED. THE SYDNEY AIRPORT STUDY IS USED TO ILLUSTRATE THESE PROBLEMS. IT IS POINTED OUT THAT WHILE IMPACT STATEMENTS AND ECONOMIC ANALYSIS ARE TO SOME EXTENT COMPLEMENTARY, THEY ALSO OVERLAP EACH OTHER. IT IS THUS URGED THAT WHEN BOTH ARE REQUIRED, THE RESULTS BE CAREFULLY INTERPRETED.

## GENERAL

## AUSTRALIA

SE( )

"PROJECT DEVELOPMENT AND THE SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT." SEARCH, VOL. 7, NO. 6  
KING, ROSS  
ENGLISH

06/00/76 PGS 246-249 ID# 04839E

THIS ARTICLE EXAMINES THE ECONOMIC CONCEPTS OF INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL COSTS OF DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS AND DISCUSSES THE ROLE OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT IN CLARIFYING THE EXTERNAL OR INTANGIBLE COSTS OF DEVELOPMENT BY CHANGING SOCIAL VALUES REGARDING THE ENVIRONMENT. MEANS OF MEASURING EXTERNAL COSTS AND INCOME DISTRIBUTION EFFECTS OF PROJECTS ARE ANALYZED. THE ARTICLE EMPHASIZES THAT AN ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT DOES NOT RESOLVE THE CONFLICTING SETS OF OBJECTIVES IN THE COMMUNITY BUT MERELY CLARIFIES THEM AND GENERATES ALTERNATIVE STRATEGIES WHICH COULD MOST NEARLY SATISFY THE CONFLICTING OBJECTIVES AND CHANGING ATTITUDES REGARDING DEVELOPMENT AND ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY.

## AUSTRALIA

SE( )

"A DEVELOPER'S VIEW OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENTS." SEARCH, VOL. 7, NO. 6  
JENNINGS, V.E.

ENGLISH  
ALSO LRB

06/00/76 PGS 250-252 ID# 04839F

THIS ARTICLE EXAMINES THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE DEVELOPER AND THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT (EIS). THE DEVELOPER IS SEEN AS AN AGENT OF CHANGE, WHILE THE EIS IS CONSIDERED A FORECAST OF THAT CHANGE. EACH CAN BE MUTUALLY HINDERSOME WHEN NARROW VIEWS OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND DEVELOPMENTAL NEEDS ARE IN CONFLICT. ONE THE OTHER HAND, EIS AND DEVELOPERS CAN BE MUTUALLY HELPFUL IF BOTH WORK TOWARDS THE TOTAL COMMUNITY GOOD AND FOLLOW ESTABLISHED GUIDES. GUIDELINES IN THIS ARTICLE SUGGEST THAT: 1) SMALL PROJECT PROPOSALS BE DEALT WITH PROMPTLY AND LARGE PROPOSALS COMPREHENSIVELY; 2) THE EIS EXPRESS ADEQUATELY COMMUNITY OPINION ABOUT UNUSUAL PROJECTS; 3) COSTS OF DELAYS BE CONSIDERED; 4) JUSTIFIED DEVELOPMENT NEEDS BE MET; 5) RETROSPECTIVE EIS'S BE PREPARED FOR COMPARISON WITH INITIAL EIS'S TO IMPROVE FUTURE FORECASTS; AND 6) RESEARCH ON HUMAN REACTIONS TO VARIOUS ASPECTS OF THE ENVIRONMENT BE CONDUCTED.

## AUSTRIA

SE( )

"FIFTY-EIGHT MILLION FOR ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION IN LOWER AUSTRIA." DIE  
PRESSE

GERMAN

04/01/77 PGS 4 ID# 04794A

THE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION OFFICE OF THE PROVINCE OF LOWER AUSTRIA HAS ANNOUNCED ITS BUDGET OF 58 MILLION SCHILLINGS FOR THE COMING YEAR. THE FUNDS ARE TO BE SPENT PRIMARILY ON DUMPS AND COMPOSTING FACILITIES. A DUMP FOR SPECIAL WASTES, WHICH COULD SERVE AS A MODEL FOR THE REST OF THE COUNTRY, IS ALSO BEING CONSIDERED. SOME OF THE MONEY WILL ALSO BE USED TO EXPAND LABORATORY FACILITIES.

## GENERAL

BRAZIL A BIBLIOTECA A SERVICO DA EMPRESA—CETESB (THE LIBRARY SERVING CETESB)  
 TALAMO, IVONE, AND OTHERS EPA  
 PM(A) PORTUGUESE 12/19/75 PGS 1-23 ID# 04825A

THIS PAPER, PRESENTED AT THE EIGHTH BRAZILIAN SANITARY ENGINEERING CONFERENCE, HELD IN RIO DE JANEIRO IN DECEMBER 1975, DESCRIBES THE FUNCTIONS AND ATTRIBUTES OF THE LIBRARY OF THE STATE BASIC SANITATION AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION COMPANY (CETESB) OF THE STATE OF SAO PAULO, BRAZIL. THE PRINCIPAL OBJECTIVE OF THIS LIBRARY IS TO DISSEMINATE INFORMATION CONTAINED IN ITS COLLECTION TO USERS INTERESTED IN ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION. THE LIBRARY'S COLLECTIONS AND SERVICES OFFERED BY THE LIBRARY ARE DESCRIBED AS WELL AS PROGRAMS TO BE IMPLEMENTED IN THE FUTURE. OTHER BRIEF INFORMATION CONTAINED IN THE PAPER INCLUDES THE HISTORY OF THE LIBRARY, ITS LOCATION, ITS OBJECTIVES, AND ITS AREA OF COMPETENCY. BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES ARE GIVEN AS WELL AS CHARTS, TABLES AND GRAPHS.

BRAZIL REMUNERACAO DE SERVICOS DE ENGENHARIA PELO SISTEMA COST PLUS (REMUNERATION OF  
 ENGINEERING SERVICES ON A COST PLUS BASIS)  
 HIRSCHFELD, HENRIQUE EPA  
 S3( ) PORTUGUESE 12/19/75 PGS 1-28 ID# 04831A

THIS PAPER WAS ISSUED BY THE STATE COMPANY FOR BASIC SANITATION AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION OF SAO PAULO, BRAZIL, FOR PRESENTATION AT THE EIGHTH BRAZILIAN SANITARY ENGINEERING CONGRESS, HELD IN RIO DE JANEIRO IN DECEMBER 1975. IT INDICATES THE WAYS IN WHICH ENGINEERING SERVICES CONTRACTED ON A "COST PLUS" BASIS CAN BE REMUNERATED. IN THIS REGARD, THE GENERIC CONCEPT OF REMUNERATION IS DISCUSSED AS WELL AS THE FUNCTION OF SALARY PAYMENTS, EXPENSES DIRECTLY AND INDIRECTLY RELATED TO THE PERFORMED SERVICES, AND THE CALCULATION OF A K FACTOR AS A TOTAL COST INDICATOR.

CANADA "ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT PROCEDURES: A CRITIQUE OF THE CANADIAN PROPOSAL."  
 EARTH LAW JOURNAL, VOL. 1, NO. 4  
 MCCALLUM, SANDRA K. EPA  
 LR(B) ENGLISH 11/00/75 PGS 275-299 ID# 04838A  
 ALSO PMB

THIS ARTICLE EXAMINES THE EFFECT OF INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS ON THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT PROCESS IN CANADA. IT RECOGNIZES THE NEED FOR ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT IN THE INITIAL STAGES OF ANY DECISION-MAKING PROCESS AND ANALYZES THE STRONG POINTS AND WEAKNESSES OF VARIOUS PROPOSED ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT PROCESSES. THE INVOLVEMENT AND PARTICIPATION OF THE PUBLIC IN ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT IS ALSO EMPHASIZED. THE MAJOR PROBLEM WITH ANY ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT PROCESS IS FOUND TO BE THE LACK OF CONSCIENTIOUS APPLICATION. FINALLY, THE ARTICLE DISCUSSES THE CANADIAN ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT PROPOSAL ANNOUNCED IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS IN EARLY 1974. THE STRENGTHS AND WEAKNESSES OF THIS PROPOSAL IN RELATION TO THE CANADIAN POLITICAL SYSTEM ARE EXAMINED IN SOME DETAIL.

## GENERAL

## CANADA

ST( )

INTERPRETIVE MATERIALS ON THE ENVIRONMENT AND RENEWABLE RESOURCES 1974  
 ENVIRONMENT CANADA. INF. REFERRAL CENTRE EPA  
 ENGLISH\* 00/00/74 PGS 1-67 ID# 04813A  
 \*ALSO FRENCH

THIS COMPREHENSIVE LISTING OF TOPICAL ENVIRONMENTAL PUBLICATIONS AND PROJECTS WAS COMPILED BY THE INFORMATION BRANCH OF ENVIRONMENT CANADA IN ORDER TO INCREASE GENERAL AWARENESS OF CANADIAN ACTIVITIES IN THE ENVIRONMENTAL SPHERE. CITIZENS' ENVIRONMENTAL GROUPS, COMMERCIAL PUBLISHERS, FEDERAL AND PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT AGENCIES, UNIVERSITIES WITH INTERESTS IN ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES, MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENTS AND ASSOCIATED PROFESSIONAL AGENCIES WERE ASKED TO CONTRIBUTE TO THE ENVIRONMENT INFORMATION REFERRAL CENTER A COPY AND A BIBLIOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTION OF ANY PUBLICATION OR AUDIOVISUAL MATERIALS THEY ORIGINATED, OR TO SUPPLY DETAILS OF WORK BEING PLANNED OR IN PRODUCTION. THIS LISTING OF 699 FRENCH AND ENGLISH ITEMS, ORGANIZED AND CROSS-REFERENCED BY SUBJECT, WAS PRODUCED FROM THE RESPONSES. INCLUDED IN THE DESCRIPTION OF EACH ITEM ARE DETAILS ON ITS AVAILABILITY, PRICE, AND SOURCE OF SUPPLY. APPENDED IS A TITLE INDEX.

## DENMARK

LR(A)

"MARCH 1, 1977 ORDER NO. 69 TO AMEND THE ORDER ON RULES AND PROCEDURES FOR THE ENVIRONMENTAL APPEAL BOARD." LOVTIDENDE FOR KONGERIGET DANMARK, PART A, NO. 9  
 EPA  
 DANISH 02/25/77 PGS 248 ID# 017425

THIS ORDER AMENDS ORDER NO. 372 ON RULES AND PROCEDURES FOR THE ENVIRONMENTAL APPEAL BOARD BY ADDING A NEW SECTION TO PARAGRAPH ONE. THIS AUTHORIZES THE CHAIRMAN OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL APPEAL BOARD TO APPOINT AN 'EXPEDITIONSSSEKRETER' (OFFICIAL IN THE GOVERNMENT OR MUNICIPAL SERVICE). THE 'EXPEDITIONSSSEKRETER' IS TO BE ASSOCIATED WITH THE BOARD AND TO FULFILL THE GENERAL REQUIREMENTS OF A JUSTICE TO BECOME A TEMPORARY MEMBER PARTICIPATING IN DECISIONS ON APPEALS AS A STAND-IN FOR THE CHAIRMAN. THE ORDER IS EFFECTIVE AS OF MARCH 15, 1977.

## DENMARK

LR(B)

"ADMINISTRATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL LEGISLATION II." NYT FRA MILJOSTYRELSEN,  
 NO. 5, (1976)  
 DENMARK. AGENCY OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION EPA  
 DANISH 09/00/76 PGS 1-36 ID# 04784A

THIS PAMPHLET SURVEYS GENERAL AS WELL AS SPECIFIC INTERPRETATIONS OF ENVIRONMENTAL LEGISLATION BY THE NATIONAL AGENCY FOR ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION. EXAMPLES ILLUSTRATE INTERPRETATIONS OF SECTIONS OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION ACT, FOR EXAMPLE: SECTION 72, WHICH STATES THAT EVEN THOSE CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES WHICH HAVE OBTAINED PERMITS MAY NOT BE STARTED IF COMPLAINTS HAVE BEEN FILED AND IF THE TIME LIMIT FOR FILING COMPLAINTS IS NOT YET UP; SECTION 21, WHICH REQUIRES THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL TO PRESENT AN OVERALL PLAN FOR WASTEWATER PLANTS WITHIN THE MUNICIPALITY; AND SECTION 25, WHICH GIVES THE COUNTY OR MUNICIPAL COUNCIL THE AUTHORITY TO REQUIRE ENVIRONMENTALLY DETRIMENTAL WASTEWATER PLANTS TO UNDERTAKE NECESSARY IMPROVEMENTS. QUESTIONS ON APPROPRIATE PROCEDURES IN MATTERS REQUIRING THE APPROVAL OF THE COUNTY COUNCIL AND CONCERNING PAYMENTS FOR POLLUTION INVESTIGATIONS ARE CLARIFIED. ESTABLISHMENTS WHICH POLLUTE SEVERELY AS WELL AS LAWS, ORDERS, ETC., PERTAINING TO ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION ARE LISTED.

## GENERAL

## DENMARK

OPLAEGG TIL EN NY STRUKTUR FOR MILJOMINISTERIET (DRAFT OF A NEW STRUCTURE FOR THE MINISTRY OF THE ENVIRONMENT)

PM(A)

DENMARK. MINISTRY OF THE ENVIRONMENT

EPA

DANISH

05/00/75 PGS 1-258

ID# 04791A

IN 1974, A STRUCTURE COMMITTEE WAS FORMED AT THE MINISTRY OF THE ENVIRONMENT TO EVALUATE AND CLARIFY THE ORGANIZATION AND FUNCTIONS OF THE MINISTRY. THE FIRST PART OF THIS BOOK CONTAINS THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THIS COMMITTEE. APPENDIXES, WHICH CONSTITUTE THE LARGEST PART OF THE PUBLICATION, DEAL WITH THE FOLLOWING SUBJECTS: A SURVEY OF LEGISLATION FOR WHICH THE MINISTRY IS RESPONSIBLE; AN OUTLINE OF THE MINISTRY'S CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION; THE COMPOSITION OF THE STRUCTURE COMMITTEE; AN OUTLINE OF THE STRUCTURE OF A PLANNING COMMITTEE; A ROUGH DRAFT OF THE CENTRAL PART OF THE CONSERVATION SECTOR; A ROUGH DRAFT OF THE CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION OF THE FOREST SECTOR; THE STRUCTURE OF THE NATIONAL FOODSTUFFS INSTITUTE; A REPORT ON PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT TASKS; A REPORT ON WORKING CONDITIONS AND COOPERATIVE EFFORTS; RECOMMENDATIONS CONCERNING THE MINISTRY'S LOCAL AND REGIONAL STRUCTURE; AND VIEWS ON THE INCORPORATION OF COUNTRY AND REGIONAL PLANNING TASKS IN THE STRUCTURE OF THE MINISTRY.

## EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

"CONCRETIZATION OF THE EC ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION PROGRAM." NEUE ZUERCHER ZEITUNG

PM(B)

GERMAN

06/15/77 PGS 7

EPA

ID# 04834A

THE MINISTERS RESPONSIBLE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL QUESTIONS IN EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES COUNTRIES WILL MEET IN LUXEMBOURG TO DISCUSS HOW THE GENERAL GUIDELINES OF THE 1973 EC ACTION PROGRAM FOR ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION CAN BE MADE MORE CONCRETE. THE EC COMMISSION HAS SUGGESTED FOUR AREAS FOR EC GUIDELINES, WHICH WOULD HARMONIZE MEMBER STATES' LAW DEALING WITH: 1) WASTES FROM THE PRODUCTION OF TITANIUM DIOXIDE; 2) POISONOUS AND DANGEROUS WASTES; 3) THE REDUCTION OF POLLUTION FROM CELLULOSE FACTORIES; AND 4) THE QUALITY OF RESIDENTIAL WATER. THE MINISTERS WILL ALSO CONSIDER A SUGGESTION FOR THE INTRODUCTION OF A COMMON PROCEDURE FOR THE EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION ON THE QUALITY OF SURFACE FRESHWATER; THE HELSINKI CONVENTION FOR PROTECTION OF THE MARINE ENVIRONMENT IN THE BALTIC; AND A COMMISSION REPORT ON THE NORTH SEA OIL ACCIDENT.

## FINLAND

"NOVEMBER 7, 1975 ORDINANCE NO. 841 ON THE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION DELEGATIONS AT THE COUNTY LEVEL." FINLANDS FORTATTNINGSSAMLING, NO. 841-850

LR(A)

SWEDISH

11/12/75 PGS 1657-1658

EPA

ID# 04822A

THIS ORDINANCE AUTHORIZES THE COUNTY ADMINISTRATION TO APPOINT DELEGATIONS WHOSE FUNCTIONS INCLUDE: REVIEWING AND PROMOTING ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION OBJECTIVES IN PUBLIC PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT WORK AFFECTING THE COUNTY; ENCOURAGING THE CONSIDERATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION FACTORS IN THE PLANNING AND IMPLEMENTATION OF PROJECTS THAT MAY HAVE A SUBSTANTIAL IMPACT ON NATURE AND THE ENVIRONMENT; SUBMITTING PROPOSALS TO THE COUNTY ADMINISTRATION ON ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION MATTERS WHICH ARE OF MAJOR SIGNIFICANCE OR ARE IMPORTANT MATTERS OF PRINCIPLE; AND PERFORMING TASKS ASSIGNED BY THE COUNTY ADMINISTRATION WHICH FALL WITHIN THE DELEGATIONS' JURISDICTION. THE 12 TO 18 MEMBERS OF A DELEGATION, WHOSE WORKING PROCEDURES ARE ALSO STIPULATED, ARE APPOINTED FOR THREE YEARS. AFTER CONSULTATION WITH THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY, THE MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR MAY ISSUE FURTHER PROVISIONS AS NEEDED ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ORDINANCE.

GENERAL

FRANCE

"JANUARY 19, 1977 ORDER DESIGNATING MEMBERS TO THE HIGHER COUNCIL OF CLASSIFIED INSTALLATIONS." JOURNAL OFFICIEL

LR(A)

FRENCH

01/22/77 PGS 541-42

EPA  
ID# 04158C

THIS DECREE, ISSUED BY THE MINISTER FOR THE QUALITY OF LIFE IN PURSUANCE OF THE DECEMBER 29, 1976 DECREE ON THE COMPOSITION AND OPERATION OF THE HIGHER COUNCIL OF CLASSIFIED INSTALLATIONS (ID #04158B), DESIGNATES THE 25 PERSONS NOMINATED BY THE MINISTER FOR MEMBERSHIP ON THE COUNCIL. MEMBERSHIP APPOINTMENTS INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING CATEGORIES: PERSONS CHOSEN BY VIRTUE OF THEIR EXPERTISE IN MATTERS OF NUISANCES AND PUBLIC HEALTH; PERSONS REPRESENTING THE INTERESTS OF CLASSIFIED INSTALLATION OPERATORS; INSPECTORS OF CLASSIFIED INSTALLATIONS; MEMBERS OF THE HIGHER COUNCIL OF PUBLIC HEALTH; AND MEMBERS OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION ASSOCIATIONS.

FRANCE

"THE STAGGERING OF VACATIONS TO CONTROL POLLUTION." PRESSE ENVIRONNEMENT, NO. 235

PM(B)

FRENCH  
ALSO SE  
\*WATER

04/28/77 PGS NEETS 1

EPA  
ID# 04809A

FRANCE

"THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS' STATEMENT." LE MONDE

PM(B)

FRENCH

05/27/77 PGS 12

EPA  
ID# 04818A

THE OFFICIAL STATEMENT WHICH WAS RELEASED SUBSEQUENT TO THE MAY 25, 1977 MEETING OF THE FRENCH COUNCIL OF MINISTERS IS SUMMARIZED IN THIS ARTICLE. ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS, AS REPORTED BY THE MINISTER OF CULTURE AND THE ENVIRONMENT, CONCERNED THE PROBLEMS ASSOCIATED WITH, AND MEASURES FOR DEALING WITH, MARINE POLLUTION. ALTHOUGH ONLY SIX PERCENT OF MARINE POLLUTION WAS REPORTED TO ORIGINATE FROM ACCIDENTAL SPILLS, SPILLS WERE NEVERTHELESS DESCRIBED AS THE MOST SERIOUS TYPE OF POLLUTION REQUIRING THE MOST EXCEPTIONAL MEANS OF PREVENTION. THE GOVERNMENT ACCORDINGLY DECIDED TO UNDERTAKE BOTH NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL ACTIONS AIMED AT ITS CONTROL. INTERNATIONAL MEASURES CONCERNED A RENEWAL OF EFFORTS WITHIN THE EC AND UN FOR THE CONTROL OF BLACK TIDES. EFFORTS ON THE NATIONAL LEVEL CENTERED ON THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE POLMAR SURVEILLANCE PROJECT AND THE CREATION OF A 10 MILLION FRANC INTERVENTION FUND.

GENERAL

FRANCE

"PUK PRESENTS ITS POLICIES AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT." PRESSE ENVIRONNEMENT, NO. 245

SE( )

FRENCH

07/01/77 PGS PETN 4-6

EPA  
ID# 04817A

A BOOKLET ENTITLED "WHAT ARE WE DOING ABOUT POLLUTION?" IS REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN PUBLISHED BY THE FRENCH PECHINEY UGINE KUHLMANN (PUK) COMPANY TO PUBLICIZE ITS POLICIES TOWARD, AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS IN, THE AREA OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION. THE PUBLICATION IS DESCRIBED BY THE COMPANY'S DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC RELATIONS AS A PRACTICAL COLLECTION OF FACTS AND IDEAS FOR THE BENEFIT OF PUK EMPLOYEES. THE BOOKLET IS ALSO SAID TO CONTAIN AN OUTLINE FOR PROPOSED INDUSTRY/ ECOLOGY RELATIONS. A REVIEW OF THE COMPANY'S TWO ANTIPOLLUTION PROGRAM CONTRACTS WITH THE MINISTRY IN CHARGE OF THE ENVIRONMENT IS FOLLOWED UP BY A SERIES OF REPLIES TO VARIOUS CHARGES AND ACCUSATIONS WHICH HAVE BEEN BROUGHT AGAINST PUK BY FRENCH ECOLOGISTS.

GERMANY, FED REP OF

"ON THE OCCASION OF ENVIRONMENT DAY 1977." UMWELT, NO. 56

PM(B)

GERMANY, FED REP OF. FEDERAL MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR  
GERMAN 06/08/77 PGS 1  
ALSO LRB

EPA  
ID# 04797A

THIS APPEAL OF THE FEDERAL MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR ON THE OCCASION OF ENVIRONMENT DAY, JUNE 5, 1977, RECOUNTS THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC IN THE AREA OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION SINCE THE GOVERNMENT INSTITUTED ITS FIRST ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAM IN 1971. SINCE THEN NUMEROUS ENVIRONMENTAL LAWS HAVE BEEN PASSED. FOR EXAMPLE, THE LEADED GASOLINE LAW REDUCES THE LEAD CONTENT OF GASOLINE MORE THAN IN ANY OTHER EUROPEAN COUNTRY. THE FEDERAL NUISANCES CONTROL LAW PROTECTS AGAINST NOISE AND DIRT. THE APPOINTMENT OF IMMISSIONS CONTROL OFFICERS IN POLLUTING INDUSTRIES WORKS FOR ENVIRONMENTALLY COMPATIBLE PRODUCTION PROCEDURES. THE NEW WATER MANAGEMENT LAW PROVIDES FOR WATER QUALITY REGULATIONS. THE 1975 WASTE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT IS INTERNATIONALLY WITHOUT EQUAL AND PROVIDES FOR THE REDUCTION, RECLAMATION AND SAFE REMOVAL OF WASTES. IN SPITE OF RELATIVELY HIGH CONCENTRATIONS OF INDUSTRY, POPULATION AND TRAFFIC, GERMAN CITIES ARE MORE PLEASANT TO LIVE IN AS A RESULT OF SUCH ENVIRONMENTAL MEASURES.

GERMANY, FED REP OF

"THE ECONOMY CONTRIBUTED 130 MILLION TO ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION."

SE( )

SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG  
SCHNEIDER, CHRISTIAN  
GERMAN

04/14/77 PGS 22

EPA  
ID# 04795A

BAVARIAN INDUSTRY INVESTED ABOUT 130 MILLION MARKS IN ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION MEASURES IN 1976, ACCORDING TO THE BAVARIAN ENVIRONMENTAL MINISTRY. THIS SUM WAS OBTAINED FROM INFORMATION REGARDING THOSE INDUSTRIES CLAIMING INCREASED TAX WRITE-OFFS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL INVESTMENTS. THE LARGEST PORTION OF THESE FUNDS, AMOUNTING TO 84 MILLION MARKS, WAS SPENT ON WATER PROTECTION. WHILE 41 MILLION MARKS WERE INVESTED IN AIR PROTECTION MEASURES. THE REMAINING FUNDS WERE SPENT FOR WASTE REMOVAL AND NOISE ABATEMENT. A BREAKDOWN OF THE FIGURES ACCORDING TO INDUSTRIAL SECTOR REVEALS THAT THE WOOD, PAPER AND PRINTING INDUSTRIES INVESTED MOST IN ENVIRONMENTAL MEASURES, SPENDING 33 MILLION MARKS FOR WATER PROTECTION AND 4 MILLION FOR AIR PROTECTION. AMOUNTS SPENT BY OTHER INDUSTRIAL AREAS WERE: CHEMICAL AND PETROLEUM PROCESSING, 29 MILLION MARKS FOR WATER AND AIR; FOODSTUFFS, 16 MILLION FOR WATER, 5 MILLION FOR AIR, AND 4 MILLION FOR WASTE REMOVAL; ENERGY AND WATER SUPPLY, 16 MILLION FOR WATER AND 3 MILLION FOR AIR.

## GENERAL

GERMANY, FED REP OF

"THE POPULATION AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION." WASSER, LUFT UND BETRIEB

EPA

SE( )

GERMAN

05/00/77 PGS 304

ID# 04812A

THIS ARTICLE DISCUSSES A PUBLIC OPINION POLL TAKEN FROM OCTOBER 12-29, 1976 IN THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC AMONG 1,009 PERSONS, REPRESENTING A CROSS-SECTION OF THE POPULATION. THE PURPOSE OF THE POLL WAS TO DETERMINE THE DEGREE OF PUBLIC ENVIRONMENTAL AWARENESS AND TO COMPARE PRESENT AWARENESS WITH THAT REVEALED BY EARLIER SURVEYS. MOST PERSONS SURVEYED BELIEVED INDUSTRIAL SEWAGE AND GASEOUS EMISSIONS TO BE MAJOR SOURCES OF POLLUTION. ON THE OTHER HAND, ONLY 10 PERCENT OF ALL RESPONDENTS BELIEVE THAT EMISSIONS FROM RESIDENTIAL FURNACES POSED SERIOUS PROBLEMS. COMPARED WITH A SURVEY FROM 1972, AWARENESS OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL DANGERS PRESENTED BY RADIATION, CHEMICAL FERTILIZERS AND AIRCRAFT NOISE HAD INCREASED MOST. FEWER PERSONS NAMED AUTO EXHAUST EMISSIONS AS A MAJOR SOURCE OF POLLUTION THAN IN 1972. AS TO SOLUTION OF THE PROBLEMS, 57 PERCENT OF THOSE QUERIED FELT IT WAS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE INDIVIDUAL, AND 38 PERCENT PLACED RESPONSIBILITY WITH THE GOVERNMENT.

## JAPAN

GUIDE TO HEALTH AND WELFARE SERVICES IN JAPAN

JAPAN. MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND WELFARE

EPA

PM(A)

ENGLISH

01/00/77 PGS 1-57

ID# 04814A

ALSO PMB

THIS PUBLICATION DESCRIBES THE STRUCTURE, OPERATIONS AND OTHER ATTRIBUTES OF JAPAN'S MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND WELFARE (KOSEISHO). THE MAIN FUNCTIONS OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND WELFARE ARE HEALTH AND MEDICAL SERVICE, SOCIAL WELFARE SERVICE, AND SOCIAL INSURANCE. THE PUBLICATION EXPANDS ON THESE FUNCTIONS UNDER THE FOLLOWING CHAPTERS: STATISTICAL INVESTIGATION; BUDGET; PUBLIC HEALTH; ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH; WATER SUPPLY AND ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION; MEDICAL CARE; PHARMACEUTICAL AFFAIRS; SOCIAL WELFARE SERVICE, WELFARE OF CHILDREN AND FAMILIES; SOCIAL INSURANCE; AND AID FOR WAR VICTIMS. THE INFORMATION PRESENTED IN THESE CHAPTERS IS ILLUSTRATED THROUGH NUMEROUS CHARTS, TABLES AND GRAPHS. THE NINE BUREAUS, TWO DEPARTMENTS AND ONE SEPARATE AGENCY OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND WELFARE ARE ILLUSTRATED BY AN ORGANIZATIONAL CHART APPENDED TO THE PUBLICATION.

## NORWAY

NORWAY'S MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT: AN INTRODUCTION

EPA

PM(A)

NORWEGIAN

09/00/75 PGS 1-2

ID# 04790A

THIS PAMPHLET PRESENTS A CHART OF THE ORGANIZATION OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, WHICH WAS FOUNDED BY ROYAL DECREE ON MAY 5, 1972. THE MINISTRY IS DIVIDED INTO FIVE SEPARATE DEPARTMENTS: THE GENERAL COORDINATION DEPARTMENT, THE POLLUTION CONTROL DEPARTMENT, THE NATURE CONSERVATION AN OPEN-AIR RECREATION DEPARTMENT, THE PLANNING DEPARTMENT, AND THE DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES. EACH DEPARTMENT IS DIVIDED INTO SEVERAL SECTIONS. INSTITUTIONS WHICH ARE SUBORDINATE TO OR AFFILIATED WITH THE MINISTRY ARE ALSO LISTED. THE MINISTRY'S RESPONSIBILITIES INCLUDE: COORDINATED PLANNING OF THE USE OF WATER AND LAND RESOURCES; POLLUTION CONTROL AND NOISE ABATEMENT; WASTE DISPOSAL; CONSERVATION OF NATURAL AREAS OF FLORA AND FAUNA AND OF HUNTING AND FISHING RESOURCES; OPEN-AIR RECREATION AREAS; PRESERVATION OF CULTURAL ENVIRONMENTS IN TOWNS AND COUNTRY; COORDINATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL RESEARCH; AND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION ON ENVIRONMENTAL MATTERS.



## GENERAL

## SWEDEN

"GOVERNMENT PLANS--STRONG EMPHASIS ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUESTIONS."  
SVENSKA DAGBLADET

PM(A)

SWEDISH  
AIR

06/03/77 PGS 5

EPA  
ID# 04777A

THE GOVERNMENT IS PLANNING TO EXAMINE THE PREREQUISITES FOR A NEW ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY TO BE IN EFFECT UNTIL AROUND THE YEAR 2000. PROBLEMS WILL BE DIVIDED INTO THOSE WHICH NEED IMMEDIATE ATTENTION AND THOSE WHICH SHOULD BE STUDIED BY A SPECIAL COMMITTEE OVER A LONGER PERIOD OF TIME. A MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE MEMORANDUM RECENTLY ADVOCATED THE FOLLOWING: INDUSTRY MUST BE STIMULATED TO DEVELOP AND USE TECHNIQUES WHICH ARE ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND; SPECIAL MEASURES MAY BE NECESSARY TO DIMINISH EMISSIONS OF SULFUR INTO THE AIR AND TO RESTORE LAND AND WATER AFFECTED BY ACIDITY; AND ENVIRONMENTAL LEGISLATION MUST BE ENFORCED MORE STRICTLY. OTHER QUESTIONS RAISED FOR DEBATE INCLUDED WHETHER SWEDEN SHOULD HAVE A CENTRAL ENVIRONMENTAL LAW, WHETHER ENVIRONMENTAL MATTERS SHOULD BE ADMINISTERED BY DIFFERENT AGENCIES OR WHETHER A SEPARATE MINISTRY SHOULD BE FORMED. SINCE CAR EMISSIONS CAUSE THE MOST SERIOUS POLLUTION PROBLEMS IN THE CITIES, IT IS EXPECTED THAT THE CONTENT OF LEAD IN GASOLINE WILL BE LOWERED FROM 0.4 TO 0.14 GRAMS PER LITER.

## WHO

HEALTH ASPECTS OF HUMAN SETTLEMENTS. PUBLIC HEALTH PAPERS, NO. 66  
MARTIN, A. E., ED.

ST( )

ENGLISH  
ALSO SE

00/00/77 PGS 1-57

EPA  
ID# 04801A

THIS PAPER, PUBLISHED BY THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION, PRESENTS A REVIEW OF THE HEALTH ASPECTS OF HUMAN SETTLEMENTS, BASED ON TECHNICAL DISCUSSIONS HELD BY 255 DELEGATES ATTENDING THE 29TH WORLD HEALTH ASSEMBLY IN 1976. IT SERVES AS A BEGINNING REFERENCE TO THE LOCAL AND NATIONAL PRIORITIES AND CAPABILITIES IN THE AREA OF HEALTH AND SANITATION IN HUMAN SETTLEMENTS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. CHAPTERS COVER THE FOLLOWING TOPICS: SOME BASIC CONCEPTS AND A TYPOLOGY OF HUMAN SETTLEMENTS; HEALTH IN HUMAN SETTLEMENTS; PRIORITY NEEDS IN THE PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES; RELATIVE IMPORTANCE OF INDIVIDUAL INFLUENCES ON HEALTH; AND THE ROLE OF THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION.

## LAND USE

## FINLAND

"COMMITTEE PROPOSAL: NEW NATIONAL PARK NET AGAINST ENVIRONMENTAL DESTRUCTION."  
HUFVUDSTADSBLADET

PM(B)

SWEDISH

06/21/77 PGS 1, 11

EPA  
ID# 04789A

IN PARTS OF FINLAND, FLORA AND FAUNA ARE THREATENED BY EXTINCTION THROUGH UNLIMITED CONSTRUCTION EXPANSION AND INDUSTRIAL GROWTH, ACCORDING TO THIS ARTICLE. A COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL PARKS RECENTLY SUBMITTED A PROPOSAL TO THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY RECOMMENDING THAT 42 NATIONAL AND 16 NATURE PARKS BE DEVELOPED AND THAT NINE EXISTING NATIONAL AND SIX NATURE PARKS BE ENLARGED. NATURE PARKS, WHICH ARE ALMOST ALWAYS SITUATED IN THE WILDERNESS AND USED MOSTLY FOR RESEARCH PURPOSES, AND NATIONAL PARKS, WHICH ARE ESTABLISHED CHIEFLY FOR RECREATIONAL PURPOSES, WOULD CONSIST OF 433,000 HECTARES AND 1,051,000 HECTARES, RESPECTIVELY, A TOTAL OF 4.8 PERCENT OF FINLAND'S TOTAL AREA. ABOUT 13 PERCENT OF THIS LAND IS PRIVATELY OWNED AND WILL BE DEVELOPED AFTER THE PART OF THE PROJECT INVOLVING GOVERNMENT-OWNED LAND IS COMPLETED. THE WHOLE PROJECT IS EXPECTED TO BE FINISHED IN THE 2010'S AND WILL COST AT LEAST 940 MILLION MARKS.

## LAND USE

## FINLAND

"MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY: OUR NATURAL LANDSCAPES DEMAND ACTIVE PROTECTION." HUFVUDSTADBLADET

PM(B)

SWEDISH  
ALSC LRB

06/27/77 PGS 2

EPA  
ID# 04792A

PRESENT FINNISH LEGISLATION DOES NOT PROVIDE ENOUGH PROTECTION OF VALUABLE NATURAL AREAS. ACCORDING TO AN INVESTIGATION COMPLETED BY THE NATURE PROTECTION DIVISION OF THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY, THE FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS OF THE STUDY INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING: THE NATURE PROTECTION LAW PROTECTS ONLY A SMALL PART OF THE LANDSCAPE; PLANNING REGULATIONS OF THE BUILDING ACT ARE ADEQUATE BUT LACK OF COOPERATION BETWEEN THE VARIOUS AUTHORITIES HAS RENDERED THE ACT INEFFECTIVE; THE MOST CRITICAL ABUSED AREAS ARE THE FORESTS OF LAPLAND AND THE FINNISH ARCHIPELAGO; NATURAL LANDSCAPES ARE DESTROYED BECAUSE OF CHANGE IN GROUND CONDITIONS AS WELL AS IN ROCK FORMATIONS; IT IS ESSENTIAL THAT PROTECTION SHOULD BE CONSIDERED EVEN IN THE PLANNING STAGES. THE INVESTIGATION ALSO ADVOCATES THAT ABANDONED OLD FARMHOUSES, ETC. WHICH PORTRAY DIFFERENT PERIODS OF STYLES AND SOCIAL HISTORY SHOULD BE PRESERVED.

## FRANCE

"SATISFACTORY APPRAISAL OF 'CONSERVANCY' AFTER ONE YEAR IN EXISTENCE." PRESSE ENVIRONNEMENT, NO. 242

PM(B)

FRENCH

06/10/77 PGS NE ET S1

EPA  
ID# 04830A

THE ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL OF THE FRENCH SHORELINE CONSERVANCY HELD ITS FIFTH MEETING ON JUNE 2, 1977. MR. R. POUJADE, WHO PRESIDED OVER THE MEETING, REVIEWED THE ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF THE CONSERVANCY SINCE ITS ESTABLISHMENT ON MAY 31, 1976. CITED WERE THE EIGHT ACQUISITIONS THUS FAR CONCLUDED FOR A TOTAL OF 12.2 MILLION FRANCS. APPROVED BY THE COUNCIL WAS A LIST OF SUPPLEMENTARY OPERATIONS FOR UPCOMING IMPLEMENTATION. THE EXAMINATION BY THE SHORE COUNCILS OF ALL THE PURCHASE PROPOSALS SUBMITTED TO THE ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL WAS POINTED OUT WITH COMMENDATION BY THE CHAIRMAN. OF THE TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1977, 12.1 MILLION FRANCS REMAIN AVAILABLE IN PAYMENT FUNDS, AND 16.1 MILLION FRANCS REMAIN AVAILABLE IN PROGRAM AUTHORIZATIONS. FINALLY, THE COUNCIL APPROVED A DRAFT CONVENTION FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF ITS LAND HOLDINGS WHICH INCORPORATES THE VARIOUS AMENDMENTS OF THE SHORE COUNCILS.

## INTERNATIONAL

"SHORTCOMINGS OF PLANNING AND CONSTRUCTION LEGISLATION." NEUE ZUERCHER ZEITUNG

LR(B)

GERMAN

06/07/77 PGS 11, 12

EPA  
ID# 04804A

IN LIGHT OF THE RECENT DEFEAT OF A NEW NATIONAL LAND PLANNING LAW IN SWITZERLAND, THIS ARTICLE SURVEYS LAND PLANNING IN THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY, AUSTRIA, AND THE SWISS CANTONS OF ST. GALL AND ZURICH. THERE IS NO FEDERAL LAND-PLANNING LEGISLATION IN THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC, AND PRIMARY FEDERAL INFLUENCE RESULTS FROM NATIONAL FUNDING. THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN LANDS AND MUNICIPALITIES IS SATISFACTORY IN REGARD TO PLANNING. IN AUSTRIA, THE FEDERAL CHANCELLOR HAS A COORDINATING FUNCTION IN THE AREA OF LAND PLANNING. HOWEVER, THE PROVINCES HAVE A GREAT DEAL OF AUTHORITY IN THIS AREA, AND THE FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL RELATIONSHIP IS NOT COMPLETELY EFFECTIVE. ST. GALL HAS HAD A LAW ON LAND PLANNING AND PUBLIC CONSTRUCTION SINCE 1972. IT PLACES EMPHASIS ON LOCAL PLANNING. ZURICH'S LAW ON PLANNING AND CONSTRUCTION HAS EXISTED ONLY SINCE 1975. IT PROVIDES FOR COMPREHENSIVE LAND PLANNING THAT ENCOMPASSES THE CANTONAL, REGIONAL AND LOCAL LEVELS AND IS COORDINATED ON BOTH A HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL BASIS.

## LAND USE

## NORWAY

"MINISTER FOR ENVIRONMENT INVITED TO ELVERUM TO CCUNSEL IN STATE HIGHWAY  
CONFLICT." AFTENPOSTEN

PM(B)

NORWEGIAN

06/29/77 PGS 40

EPA  
ID# 04799A

THE LABOR PARTY AT THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL IN ELVERUM IS DETERMINED TO CARRY OUT THE CONSTRUCTION OF A NEW STATE HIGHWAY AS PLANNED IN SPITE OF THE FACT THAT IT IS TO GO THROUGH THE CENTER OF THE COMMUNITY AND IS OPPOSED BY ALL OTHER PARTIES. A SCANFACT POLL HAS VERIFIED THAT 80 PERCENT OF THE POPULATION FAVORS A NEW ASSESSMENT OF THE HIGHWAY PLAN. THE LABOR PARTY MAINTAINS, HOWEVER, THAT A TIME-CONSUMING ASSESSMENT HAS ALREADY BEEN CONDUCTED, THUS MAKING ANOTHER ONE SUPERFLUOUS, AND ALSO CHARGES THAT THE ALTERNATE PLAN OF CONSTRUCTING THE HIGHWAY ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF THE CITY WOULD MEAN STAGNATION OF ITS CENTER. THE OPPOSITION, CITING ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS, MAINTAINS THAT THE ALTERNATE PLAN IS ESSENTIAL AND HAS INVITED THE MINISTER FOR ENVIRONMENT (WHO ALSO BELONGS TO THE LABOR PARTY) TO COME AND PERSONALLY REVIEW THE SITUATION. A SPOKESMAN FOR THE LABOR PARTY HAS STATED, HOWEVER, THAT THE MINISTER WILL NOT BE ABLE TO CHANGE THE MIND OF A SINGLE PARTY MEMBER.

## NORWAY

"LARGE SEWER PLANTS BRING UNDESIRABLE PRESSURE TO EXPAND." AFTENPOSTEN

SEC )

NORWEGIAN  
WATER

06/25/77 PGS 14

EPA  
ID# 04793A

THE MUNICIPALITY OF NESODDEN HAS A PROBLEM FACED BY MANY SMALLER MUNICIPALITIES, AS REPORTED BY THIS ARTICLE. THE PRESENT SEWER SYSTEM AT FJORDVANGEN, AN AREA OF ABOUT 40 PERMANENT DWELLINGS, IS CLEARLY INADEQUATE BUT DIFFICULT GROUND CONDITIONS MAKE A SATISFACTORY CONVENTIONAL TYPE SEWERAGE PLANT EXTREMELY EXPENSIVE, WITH THE MAIN PIPE ALONE ESTIMATED AT 8.6 MILLION KRONER. TO AFFORD THIS, HEAVY DEVELOPMENT OF THE AREA IS ESSENTIAL, A FACT WHICH IS RESENTED BY THE POPULATION. NESODDEN'S NATURE AND ENVIRONMENT ASSOCIATION IS NOW TRYING TO FIND AN ALTERNATE SOLUTION. RESEARCHERS IN THE FIELD HAVE BEEN CONSULTED AND IT HAS BEEN RECOMMENDED THAT A SYSTEM WHICH USES ARTIFICIAL SANDFILTERS WOULD BE A GOOD ALTERNATIVE BECAUSE IT SAVES ON WATER, IS RELATIVELY INEXPENSIVE, AND CAN BE EXPANDED AS NEEDED. THIS WAY, THE AREA WILL RETAIN ITS RURAL ATMOSPHERE AND BE ABLE TO GROW AT A NATURAL RATE RATHER THAN HAVING ITS GROWTH DICTATED BY OUTSIDE FORCES.

## LAND USE

## SWEDEN

PM(B)

LANDSKAPSANALYS I LINKOPINS KOMMUN (LANDSCAPE ANALYSIS IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF LINKOPING). STATENS NATURVARDsverk PM 804  
 SWEDEN. NATIONAL ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION BOARD  
 SWEDISH\* 00/00/77 PGS 1-90 EPA  
 ID# 04779A  
 \*ALSO ENGLISH  
 WATER

THIS LANDSCAPE ANALYSIS, FINANCED BY THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION BOARD AND THE MUNICIPALITY OF LINKOPING, AIMS TO PROVIDE GUIDELINES FOR THE PHYSICAL PLANNING OF THE MUNICIPALITY. NATURAL CONDITIONS FOR VARIOUS LAND USES AND THE RELATED CONSEQUENCES ARE ANALYZED. AN OBJECTIVE SURVEY CONCERNING CLIMATIC CONDITIONS, GEOLOGY AND SOIL FACTORS, VEGETATION AND LAND USE, ANIMAL LIFE, HYDROLOGY, AND THE OVERALL PICTURE OF THE MUNICIPALITY IS PRESENTED. BASED ON THIS DATA, THE SUITABILITY OF LAND FOR CERTAIN USES AS WELL AS ENVIRONMENTAL FRAGILITY OF PARTICULAR AREAS AND THEIR STABILITY OR SUSCEPTIBILITY TO CHANGE UNDER DIFFERENT TYPES OF LAND USE ARE ANALYZED AND SPECIFIC RECOMMENDATIONS ARE MADE. TWO AREAS IDENTIFIED AS HAVING SERIOUS PROBLEMS HAVE BEEN SELECTED FOR AN IN-DEPTH STUDY. A LIST OF NUMEROUS MAPS AND ILLUSTRATIONS WHICH FORM THE BACKBONE OF THE REPORT IS TRANSLATED INTO ENGLISH.

## SWITZERLAND

PM(B)

"THE CANTONAL DIRECTIONAL PLAN IN THE MAKING." NEUE ZUERCHER ZEITUNG  
 EPA  
 GERMAN 04/17/77 PGS 23 ID# 04808A

PARTS OF THE ZURICH CANTONAL PLANNING AND CONSTRUCTION LAW CAME INTO EFFECT APRIL 1, 1976, REQUIRING THE PREPARATION OF A CANTONAL DIRECTIONAL PLAN. A TOTAL PLAN FOR THE CANTON IS TO BE READY BY APRIL 1, 1978. REGIONAL PLANS ARE TO BE FINISHED BY 1980 AND COMMUNITY PLANS BY 1981. CANTONAL, REGIONAL AND COMMUNITY AUTHORITIES, UNDER THE LEADERSHIP OF THE CANTON'S BUILDING DIRECTORATE, ARE ALREADY CONFERRING IN THE PREPARATION OF THE DIRECTIONAL PLAN. IT IS HOPED THAT EFFORTS AT ALL LEVELS CAN BE COORDINATED AND MAJOR CONFLICTS ELIMINATED AT THIS STAGE BEFORE THE PRELIMINARY PLAN IS SUBMITTED TO COMMUNITY AUTHORITIES FOR COMMENT FROM MID-AUGUST TO MID-SEPTEMBER. THE PLAN CAN THEN BE PASSED BY THE ZURICH COUNCIL AND BE READY FOR PUBLIC COMMENT IN DECEMBER 1977 OR JANUARY 1978. THE COMMUNITY OF UETIKON PROVIDES AN EXAMPLE OF AN "OVERBUILT" AREA THAT NEEDS REDIMENSIONING, TO BE ACHIEVED BY PROHIBITING CONSTRUCTION IN CERTAIN AREAS FOR A PERIOD OF FIVE YEARS.

## NOISE

## JAPAN

"ENVIRONMENT AGENCY'S OSAKA STUDY SHOWS AIRBUSES PRODUCE LESS NOISE." JAPAN  
TIMES

PM(B)

ENGLISH  
AIR

07/27/77 PGS 4

EPA  
ID# 04833A

THIS NEWS ARTICLE CITES THE CONCERN CENTERING AROUND THE DECISION OF THE JAPANESE TRANSPORT MINISTRY TO PERMIT AIRBUSES TO LAND AND TAKE OFF AT OSAKA AIRPORT. THE ENVIRONMENT AGENCY'S ASSESSMENT OF STUDIES CARRIED OUT BY THE TRANSPORT MINISTRY ON 20 DAILY AIRBUS FLIGHTS INDICATES THAT NO SERIOUS INCREASES IN NOISE OR AIR POLLUTION WILL BE PRODUCED; HOWEVER, ENVIRONMENTALISTS' CONCERNS HAVE BEEN AROUSED BY THE MINISTRY'S INTENTION TO INCREASE DAILY AIRBUS FLIGHTS FROM 16 TO 100. TESTS AND ASSESSMENTS BASED ON 100 DAILY AIRBUS FLIGHTS HAVE NOT BEEN MADE.

## SWEDEN

"HIGH LIMIT VALUES RESULT IN HEARING IMPAIRMENT." SVENSKA DAGBLADET

LR(B)

SWEDISH

06/27/77 PGS 17

EPA  
ID# 04782A

A LEADING EXPERT ON NOISE IN SWEDEN, AAGE MOLLER, HAS, ACCORDING TO THIS ARTICLE, STATED THAT OVER HALF A MILLION SWEDES MAY SUFFER HEARING IMPAIRMENTS DUE TO NOISE. THE PERMITTED NOISE LEVEL OF 85 DECIBELS COULD DAMAGE NORMAL HEARING UP TO 25 PERCENT. EVEN THOUGH THIS CONDITION OFTEN DOES NOT LAST MORE THAN 18 TO 20 HOURS, IT IS ENOUGH TO SPOIL PART OF SOMEONE'S WEEKEND, FOR INSTANCE. IF PROVISIONS WERE MADE TO LOWER THE LEVEL OF NOISE AT THE TIME MACHINERY WAS CONSTRUCTED, THE PROCEDURE WOULD NOT BE TOO EXPENSIVE. THE COST OF LOWERING THE NOISE LEVEL OF A PAPER MACHINE AT ONE OF THE SWEDISH PAPER MILLS FROM 110 DECIBELS TO BETWEEN 82 AND 85 DECIBELS, FOR EXAMPLE, WAS ONLY 1.1 PERCENT OF THE TOTAL CONSTRUCTION COST.

## SWITZERLAND

"COMPENSATION BECAUSE OF HIGHWAY NOISE." NEUE ZUERCHER ZEITUNG

LR(B)

GERMAN

02/22/77 PGS 11

EPA  
ID# 04815A

THE OWNER OF A DUPLEX BUILT IN 1953 ON A RURAL STREET IN A VILLAGE OF THE CANTON OF SCHWYZ DEMANDED CANTONAL COMPENSATION FOR HIS PROPERTY'S LOSS IN VALUE DUE TO NOISE ORIGINATING ON A NEARBY NATIONAL ROAD OPENED IN 1973. THE FEDERAL COURT (BUNDESGERICHT) GRANTED COMPENSATION UPON APPEAL. THIS ARTICLE SUMMARIZES THE COURT'S DECISION. TO RECEIVE COMPENSATION IN SUCH INSTANCES, THE DAMAGE FROM DISTURBANCES MUST BE SERIOUS AND INTENSE, AFFECT THE OWNER IN SPECIAL OR UNUSUAL FASHION, AND BE UNFORESEEABLE. NOISE DISTURBANCES AFFECT THE OWNER IN UNUSUAL FASHION IF THEY ARE STOCHASTIC AND CLEARLY EXCEED GUIDELINES ESTABLISHED BY THE FEDERAL EXPERT COMMISSION FOR NOISE QUESTIONS. THE CONSTRUCTION, ENLARGEMENT OR REPAIR OF ROADS IS NOT UNFORESEEABLE IN OR NEAR AN AGGLOMERATION AREA, BUT THE ABOVE CASE DID NOT OCCUR IN SUCH AN AREA. THE INTENSITY OF THE DAMAGE WAS DETERMINED IN THIS CASE BY AN EXPERT ASSESSMENT OF THE DECREASE IN PROPERTY VALUE.

## NOISE

## SWITZERLAND

"NO" TO SUNDAYS WITHOUT MOTOR VEHICLE." NEUE ZUERCHER ZEITUNG  
 EPA  
 PM(B) GERMAN 05/27/77 PGS 21 ID# 04832A  
 \*AIR

## PESTICIDES

## DOMINICA

JUNE 27, 1974 PESTICIDES CONTROL ACT, NO. 15, 1974

EPA  
 LR(A) ENGLISH 00/00/74 PGS 51-62 ID# 04816A

THIS ACT PROVIDES FOR THE CONTROL OF THE IMPORTATION, SALE, STORAGE AND USE OF PESTICIDES IN THE CARIBBEAN ISLAND OF DOMINICA. USEFUL DEFINITIONS PERTAINING TO PESTICIDES ARE LISTED AND THE ATTRIBUTES OF THE PESTICIDES CONTROL BOARD AND OF INSPECTORS ARE DESCRIBED. PROVISIONS ARE ALSO GIVEN REGARDING THE FURTHER REGULATION OF THE ACT, OFFENSES AND PENALTIES, AND THE POWER TO TAKE SAMPLES. THE LICENSING OF PESTICIDES REGULATIONS ARE APPENDED TO THE ACT. IN ADDITION TO LICENSING REQUIREMENTS FOR PESTICIDES, THE REGULATIONS ALSO SET FORTH PROVISIONS CONCERNING LABELLING OF PESTICIDES, EXPERIMENTATION WITH PESTICIDES, SALES OF PESTICIDES, INFERIOR PESTICIDES AND FALSE ADVERTISING, PESTICIDE CONTAINERS, AND THE STORAGE AND TRANSPORT OF PESTICIDES.

## FINLAND

"MAY 16, 1975 ORDINANCE NO. 313 AMENDING THE ORDINANCE ON PESTICIDES." FINLANDS  
 FORFATTNINGSSAMLING, NO. 311-318

EPA  
 LR(A) SWEDISH 05/19/75 PGS 644 ID# 01110F

THIS ORDINANCE AMENDS SECTION 25 OF THE JANUARY 30, 1970 ORDINANCE NO. 93 ON PESTICIDES BY THE INSERTION OF THE FOLLOWING PARAGRAPH: PESTICIDES MAY BE SPRAYED FROM AIRCRAFT ONLY UNDER THE CONDITIONS AND SUBJECT TO THE RESTRICTIONS LAID DOWN BY THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY.

## FINLAND

"MAY 16, 1975 DECREE BY THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY ON THE AERIAL  
 SPRAYING OF PESTICIDES." FINLANDS FORFATTNINGSSAMLING, NO. 311-318

EPA  
 LR(A) SWEDISH 05/19/75 PGS 645-646 ID# 01110G

THIS DECREE HAS BEEN ISSUED IN PURSUANCE OF SECTION 25 OF THE 1970 ORDINANCE NO. 93 ON PESTICIDES AS AMENDED. IT STIPULATES THAT PESTICIDES (WHOSE NAMES, COMPOSITIONS AND AMOUNTS SPRAYED PER HA MUST BE SUBMITTED) MAY BE SPRAYED FROM AIRCRAFT ONLY ONTO SPECIFIED WOODED AREAS. THE BOUNDARIES OF THE SPRAYED AREA MUST BE AT LEAST 400 M FROM THE NEAREST INHABITED BUILDING AND AT LEAST 100 M FROM ANY WATERCOURSE, LAKE, MARSH, WATER CATCHMENT INSTALLATION, OR NATURE PROTECTION AREA. THE SPRAYED AREA MUST NOT BE LARGER THAN 150 HA WITHOUT SPECIAL AUTHORIZATION BY THE INSTITUTE OF PLANT PROTECTION. ANY PERSON INTENDING TO UNDERTAKE AERIAL SPRAYING MUST NOTIFY THE MUNICIPALITY CONCERNED IN WRITING AT LEAST ONE MONTH PRIOR TO THE SPRAYING AND LOCAL POLICE AUTHORITIES AND PERSONS LIVING CLOSE TO THE AREA TO BE SPRAYED AT LEAST ONE WEEK AHEAD OF TIME. REQUIREMENTS REGARDING THE QUALIFICATIONS OF THE PILOT, EQUIPMENT USED, WIND CONDITIONS, ETC. ARE STIPULATED. SPECIFIC RECORDS OF THE SPRAYING MUST BE RETAINED FOR THREE YEARS.

## RADIATION

## FINLAND

"FEBRUARY 14, 1975 ORDINANCE NO. 103 ON THE RADIATION SAFETY INSTITUTE."  
FINLANDS FORTFATTNINGSSAMLING, NO. 100-109

LR(A)

SWEDISH

02/18/75 PGS 270-273

EPA

ID# 04047B

THIS ORDINANCE, ISSUED PURSUANT TO THE 1974 ACT ON THE RADIATION SAFETY INSTITUTE, REPEALS THE 1961 ORDINANCE ON THE INSTITUTE OF RADIOPHYSICS. THE INSTITUTE CONSISTS OF AN INSPECTION DIVISION, A REACTOR SAFETY DIVISION, AND A RESEARCH DIVISION. FUNCTIONS OF THE INSTITUTE INCLUDE: SUPERVISING COMPLIANCE WITH THE 1957 LAWS ON RADIATION PROTECTION AND ATOMIC ENERGY AS WELL AS WITH REGULATIONS, ETC. PURSUANT THERETO; ISSUING INSTRUCTIONS CONCERNING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THESE REGULATIONS AS THEY RELATE TO THE SUPERVISORY DUTIES OF THE INSTITUTE; CARRYING OUT OF RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT WORK RELATING TO RADIATION SAFETY AND THE SAFETY OF NUCLEAR REACTORS; TESTING AND MONITORING THE OCCURRENCE OF RADIOACTIVITY; TESTING THE RADIATION DOSES RECEIVED BY INDIVIDUALS AS WELL AS THE POPULATION AT LARGE; AND TAKING PART IN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATIVE PROGRAMS. OTHER PROVISIONS DEAL WITH THE DUTIES OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE AND THE BOARD OF THE INSTITUTE, THE QUALIFICATIONS REQUIRED BY PERSONNEL, ETC.

## FINLAND

"FEBRUARY 14, 1975 ORDINANCE NO. 104 TO AUTHORIZE THE RADIATION SAFETY INSTITUTE  
TO ISSUE SAFETY LICENSES IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE LAW ON RADIATION PROTECTION." FINLANDS FORF. SAML.

LR(A)

SWEDISH

02/18/77 PGS 274

EPA

ID# 04047C

THE ORDINANCE TO AUTHORIZE THE RADIATION SAFETY INSTITUTE TO ISSUE SAFETY LICENSES IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE LAW ON RADIATION PROTECTION WAS ISSUED IN PURSUANCE OF SECTION THREE OF THE APRIL 26, 1957 LAW NO. 174 ON RADIATION PROTECTION. IT STIPULATES THAT THE SAFETY LICENSES PROVIDED FOR BY SECTION TWO OF THIS LAW COVERING PRODUCTION, UTILIZATION, TRANSPORTATION, IMPORT, EXPORT, POSSESSION AND MARKETING OF RADIOACTIVE SUBSTANCES AND THE USE OF RADIATION-EMITTING APPARATUS AND INSTALLATIONS ARE TO BE ISSUED BY THE RADIATION SAFETY INSTITUTE WITH THE EXCEPTION OF MATTERS INVOLVING MEDICAL ACTIVITIES. LICENSES FOR ACTIVITIES COVERED BY SECTIONS TWO AND THREE OF LAW NO. 356 OF OCTOBER 25, 1957 ON ATOMIC ENERGY ARE, HOWEVER, TO CONTINUE BEING ISSUED BY THE MINISTRY OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY.

## INTERNATIONAL

"INDISPENSABLE NUCLEAR ENERGY." NEUE ZUERCHER ZEITUNG

PM(B)

GERMAN

05/19/77 PGS 3,4

EPA

ID# 04807A

THIS ARTICLE SUMMARIZES PARTS OF A TALK ON NUCLEAR ENERGY AND ITS FUEL CYCLE GIVEN BY THE GENERAL DIRECTOR OF THE INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY (IAEA) ON THE LAST DAY OF A TWO-WEEK CONFERENCE IN SALZBURG. HE STATED THAT ATOMIC ENERGY IS INDISPENSABLE. BY THE YEAR 2000, APPROXIMATELY 35 PERCENT OF THE DEMAND FOR ELECTRICITY AND 15 PERCENT OF THE DEMAND FOR PRIMARY ENERGY MAY BE PROVIDED BY NUCLEAR ENERGY. BECAUSE OF THE LIMITED QUANTITIES OF HIGH-GRADE URANIUM ORE, THE FAST BREEDER REACTOR IS NECESSARY. OVER 1400 ACCIDENT-FREE "REACTOR YEARS" SHOW THAT NUCLEAR ENERGY IS ENVIRONMENTALLY COMPATIBLE. MUCH REMAINS TO BE DONE IN THE AREA OF REPROCESSING AND FINALLY DISPOSING OF NUCLEAR WASTES, HOWEVER. IT IS ALSO FELT THAT THE NUCLEAR ENERGY INDUSTRY MUST SUBMIT ITSELF TO STRICT NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL CONTROLS, PERHAPS CONTROLS BY SUPRAREGIONAL CENTERS UNDER THE IAEA, IN THE INTERESTS OF SAFETY. IN GENERAL, NUCLEAR ENERGY HAS BEEN DEVELOPED WITH EXTREME CARE TO PROTECT THE PUBLIC FROM RADIATION.

## RADIATION

## NORWAY

"TRANSPORTATION RULES FOR RADIOACTIVE MATTER DISCUSSED." AFTENPOSTEN

EPA

PM(B)

NORWEGIAN

06/29/77 PGS 40

ID# 04798A

THIS ARTICLE RELATES THAT A SIXTEEN TON CONTAINER WITH 2.3 KG RADIOACTIVE URANIUM OXIDE FELL OFF A TRUCK BETWEEN MYSEN AND RAKKESTAD BECAUSE THE CHAINS USED TO SECURE IT WERE NOT STRONG ENOUGH. FORTUNATELY, NONE OF THE RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL ESCAPED. THIS ACCIDENT, THE FIRST OF ITS KIND IN NORWAY, HAS NEVERTHELESS CAUSED CONSIDERABLE CONCERN. AT A MEETING BETWEEN REPRESENTATIVES FOR THE INSTITUTE OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY, IT WAS DECIDED THAT THE INSTRUCTIONS AND ROUTINE PERTAINING TO THE TRANSPORTATION OF RADIOACTIVE MATERIALS SHOULD BE REVIEWED. THE INSTITUTE TRANSPORTS NUCLEAR MATERIAL FROM ITS PLANT AT KJELLER TO HALDEN ABOUT 15 TIMES ANNUALLY.

## OECD

"FRANCE PARTICIPATING IN RESEARCH ON THE DEPOSIT OF RADIOACTIVE WASTES ON THE OCEAN FLOOR." PRESSE ENVIRONNEMENT, NO. 231

EPA

ST( )

FRENCH

04/01/77 PGS PETN 2

ID# 04806A

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE OECD'S ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY, FRENCH, ENGLISH, AMERICAN AND JAPANESE EXPERTS ARE COOPERATING ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF A RESEARCH PROGRAM WITH REGARD TO THE BURIAL OF HIGH LEVEL RADIOACTIVE WASTES WITHIN THE OCEAN'S FLOOR. PRELIMINARY RESEARCH IS PRESENTLY SCHEDULED TO BEGIN DURING THE COURSE OF 1977. COOPERATIVE EFFORTS AMONG THE FOUR NATIONS ARE INITIALLY TO CONSIST OF THE APPORTIONMENT OF RESEARCH ZONES, TO BE FOLLOWED BY AN EXCHANGE OF THE DATA WHICH IS OBTAINED. RESEARCH IS TO FOCUS ON THE LOCATION OF GEOLOGICALLY STABLE ZONES PROPITIOUS FOR THE DEPOSIT OF SEALED RADIOACTIVE WASTE CONTAINERS. LEGAL CONTROVERSIES ARE EXPECTED TO REMAIN UNSETTLED EVEN AFTER THE LOCATION OF SAFE GEOLOGICAL ZONES.

## SWEDEN

"FIFTY AFFECTED BY RADIATION--DEMAND FOR NEW INDICTMENT." SVENSKA DAGBLADET

EPA

LR(B)

SWEDISH

06/29/77 PGS 7

ID# 04787A

DURING THE FALL OF 1975, ABOUT FIFTY PEOPLE EMPLOYED AT THE IGGESUND INDUSTRIAL ESTATE WERE INADVERTENTLY SUBJECTED TO RADIATION WHICH SURPASSED THE PERMITTED LIMITS. THE ACCIDENT WAS BLAMED ON INSUFFICIENT KNOWLEDGE OF THE PARTICULAR TASK ON THE PART OF THE PERSON IN CHARGE. NO ONE WAS HURT. THE CASE WAS REPORTED TO THE COUNTY PROSECUTOR, WHO EVENTUALLY DECIDED NOT TO PROSECUTE THE CASE. THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF RADIATION PROTECTION HAS NOW STRONGLY PROTESTED AGAINST THIS DECISION. THE INSTITUTE, WHICH IS IN CHARGE OF CHECKING THAT ALL RADIATION WORK COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL AS WELL AS INTERNATIONAL REGULATIONS, MAINTAINS THAT THE CREDIBILITY OF THE STATUTE ON PROTECTION AGAINST RADIATION IS IN JEOPARDY WHEN A SERIOUS INCIDENT LIKE THIS IS DISREGARDED.



## RADIATION

## SWEDEN

"WASTE FROM NUCLEAR FUEL CAN NOW BE STORED WITHOUT RISK." BERLINGSKE TIDENDE  
EPA

PM(B)

DANISH

06/25/77 PGS (I)7

ID# 04828A

THE PARTIALLY GOVERNMENTAL ASSOCIATION ASEA-ATOM (ASEA IS THE SWEDISH GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY) HAS NOW SOLVED THE PROBLEM OF HOW TO HANDLE NUCLEAR WASTE WITHOUT HAVING TO WORRY ABOUT ENSUING RISKS, ACCORDING TO THIS ARTICLE. ATOMIC WASTE CAN BE PRESSED TOGETHER TO A DIAMOND-LIKE MATTER BEFORE BEING LOWERED INTO A 60 M DEEP ROCK FOUNDATION. THROUGH THIS PROCESS, WHICH IS DESCRIBED IN DETAIL, WASTE COULD NOT BE SPLINTERED OR DISSOLVED FOR MILLIONS OF YEARS, BY WHICH TIME IT WILL HAVE LOST ITS RADIOACTIVITY. PARTS OF THE NUCLEAR WASTE WOULD BE RECYCLED, THUS ALSO ELIMINATING THE DANGER OF TERRORISM AND THIEVERY ON ACCOUNT OF THE PLUTONIUM CONTENTS OF THE WASTE. THE ARTICLE ALSO POINTS OUT THAT THERE ARE SUBSTANCES MUCH MORE DANGEROUS FOR HUMANS THAN NUCLEAR WASTE.

## SOLID WASTE

## AUSTRIA

STUDIE UEBER DIE GETRENNTE SAMMLUNG VON ALTSTOFFEN (STUDY ON THE SEPARATE  
COLLECTION OF SCRAP)

VOGEL, GERHARD

EPA

PM(B)

GERMAN

00/00/76 PGS 1-183

ID# 04788A

THIS STUDY WAS PREPARED AS PART OF A RESEARCH PROJECT ON PACKAGING MATERIALS AND RECYCLABLE RESIDENTIAL WASTES AT THE UNIVERSITY OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN VIENNA. GOALS OF THE STUDY WERE TO DETERMINE IF AND TO WHAT DEGREE THE AUSTRIAN POPULATION, PARTICULARLY THAT OF VIENNA, WOULD BE WILLING TO SEPARATE RESIDENTIAL WASTE COMPONENTS FOR COLLECTION AND TO CARRY OUT AND EVALUATE A MODEL PROJECT OF SEPARATE WASTE COLLECTION. AFTER A DISCUSSION OF THE CURRENT STATUS OF WASTE COLLECTION IN AUSTRIA, THE STUDY DESCRIBES THE PROCEDURES USED IN THE PROJECT. PARTICULAR ATTENTION IS GIVEN TO THE CHOICE OF A COLLECTION SYSTEM, TO THE KINDS OF SCRAP TO BE COLLECTED, TO THE PUBLIC INFORMATION AND MOTIVATIONAL SYSTEM TO BE USED, AND TO THE ORGANIZATIONAL AND OTHER AIDS TO BE PROVIDED THE HOUSEHOLDER. CONCLUSIONS ARE THEN DRAWN AS TO THE TYPE OF SYSTEM NECESSARY TO PROMOTE SEPARATE COLLECTION. SPECIAL EMPHASIS IS PLACED ON PAPER, GLASS AND SYNTHETIC MATERIALS. APPENDIXES PROVIDE STATISTICAL DATA AND MODELS OF INFORMATIONAL POSTERS.

## AUSTRIA

STUDY OF AN ECONOMIC COST-BENEFIT ANALYSIS OF WASTE MANAGEMENT WITH PARTICULAR  
ATTENTION TO THE RECIRCULATION OF WASTE SUBSTANCES ("SOCIAL ASSESSMENT OF RECYCLING")

KUNTSCHER, HELMUTH

EPA

SE( )

GERMAN

00/00/77 PGS 1-337

ID# 04836A

ALSO PMB

THERE ARE CERTAIN LOCATIONAL, ECOLOGICAL, ECONOMIC, LEGAL, MARKET, AND PSYCHOLOGICAL LIMITS TO RECYCLING. THIS STUDY, DEVOTED TO THE ECONOMIC ASPECTS OF RECYCLING, SHOWS THAT IT IS PROFITABLE BOTH FROM MANAGERIAL ECONOMIC AND TOTAL NATIONAL ECONOMIC VIEWPOINTS. THE CONCEPT OF "SOCIAL ASSESSMENT" IS USED TO COMPARE THE COSTS OF COLLECTION, TRANSPORT AND PREPARATION OF WASTES TO BENEFITS, INCLUDING SAVED FOREIGN EXCHANGE UNITS, RAW MATERIALS, OPERATIONAL AND ENERGY COSTS AND ADDED SOCIAL VALUES. THE STUDY IS BASED ON INTERNATIONAL STUDIES AND SPECIALIZED DISCUSSIONS WITH AUSTRIAN EXPERTS. CHAPTERS TREAT THE NECESSITY OF RECYCLING; TECHNOLOGY OF RECYCLING; LIMITS TO RECYCLING; RECYCLABLE WASTE TYPES; THE POLLUTER PAYS PRINCIPLE AND SOCIAL COSTS; SOCIAL ASSESSMENT OF RECYCLING; AND RECYCLING FACILITIES AND INSTITUTIONS IN AUSTRIA AND ABROAD. (THIS IS NO. 2, 1977, OF THE AUSTRIAN FEDERAL MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION SERIES BEITRAEGE: UMWELTSCHUTZ, LEBENSMITTELANGELEGENHEITEN, VETERINÄRVERWALTUNG.)

## SOLID WASTE

## CANADA

ST( )

LAND POLLUTION IN THE NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION. OCCASIONAL PAPER NO. 5  
 BLACK, W.A.. AND DOUGLAS STEWART  
 ENGLISH 00/00/00 PGS 1-30 ID# 04819A  
 EPA

THIS REPORT PROVIDES A SYNOPSIS OF RESEARCH ON LAND POLLUTANTS CONDUCTED UNDER THE JOINT SPONSORSHIP OF THE CANADIAN LANDS DIRECTORATE AND THE NATIONAL CAPITAL COMMISSION. THE MAIN OBJECTIVE OF THE RESEARCH WAS TO IDENTIFY AND ASSESS SELECTED GROUPS OF LAND POLLUTANTS, WHICH ARE DEFINED BY THE RESEARCHERS AS THE RESIDUALS OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC SERVICES TO MAN. THE POLLUTING AGENTS SURVEYED ARE PITS AND QUARRIES, SOLID WASTES (DUMPS), DERELICT AUTOMOBILES, RUINS, WOOD WASTES AND RUBBLE. THESE WERE FOUND TO OCCUPY A TOTAL AREA IN THE NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION OF 4,400 TO 4,700 ACRES. THE DISTRIBUTION OF EACH RESIDUAL, ITS EFFECT ON THE QUALITY OF THE LAND IT OCCUPIES AND ON THE SURROUNDING LAND, AND THE SIZE AND SEVERITY OF THE POLLUTED SITES ARE ALSO DESCRIBED IN THE STUDY.

## DENMARK

ST( )

SLAM FRA SPILDEVANDSANLAEG (SLUDGE FROM WASTEWATER PURIFICATION INSTALLATIONS)  
 DENMARK. AGENCY OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION  
 DANISH 02/00/75 PGS 1-49 ID# 04778A  
 EPA

THIS REPORT WAS PRODUCED BY A WORKING GROUP ESTABLISHED BY THE AGENCY OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION TO MAP OUT ACTUAL AS WELL AS ESTIMATED AMOUNTS OF SLUDGE FROM PUBLIC PURIFICATION PLANTS, DETERMINE DIFFERENT TYPES OF SLUDGE, STUDY CURRENT METHODS, AND ESTABLISH GUIDELINES FOR FUTURE REMOVAL OF SLUDGE. THE REPORT IS DIVIDED INTO THE FOLLOWING CHAPTERS: AMOUNT OF SLUDGE, SAND, AND GRIT; CHARACTERIZATION OF SLUDGE; METHODS OF TREATMENT; FINAL DISPOSAL OF SLUDGE; HANDLING AND FINAL DISPOSAL OF GRIT, SCREENINGS, AND SAND; OTHER TYPES OF SLUDGE AND SOLID MATTER FROM WASTEWATER; AND LEGISLATION, ETC. PERTINENT TO THE DISPOSAL OF SLUDGE. APPENDED ARTICLES BY EXPERTS IN THE FIELD COVER: TERMINOLOGY AND CLASSIFICATION; AMOUNTS OF SLUDGE, SAND, AND GRIT TO BE EXPECTED FROM PUBLIC PURIFICATION PLANTS; EXPOSURE HAZARDS IN CONNECTION WITH SLUDGE DISPOSAL ON CULTIVATED LAND; AND DISPOSAL OF SLUDGE FROM MUNICIPAL INSTALLATIONS.

## GERMANY, FED REP OF

PM(B)

"NEW MATERIAL FROM OLD SYNTHETICS." FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG  
 GERMAN 04/20/77 PGS 8 ID# 04810A  
 EPA

SCIENTISTS AT AACHEN HAVE DEMONSTRATED HOW SYNTHETIC WASTES, SEVERAL THOUSAND TONS OF WHICH ARE PRODUCED YEARLY IN THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC, CAN BE RECYCLED. SUCH WASTES CAN BE REPROCESSED, FOR EXAMPLE, FOR USE IN INJECTION MOLDING, AS AN ADDITIVE TO BITUMEN FOR STREET-COVERING, AS A BINDING AGENT FOR CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS OR PRESSED INTO PLATES. GROUPS OF EXPERIMENTS BEING CONDUCTED AT THE INSTITUTE FOR SYNTHETIC PROCESSING AT THE RHENO-WESTPHALIAN TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY ARE PARTICULARLY CONCERNED WITH IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF THE RECLAIMED MATERIALS AS WELL AS THE ECONOMIC EFFICIENCY OF RECLAMATION METHODOLOGY. THE INSTITUTE HAS ALSO INTRODUCED INSTRUCTION IN "SYNTHETIC TECHNOLOGY" FOR ENGINEERING STUDENTS AND SERVES AS A DIRECTING CENTER FOR THE PRACTICAL APPLICATION OF SYNTHETIC TECHNOLOGY IN COURSE WORK FOR CRAFTSMEN ACROSS THE NATION. MUCH OF THE FUNDING FOR SUCH RESEARCH CENTERS FOR SYNTHETICS HAS COME FROM THE INDUSTRIES PRODUCING AND PROCESSING SYNTHETIC MATERIALS.

## SOLID WASTE

## GREAT BRITAIN

"THE CONTROL OF POLLUTION ACT 1974 (COMMENCEMENT NO. 8) ORDER 1977 AND  
(COMMENCEMENT NO. 9) ORDER 1977." STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS 1977, NOS. 336 AND 476

EPA

LR(A)

ENGLISH  
WATER

00/00/77 PGS 1-4

ID# 02482ZA

COMMENCEMENT ORDER NO. 8 OF THE BRITISH CONTROL OF POLLUTION ACT 1974 APPLIES ONLY TO INNER LONDON BOROUGHES. IT BRINGS INTO FORCE ON APRIL 1, 1977 PROVISIONS OF THE ACT THAT CONCERN THE EMPTYING OF, AND THE DISPOSAL OF WASTE FROM, EARTH CLOSETS, PRIVIES, ASHPITS AND CESSPOOLS BY COLLECTION AUTHORITIES. COMMENCEMENT ORDER NO. 9 BRINGS INTO OPERATION ON APRIL 1, 1977 THE PROVISION OF THE ACT WHICH RELATES TO LITTER ABATEMENT GRANTS FOR ENGLAND, WALES AND SCOTLAND. IT ALSO EFFECTS, AS REGARDS ENGLAND AND WALES ONLY, A REPEAL CONSEQUENT UPON THE BRINGING INTO FORCE OF SECTION 22 OF THE ACT.

## NORWAY

"RESULTS GOOD IN THE COLLECTION OF FOOD WASTES." AFTENPOSTEN

PARMANN, GEORG

EPA

PM(B)

NORWEGIAN

06/30/77 PGS 30

ID# 03836B

A SINTEF (SOCIETY FOR INDUSTRIAL AND TECHNICAL RESEARCH AT THE NORWEGIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY) PROJECT RECENTLY COMPLETED IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF NOTODDEN HAS BEEN DEEMED SUCCESSFUL IN THAT IT WILL PROBABLY BE ECONOMICALLY FEASIBLE. EACH OF THE 160 HOUSEHOLDS INVOLVED IN THE PILOT PROJECT HAS SORTED OUT ITS FOOD WASTES WHICH HAVE THEN BEEN STERILIZED AND USED FOR ANIMAL FOOD. IN THE STERILIZATION PROCESS, HEAT WAS USED FROM WASTE INCINERATION PLANTS. EACH DAY, NORWEGIANS THROW AWAY HALF A KILO OF WASTE PER PERSON OF WHICH 180 G ARE ESTIMATED TO BE SLOP. IF THIS WERE SAVED, IT WOULD MEAN THAT NOTODDEN WITH 13,000 INHABITANTS WOULD BE ABLE TO PRODUCE ENOUGH FOOD TO FEED 900 PIGS ANNUALLY.

## SWEDEN

"WASTE INVESTIGATION--WE THROW AWAY ENERGY RESOURCES." SVENSKA DAGBLADET

LUNDEGARDH, LENNART

EPA

PM(B)

SWEDISH

06/04/77 PGS 5

ID# 04775A

THE AMOUNT OF SOLID WASTE IN SWEDEN IS ESTIMATED AT 60 MILLION TONS PER YEAR OR SEVEN TONS PER PERSON. MOST OF THIS RESULTS FROM THE EXTRACTION OF RAW MATERIALS. HOUSEHOLD WASTE CONSTITUTES ABOUT 300 KG PER PERSON ANNUALLY OR 400 KG IF SCRAPPED CARS, TIRES, SLUDGE FROM PURIFICATION INSTALLATIONS, ETC. ARE ADDED. SHORTSIGHTED ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION PLANNING IS TODAY BLAMED FOR THE FACT THAT 500,000 TONS OF SCRAP IRON, 10,000 TONS OF OTHER METALS, ONE MILLION TONS OF PAPER, AND 150,000 TONS OF PLASTICS ARE DISCARDED. THIS TAKES PLACE IN SPITE OF THE FACT THAT SWEDEN IMPORTS LARGE AMOUNTS OF RECYCLED PAPER, ETC. ONE THIRD OF ALL SOLID WASTE IN SWEDEN IS INCINERATED. VALUABLE RAW MATERIALS AVAILABLE THROUGH RECYCLING OF WASTES ARE IGNORED IN SPITE OF THE FACT THAT ENERGY CONSUMPTION COULD BE REDUCED THIS WAY.

## TOXIC SUBS

## BRAZIL

ST( )

TEORES DE MERCURIO EM ORGANISMOS MARINHOS (LEVELS OF MERCURY IN MARINE ORGANISMS)  
 FILHO, PAULO SALVADOR  
 PORTUGUESE 12/19/75 PGS 1-17  
 ALSO PMB  
 \*WATER

EPA

ID# 04829A

## DENMARK

PM(B)

KEMIKALIEAFFALD--RAPPORT FRA EN ARBEJDSGRUPPE (CHEMICAL WASTE--REPORT FROM A WORKING GROUP)  
 DENMARK. AGENCY OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION  
 DANISH 02/00/75 PGS 1-151  
 ALSO ST

EPA

ID# 04774A

IN ORDER TO ESTABLISH A BASIS FOR ISSUING ORDINANCES, ETC., UNDER THE 1972 LAW ON THE DISPOSAL OF OIL AND CHEMICAL WASTE, THE AGENCY OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION APPOINTED A WORKING GROUP TO CLASSIFY CHEMICAL WASTE, TO STUDY CURRENT AND PROPOSE FUTURE METHODS OF TREATMENT AND TO EVALUATE METHODS OF PACKAGING, COLLECTION, AND TRANSPORTATION AS WELL AS FINAL DISPOSAL OF CHEMICAL WASTE. THIS WASTE IS ESTIMATED TO INCREASE FROM 57,000 TONS IN 1973 TO 78,000 TONS IN 1978. THE GROUP MADE SEVERAL RECOMMENDATIONS, INCLUDING THE ISSUANCE OF INFORMATION CARDS FOR SPECIFYING PROPER HANDLING OF DIFFERENT TYPES OF CHEMICAL WASTE, THE ESTABLISHMENT OF MUNICIPAL RECEIVING STATIONS, AND THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE DUTY TO REPORT CHEMICAL WASTE. APPENDIXES INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING: TOXICITY CLASS OF CHEMICAL PESTICIDES; MERCURY WASTE; SAMPLE OF DECLARATION OF WASTE; TRANSPORT OF FIRE-HAZARDOUS FLUIDS AND POISONOUS MATERIALS; AND GENERAL GUIDELINES FOR THE TREATMENT OF DAMAGES CAUSED BY CHEMICALS.

## DENMARK

ST( )

DANISH MARINE MONITORING METHODS AND DATA: PART I, DDT, DIELDRIN, PCB, AND MERCURY IN FISH FROM MARINE AREAS, 1968-1976  
 DENMARK. AGENCY OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION  
 ENGLISH 03/00/77 PGS 1-79  
 \*WATER

EPA

ID# 04773A

## TOXIC SUBS

## DENMARK

ST( )

DIOXINS: REPORT FROM A WORKING GROUP  
 DENMARK. AGENCY OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION  
 DANISH\* 07/00/77 PGS 1-51  
 \*BIBLIOGRAPHY IN ENGLISH

EPA  
 ID# 04783A

AS A RESULT OF THE SERIOUS ACCIDENT IN SEVESO, ITALY, WHERE A CHEMICAL COMPOUND OF DIOXIN WAS SPREAD OVER A LARGE AREA, A WORKING GROUP WAS ESTABLISHED BY THE AGENCY OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION TO CLARIFY THE USE OF DIOXINS IN DENMARK AS WELL AS THE POSSIBILITY OF THEIR SPREADING INTO THE ENVIRONMENT. CHAPTERS OF THE REPORT DEAL WITH: PREVALENCE OF DIOXIN USE, FOR EXAMPLE, FOR THE PROTECTION OF WOOD, AS CUTTING OIL OR PESTICIDES, AND IN COSMETOLOGY; FORMATION OF DIOXINS IN CONNECTION WITH AN ACCIDENT; AND SUCH ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECTS OF DIOXIN USE AS PERSISTENCE, BIOLOGICAL AND CHEMICAL DECOMPOSITION, ABSORPTION BY PLANTS AND ANIMALS, AND TOXICITY. IT IS CONCLUDED THAT INTENSIFIED RESEARCH ESPECIALLY CONCERNING THE EFFECTS AND DECOMPOSITION OF DIOXINS IS NEEDED. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR SPECIFIC DIOXINS ARE MADE. AN APPENDIX ON THE TOXICOLOGICAL EFFECTS OF DIOXINS IS INCLUDED AS WELL AS A BIBLIOGRAPHY IN ENGLISH.

## DENMARK

ST( )

HAIR DYES: REPORT FROM A WORKING GROUP  
 DENMARK. AGENCY OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION  
 DANISH\* 02/00/77 PGS 1-164  
 \*SUMMARY IN ENGLISH

EPA  
 ID# 04785A

THE FOLLOWING WAS CONCLUDED BY A WORKING GROUP FORMED TO EXAMINE THE CARCINOGENIC RISKS OF HAIR DYES AND OTHER COSMETIC PRODUCTS: THE EVALUATION OF THE CARCINOGENIC RISKS INVOLVED BY THE PRACTICAL USE OF HAIR DYES IS UNCERTAIN; THE CARCINOGENIC RISK TO PEOPLE IN A GIVEN OCCUPATION OFTEN WILL NOT MANIFEST ITSELF UNTIL DECADES AFTER THE EXPOSURE TO THE CARCINOGENS; THE INCIDENCE OF CANCER IN FEMALE HAIRDRESSERS IS SUCH THAT ALL AVAILABLE INFORMATION SHOULD BE PROCURED FOR AN IN-DEPTH ANALYSIS; FEW RESULTS HAVE BEEN OBTAINED FROM ANIMAL EXPERIMENTS REGARDING CARCINOGENIC RISKS INVOLVING HAIR DYES; THE ABSORPTION AND METABOLISM OF THE SUBSTANCES USED MUST BE FURTHER EXAMINED; THE USE OF SCREENING TESTS SHOULD BE PROMOTED; THE USE AS HAIR DYES OF MANY SUBSTANCES THAT HAVE NOT BEEN TESTED TOXICOLOGICALLY IS INADVISABLE. THE GROUP FURTHER RECOMMENDED THE COMPILATION OF A LIST OF SUBSTANCES USED IN HAIR DYES AND OTHER COSMETICS PROVEN SAFE ON THE BASIS OF EXPERT ASSESSMENT. THE USE OF ALL OTHER SUBSTANCES SHOULD BE PROHIBITED.

## DENMARK

ST( )

\*PVC (POLYVINYL CHLORIDE) FACTORY NOT AS DANGEROUS AS 20 CIGARETTES PER DAY."  
 BERLINGSKE TIDENDE

DANISH 07/04/77 PGS (1)3  
 EPA  
 ID# 04837A

ACCORDING TO INFORMATION SUPPLIED TO THE AGENCY OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION BY THE ENVIRONMENTAL COMMITTEE OF THE DANISH PARLIAMENT (FOLKETING), IT WOULD BE MORE DANGEROUS TO SMOKE 20 CIGARETTES PER DAY THAN TO WORK AT THE PLANNED PVC (POLYVINYL CHLORIDE) FACTORY AT SKAELSKOR. THE SMOKER WOULD ALSO BE MORE APT TO CONTRACT CANCER THAN A PERSON LIVING WITHIN 500 METERS FROM THE PLANNED FACTORY.

## WATER

## BRAZIL

ST( )

CARACTERIZACAO DA QUALIDADE DE AGUA DE DRENAGEM DE AREA AGRICOLA  
 (CHARACTERISTICS OF THE QUALITY OF WATER DRAINED FROM AGRICULTURAL AREAS)  
 CABRAL, DEMETRIO  
 PORTUGUESE  
 ALSO PMB

12/19/75 PGS 1-45

EPA  
ID# 04826A

THIS PAPER, PRESENTED AT THE EIGHTH BRAZILIAN SANITARY ENGINEERING CONGRESS, HELD IN RIO DE JANEIRO IN DECEMBER 1975, DESCRIBES A STUDY CARRIED OUT BY A UNIT OF THE STATE COMPANY FOR BASIC SANITATION AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION (CETESB) OF SAO PAULO, BRAZIL, AS PART OF THE EFFORT TO GAIN BASIC DATA ON HYDROGRAPHIC BASINS IN ORDER TO ESTABLISH REALISTIC WATER QUALITY STANDARDS. THE OBJECTIVE OF THIS PARTICULAR STUDY WAS TO INDICATE THE DEGREE TO WHICH WATER CAN BECOME POLLUTED WITH TOXIC SUBSTANCES, ESPECIALLY AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS, WHEN IT IS USED FOR IRRIGATION PURPOSES. THE METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY CONSISTED OF SAMPLING RUNOFF WATER FROM IRRIGATED VEGETABLE FIELDS AND CORRELATING THE DEGREE OF POLLUTION OF THE WATER WITH THE FACTORS WHICH CAUSE IT TO BECOME POLLUTED, INCLUDING THE DEGREE OF POLLUTION OF THE WATER BEFORE ITS USE IN IRRIGATION. THE DATA OBTAINED FROM SAMPLING IS ANALYZED AND PRESENTED IN NUMEROUS TABLES IN THE PAPER.

## BRAZIL

ST( )

UTILIZACAO DO METODO ABC PARA O PLANEJAMENTO E CONTROLE OBJETIVO DA POLUICAO  
 DAS AGUAS (USE OF THE ABC METHOD IN PLANNING AND THE OBJECTIVE CONTROL OF WATER POLLUTION)  
 FURQUIM DE CAMPOS, J.F., AND EMILIO YOOITI ONISHI  
 PORTUGUESE  
 ALSO PMB

12/19/75 PGS 1-14

EPA  
ID# 04827A

THIS PAPER WAS PRESENTED AT THE EIGHTH BRAZILIAN SANITARY ENGINEERING CONGRESS, HELD IN RIO DE JANEIRO IN DECEMBER 1975. IN VIEW OF THE NEED FOR AN ECONOMIC METHOD FOR CONTROLLING WATER POLLUTION, THE PAPER DISCUSSES THE CONCEPT OF ADAPTING THE ABC METHOD OF STOCK INVENTORY TO THE CLASSIFICATION OF WATER POLLUTION SOURCES. THIS METHOD AS APPLIED TO WATER POLLUTION CONTROL WOULD OPERATE ON THE PRINCIPLE THAT A RELATIVELY SMALL NUMBER OF SOURCES CAUSE THE MOST POLLUTION AND SHOULD THEREFORE RECEIVE THE MOST ATTENTION IN CONTROL EFFORTS. THE SECTIONS OF THE PAPER DISCUSS THE FUNCTIONING OF THE ABC METHOD, THE MODIFICATIONS NEEDED FOR ADAPTION OF THE METHOD TO WATER POLLUTION CONTROL, THE WAY THE METHOD WOULD OPERATE IN WATER POLLUTION CONTROL, AND THE RESTRICTIONS AND ADVANTAGES OF THE ABC METHOD IN WATER POLLUTION CONTROL. TABLES AND GRAPHS ILLUSTRATE THE TEXT OF THE PAPER.

## WATER

## BRAZIL

TEORES DE MERCURIO EM ORGANISMOS MARINHOS (LEVELS OF MERCURY IN MARINE ORGANISMS)

FILHO, PAULO SALVADOR

EPA

ST( )

PORTUGUESE

12/19/75 PGS 1-17

ID# 04829A

ALSO PMB

TOXIC SUBS

THIS PAPER WAS PREPARED BY THE STATE COMPANY FOR BASIC SANITATION AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION OF SAO PAULO, BRAZIL, FOR PRESENTATION AT THE EIGHTH BRAZILIAN SANITARY ENGINEERING CONGRESS, HELD IN RIO DE JANEIRO IN DECEMBER 1975. WITH REFERENCE TO THE STUDIES BEING REALIZED BY THE STATE COMPANY (CETESB) TO DETERMINE THE LEVELS OF MERCURY IN MARINE ORGANISMS IN ESTUARINE AND COASTAL WATERS OF SANTOS BAY, THE PAPER REVIEWS THE OCCURRENCE OF MERCURY IN MARINE ORGANISMS, ITS EFFECTS ON HUMANS, AND THE MERCURY LEVELS THAT WERE FOUND IN MARINE ORGANISMS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE MERCURY POISONING CASES IN MINAMATA, JAPAN. RECOMMENDED LIMITS OF MERCURY CONCENTRATIONS IN MARINE ORGANISMS, IN WATER BODIES, AND IN DAILY HUMAN INTAKES AS ESPOUSED BY VARIOUS COUNTRIES AND ORGANIZATIONS ARE GIVEN, AND THE LEVELS OF MERCURY FOUND IN CERTAIN FISH, MOLLUSKS AND CRUSTACEANS TESTED IN CERTAIN AREAS OF SANTOS BAY ARE TABULATED.

## DENMARK

WASTEWATER: GUIDING REGULATIONS FOR DISCHARGE OF WASTEWATER. GUIDELINE NO. 6, 1974

DENMARK, AGENCY OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

EPA

LR(B)

ENGLISH

09/00/75 PGS 1-42

ID# 02700B

THIS BOOKLET CONTAINS THE ENGLISH TRANSLATION OF THE 1974 GUIDELINES FOR THE DISCHARGE OF WASTEWATER PUBLISHED BY THE DANISH AGENCY OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION. THE GUIDELINES ARE INTENDED TO ASSIST MUNICIPAL AND COUNTY AUTHORITIES ISSUING PERMITS FOR THE DISCHARGE OF EFFLUENTS AS WELL AS THOSE ENTERPRISES WHICH DISCHARGE WASTEWATER. IT IS EMPHASIZED THAT ONE OF THE BASIC PRINCIPLES OF THE REGULATIONS IS THAT INDIVIDUAL REQUIREMENTS SHOULD BE APPLIED FOR THE PROTECTION OF INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING WATERS. SECTIONS OF THE BOOKLET DEAL WITH OR PRESENT INSTRUCTIONS COVERING: THE PROTECTION OF WATERS RECEIVING DISCHARGES; PROTECTION OF SOIL INTO WHICH DISCHARGES ARE MADE; PROTECTION OF WASTEWATER PURIFICATION PLANTS; AND A DISCUSSION OF CONTROL AND ANALYSIS METHODS. AN EXAMPLE OF A MASS BALANCE CALCULATION FOR SEWERAGE SYSTEMS IS APPENDED. (FOR THE ORIGINAL DANISH SOURCE, SEE ID NUMBER 02700A.)

## WATER

DENMARK

"REVISION OF WASTEWATER REGULATIONS." NYT FRA MILJOSTYRELSEN, NO. 10 (1977)

DENMARK. AGENCY OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

EPA

LR(B)

DANISH

05/00/77 PGS 1-28

ID# 04776A

THE AGENCY FOR ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION EXPLAINS IN THIS PAMPHLET WHY THE PROMISED REVISION OF THE 1974 GUIDELINES FOR WASTEWATER HAS BEEN POSTPONED TO A LATER DATE. DENMARK'S MEMBERSHIP IN THE EEC, FOR INSTANCE, AS WELL AS ITS PARTICIPATION IN SEVERAL INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS HAS NECESSITATED MORE TIME FOR A CAREFUL STUDY OF PERTINENT POLICIES. THREE EEC DIRECTIVES DEALING WITH WATER QUALITY ARE INCLUDED: THE JUNE 16, 1975 DIRECTIVE CONCERNING THE QUALITY OF SURFACE WATER WHICH IS USED AS DRINKING WATER IN MEMBERSHIP COUNTRIES; THE DECEMBER 8, 1975 DIRECTIVE CONCERNING THE QUALITY OF BATHING WATER; AND THE MAY 4, 1976 DIRECTIVE ON POLLUTION CAUSED BY EMISSION OF CERTAIN DANGEROUS SUBSTANCES INTO THE AQUATIC ENVIRONMENT.

DENMARK

FLUORIDATION OF DRINKING WATER. NYT FRA MILJOSTYRELSEN, SPECIAL ISSUE

DENMARK. NATIONAL AGENCY OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

EPA

PM(B)

ENGLISH

02/00/77 PGS 1-8

ID# 04796A

ALSC LRB

THIS PUBLICATION CONTAINS A LETTER FROM THE MINISTER FOR THE ENVIRONMENT TO THE PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE FOR THE ENVIRONMENT IN WHICH THE MINISTER EXPLAINS WHY, IN HIS OPINION, THE POWER CONFERRED BY SECTION 48 OF THE WATER SUPPLY ACT SHOULD NOT BE USED TO ALLOW THE FLUORIDATION OF DRINKING WATER AS ADVOCATED BY THE NATIONAL SERVICE, THE DANISH DENTAL ASSOCIATION, AND THE ASSOCIATION OF REGIONAL COUNCILS. THE NATIONAL AGENCY OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION HAS, HOWEVER, ALSO RECOMMENDED THAT FLUORIDATION NOT BE USED DUE TO THE FACT THAT PERTINENT QUESTIONS ON HUMAN HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT HAVE PROVEN DIFFICULT TO CLARIFY AND BECAUSE IT WOULD ALSO BE A VERY COSTLY PROGRAM. THE DANISH WATER SUPPLY CONSISTS MAINLY OF GROUNDWATER AND FLUORIDATION OF THIS SOURCE IS SEEN AS DIFFICULT NOT ONLY BECAUSE OF VARIATIONS IN THE NATURAL CONTENT OF FLUORIDE BUT ALSO BECAUSE THIS WATER IS USED FOR INDUSTRIAL AND AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES AS WELL. IMPROPER FLUORIDATION MAY ALSO UPSET A SENSITIVE ECOSYSTEM.

DENMARK

"CONFLICT CONCERNING POLLUTION." BERLINGSKE TIDENDE

EPA

PM(B)

DANISH

07/04/77 PGS (1)3

ID# 04823A

VIDEBAECK MUNICIPALITY AND THE COUNTY OF RINGKOPING HAVE EXPERIENCED DIFFICULTY IN GETTING FORENINGEN FORSOGSDAMBRUG (THE ASSOCIATION FOR EXPERIMENTAL FISH FARMING) TO COMPLY WITH REGULATIONS STIPULATED BY THE AGENCY OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION REGARDING POLLUTION OF WATER. THE ASSOCIATION REFUSES TO INTRODUCE MEASURES TO LIMIT POLLUTION, ACCORDING TO THIS ARTICLE. THE ASSOCIATION ALSO OPERATES ABILDTRUP DAMBRUG (FISH FARM) AT THE VORGOD RIVER. THE PROCEEDS EARNED AT THIS PLANT ARE USED TO RUN AN EXPERIMENTAL FISH FARM AT BRONS, WHERE SALARIES OF RESEARCH PERSONNEL ARE PAID BY THE GOVERNMENT. TESTS AT THIS FISH FARM INVOLVE AMONG OTHER THINGS EFFORTS TO LIMIT POLLUTION.



## WATER

## DENMARK

DANISH MARINE MONITORING METHODS AND DATA: PART I, DDT, DIELDRIN, PCB, AND MERCURY IN FISH FROM MARINE AREAS, 1968-1976

ST( ) DENMARK. AGENCY OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION EPA  
ENGLISH 03/00/77 PGS 1-79 ID# 04773A  
TOXIC SUBS

THIS REPORT, THE FIRST IN A PLANNED SERIES, AIMS AT RECCRDIING THE MARINE MONITORING ACTIVITIES CARRIED OUT BY DANISH INSTITUTES IN ORDER TO ESTABLISH THE STATE OF POLLUTION OF THE COASTAL AND OPEN WATERS ARCOND DENMARK. THE FIRST CHAPTER DEALS WITH LEVELS OF DDT, DIELDRIN, AND PCB FOUND IN HERRING, FLOUNDER, COD, AND COD LIVER FROM THE BALTIC SEA, THE SOUND, THE KATTEGATT, AND THE NORTH SEA FROM 1969 TO 1975. THE SECOND CHAPTER REPORTS ON THE CUNTENT OF MERCURY IN FISH FROM MARINE AREAS FROM 1968 TO 1976. METHCDS OF SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS AS WELL AS CONSISTENCY OF DATA ARE DISCUSSED. APPENDED MAPS AND CHARTS ILLUSTRATE THE AMOUNT OF TOXIC SUBSTANCES FOUND IN FISH TESTED AT VARIOUS LOCATIONS.

## FRANCE

"FIRST RESULTS OF THE MARINE ENVIRONMENT OBSERVATION NETWORK DO NOT INDICATE ALARMING LEVELS OF POLLUTION." PRESSE ENVIRONNEMENT, NO. 231

PM(B) FRENCH 04/01/77 PGS PETN 2-3 ID# 04802A EPA

A REVIEW OF THE TWO-YEAR-OLD NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY OBSERVATION NETWORK WAS PRESENTED BY THE DIRECTOR OF THE OFFICE OF THE PREVENTION OF POLLUTION AND NUISANCES (SPPN) WITHIN THE MINISTRY IN CHARGE OF THE ENVIRONMENT AND THE PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL CENTER FOR THE USE OF OCEANS (CNEXO). SIXTEEN METROPOLITAN SHORELINE ZONES ARE CURRENTLY THE OBJECT OF CONTINUOUS SURVEILLANCE, INCLUDING THE BAY OF THE SEINE, BREST HARDOR, THE LOIRE ESTUARY, CANNES AND VILLEFRANCHE BAYS, THE GULF OF FOS, AND THAU POND. THE PUFFCSE OF THE NETWORK IS TO PROVIDE PUBLIC AUTHORITIES WITH INFORMATION ON THE QUALITY OF COASTAL WATERS. CNEXO, RESPONSIBLE FOR THE COORDINATION OF SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL ACTIVITIES, SHARES RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE OPERATION OF THE NETWORK WITH DPPN. ALTHOUGH DEPENDENT ON THE ANTIPOLLUTION EFFORTS OF, AMCNG OTHERS, THE EQUIPMENT MINISTRY, THE PCRT AUTHORITIFS, AND THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, THE NETWORK IS FINANCED BY THE MINISTRY IN CHARGE OF THE ENVIRONMENT AND THE INTERMINISTERIAL ACTION FUND.

## FRANCE

"THE STAGGERING OF VACATIONS TO CCNTROL POLLUTION." PRESSE ENVIRONNEMENT, NO. 235

PM(B) FRENCH 04/28/77 PGS NEETS 1 ID# 04809A EPA  
ALSO SE  
GENERAL

THE CONCENTRATION OF VACATION HOLIDAYS IN TIME AND SPACE IS REPORTED TO BE PRODUCING A NUMBER OF UNDESIRABLE CONSEQUENCES FOR FRENCH VACATIONERS. CITED BY THE STATE SECRETARY FOR TOURISM ALONG WITH POLLUTION ARE HEAVY TRAFFIC, CRIMINALITY, AND INFLATION. OPERATION NORTH-SOUTH/EAST-WEST IS ACCORDINGLY BEING PROLONGED DURING 1977, WITH THE SUPPORT OF THE MINISTER OF CULTURE AND THE ENVIRONMENT, TO PROMOTE STAGGERED VACATIONS IN LESS FREQUENTED REGIONS OF FRANCE. THE CROWDING OF VACATIONERS IN A LIMITED NUMEER OF SPOTS, PARTICULARLY IN COASTAL AREAS, IS STATED TO GIVE RISE TO A LEVFL OF POLLUTION WITH WHICH EXISTING FACILITIES CANNOT ALWAYS CONTEND. THE DETERIORATION OF WATER QUALITY THROUGH INCREASED DISCHARGES OF WASTEWATER AND THE GENERAL DETERIORATION OF THE LANDSCAPE ARE TWO SPECIFIC PROBLEMS WHICH ARE MENTIONED. A BETTER USE OF TIME, SPACE, AND INSTALLATIONS IS THEREFORE EXPECTED TO RESULT FROM OPERATION NORTH-SOUTH/EAST-WEST.

## WATER

## FRANCE

"RESULTS OF 1976 POLLUTION MONITORING CAMPAIGN IN ALSACE." PRESSE  
ENVIRONNEMENT, NO. 230

PM(B)

FRENCH

03/25/77 PGS PETN 2-3

EPA  
ID# 04811A

THE RESULTS OF THE 1976 POLLUTION MONITORING CAMPAIGN FOR HEAVY METALS IN THE RHINE RIVER WATERSHED ARE REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN MADE PUBLIC IN A PUBLICATION BY THE TECHNICAL COMMITTEE ON WATER, THE REGIONAL DEPARTMENT OF WATER MANAGEMENT, AND THE ALSACE PUBLIC REGIONAL ESTABLISHMENT. 1976 CONCLUSIONS WITH REGARD TO MERCURY LEVELS CONSTITUTE A CONFIRMATION OF PREVIOUS OBSERVATIONS, WITH ALL RIVER CONTAMINATION BEING ATTRIBUTED TO WATER INFLUXES FROM THE THUR AND RHINE RIVERS. A SIGNIFICANT REDUCTION IN MERCURY LEVELS, HOWEVER, WAS NOTED IN THE THUR STEMMING FROM THE ADOPTION OF ABATEMENT MEASURES SINCE 1973. MEAN LEAD CONTENT WAS COMPUTED AT 5 MICROGRAMS PER LITER FOR WATER AND 16 MILLIGRAMS PER KILO FOR WATER SEDIMENT. MEAN CADMIUM VALUES WERE COMPUTED AT 0.4 MICROGRAMS PER LITER OF WATER AND 1.4 MILLIGRAMS PER KILO OF SEDIMENT. FIGURES, ALTHOUGH NORMAL, DO NOT PRECLUDE OCCASIONAL LOCAL DISCHARGES AND CONSEQUENTLY DEMONSTRATE THE NECESSITY OF MAINTAINING SUCH AN OBSERVATION NETWORK FOR BOTH SURFACE AND GROUND WATER.

## GERMANY, FED REP OF

ANNUAL REPORT ON WATER MANAGEMENT FOR 1976]. WASSER UND BODEN, NO. 6/7

PM(B)

GERMAN  
ALSO PMA

06/00/77 PGS 155-201

EPA  
ID# 04824A

THIS COMPILATION CONTAINS ANNUAL REPORTS ON WATER MANAGEMENT ACTIVITY FOR 1976 FROM THE FEDERAL MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY, THE FEDERAL MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR, THE FEDERAL MINISTRY OF ECONOMICS, AND THE LAND WORKING GROUP FOR WATER (LAWA). IN ADDITION, THERE ARE REPORTS FROM THE LANDS (STATES) OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC: BADEN-WUERTTEMBERG, BAVARIA, BERLIN, BREMEN, HAMBURG, HESSE, LOWER SAXONY, NORTH RHINE-WESTPHALIA, RHINELAND-PALATINATE, THE SAAR AND SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN. THE MINISTRY FOR FOOD, AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY PROVIDES STATISTICS ON INVESTMENTS IN AND FINANCING OF WATER MANAGEMENT AND LAND AMELIORATION MEASURES, SUCH AS THE CONSTRUCTION OF DAMS AND SEWERAGE SYSTEMS. THE REPORT OF THE MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR DISCUSSES BRIEFLY WATER LAW, RESEARCH, AND PROTECTION; STORAGE AND TRANSPORT OF WATER-ENDANGERING SUBSTANCES; WATER SUPPLY, AND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION. THE MINISTRY OF ECONOMICS REPORT REVIEWS WATER SUPPLY AND PROTECTION, AND THE LAWA REPORT DISCUSSES LAND-FEDERAL COOPERATION.

## WATER

## GREAT BRITAIN

"THE CONTROL OF POLLUTION ACT 1974 (COMMENCEMENT NO. 8) ORDER 1977 AND  
(COMMENCEMENT NO. 9) ORDER 1977." STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS 1977, NOS. 336 AND 476

LR(A)

ENGLISH

00/00/77 PGS 1-4

EPA  
ID# 02482ZA

\*SOLID WASTE

## INTERNATIONAL

"TECHNICAL AND LEGAL ASPECTS OF OIL POLLUTION." NEUE ZUERCHER ZEITUNG  
REICHENBACH, FRANZ

LR(B)

GERMAN

06/16/77 PGS 11

EPA  
IC# 04820A

ALSO PMB

PUBLIC ATTENTION HAS LONG BEEN DIRECTED TOWARDS THE PROBLEM OF OIL POLLUTION OF THE SEA. PREVIOUSLY SUCH POLLUTION RESULTED PRIMARILY FROM SHIP AND TANKER ACCIDENTS AND LOSS OF OIL DURING NORMAL SHIPPING OPERATION. NOW POLLUTION MAY ALSO RESULT FROM ACCIDENTS ON PETROLEUM DRILLING PLATFORMS AT SEA. TECHNICAL MEASURES TO PREVENT ACCIDENTS ARE CONTINUALLY BEING DEVELOPED, AND TECHNICAL AND LEGISLATIVE MEASURES ARE BEING TAKEN TO REDUCE THE EFFECTS OF SPILLED OIL. THE "LOAD ON TOP" METHOD OF TRANSPORTING BALLAST WATER IS USED BY MANY TANKERS TO PREVENT THE RELEASE OF OILY WASTEWATERS INTO THE SEA. MANY INTERNATIONAL MEASURES HAVE BEEN SPONSORED BY THE INTERGOVERNMENTAL MARITIME CONSULTATIVE ORGANIZATION. AMONG SUCH MEASURES ARE THE 1957 INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE PREVENTION OF POLLUTION OF THE SEA BY OIL, LAST REVISED IN 1973, AND THE 1975 INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION RELATING TO INTERVENTION ON THE HIGH SEAS IN CASES OF OIL POLLUTION CASUALTIES. MANY SIMILAR NATIONAL AND REGIONAL LAWS HAVE ALSO BEEN ADOPTED.

## INTERNATIONAL

"REDUCTION OF OIL LOSSES IN THE EFFLUENTS OF EUROPEAN REFINERIES."  
PRESSE ENVIRONNEMENT, NO. 236

ST( )

FRENCH

05/06/77 PGS PETN 1-2

EPA  
ID# 04803A

ACCORDING TO A CONCAWE (CONSERVATION OF CLEAN AIR AND WATER IN WESTERN EUROPE) REPORT OF MARCH 1977, TOTAL OIL LOSSES IN THE LIQUID EFFLUENTS OF WESTERN EUROPEAN REFINERIES WERE REDUCED BY 58 PERCENT DURING THE 1969-1974 PERIOD IN SPITE OF INCREASES OF 53 PERCENT IN PRODUCTIVITY. AVERAGE AMOUNTS OF OIL DISCHARGES IN THE EFFLUENTS OF THE 112 REFINERIES WHICH ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR 80 PERCENT OF THE TOTAL EUROPEAN CAPACITY DECREASED FROM 153 GRAMS PER TON OF CRUDE IN 1969 TO 42 GRAMS IN 1974. DATA COLLECTED BY CONCAWE INDICATE A TREND TOWARD A GENERAL REDUCTION IN WATER USE AND A GREATER USE OF SECONDARY WASTEWATER TREATMENT FACILITIES. THE COMPLETE REPORT IS PUBLISHED UNDER THE TITLE "SURVEY ON QUALITY OF REFINERY EFFLUENTS IN EUROPE, A COMPARISON BETWEEN 1969 AND 1974 PERFORMANCES."

WATER

NORWAY

"DISCHARGES ARE AUTOMATICALLY MEASURED." AFTENPOSTEN

PM(B)

NORWEGIAN

06/27/77 PGS 1. 14

EPA  
ID# 04800A

POLLUTION IN WATERCOURSES CONNECTED TO THE UPPER OSLOFJORD IS BEING CONTINUOUSLY MEASURED AND ANALYZED, REPORTS THIS ARTICLE. BAERUM AT OVERLANDSELVEN IS CITED AS A TYPICAL MEASURING STATION IN WHOSE VICINITY DISCHARGES ARE POURING OUT FROM PIPELINES ALONG THE RIVER. THE HIGHEST CONCENTRATION OF POLLUTION HAS BEEN OBSERVED WHERE OVERLANDSELVEN AND ENGERVANNET MERGE, AND IT IS ESTIMATED THAT BY THE 1980'S THESE TWO BODIES OF WATER WILL BE POLLUTED BY DISCHARGES STEMMING FROM 25,000 PEOPLE, INCLUDING INDUSTRY. A GIGANTIC PURIFICATION PLANT IS, HOWEVER, SCHEDULED FOR COMPLETION AT ABOUT THE SAME TIME. A SPOKESMAN FOR NIVA (NORWEGIAN INSTITUTE FOR WATER RESEARCH) EMPHASIZES THE IMPORTANCE OF MAPPING OUT POLLUTION AND RECOMMENDS THAT EACH MUNICIPALITY MAINTAIN CONSTANT SUPERVISION OF ITS WATERCOURSES. NIVA IS ESPECIALLY INTERESTED IN THE CONTENT OF ORGANIC MATTER BUT WOULD ALSO LIKE TO MEASURE HOW MANY KILOGRAMS OF PHOSPHORUS, FOR EXAMPLE, ARE BEING DISCHARGED PER 24-HOUR PERIOD.

NORWAY

"LARGE SEWER PLANTS BRING UNDESIRABLE PRESSURE TO EXPAND." AFTENPOSTEN

SE( )

NORWEGIAN

06/25/77 PGS 14

EPA  
ID# 04793A

\*LAND USE

SWEDEN

LANDSKAPSANALYS I LINKOPINS KOMMUN (LANDSCAPE ANALYSIS IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF LINKOPING). STATENS NATURVARDsverk PM 804

SWEDEN. NATIONAL ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION BOARD

PM(B)

SWEDISH\*

00/00/77 PGS 1-90

EPA  
ID# 04779A

\*ALSO ENGLISH

\*LAND USE

SWEDEN

THE BALTIC SEA: CURRENT SWEDISH RESEARCH

SWEDEN. NATIONAL ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION BOARD

ST( )

ENGLISH

09/00/76 PGS

EPA  
ID# 04786A

LOOSE-LEAF COMPILATION

THIS LOOSE-LEAF PUBLICATION CONTAINS AN EXTENSIVE INVENTORY OF THE MOST IMPORTANT CURRENT SWEDISH PROJECTS AND INVESTIGATIONS CONCERNING THE BALTIC SEA. THE PROJECTS INCLUDE BOTH THOSE WHICH ARE CARRIED OUT UNDER RESEARCH GRANTS AND THOSE LYING WITHIN THE REGULAR INSTITUTIONAL BUDGET. INFORMATION IS BASED ON QUESTIONNAIRES TO RESEARCH INSTITUTES, AUTHORITIES, AND INDIVIDUAL SCIENTISTS. EACH RESEARCH ENTRY LISTS, AS APPLICABLE: THE NAME OF THE PROJECT, DEPARTMENT AFFILIATION, PROJECT LEADER, COOPERATION, THE TIME SPAN OF THE PROJECT, METHODS BEING USED, OBSERVATIONS MADE, RESEARCH AREA, ETC. THE PROJECTS ARE LISTED IN THE FOLLOWING CATEGORIES: HYDROGRAPHY-HYDROLOGY, PHYSIOCHEMICAL INVESTIGATIONS, GEOLOGY-SEDIMENTOLOGY, BOTANY, ZOOLOGY, MICROBIOLOGY, PLANKTON, ECOLOGY, FISHERY BIOLOGY, BIOLOGICAL EFFECTS AND NOXIOUS SUBSTANCES, OIL POLLUTION, TRACE METALS, TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENT, AND MISCELLANEOUS.

## WATER

## SWITZERLAND

"60 PERCENT OF SEWAGE PURIFIED." NEUE ZUERCHER ZEITUNG

PM(B)

GERMAN

06/29/77 PGS 18

EPA

ID# 04805A

THE SEWAGE OF THREE-FOURTHS OF THE POPULATION OF SWITZERLAND COULD BE CLARIFIED IF SEWAGE PURIFICATION FACILITIES EXISTING AT THE BEGINNING OF 1977 WERE USED TO CAPACITY. HOWEVER, THE SEWAGE OF ONLY ABOUT 58-60 PERCENT OF THE POPULATION IS ACTUALLY TREATED, ACCORDING TO AN ESTIMATE OF THE FEDERAL OFFICE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION. THE GREATEST EFFORTS IN WASTEWATER PURIFICATION HAVE BEEN MADE BY THE CANTONS OF ZURICH (98.2 PERCENT OF THE POPULATION SERVED BY SEWAGE PURIFICATION FACILITIES), GENEVA (97.6 PERCENT), ST. GALL (93.2 PERCENT), AND NEUCHÂTEL (92.3 PERCENT). THE CANTONS OF SOLOTHURN, SCHAFFHAUSEN, APPENZEL INNER RHODEN, AARGAU, AND VAUD HAVE THE CAPACITY TO PURIFY 80 PERCENT OF DISCHARGED WASTEWATERS. THE LEAST PROGRESS HAS BEEN MADE IN THE CANTONS OF GLARUS (3.6 PERCENT PURIFICATION), TICINO (29.8 PERCENT), AND Fribourg (32.6 PERCENT).

## USSR

"ON MEASURES TO IMPROVE THE COLLECTION AND UTILIZATION OF WASTE PETROLEUM PRODUCTS." IZVESTIYA

LR(A)

RUSSIAN

02/05/76 PGS 2

EPA

ID# 04780A

THIS DECREE, ISSUED BY THE USSR COUNCIL OF MINISTERS, ESTABLISHES ASSIGNMENTS FOR THE COLLECTION OF WASTE OIL AND OTHER PETROLEUM PRODUCTS IN 1976-1980. THE USSR MINISTRIES AND DEPARTMENTS AND THE UNION-REPUBLIC COUNCILS OF MINISTERS ARE INSTRUCTED TO ORGANIZE THE COLLECTION OF WASTE OIL AND OTHER PETROLEUM PRODUCTS AND THE TRANSFER OF THESE WASTES TO ASSIGNED RECEPTION CENTERS FOR PROCESSING. THE USSR MINISTRY OF HEALTH, THE USSR MINISTRY OF LAND RECLAMATION AND WATER RESOURCES, TOGETHER WITH THE USSR MINISTRY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS AND THE UNION-REPUBLIC COUNCILS OF MINISTERS, ARE INSTRUCTED TO ESTABLISH STRICT CONTROL OVER THE FULFILLMENT OF MEASURES TO PREVENT POLLUTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT BY NOT ALLOWING WASTE OIL AND OTHER PETROLEUM PRODUCTS TO BE DISPOSED OF IN THE SOIL, BODIES OF WATER AND SEWER SYSTEMS.

## USSR

"ON MEASURES TO PREVENT POLLUTION OF THE BLACK AND AZOV SEA BASINS." PRAVDA

LR(A)

RUSSIAN  
ALSO PMA

02/04/76 PGS 1

EPA

ID# 04781A

THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE CPSU AND THE USSR COUNCIL OF MINISTERS HAVE ISSUED A JOINT DECREE, "ON MEASURES TO PREVENT POLLUTION OF THE BLACK AND AZOV SEA BASINS." THE DECREE INSTRUCTS THE COUNCILS OF MINISTERS OF THE RSFSR, THE UKRAINIAN SSR, THE GEORGIAN SSR, THE BELORUSSIAN SSR AND THE MOLDAVIAN SSR, TOGETHER WITH OTHER USSR MINISTRIES AND DEPARTMENTS, TO CARRY OUT A COMPLEX OF MEASURES DESIGNED TO ENSURE THE COMPLETE HALT BY 1985 OF UNTREATED DOMESTIC AND INDUSTRIAL SEWAGE DISCHARGES INTO BODIES OF WATER IN THE BLACK SEA AND SEA OF AZOV BASINS. THIS IS TO BE ACCOMPLISHED BY ENLISTING, USING A PRO RATA SYSTEM, FUNDS OF THE USSR MINISTRIES, DEPARTMENTS, ENTERPRISES AND ORGANIZATIONS THAT DISCHARGE SEWAGE INTO SEWER SYSTEMS OF CITIES AND OTHER POPULATED CENTERS. THE DECREE SETS DEADLINES FOR THE COMPLETE CESSATION OF UNTREATED SEWAGE DISCHARGES ALONG WITH SUGGESTIONS FOR ACCOMPLISHING THIS GOAL.