

SUMMARIES

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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)

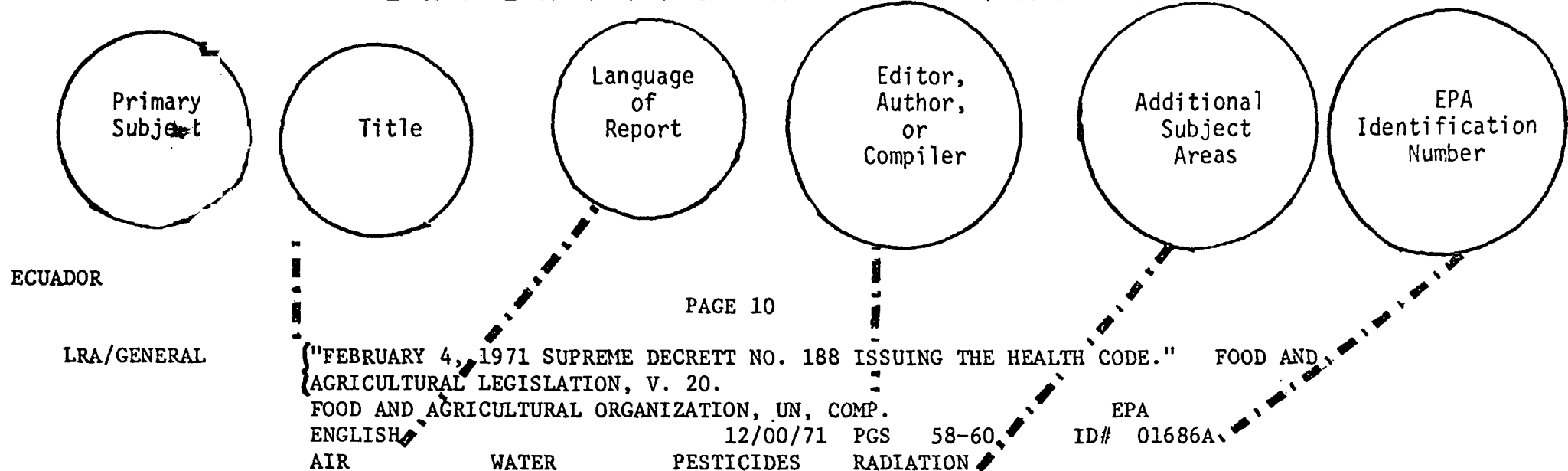
Summaries covering more than one subject are cross-referenced in the Table of Contents. Abstracts appear only once, however, under the primary subject heading marked by an asterisk. For example a British report on "Disposal of Awkward Household Wastes" is indexed under pesticides, solid wastes, water, 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>Austria</u>	
June 11, 1976 Ordinance No. 378 Regarding the Limitation of Emissions From Facilities for the Preparation of Mixed Bituminous Materials	1
See <u>NOISE</u> (Austria) -- Control No. 03352B	12
<u>Brazil</u>	
Proposals to Reduce Car Pollution Concluded	1
Gasoline With Alcohol Will Be Sold in Rio de Janeiro Starting June 20	2
Aratu Receives Funds for Its Pollution	2
See <u>WATER</u> (Brazil) -- Control No. 04986A	29
See <u>WATER</u> (Brazil) -- Control No. 04961A	30
<u>Canada</u>	
Air Pollution Emissions and Control Technology: Asbestos Mining and Milling Industry	3
<u>Denmark</u>	
Headache in the National Danish Agency of Environmental Protection: Aerosol Spray Cans in the Mail Everyday	3
<u>France</u>	
Data Processing Center To Be Operational Before End of 1977	3
<u>International</u>	
Published Regulatory Guidelines of Environmental Concern to the Oil Industry in Western Europe	4
<u>Japan</u>	
See <u>WATER</u> (Japan) -- Control No. 04989A	35
<u>Mexico</u>	
Decree Establishing Permissible Exhaust Emissions Limits for Gasoline Powered Automobiles	4
Control of Pollution or Closure of Enterprises	5
Sampling of Large Air Volumes in the Mexico City Area to Determine the Concentration of Suspended Particles	5

OECD

European Nations Incapable of Independent Action in the Control of Sulfur Pollution	5
--	---

Sweden

The Stockholm Atmosphere: Purified Gasoline Could Release 40 Tons Less Lead Annually	6
---	---

GENERALBrazil

SEMA Without Funds for Next Year	6
--	---

Denmark

A Greater Amount of Openness Concerning Environmental Matters .	6
---	---

Germany, Fed Rep of

The Environmental Protection Concept of the Federal Armed Forces	7
---	---

International

International Protection of the Environment: Treaties and Related Documents	7
--	---

Iran

June 18, 1974 Environmental Protection and Enhancement Act . . .	7
--	---

Mexico

Location and Tax Exemption Offered to Cromatos to Move to El Oro	8
---	---

Norway

New Regulations Will Prevent Oil Leakage From Private Tanks . .	8
Products May Not Harm the Environment	8

Spain

Ecological Groups Against the Administrative Reform	9
The General Report on the Environment in Spain Is Presented . .	9
Action on the Environment, First Tool of Change	9

United Nations

UNEP's Catalytic Role Strengthened, Financial Difficulties Overcome	10
Budget for Upcoming Four Years Is Adopted by Council	10

USSR

Constitution (Fundamental Law) of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	10
On Measures to Further Improve the Protection of Forests and Rational Use of Forest Resources	11

LAND USE

Brazil

Serra Park Will Permit Control of 26 Municipalities	11
See <u>WATER</u> (Brazil) -- Control No. 04970A	30

Spain

According to the Environmental Green Book, One-Quarter of Spain Is a Desert	12
Natural Parks, the Only Salvation for the Forests Surrounding Madrid	12

NOISE

Austria

July 7, 1976 Federal Law No. 412 Amending the 1970 Road Traffic Ordinance	12
--	----

Belgium

Noise Control in Belgium	13
------------------------------------	----

Germany, Fed Rep of

Project Group "Noise Abatement" in the Ministry of the Interior.	13
--	----

Great Britain

Noise Levels at the Boundaries of Factories and Commercial Premises	13
--	----

Norway

The Ministry of Environment Intervenes: The Noise From Fornebu Airport Should Be Greatly Reduced	14
---	----

Sweden

Sweden Should Follow the EC Requirements for Car Noise	14
--	----

PESTICIDES

Austria

May 17, 1976 Ordinance No. 456 Regarding Maximum Levels of Residues of Pesticides in or on Foodstuffs of Vegetable and Animal Origin	14
--	----

Sweden

The Board of Health Puts an End to the Spraying of Phenoxy Acids	15
New Control of the Risks Involving Phenoxy Acids	15

RADIATION

France

February 26, 1974 Order on Application of the Regulations on
Pressurized Components for Light Water Reactor Steam Supply
Systems 15

February 26, 1974 Circular on the Application of the
Regulations on Pressurized Components for Light Water
Reactor Steam Supply Systems 16

Germany, Fed Rep of

Without Nuclear Energy, 300,000 Fewer Jobs 16

Pro and Con of the Fast Breeder Reactor 16

International

Comparative Review of Public Participation in Nuclear
Licensing Procedures in Certain European Countries 17

German-Danish Cooperation in the Area of the Safety of Nuclear
Establishments 17

Japan

Nuclear Legislation in Japan 17

Korea, Rep of

Recent Legislation Relating to Nuclear Matters in the
Republic of Korea 18

OECD

OECD Reinforces International Surveillance of Radioactive
Waste Dumping 18

SOLID WASTE

Austria

April 21, 1976 Proclamation No. 187 Regarding the
Constitutional Court Decision on Responsibility for the
Regulation of Safe Removal of Wastes 18

Canada

Waste Handling, Disposal and Recovery in the Metal Finishing
Industry 19

Industrial Waste Characterization 19

Finland

The National Finnish Board of Health Warns: Sludge a Health
Hazard 19

<u>Germany, Fed Rep of</u>	
See <u>GENERAL</u> (Fed Rep of Germany) -- Control No. 04987A	7
<u>Great Britain</u>	
Waste Management Research	20
<u>Norway</u>	
Environmental Fee on Liquor Bottled in Bond Quite Unrealistic .	20
Waste Containers Along the Roadside Are Often Misused	21
<u>Sweden</u>	
An Entire Industry in Crisis: Amount of Junk Increases	
While Prices Decline	21
The Pyrolysis Plant Starts Functioning: Waste Is Transformed	
Into Combustible Gas	21

TOXIC SUBS

<u>Colombia</u>	
State of Emergency in Cartagena Bay, Colombia, Due to Mercury .	22
<u>Denmark</u>	
Kemanord May Not Build Factory in Denmark	22
The Individual Dane Also Pollutes With Chemical Waste	22
Big Campaign for the Delivery of Mercury	23
Denmark Has the Best Law on Chemical Waste	23
<u>Sweden</u>	
New Poisons Alarm: Common Plastics Chemical May Harm Heart	
and Kidneys	23

WATER

<u>Austria</u>	
August 7, 1973 Ordinance No. 423 for the Improvement of the	
Water Quality of the Mur and Its Tributaries in the Province	
of Styria	24
April 14, 1977 Ordinance No. 210 for Improvement of the Water	
Quality of the Danube and Its Tributaries	24
Feb. 17, 1976 Ordinance No. 93 Pertaining to Navigation on Lake	
Constance (Lake Constance Navigation Ordinance)	24
Jan. 27, 1976 Federal Law No. 65 on Official Jurisdiction and	
Punishment of Violations in Navigation Matters on Lake	
Constance	25

Belgium

August 3, 1976 Crown Order on the General Regulation of Wastewater Discharges Into Surface Water, Public Sewerage, and Runoff Waterways	25
August 3, 1976 Crown Order Fixing Sectoral Discharge Conditions for Steel Industry Wastewaters	25
August 3, 1976 Crown Order Fixing Sectoral Discharge Conditions for Wastewater From the Nonferrous Metals Industry.	26
August 3, 1976 Crown Order Fixing Sectoral Discharge Conditions for Commercial Laundries	26
August 3, 1976 Crown Order Fixing Sectoral Discharge Conditions for Wastewaters From the Textile Finishing Industry	26
August 3, 1976 Crown Order Fixing Sectoral Discharge Conditions for Wastewaters From the Fish Processing Industry .	27
August 3, 1976 Crown Order Fixing Sectoral Discharge Conditions for Wastewaters From the Sugar Industry and Sugar Beet Mills	27
August 3, 1976 Crown Order Fixing Sectoral Discharge Conditions for Wastewater From the Coal Mining Industry . . .	27
August 3, 1976 Crown Order Fixing Sectoral Discharge Conditions for Wastewater From the Oil Refining Industry . . .	28
August 3, 1976 Crown Order Fixing Sectoral Discharge Conditions for Wastewater From the Tanning and Tawing Industries	28
August 3, 1976 Crown Order Fixing Sectoral Discharge Conditions for Wastewater From the Viscose Producing Industry.	28
August 3, 1976 Crown Order Fixing Sectoral Discharge Conditions for Breweries, Maltheuses, and Beverage Bottling Plants	29

Brazil

Bahia Investigated Complaint and Could Punish Stream-Polluting Industry	29
Pollution Leaves Americana Without Water. Secretary Promises Rigorous Investigation	29
Ministry Delays Decision on Environmental Policy	30
Paper Industry Establishes Time Limit for Elimination of Pollution	30

Marine Pollution Will Be Controlled in 60 Days	31
Braskraft Defends Its Proposal Before the Special Commission of Inquiry	31
See <u>LAND USE</u> (Brazil) -- Control No. 04985A	11
<u>Canada</u>	
Reliability of Trace Metal Determination in Fresh Water by Flameless Atomic Absorption in Comparison With Other Chemical and Physical Methods	31
<u>Colombia</u>	
See <u>TOXIC SUBS</u> (Colombia) -- Control No. 04982A	22
<u>European Communities</u>	
Water Purification in the EEC: A State-of-the-Art Review . . .	32
<u>Germany, Fed Rep of</u>	
Successful Hunt for Environmental Sinners	32
Water Management Annual Report 1976: Land Working Group for Water (LAWA)	33
Annual Report for 1976 on Water Management by the Federal Ministry for Economics	33
Water Management Annual Report of the Federal Ministry of the Interior for 1976	33
<u>Great Britain</u>	
See <u>SOLID WASTE</u> (Great Britain) -- Control No. 04994A	20
<u>International</u>	
See <u>GENERAL</u> (International) -- Control No. 04935A	7
See <u>AIR</u> (International) -- Control No. 04993A	4
<u>Italy</u>	
Derisive Pollution Tax	34
<u>Japan</u>	
Agency's Body to Assess Pollution Control Method	34
Environmental Pollution Spreads	35
<u>Norway</u>	
Twenty-One Municipalities Around Lake Mjosa Must Reduce Sewage Discharges	35
Norwegian Minister for the Environment: The North Sea Managed the Oil Catastrophe Successfully	36
The Tyrifjord Will Not Become a New Lake Mjosa and Pollution of the Tyrifjord Will Be Mapped Out	36

	Less Phosphates in Detergent Used for Milking Equipment	36
	Fishing Fleet Joins Oil Pollution Control	37
	See <u>GENERAL</u> (Norway) -- Control No. 04995A	8
<u>Sweden</u>		
	The Content of Chlorine in Water Will Be Investigated	37
	Increased Contents of Toxic Substances in Lakes on the West Coast	37
	Continuous Alarming Acidification of Lakes	38
<u>United Nations</u>		
	UN Water Conference: Agreement on Goals and Action Plan	38
<u>WHO</u>		
	Global Workshop on Appropriate Water and Wastewater Treatment Technology for Developing Countries	38

AIR

AUSTRIA

"JUNE 11, 1976 ORDINANCE NO. 378...REGARDING THE LIMITATION OF EMISSIONS FROM FACILITIES FOR THE PREPARATION OF MIXED BITUMINOUS MATERIALS." BUNDESGESETZBLATT...

LR(A)

GERMAN

07/29/76 PGS 1389-1390

ID# 03220C

EPA

THIS ORDINANCE, PASSED PURSUANT TO THE 1973 INDUSTRIAL CODE, SECTION 82, PARAGRAPH 1, APPLIES TO COMMERCIAL FACILITIES FOR THE PREPARATION OF MIXED BITUMINOUS PRODUCTS INSOFAR AS THEY REQUIRE PERMITS OR ALREADY HOLD PERMITS, AS SPECIFIED IN SECTION 82. IT PROVIDES THAT SUCH FACILITIES BE EQUIPPED WITH A DUST COLLECTOR TO CLEAN EXHAUST AIR EMITTED FROM THE DRYING DRUM SO THAT THE DUST CONTENT OF THE PURIFIED EXHAUST GAS DOES NOT EXCEED 100 MG PER CUBIC METER MOIST EXHAUST GAS AT 0 C AND 1013 MBAR. THE STACK CARRYING AWAY THE PURIFIED EXHAUST AIR MUST EXTEND AT LEAST 12 METERS ABOVE THE LEVEL AT WHICH IT COULD BE HARMFUL TO THE SURROUNDING AREA. FURTHERMORE, THE FURNACES OF SUCH PREPARATION FACILITIES MAY ONLY BURN GASEOUS FUELS OR HEATING OILS WITH A SULFUR CONTENT NOT EXCEEDING 0.8 PERCENT BY WEIGHT. THE ORDINANCE GOES INTO FORCE JANUARY 1, 1977

AUSTRIA

"JULY 7, 1976 FEDERAL LAW NO. 412 AMENDING THE 1970 ROAD TRAFFIC ORDINANCE (SIXTH ROAD TRAFFIC ORDINANCE AMENDMENT)." BUNDESGESETZBLATT FUER DIE REPUBLIK OESTERREICH

LR(A)

GERMAN

08/10/77 PGS 1440-60

ID# 03352B

EPA

*NOISE

BRAZIL

"PROPOSALS TO REDUCE CAR POLLUTION CONCLUDED." O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO

LR(B)

PORTUGUESE

08/11/77 PGS 26

ID# 04971A

EPA

ALSO PMB

THIS ARTICLE REPORTS THAT THE GOVERNMENT OF THE STATE OF SAO PAULO, BRAZIL AND THE NATIONAL MOTOR VEHICLE MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION HAVE REACHED AN AGREEMENT FOR THE CONTROL OF EMISSIONS FROM NEW MOTOR VEHICLES. THE STATE GOVERNMENT HAS RECOMMENDED THESE MEASURES TO THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT FOR IMPLEMENTATION ON THE NATIONAL LEVEL BUT IS PREPARED IN ANY CASE TO IMPLEMENT THEM ON THE STATE LEVEL IF NO ACTION IS TAKEN ON THE FEDERAL LEVEL. THE STATE GOVERNMENT ENVISAGES A 70 PERCENT REDUCTION OF CARBON MONOXIDE AND A 65 PERCENT REDUCTION OF HYDROCARBONS IN THE AMBIENT AIR THROUGH MODIFICATIONS OF CAR ENGINES SO THAT 1) CRANKCASE EMISSIONS ARE ELIMINATED, 2) CARBON MONOXIDE EMISSIONS ARE HELD TO 4.5 PERCENT OF TOTAL EXHAUST, 3) CARBURETOR ADJUSTMENTS CANNOT BE ALTERED, AND 4) REDUCED LEAD GASOLINE CAN BE USED. IMPORTED NEW CARS MUST ALSO CONFORM TO THESE REQUIREMENTS. THESE REQUIREMENTS, TO BE IN FORCE BY MID-1979, WILL BE SUPPLEMENTED BY MANDATORY ENGINE TUNE-UPS AND BY THE PROVISION OF HIGH QUALITY GASOLINE MIXED WITH ALCOMOL.

AIR

BRAZIL "BAHIA INVESTIGATED COMPLAINT AND COULD PUNISH STREAM-POLLUTING INDUSTRY,"
O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO

LR(B) PORTUGUESE 08/14/77 PGS 38 EPA
ALSO SE ID# 04986A
*WATER

BRAZIL "MINISTRY DELAYS DECISION ON ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY," O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO

PM(B) ENGLISH 10/11/77 PGS 24 EPA
ALSO SE ID# 04961A
*WATER

BRAZIL "GASOLINE WITH ALCOHOL WILL BE SOLD IN RIO DE JANEIRO STARTING JUNE 20,"
O GLOBO

PM(B) PORTUGUESE 06/07/77 PGS 1, 10 EPA
ALSO SE ID# 04972A

THIS ARTICLE REPORTS THAT THE PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL PETROLEUM COUNCIL OF BRAZIL HAS SIGNED AN AGREEMENT MAKING 3.3 MILLION LITERS OF ALCOHOL AVAILABLE TO THE STATE OF RIO DE JANEIRO FOR ADDITION TO GASOLINE SUPPLIES. BEGINNING JUNE 29, 1977 GASOLINE SOLD IN RIO WILL CONTAIN 10 TO 12 PERCENT ALCOHOL IN ORDER TO REDUCE POLLUTION FROM MOTOR VEHICLES AND INCREASE GASOLINE ECONOMY. OFFICIAL MOTOR VEHICLES WILL USE GASOLINE WITH A 15 PERCENT MIXTURE OF ALCOHOL. THIS ACTION ANTICIPATES A PROGRAM DUE TO START IN MAY OF 1978 AND REPRESENTS THE INITIAL STAGE OF THE NATIONAL OBJECTIVE TO PROVIDE GASOLINE WITH A 20 PERCENT MIXTURE OF ALCOHOL THROUGHOUT THE NATION BY 1980. THE ACCOMPLISHMENT OF THIS GOAL, HOWEVER, DEPENDS ON FUTURE PRODUCTION OF ALCOHOL. FORTY MILLION LITERS OF ALCOHOL MUST BE PRODUCED IN RIO DE JANEIRO DURING 1977-1978. THIS ARTICLE ALSO CITES PLANS TO INCREASE GASOLINE ECONOMY THROUGH STRINGENT REGULATION OF THE STATE FLEET OF MOTOR VEHICLES AND THROUGH THE CREATION OF EFFECTIVE PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION PROGRAMS.

BRAZIL "ARATU RECEIVES FUNDS FOR ITS POLLUTION," O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO

PM(B) PORTUGUESE 09/01/77 PGS 29 EPA
ALSO SE ID# 04984A

THIS SHORT ARTICLE REPORTS ON THE OUTCOME OF A MEETING HELD BETWEEN THE SECRETARY OF THE ENVIRONMENT, THE MINISTER OF INTERIOR, THE NORTHEAST DEVELOPMENT SUPERINTENDENT, AND OTHER CONCERNED BRAZILIAN OFFICIALS, WHO DECIDED TO EXTEND A LOAN OF 30 MILLION CRUZEIROS TO THE ARATU CEMENT FACTORY IN BAHIA TO FINANCE THE INSTALLATION OF BADLY NEEDED POLLUTION FILTERS. THIS AMOUNT, PROVIDED THROUGH THE NORTHEAST INVESTMENT FUND, COMPLEMENTS THE 80 MILLION CRUZEIROS WHICH THE FACTORY MUST SPEND TO INSTALL THE FILTERS. THE FACTORY HAS NOW BEEN GIVEN A MAXIMUM PERIOD OF TWO YEARS TO BRING THE FILTERS INTO OPERATION.

AIR

CANADA

AIR POLLUTION EMISSIONS AND CONTROL TECHNOLOGY: ASBESTOS MINING AND
MILLING INDUSTRY. ECONOMIC AND TECHNICAL REPORT EPS 3-AP-76-6
CANADA, ENVIRONMENT CANADA
ENGLISH 02/00/77 PGS 1-54 EPA ID# 04965A

ST()

THIS STUDY PERTAINS TO AIR POLLUTION CONTROL IN THE ASBESTOS MINING AND MILLING INDUSTRY IN CANADA. A DESCRIPTION OF THE INDUSTRY (SIZE, LOCATION, PRODUCTS, AND RELATIVE IMPORTANCE TO THE ECONOMY) IS USED AS THE BASIS FOR AN EVALUATION OF PAST AND FUTURE CONTRIBUTIONS TO AIR POLLUTION. THE MAIN PROBLEM IDENTIFIED IS THE EMISSION OF PARTICULATE MATTER CONTAINING ASBESTOS FIBERS. THE BEST AVAILABLE TECHNOLOGY TO CONTROL THE VARIOUS TYPES OF POLLUTING EMISSIONS IS EXAMINED, AS ARE THE COSTS OF POLLUTION CONTROL. BECAUSE ASBESTOS HAS BEEN CLASSIFIED AS A SIGNIFICANT HEALTH HAZARD SUBJECT TO SECTION 7 OF THE CLEAN AIR ACT AND THUS SUBJECT TO REGULATION BY FEDERAL EMISSION STANDARDS, IT IS THE PRIMARY PURPOSE OF THIS REPORT TO PROVIDE THE TECHNICAL INFORMATION NECESSARY FOR THE PREPARATION OF SUCH EMISSION STANDARDS.

DENMARK

"HEADACHE IN THE NATIONAL DANISH AGENCY OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION: AEROSOL
SPRAY CANS IN THE MAIL EVERYDAY." BERLINGSKE TIDENDE

PM(B)

DANISH 08/13/77 PGS (I)1 EPA ID# 05007A

THE NATIONAL DANISH AGENCY OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION HAS BEEN FLOODED WITH AEROSOL SPRAY CANS AS A PROTEST AGAINST THE USE OF FREON. THE SENDERS CLAIM THAT BECAUSE FREON ENDANGERS THE ATMOSPHERIC OZONE LAYER, THE CANS CANNOT BE USED, NOR CAN THEY BE DISCARDED, SINCE THEY ARE COMBUSTIBLE IF NOT COMPLETELY EMPTY AND SHOULD THEREFORE BE CONSIDERED AS DANGEROUS WASTE. A POSSIBLE BAN IS CURRENTLY UNDER CONSIDERATION WITH NUMEROUS INVESTIGATIONS UNDERWAY. THE PROBLEM IS COMPLEX, HOWEVER, AND FINDING A LESS HARMFUL SUBSTITUTE MAY BE DIFFICULT, A SPOKESMAN FOR THE AGENCY CAUTIONS. IN THE MEANTIME, THE AGENCY ASKS THE PROTESTERS FOR UNDERSTANDING AND TO DISCONTINUE SENDING SPRAY CANS.

FRANCE

"DATA PROCESSING CENTER TO BE OPERATIONAL BEFORE END OF 1977."
PRESSE ENVIRONNEMENT, NO. 246

PM(B)

FRENCH 07/08/77 PGS PETN 3-4 EPA ID# 04952A

THIS ARTICLE SUMMARIZES THE RECENTLY PUBLISHED FOUR-YEAR REVIEW OF THE ROUEN AREA AIR POLLUTION MONITORING AND ALERT SYSTEM OPERATED BY REMAPPA, THE ASSOCIATION FOR THE OPERATION OF THE STUDY, MEASUREMENT, AND ALERT NETWORK FOR THE PREVENTION OF AIR POLLUTION IN THE LOWER SEINE AREA. THE REVIEW BEGINS BACK IN 1973 WITH THE INSTALLATION OF THE MONITORING INSTRUMENTATION AND DISCUSSES THE SUBSEQUENT DEVELOPMENT OF A FORECASTING SYSTEM CAPABLE OF PREDICTING PEAK POLLUTION PERIODS SEVERAL HOURS BEFORE THEIR OCCURRENCE. A FURTHER STEP TO BE TAKEN BEFORE THE END OF 1977 INVOLVES THE INAUGURATION OF THE DATA PROCESSING CENTER FOR THE ROUEN AND LE HAVRE NETWORK MEASUREMENTS, WHICH IS EXPECTED TO FACILITATE THE ANALYSIS OF STATISTICAL DATA AND TO BRING IMPROVEMENTS TO THE FORECAST AND AIR POLLUTION ALERT NETWORK. IT IS ALSO REPORTED THAT SINCE DECEMBER 20, 1974 TEMPORARY POLLUTION REDUCTIONS HAVE BEEN MADE POSSIBLE BY MEANS OF MANDATORY DESULFURIZED FUEL USED OR WORK SLOWDOWNS.

AIR

INTERNATIONAL

LR(B)

PUBLISHED REGULATORY GUIDELINES OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERN TO THE OIL INDUSTRY IN
WESTERN EUROPE. CONCAWE REPORT 2/77
CONCAWE SECRETARIAT
ENGLISH 06/00/77 PGS 1-63
WATER

EPA
ID# 04993A

THIS PUBLICATION, PREPARED BY THE SECRETARIAT OF THE CONSERVATION OF CLEAN AIR AND WATER IN WESTERN EUROPE (CONCAWE), LISTS ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATIONS RELEVANT TO THE OIL INDUSTRY IN WESTERN EUROPE, CORRECT AND CURRENT TO THE EXTENT POSSIBLE AS OF JUNE 1977. PART 1 PRESENTS REGULATIONS RELEVANT TO THE SULFUR CONTENT OF FUELS FOR AUSTRIA, BELGIUM, DENMARK, FINLAND, FRANCE, GREECE, ITALY, THE NETHERLANDS, NORWAY, PORTUGAL, SPAIN, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, WEST GERMANY AND THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES. PART 2 LISTS LEADED GASOLINE LIMITS FOR THE SAME SET OF COUNTRIES, AND PART 3 REVIEWS STANDARDS FOR EMISSIONS FROM GASOLINE-ENGINE VEHICLES. PART 4 IS A REFERENCE LIST OF LEGISLATION, REGULATIONS, ETC. APPLYING TO OIL PIPELINE. PART 5 COMPARES AMBIENT NOISE STANDARDS FOR FRANCE, THE UNITED KINGDOM, AUSTRIA, SWITZERLAND AND WEST GERMANY. PART 6 LISTS PUBLISHED REGULATIONS AND GUIDELINES ON WASTEWATER EFFLUENTS FOR BELGIUM, DENMARK, FRANCE, ITALY, SWITZERLAND AND WEST GERMANY. THE REPORT IS TO BE UPDATED EVERY SIX MONTHS.

JAPAN

PM(B)

"ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION SPREADS." JAPAN TIMES
ENGLISH 10/20/77 PGS 2
*WATER

EPA
ID# 04989A

MEXICO

LR(A)

"DECREE ESTABLISHING PERMISSIBLE EXHAUST EMISSIONS LIMITS FOR GASOLINE POWERED
AUTOMOBILES." SALUD PUBLICA DE MEXICO, VOL. 19, NO. 1
MEXICO. SECRETARIAT OF HEALTH AND WELFARE
SPANISH 02/00/77 PGS 69-73

EPA
ID# 01644E

THIS MEXICAN DECREE ESTABLISHES EMISSIONS STANDARDS FOR NEW GASOLINE-POWERED MOTOR VEHICLES WEIGHING UNDER 2,720 KILOGRAMS AND SETS FORTH PROCEDURES FOR THE TYPE TESTING AND APPROVAL OF SUCH VEHICLES WITH REGARD TO EMISSIONS. BEFORE MARKETING NEW MODELS, CAR MANUFACTURERS IN MEXICO MUST OBTAIN A CERTIFICATE FROM THE GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF INDUSTRY ATTESTING TO THE CONFORMITY OF NEW MODELS WITH EMISSIONS STANDARDS. IN ORDER TO OBTAIN THIS CERTIFICATE, MANUFACTURERS MUST SUBMIT TECHNICAL INFORMATION AND EMISSIONS TESTING RESULTS TO THE GENERAL DIRECTORATE USING THE FORMS PRESCRIBED IN THE DECREE. EMISSIONS TESTING IS TO BE OVERSEEN BY THE GENERAL DIRECTORATE AND MUST BE CONDUCTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE APPROPRIATE OFFICIAL MEXICAN TESTING STANDARD. NUMERICAL EMISSIONS STANDARDS FOR HYDROCARBONS, CO, AND NOX ARE GIVEN FOR THE YEARS 1975-1977. FUTURE STANDARDS ARE TO BE PROMULGATED ANNUALLY BY THE SECRETARIAT OF INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE. THE DECREE AFFECTS ONLY NEW MODELS FOR WHICH OVER 500 CARS ARE PRODUCED. (OFFICIAL GAZETTE, 10/29/76.)

AIR

MEXICO

"CONTROL OF POLLUTION OR CLOSURE OF ENTERPRISES." EXCELSIOR
 RUIZ REDONDU, MARIO
 SPANISH 08/15/77 PGS 1, 10 ID# 05017A
 EPA

LR(B)

THIS ARTICLE REPORTS ON EFFORTS OF THE MEXICAN SUBSECRETARIAT FOR ENVIRONMENTAL IMPROVEMENT TO DETERMINE AND INVESTIGATE THE NUMEROUS AIR POLLUTING INDUSTRIES WHICH HAVE ENTERED INTO OPERATION IN THE MEXICO CITY AREA IN VIOLATION OF THE REGULATIONS ON SMOKE AND DUST EMISSION. VIOLATIONS IN THIS REGARD CONSIST OF THE FAILURE OF THESE INDUSTRIES TO APPLY TO THE SECRETARIAT OF HEALTH AND WELFARE FOR AN OPERATING PERMIT, WHICH HAS BEEN A REQUIREMENT FOR NEW OR EXPANDING INDUSTRIES SINCE 1975. VIOLATING INDUSTRIES WILL BE GIVEN TIME AND ENCOURAGEMENT TO COMPLY WITH REGULATIONS. AFTERWARDS, THEY WILL BE SUBJECT TO SEVERE PENALTIES, WHICH COULD INCLUDE FORCED CLOSURE OF OFFENDING INSTALLATIONS. THE ARTICLE FURTHER GIVES SOME INDUSTRIAL AIR POLLUTION STATISTICS WHICH INDICATE THAT 1) ABOUT ONE FOURTH OF ALL APPLICATIONS FOR NEW OR EXPANDING INDUSTRIES HAVE BEEN TURNED DOWN BECAUSE OF POLLUTION CONSIDERATIONS, 2) A SMALL NUMBER OF FIRMS CAUSE THE MOST POLLUTION, AND 3) THE OFFICIAL NUMBER OF POLLUTING INDUSTRIES IS INEXACT.

MEXICO

"SAMPLING OF LARGE AIR VOLUMES IN THE MEXICO CITY AREA TO DETERMINE THE CONCENTRATION OF SUSPENDED PARTICLES." SALUD PUBLICA DE MEXICO, VOL. 19, NO. 2
 MARQUEZ MAYAUDON, ENRIQUE
 SPANISH 04/00/77 PGS 263-72 ID# 04983A
 EPA

PM(B)

THIS PRELIMINARY REPORT TABULATES AND ANALYZES SOME OF THE RESULTS OBTAINED FROM AN AIR POLLUTION SURVEY CONDUCTED THROUGH THE MEXICO CITY AIR QUALITY MONITORING NETWORK OF THE MEXICAN SECRETARIAT OF HEALTH AND WELFARE. HIGH VOLUME SAMPLES FOR SUSPENDED PARTICLES WERE COLLECTED CONTINUOUSLY FOR A 24 HOUR PERIOD EVERY SIX DAYS AT 22 LOCATIONS IN THE MEXICO CITY AREA. THE RESULTS, ILLUSTRATED IN SEVERAL GRAPHS AND TABLES, INDICATE THAT THE CONCENTRATIONS OF SUSPENDED PARTICLES ARE HIGH AND THAT NO POSITIVE RESULTS FROM AIR POLLUTION CONTROL PROGRAMS ARE YET APPARENT.

OECD

"EUROPEAN NATIONS INCAPABLE OF INDEPENDENT ACTION IN THE CONTROL OF SULFUR POLLUTION." PRESSE ENVIRONNEMENT, NO. 248

PM(B)

FRENCH 07/29/77 PGS EETM 3-4 ID# 04940A
 EPA

THE RESULTS OF A FIVE-YEAR MONITORING PROGRAM ON THE LONG DISTANCE TRANSPORT OF SULFUR-BASED POLLUTANTS IN EUROPE HAS JUST BEEN MADE PUBLIC BY THE OECD. THIS STUDY WAS UNDERTAKEN BY 11 MEMBER STATES OF THE OECD, INCLUDING GERMANY, AUSTRIA, FINLAND, FRANCE, AND SWITZERLAND. THE STUDY INDICATES THAT, CONTRARY TO POPULAR BELIEFS, HIGH STACKS DESIGNED TO DISPERSE COMBUSTION GENERATED POLLUTANTS DO NOT IN FACT CONSTITUTE A SATISFACTORY MEANS OF POLLUTION ABATEMENT, MERELY CONTRIBUTING INSTEAD TO THE TRANSPORT OF SUCH POLLUTANTS. THE STUDY FURTHER SHOWS THAT IN 1974 PROPORTIONAL AMOUNTS OF SULFUR DEPOSITS VARIED FROM 2/3 FOR AUSTRIA TO 1/3 FOR GREAT BRITAIN. THE STUDY CONCLUDES THAT INDEPENDENT ACTION BY INDIVIDUAL EUROPEAN COUNTRIES IS INFEASIBLE. A FOLLOW-UP STUDY EXAMING COOPERATIVE MEASURES OF CONTROL IS NOW UNDERWAY.

AIR

SWEDEN

"THE STOCKHOLM ATMOSPHERE: PURIFIED GASOLINE COULD RELEASE 40 TONS LESS LEAD ANNUALLY." SVENSKA DAGBLADET
LUNDEGARDH, LENNART
SWEDISH

PM(B)

08/27/77 PGS 7

EPA
ID# 04937A

THE NATIONAL SWEDISH OIL COMPANY, OK, HAS RECENTLY INTRODUCED GASOLINE WITH A LEAD CONTENT OF ONLY 0.15 GRAMS PER LITER IN SWEDEN. THE MAXIMUM PERMITTED CONTENT FOR LEAD IS CURRENTLY 0.4 GRAMS PER LITER. ANDERS DAHLGREN, MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE, RECOGNIZES THAT THIS LIMIT SHOULD BE DECREASED WITH THE ULTIMATE GOAL OF EXTRACTING ALL LEAD FROM GASOLINE, AND HE PROMISES AFFIRMATIVE ACTION AS SOON AS THIS IS TECHNICALLY FEASIBLE. ANY PROGRAM, HOWEVER, HAS TO BE IMPLEMENTED GRADUALLY. A MODEL, ACCORDING TO THIS ARTICLE, MAY BE THE WEST GERMAN STIPULATIONS, WHICH WERE IMPLEMENTED OVER A FOUR YEAR PERIOD TO BRING THE LEAD CONTENT IN GASOLINE DOWN TO 0.15 GRAMS PER LITER. ESTIMATES OF WHAT THE OK PROGRAM WILL MEAN TO THE STOCKHOLM AREA INDICATE THAT THE TOTAL LEAD EMISSIONS WILL DECREASE BY FIVE TO TEN TONS ANNUALLY. IF THE REMAINING OIL COMPANIES FOLLOW SUIT, LEAD EMISSIONS WOULD DECREASE BY 25 PERCENT, THAT IS 40 TONS OF LEAD ANNUALLY.

GENERAL

BRAZIL

"SEMA WITHOUT FUNDS FOR NEXT YEAR." O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO

PM(B)

PORTUGUESE.

08/30/77 PGS 17

EPA
ID# 04960A

THIS ARTICLE CITES SOME OF THE STATEMENTS MADE BY THE BRAZILIAN SECRETARY OF THE ENVIRONMENT, PAULO NOGUERIA NETO, TO AN ENVIRONMENTAL GROUP IN THE STATE OF RIO GRANDE DO SUL. ACCORDING TO NETO, ONLY 36 MILLION CRUZEIROS OF THE NATIONAL BUDGET HAVE BEEN ALLOCATED TO THE SPECIAL SECRETARIAT OF THE ENVIRONMENT (SEMA) TO DEVELOP ITS ACTIVITIES AND PROGRAMS IN THE COMING YEAR. ALTHOUGH FINANCIALLY LIMITED IN ITS OWN PROGRAMS, SEMA HOPES TO MAKE SIGNIFICANT CONTRIBUTIONS TO ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION THROUGH COOPERATION WITH OTHER WELL-FUNDED AGENCIES, SUCH AS THE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT BANK AND THE MINISTRY OF MINES AND ENERGY. INDUSTRIES APPLYING FOR LOANS TO THE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT BANK MUST BE APPROVED BY SEMA AS ILLUSTRATED IN THIS ARTICLE BY THE CASE OF THE RIOCELL BLEACHING PLANT IN RIO GRANDE DO SUL. SEMA ALSO HOPES TO PARTICIPATE WITH THE MINISTRY OF MINES AND ENERGY IN THE SELECTION OF SITES FOR A PETROCHEMICAL COMPLEX AND A COPPER PLANT, ALSO IN RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

DENMARK

"A GREATER AMOUNT OF OPENNESS CONCERNING ENVIRONMENTAL MATTERS." BERLINGLKE
TIDENDE

LR(B)

DANISH

10/12/77 PGS (I)9

EPA
ID# 05005A

THE MINISTER FOR THE ENVIRONMENT, NIELS MATTHIASSEN, HAS SUGGESTED THAT CERTAIN SECTIONS OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION ACT BE AMENDED. UNDER CONSIDERATION ARE NEW REGULATIONS CONCERNING THE FINANCING OF WASTEWATER INSTALLATIONS AND THE POSSIBILITY OF GRANTING DISPENSATION FROM THE RULE DELAYING CONSTRUCTION UNTIL A PENDING APPEAL AGAINST IT HAS BEEN RESOLVED. PARAGRAPH 85 MAY ALSO BE AMENDED TO FACILITATE AN ATMOSPHERE OF OPENNESS IN ENVIRONMENTAL CASES. THE MINISTER REALIZES, HOWEVER, THAT CERTAIN MATTERS NEED TO BE KEPT CONFIDENTIAL

GENERAL

GERMANY, FED REP OF

"THE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION CONCEPT OF THE FEDERAL ARMED FORCES,"

UMWELT, NO. 2

ZIMMERMANN, PETER

PM(B)

GERMAN

04/00/77 PGS 176-80

EPA

ID# 04987A

SOLID WASTE

THE FEDERAL GERMAN ARMED FORCES HAS TWO MAJOR ENVIRONMENTAL GOALS: 1) TO REDUCE UNAVOIDABLE ENVIRONMENTAL DISTURBANCES ARISING FROM ROUTINE PEACETIME ACTIVITIES TO A MINIMUM AND 2) TO SUPPORT THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT'S ENVIRONMENTAL EFFORTS BY DEVELOPING ENVIRONMENTAL AWARENESS IN MILITARY AND CIVILIAN PERSONNEL. THE 1975 ENVIRONMENTAL DOCUMENTATION OF THE DEFENSE MINISTRY ILLUSTRATES IN WHAT RESPECTS THE ARMED FORCES USES MILITARY, ADMINISTRATIVE AND TECHNICAL MEASURES TO REDUCE ENVIRONMENTAL DISTURBANCES. IN ADDITION, THE MILITARY WILL ALSO APPLY THE AUG. 22, 1975 PRINCIPLES FOR ENVIRONMENTAL COMPATIBILITY TESTING. AWARENESS IS DEVELOPED BY INTRODUCING ENVIRONMENTAL ELEMENTS INTO ALREADY EXISTING MILITARY EDUCATION AND TRAINING PROGRAMS. OTHER EDUCATIONAL MEASURES INCLUDE POSTERS, ARTICLES IN MILITARY MAGAZINES, FILMS, CONFERENCE, EXHIBITS AND DECALS. SINCE 1976, THE ARMED FORCES HAS ENGAGED IN SOLID WASTE RECYCLING PROGRAMS FOR GLASS AND PAPER. THE ARMED FORCES ALSO SEEKS ENVIRONMENTAL COOPERATION WITH NATO PARTNERS.

INTERNATIONAL

INTERNATIONAL PROTECTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT: TREATIES AND RELATED DOCUMENTS

RUESTER, BERND, AND BRUNO SIMMA, COMPS. AND EDS.

LOC LAW GEN IPE TRIA 1975

LR(A)

ENGLISH

00/00/75 PGS 1-5200

ID# 04935A

WATER

THIS SUBSTANTIAL PUBLICATION, CONSISTING OF ELEVEN VOLUMES, COMPILES THE INTERNATIONAL TREATIES AND ACTS OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS OR CONFERENCES WHICH DEAL WITH ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION OR CONSERVATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES. THESE DOCUMENTS ARE ARRANGED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER UNDER THE FOLLOWING CHAPTERS: 1) GENERAL PROVISIONS, GUIDELINES AND PROGRAMS; 2) MARINE POLLUTION; 3) PROTECTION OF FAUNA AND FLORA AND LAND; 4) CONSERVATION OF LIVING RESOURCES OF THE SEA; AND 5) PROTECTION OF FRESHWATER RESOURCES. CHAPTERS TWO AND FOUR ALSO PRESENT THE NATIONAL MARINE PROTECTION LAWS WHICH HAVE SIGNIFICANT INTERNATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPLICATIONS. THE PUBLICATION SEEKS TO BE COMPREHENSIVE IN COVERAGE OF MULTILATERAL ENVIRONMENTAL TREATIES, WHILE THE COVERAGE OF BILATERAL OR RESTRICTIVE MULTILATERAL TREATIES AND ACTS OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS IS LIMITED TO THE MORE ENVIRONMENTALLY IMPORTANT DOCUMENTS. THE INTRODUCTION IN VOLUME ONE DISCUSSES SOME OF THE CONCEPTS OF INTERNATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL LAW AND RELATED TOPICS.

IRAN

"JUNE 18, 1974 ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AND ENHANCEMENT ACT," INT. DIG. OF
HLTH. LEG., VOL. 27, NO. 3

LR(A)

ENGLISH

00/00/76 PGS 584-587

EPA

ID# 05000A

THIS LAW, REPRINTED HERE IN PART, ESTABLISHES THE BASIC LEGAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE FRAMEWORK FOR ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION IN IRAN. SECTIONS 1, 2 AND 3* OF THE LAW SET FORTH THE BASIC ATTRIBUTES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (DOE) AND THE ENVIRONMENTAL HIGH COUNCIL. SECTION 4* CONTAINS PROVISIONS APPLICABLE TO PROTECTED AREAS; SECTION 5 PROVIDES FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE DOE; SECTION 6 LISTS POWERS VESTED IN THE DOE THROUGH THE GAME AND FISH LAW; SECTION 7 SPECIFIES THE ADVISORY ROLE OF THE DOE IN THE ENVIRONMENTALLY SIGNIFICANT ACTIVITIES OF OTHER DEPARTMENTS; SECTION 8* LISTS SPECIAL PROVISIONS GOVERNING HUNTING, FISHING, ETC.; SECTIONS 9, 10 AND 11 PROVIDE FOR THE ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL OF POLLUTING ACTIVITIES, SUBSEQUENT APPEALS AND THE APPROVAL OF REGULATIONS; SECTION 12* TO 19* DEAL WITH ADMINISTRATIVE, PENAL AND RELATED MATTERS; AND SECTIONS 20 AND 21 PROVIDE FOR DELEGATION OF POWERS TO LOCAL GOVERNMENTS AND FOR APPROVAL OF REGULATIONS. (*SECTIONS MARKED WITH AN ASTERISK HAVE NOT BEEN REPRINTED IN THIS SOURCE DOCUMENT.)

GENERAL

MEXICO

"LOCATION AND TAX EXEMPTION OFFERED TO CROMATOS TO MOVE TO EL ORO." EXCELSIOR

PM(B)

SPANISH
ALSO SE

06/04/77 PGS 4A

EPA
ID# 05014A

ON THE OCCASION OF WORLD ENVIRONMENT DAY, THIS ARTICLE REPORTS THAT THE GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF MEXICO HAS OFFERED ASSISTANCE TO THE CROMATOS INDUSTRIAL FIRM TO TRANSFER FROM THE MUNICIPALITY OF LECHERIA TO THE LESS POPULATED AND LESS AGRICULTURALLY IMPORTANT MUNICIPALITY OF EL ORO. THERE WAS A VIOLENT PUBLIC REACTION IN LECHERIA TO THE REOPENING OF CROMATOS IN THE WAKE OF SOME DEATHS ATTRIBUTED TO SOIL AND WATER POLLUTION FROM THE INDUSTRY. ALTHOUGH ADEQUATE POLLUTION CONTROL DEVICES HAD BEEN INSTALLED, THE CROMATOS PREMISES WERE NEVERTHELESS FIRED UPON IN PROTEST WHEN ATTEMPTING TO REOPEN. THE GOVERNOR HAS OFFERED THE INDUSTRY A TEN-YEAR TAX EXEMPTION AND A LOCATION IN EL ORO IF IT AGREES TO MOVE. THE ARTICLE FURTHER STATES THAT SEVERAL SIMILAR SITUATIONS OF THIS SORT EXIST IN THE STATE OF MEXICO AND MENTIONS THE BASIC SANITATION PROBLEMS OF THE REGION AND WHAT THE GOVERNMENT IS ATTEMPTING TO DO ABOUT THEM.

NORWAY

"NEW REGULATIONS WILL PREVENT OIL LEAKAGE FROM PRIVATE TANKS." AFTENPOSTEN

LR(B)

NORWEGIAN
WATER

09/16/77 PGS 10

EPA
ID# 04995A

THE STATE POLLUTION CONTROL AUTHORITY IS CURRENTLY UPDATING REGULATIONS CONCERNING FUEL OIL TANKS SUBMERGED IN THE GROUND. MOST OF THE TANKS ARE MADE OUT OF IRON AND SUBJECT TO SLOW CORROSION. IF THEY ARE SITUATED IN AN AREA WHERE GROUNDWATER IS ALSO USED AS DRINKING WATER, THE NEED FOR PREVENTING OIL LEAKAGE IS OBVIOUS. TODAY GLASS FIBER TANKS AND CONTAINERS MADE OUT OF PLASTIC WOULD PROBABLY PREVENT THIS PROBLEM, AND THE NEW REGULATIONS MAY FORCE SOME OWNERS TO REPLACE THEIR OLD IRON TANKS. THE AUTHORITY ADMITS, HOWEVER, THAT THIS KIND OF POLLUTION IS HARDLY A PRESSING ONE. MOST OWNERS WOULD QUICKLY BECOME AWARE OF A DRASTIC REDUCTION IN THEIR OIL SUPPLY AND INVESTIGATE THE CAUSE. NEW REGULATIONS WILL BE SUBJECT TO APPROVAL OR REVISION BY THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, AND AT THIS POINT IT IS NOT POSSIBLE TO PREDICT EXACTLY WHAT WILL FINALLY BE STIPULATED.

NORWAY

"PRODUCTS MAY NOT HARM THE ENVIRONMENT." AFTENPOSTEN

LR(B)

NORWEGIAN

09/12/77 PGS 29

EPA
ID# 04998A

THIS ARTICLE REPORTS ON THE SEPTEMBER 9, 1977 MEETING ORGANIZING THE PRODUCT CONTROL COUNCIL AS THE CHEIF ENFORCING ORGAN FOR THE PRODUCT CONTROL ACT. A MEMBER OF THE STATE POLLUTION CONTROL AUTHORITY POINTED OUT THAT ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE COUNCIL IS TO EVALUATE PRODUCTS TO DETERMINE IF THEY ARE DETRIMENTAL TO HEALTH OR TO THE ENVIRONMENT. THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE COUNCIL GIVES THESE EVALUATIONS MORE INFLUENCE, BOTH PROFESSIONALLY AND POLITICALLY. MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL ARE ADVISED TO TACKLE PROBLEMS MUTUALLY BUT SHOULD BE CAREFUL TO AVOID DUPLICATION OF TASKS. BASIC GUIDELINES FOR INDUSTRY, ETC., SHOULD BE ISSUED. (ANOTHER ARTICLE, "THE PRODUCT CONTROL COUNCIL AT WORK," FROM AFTENPOSTEN, SEPTEMBER 9, 1977, P. 9, DEALING WITH THE ORGANIZATION OF THE COUNCIL, ETC. IS INCLUDED.)

GENERAL

SPAIN

"ECOLOGICAL GROUPS AGAINST THE ADMINISTRATIVE REFORM," YA

PM(A)

SPANISH

07/03/77 PGS 20

EPA
ID# 04977A

THIS ARTICLE BRIEFLY REPORTS THAT THE OPEN GROUP FOR LAND PLANNING AND THE ASSOCIATION FOR THE STUDY AND PROTECTION OF NATURE IN SPAIN HAVE PUBLICIZED THEIR CRITICISM OF THE INTENDED SPANISH ADMINISTRATIVE REFORM WHICH WOULD PLACE THE CONTROL OF NATURAL RESOURCES, WATER AND SOIL UNDER ONE MINISTRY AND THE CONTROL OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS UNDER ANOTHER MINISTRY. THE TWO GROUPS ALSO BELIEVE THE INTENDED PLACEMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSIBILITIES UNDER THE MINISTRY IN CHARGE OF LABOR UNIONS IS INAPPROPRIATE AND AN ATTEMPT TO DISTRACT PUBLIC OPINION FROM THE PROBLEMS OF THE ENVIRONMENT.

SPAIN

"THE GENERAL REPORT ON THE ENVIRONMENT IN SPAIN IS PRESENTED," YA

PM(B)

TORRES RIESCO, JUAN CARLOS
SPANISH

06/09/77 PGS 40

EPA
ID# 04978A

ON THE OCCASION OF WORLD ENVIRONMENT DAY 1977, THIS NEWS ARTICLE DESCRIBES THE CONTENT AND OBJECTIVES OF THE GENERAL REPORT ON THE ENVIRONMENT IN SPAIN, WHICH WAS PREPARED BY THE SPANISH INTERMINISTERIAL COMMISSION ON THE ENVIRONMENT AND DISTRIBUTED BY THE SUBSECRETARIAT OF PLANNING OF THE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT. THE 1,000 PAGE, 15 CHAPTER REPORT IS DIVIDED INTO TWO MAJOR PARTS, THE FIRST REPRESENTING A THROUGH DESCRIPTION OF THE STATE OF THE ENVIRONMENT IN SPAIN AND THE SECOND PART DESCRIBING THE INSTITUTIONAL, ECONOMIC AND LEGISLATIVE ARRANGEMENTS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION IN SPAIN. ALTHOUGH SOME SCARCITY OF INFORMATION IN THE CHAPTERS ON URBAN SETTLEMENTS, TERRITORIAL CONTROL AND ECONOMIC FACTORS IS NOTED, THE NEWS ARTICLE NEVERTHELESS RECOGNIZES THE REPORT AS AN INVALUABLE REFERENCE AID FOR THOSE PERSONS AND ORGANIZATIONS DEALING WITH THE ENVIRONMENT IN SPAIN. THE REPORT WAS PREPARED PRIMARILY AS AN ENVIRONMENTAL SECTOR INPUT IN THE FORMULATION OF THE FOURTH NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN.

SPAIN

"ACTION ON THE ENVIRONMENT, FIRST TOOL OF CHANGE," YA

PM(B)

SPANISH
ALSO SE

07/19/77 PGS 11

EPA
ID# 05013A

THIS SHORT ARTICLE CONSIDERS SOME OF THE TOPICS COVERED IN THE SPANISH GREEN BOOK ON THE ENVIRONMENT, WHICH HAS BEEN ISSUED BY THE SPANISH INTERMINISTERIAL COMMISSION ON THE ENVIRONMENT. THE GREEN BOOK, THE MOST EXTENSIVE REVIEW OF THE SPANISH ENVIRONMENT TO DATE, STATES THAT, BECAUSE OF GROWING POPULAR CONCERN OVER ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY, ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS MUST NOW BE ACCORDED ADEQUATE CONSIDERATION IN THE POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES OF THE NATION. THE ARTICLE ALSO MENTIONS SOME OF THE POLLUTION AND LAND USE PROBLEMS ELABORATED IN THE GREEN BOOK; THESE INVOLVE AIRPORTS, TRAIN STATIONS, COASTAL DEVELOPMENT, AUTOMOBILES, AND LAND SPECULATION.

GENERAL

UNITED NATIONS

"UNEP'S CATALYTIC ROLE STRENGTHENED, FINANCIAL DIFFICULTIES OVERCOME." AMBIO,
VOL. VI, NO. 4

PM(BY)

ENGLISH

07/00/77 PGS 227-28

EPA
ID# 04959A

THIS REPORT SUMMARIZES THE FIFTH MEETING OF THE GOVERNMENT COUNCIL OF THE UN ENVIRONMENT PROGRAM (UNEP) HELD IN MAY 1977 IN NAIROBI. UNEP HAS A CATALYTIC ROLE IN STIMULATING AND INITIATING PROGRAMS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL ENHANCEMENT AMONG UN MEMBERS. IT WAS OBSERVED THAT ITS ACTIVITIES HAVE ENJOYED BROAD BACKING AND THAT PREVIOUS FINANCIAL DIFFICULTIES HAVE NOW BEEN OVERCOME. TWENTY-ONE GOALS TO BE REACHED BY 1982 WERE LISTED INCLUDING: AN OPERATIONAL GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING SYSTEM (GEMS), A REFERRAL SYSTEM OF SOURCES OF ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION (IRS), AN INTERNATIONAL REGISTER OF POTENTIALLY TOXIC CHEMICALS (IRPTC), AND PERIODIC STATE OF ENVIRONMENT REPORTS. OTHER GOALS ARE PRESERVATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES, CONSERVATION OF WILDLIFE AND NATURE AREAS, AND ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION. AN APPENDIX CONTAINING 17 RECOMMENDATIONS INCLUDED IN THE SECOND PRELIMINARY DRAFT OF A PLAN OF ACTION TO COMBAT DESERTIFICATION IS INCLUDED AS PART OF UNEP'S PREPARATION FOR THE DESERTIFICATION CONFERENCE.

UNITED NATIONS

"BUDGET FOR UPCOMING FOUR YEARS IS ADOPTED BY COUNCIL."
PRESSE ENVIRONNEMENT, NO. 241

SEC ()

FRENCH

06/03/77 PGS EETH 1-2

EPA
ID# 04939A

A FOUR YEAR UNEP BUDGET OF 140 MILLION DOLLARS WAS APPROVED AT THE MAY 9-25 NAIROBI MEETING OF THE ADMINISTRATION COUNCIL AFTER PROLONGED DISCUSSION BETWEEN CERTAIN DEVELOPING AND INDUSTRIALIZED COUNTRIES. A NEW BUDGET WAS NEEDED TO REPLACE THE CURRENT FIVE-YEAR BUDGET ADOPTED SHORTLY AFTER THE 1972 STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE AND THEREFORE ON THE VERGE OF EXPIRING. THAT FIRST BUDGET HAD TOTALED 80 MILLION DOLLARS, AND CERTAIN OF THE LARGER UNEP CONTRIBUTORS CONSIDERED THIS SUM ADEQUATE FOR ANOTHER FIVE-YEAR BUDGET. A NUMBER OF THE THIRD WORLD COUNTRIES, HOWEVER, SOUGHT TO INCREASE THE BUDGET ALLOCATION TO 170 OR 180 MILLION. THE COMPRISE SOLUTION--140 MILLION DOLLARS FOR FOUR YEARS--WAS ADVANCED BY THE FRENCH DELEGATION.

USSR

CONSTITUTION (FUNDAMENTAL LAW) OF THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

LR(A)

RUSSIAN

10/08/77 PGS 1-16

EPA
ID# 01484C

ARTICLE 11 OF THE NEW CONSTITUTION, ADOPTED OCTOBER 7, 1977, CONTINUES THE ESTABLISHED STATE OWNERSHIP OF WATER, LAND AND OTHER NATURAL RESOURCES AS DEFINED BY ARTICLE 6 OF THE 1936 CONSTITUTION. ARTICLE 18 STATES THAT NECESSARY STEPS SHALL BE TAKEN TO INSURE THE PROTECTION AND RATIONAL USE OF LAND AND ITS NATURAL RESOURCES, TO PRESERVE THE PURITY OF AIR AND WATER, TO IMPROVE THE NATURAL HUMAN ENVIRONMENT, ETC. ARTICLE 67 DEFINES THE OBLIGATION OF USSR CITIZENS TO PROTECT NATURE AND TO SAFEGUARD ITS RICHES. SECTION 5 OF ARTICLE 73 RESTATES ARTICLE 14 OF THE 1936 CONSTITUTION, WHICH ESTABLISHED THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE USSR GOVERNMENT TO DEFINE BASIC PRINCIPLES OF RATIONAL USE AND PROTECTION OF NATURAL RESOURCES. SECTION 1 OF ARTICLE 131 MAKES THE USSR COUNCIL OF MINISTERS RESPONSIBLE FOR DEVELOPING AND CARRYING OUT MEASURES TO PROTECT AND RATIONALLY USE NATURAL RESOURCES.

GENERAL

USSR "ON MEASURES TO FURTHER IMPROVE THE PROTECTION OF FORESTS AND RATIONAL USE OF FOREST RESOURCES." VEDOMOSTI VERKHOVNOGO SOVETA SSSR, NO. 25
EPA
LR(A) RUSSIAN 06/22/77 PGS 395-99 ID# 04997A

THIS JUNE 17, 1977 DECREE OF THE USSR SUPREME SOVIET UNDERLINES THE IMPORTANCE OF FOREST PROTECTION, THE RATIONAL USE OF FOREST RESOURCES AND A WIDER UTILIZATION OF FORESTS TO BENEFIT THE HUMAN ENVIRONMENT, SUCH AS GREEN BELT AREAS AROUND INDUSTRIAL CENTERS, WATER BODIES, ETC. THE USSR COUNCIL OF MINISTERS IS TO DEVELOP AND CARRY OUT NECESSARY MEASURES, BASED ON RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE STANDING COMMISSIONS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE UNION AND COUNCIL OF NATIONALITIES, TO FURTHER IMPROVE THE USE AND PROTECTION OF FOREST RESOURCES. THE UNION REPUBLICS COUNCILS OF MINISTERS AND THE STATE COMMITTEE FOR FORESTRY ARE TO INSURE PROPER CONTROL FOR IMPLEMENTING THIS DECREE.

LAND USE

BRAZIL "PAPER INDUSTRY ESTABLISHES TIME LIMIT FOR ELIMINATION OF POLLUTION."
O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO
PM(B) PORTUGUESE 08/13/77 PGS 21 ID# 04970A
ALSO SE AND LRB
*WATER

BRAZIL "SERRA PARK WILL PERMIT CONTROL OF 26 MUNICIPALITIES." O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO
PM(B) PORTUGUESE 08/31/77 PGS 15 ID# 04985A
ALSO LRB, SE
WATER

ACCORDING TO THIS ARTICLE, THE GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF SAO PAULO, BRAZIL HAS SIGNED A DECREE ESTABLISHING THE SERRA DO MAR STATE PARK WITHIN THE RIO DE JANEIRO/SAO PAULO CORRIDOR. THIS PARK CONSISTS OF A COSTAL AREA OF 225,886 HECTARES OF WHICH 196,000 HECTARES WILL BE ACQUIRED THROUGH SOME FORM OF EXPROPRIATION. THE AREA OF THE PARK COMPRISES 26 MUNICIPALITIES AND ALMOST HALF OF THE STATE FOREST RESERVES. THIS ACTION, ALONG WITH PREVIOUS STATE ACTIONS ESTABLISHING SEVERAL SMALLER RESERVES, WAS TAKEN TO PROVIDE COASTAL LAND USE CONTROL, TO PREVENT URBAN AND INDUSTRIAL ENCROACHMENT, AND TO PRESERVE THE COASTAL WATERSHED, WHICH SUPPLIES THE REGION WITH ITS WATER SUPPLY. IN ADDITION, THE STATE GOVERNMENT PLANS TO SPEND EIGHT MILLION CRUZEIROS FOR THE TOURISTIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE REGION. THE ARTICLE ALSO DESCRIBES SOME OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE BACKGROUND IN THE CREATION OF THE PARK AND CITES THE STATE AGENCIES INVOLVED IN THE CREATION AND ADMINISTRATION OF THE PARK.

LAND USE

SPAIN "ACCORDING TO THE ENVIRONMENTAL GREEN BOOK, ONE-QUARTER OF SPAIN IS A DESERT."
YA

PM(B) SPANISH 07/17/77 PGS 12 ID# 05012A EPA

SPAIN IS BECOMING A DESERT ACCORDING TO STATISTICS CITED FROM THE SPANISH GREEN BOOK ON THE ENVIRONMENT WHICH INDICATE THAT 25 PERCENT OF THE LAND SURFACE IN SPAIN, MORE THAN 13 MILLION HECTARES, SUFFERS DRASTICALLY FROM EROSION. ANOTHER ALMOST 14 MILLION HECTARES SUFFER MODERATE EFFECTS OF EROSION WHICH COULD EASILY BECOME AGGRAVATED. THIRTY OF THE FIFTY SPANISH PROVINCES SUFFER GRAVE EROSION PROBLEMS, AND IN THE PROVINCES OF ALMERIA AND GRANADA PRACTICALLY ONE-HALF OF THE LAND AREA IS AFFECTED BY EXTENSIVE EROSION. THESE FINDINGS, PRESENTED BY THE SPANISH INTERMINISTERIAL COMMISSION ON THE ENVIRONMENT IN THE ENVIRONMENTAL GREEN BOOK, WERE DERIVED FROM STUDIES CARRIED OUT BY THE SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE AND THE HYDROGRAPHIC AND FORESTRY SERVICE.

SPAIN "NATURAL PARKS, THE ONLY SALVATION FOR THE FORESTS SURROUNDING MADRID." YA

PM(B) PARRA, JAVIER
SPANISH 06/26/77 PGS 22 ID# 05016A EPA

THIS ARTICLE REVIEWS THE CONCEPTS AND SHORTCOMINGS OF OLDER LAND USE PLANS, WHICH THE MUNICIPALITY OF MADRID FORMULATED IN 1931 AND 1946 AND WHICH SERVED AS A BASIS FOR THE FORMULATION IN 1975 OF THE SPECIAL PLAN FOR ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION IN MADRID. THE CONCEPT OF GREENBELTS, TAKEN FROM PROTECTED AREAS CREATED IN LONDON, WAS ESTABLISHED IN THE OLDER LAND USE PLANS; HOWEVER, A LACK OF ENFORCEMENT AND CONFLICTING INTERESTS WITH GOVERNMENT CENTRALIZATION AND INDUSTRIALIZATION POLICIES PREVENTED THE IMPLEMENTATION OF AN ADEQUATE SYSTEM OF PROTECTED URBAN GREEN AREAS. IT IS HOPED THAT THE NEW PLAN, A COLLECTION OF PLANNING DIRECTIVES AIMED AT THE CONSERVATION OF ECOLOGICAL VALUES, WILL HALT THE RAPID DISAPPEARANCE OF MADRID'S FORESTS AND GREEN AREAS. THE ARTICLE CITES THE MUNICIPAL AREAS WHICH HAVE BEEN RECOMMENDED AS PROTECTED AREAS.

NOISE

AUSTRIA "JULY 7, 1976 FEDERAL LAW NO. 412 AMENDING THE 1970 ROAD TRAFFIC ORDINANCE
(SIXTH ROAD TRAFFIC ORDINANCE AMENDMENT)." BUNDESGESETZBLATT FUER DIE REPUBLIK OESTERREICH

LR(A) GERMAN 08/10/77 PGS 1440-60 ID# 03352B EPA
AIR

SECTION 42 OF THIS LAW FORBIDS THE OPERATION OF TRUCKS WITH TRAILERS ON ROADS ON SATURDAYS FROM 3:00 PM TO 12:00 MIDNIGHT AND ON SUNDAYS AND LEGAL HOLIDAYS FROM MIDNIGHT TO 10:00 PM. EXCEPTED ARE MILK DELIVERIES AND TRUCKS WITH TRAILERS BELONGING TO THE FEDERAL ARMY. THE OPERATION OF TRUCKS, ARTICULATED VEHICLES AND SELF-PROPELLED MACHINES IS ALSO FORBIDDEN DURING THESE TIMES INsofar AS THESE VEHICLES HAVE A MAXIMUM WEIGHT IN EXCESS OF 7.5 TONS. VARIOUS VEHICLES ARE EXCEPTED FROM THE LATTER PROVISION; FOR EXAMPLE, THOSE CARRYING ANIMALS FOR SLAUGHTER, PERISHABLE FOODSTUFFS, AND BEVERAGES FOR RECREATION AREAS; VEHICLES OFFERING TOWING SERVICE, EMERGENCY ROAD SERVICE, AND ASSISTANCE IN CASES OF NATURAL CATASTROPHES; POLICE VEHICLES; AND GARBAGE COLLECTION VEHICLES. SECTION 24 OF THE LAW FORBIDS PARKING OF TRUCKS AND TRAILERS EXCEEDING 3.5 TONS TOTAL WEIGHT LESS THAN 25 METERS FROM HOUSING SERVING RESIDENTIAL PURPOSES AND HOSPITALS DURING THE ABOVE TIMES AND OTHERWISE FROM 10 PM TO 6 AM.

NOISE

BELGIUM

LR(B)

LA LUTTE CONTRE LE BRUIT EN BELGIQUE (NOISE CONTROL IN BELGIUM)
 BELGIUM, MINISTRY OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND THE FAMILY EPA
 FRENCH* 00/00/00 PGS 1-14 ID# 04981A
 *ALSO FLEMISH

THIS PUBLICATION BY THE MINISTRY OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND THE FAMILY EXAMINES BELGIUM'S LEGAL APPARATUS FOR DEALING WITH THE PROBLEM OF NOISE POLLUTION. PROVISIONS APPLICABLE TO THE CONTROL OF NOISE IN BOTH THE PENAL AND CIVIL CODE ARE DESIGNATED. ADDITIONAL RULES AND REGULATIONS CONCERNED WITH NOISE, REVIEWED ACCORDING TO NOISE ORIGIN, COVER INDUSTRIAL, TRAFFIC, AND AIRCRAFT SOURCES. APPLICABLE CITY PLANNING AND MUNICIPAL ORDINANCES ARE ALSO CITED. THE FRAMEWORK LAW OF JULY 18, 1973 ON THE CONTROL OF NOISE IS SUMMARIZED, AND ITS IMPLEMENTING ORDER OF FEBRUARY 24, 1977 ESTABLISHING ACOUSTICAL LIMITS FOR AMPLIFIED ELECTRONIC MUSIC IS COVERED. A BRIEF SURVEY OF RECENT SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH IN BELGIUM IS INCLUDED, AS ARE STANDARDS RELATIVE TO THE MEASUREMENT OF SOUND LEVELS ESTABLISHED BY THE BELGIAN INSTITUTE OF STANDARDIZATION.

GERMANY, FED REP OF

PM(B)

"PROJECT GROUP 'NOISE ABATEMENT' IN THE MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR." UMWELT,
 NO. 57
 GERMANY, FED REP OF. FEDERAL MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR EPA
 GERMAN 07/26/77 PGS 36-37 ID# 04949A

A PROJECT GROUP FOR "ABATEMENT OF NOISE" WAS ESTABLISHED AT THE MINISTRY OF INTERIOR IN SPRING 1977. THE GROUP HAS DIVIDED THE TOPIC OF NOISE ABATEMENT INTO 18 PROBLEM AREAS, EACH HANDLED BY A WORKING GROUP. TOPICS HANDLED BY THESE GROUPS ARE: NOISE MEASUREMENT AND SUPERVISION; NOISE BURDEN AND ANNOYANCE OF THE POPULATION; STUDY OF EFFECTS OF NOISE ON MAN; EDUCATION; PUBLIC INFORMATION AND MOTIVATION; INTERNATIONAL QUESTIONS; ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF NOISE PROTECTION; OTHER EFFECTS; NOISE PROTECTION IN CITY LAY-OUT AND HOUSING; NOISE PROTECTION IN LAND PLANNING AND URBAN PLANNING; ROAD TRAFFIC NOISE, RAIL TRAFFIC NOISE; SHIP NOISE; FLIGHT NOISE; NOISE OF FACILITIES REQUIRING PERMITS; CONSTRUCTION NOISE AND NOISE OF INSTALLATIONS NOT REQUIRING PERMITS; OTHER NOISE SOURCES, INCLUDING RECREATION NOISE; VIBRATIONS. THE REPORTS OF THESE COMMITTEES ARE EXPECTED IN OCTOBER 1977. THE CHAIRMAN OF EACH COMMITTEE IS LISTED, TOGETHER WITH HIS ADDRESS.

GREAT BRITAIN

ST()

NOISE LEVELS AT THE BOUNDARIES OF FACTORIES AND COMMERCIAL PREMISES.
 BUILDING RESEARCH ESTABLISHMENT CURRENT PAPER CP 43/76
 JENKINS, M.P., AND OTHERS EPA
 ENGLISH 06/06/76 PGS 1-65 ID# 04991A
 ALSO LRB

THIS PAPER, DESIGNED TO PROVIDE INFORMATION ON WHICH GUIDANCE FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF LEGISLATION ON NOISE ABATEMENT ZONES COULD BE BASED, REPRODUCES THE FINDINGS OF A SURVEY OF THE NOISE LEVELS NEAR THE BOUNDARIES OF THIRTY-ONE ESTABLISHMENTS OF VARIOUS SIZES ENGAGED IN A WIDE RANGE OF COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITIES. SPECIFIC SITES SURVEYED INCLUDED METAL PROCESSING ESTABLISHMENTS, CHEMICAL PLANTS, FURNITURE FACTORIES, DAIRIES, BAKERIES AND A SOCIAL CLUB. FOR EACH SITE THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IS PROVIDED: SITE DESCRIPTION; NOISE SOURCES; AMBIENT NOISE LEVELS; NOISE PROBLEMS; NOISE REDUCTION METHODS; AND DETAILS OF NOISE MEASUREMENTS.

NOISE

NORWAY

"THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT INTERVENES: THE NOISE FROM FORNEBU AIRPORT SHOULD BE GREATLY REDUCED." AFTENPOSTEN

PM(B)

NORWEGIAN

09/10/77 PGS 4

EPA
ID# 04999A

THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT HAS REJECTED A PROPOSAL BY THE NORWEGIAN CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION CONCERNING AN ORGANIZATIONAL PLAN FOR FORNEBU AIRPORT UP TO 1987. THE ADMINISTRATION MAINTAINS THE NOISE LEVEL SHOULD NOT EXCEED THE ACCEPTABLE LEVEL FOR 1971, WHICH IS CONSIDERED TOO HIGH BY THE MINISTRY. CHANGED LANDING AND TAKE-OFF PATTERNS HAVE ALSO INCREASED THE NOISE OVER THE CITY OF OSLO SINCE THAT DATE. THE MINISTRY WOULD LIKE TO SEE A CONTROL SYSTEM DESIGNED TO REGISTER ALL DEVIATIONS FROM THE STIPULATED RULES FOR DEPARTURE AND ARRIVAL. IN CASE THE RULES WERE VIOLATED, SANCTIONS WOULD BE INVOKED. THE STATE POLLUTION CONTROL AUTHORITY SUGGESTS THAT HEALTH, COMMUNICATION, AND ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORITIES COOPERATE IN WORKING OUT A PLAN BEFORE THE SUBSTANCE OF THE CASE IS CONSIDERED.

SWEDEN

"SWEDEN SHOULD FOLLOW THE EC REQUIREMENTS FOR CAR NOISE." SVENSKA DAGBLADET
ELMGREN, GUNNAR
SWEDISH

LR(B)

07/06/77 PGS 16

EPA
ID# 05008A

SINCE NO SPECIFIC REGULATIONS CONCERNING CAR NOISE ARE IN EFFECT IN SWEDEN, A SPOKESMAN FOR THE SWEDISH AUTO INDUSTRY AND AUTO DEALERS' ASSOCIATION HAS URGED THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS TO ADOPT THE EC REGULATIONS, WHICH WILL COME INTO FORCE STARTING WITH THE 1981 CAR MODELS. THE SWEDISH AUTO INDUSTRY WANTS ABOVE ALL TO AVOID DUPLICATING THE SITUATION THAT DEVELOPED WITH THE SPECIAL SWEDISH EXHAUST PURIFICATION STIPULATIONS, WHICH CAUSED CARS SOLD ON THE SWEDISH MARKET TO BECOME UNNECESSARILY EXPENSIVE; THESE SWEDISH REGULATIONS ARE ALSO MUCH HARDER TO ADHERE TO THAN THEIR EUROPEAN COUNTERPARTS AND VERY DIFFICULT TO INTERPRET. THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS, SO TURESSON, BASICALLY SUPPORTS THE AUTOMOBILE INDUSTRY'S VIEWS. IT IS POINTED OUT, HOWEVER, THAT THE WORST PROBLEM TO COMBAT WITH REGARD TO NOISY CARS IS THE SOUND PRODUCED BY TIRES AGAINST THE ROAD SURFACE, NOT THE NOISE PRODUCED BY THE ENGINE.

PESTICIDES

AUSTRIA

"MAY 17, 1976 ORDINANCE NO. 456...REGARDING MAXIMUM LEVELS OF RESIDUES OF PESTICIDES IN OR ON FOODSTUFFS OF VEGETABLE AND ANIMAL ORIGIN," BUNDESGESETZBLATT...

LR(A)

GERMAN

08/26/76 PGS 1883-1901

EPA
ID# 03375B

THIS ORDINANCE, PASSED PURSUANT TO THE 1975 FOODSTUFFS LAW, ESTABLISHES MAXIMUM PERMISSIBLE QUANTITIES OF SPECIFIED PESTICIDES IN OR ON FOODSTUFFS OF VEGETABLE AND ANIMAL ORIGIN. APPENDIX 1 LISTS FOR FOODSTUFFS OF VEGETABLE ORIGIN THE FOLLOWING: COMMON NAME OF PESTICIDE, CHEMICAL DESIGNATION, MAXIMUM QUANTITY ALLOWABLE IN MG OF PESTICIDE PER KG OF FOODSTUFF, AND FOODSTUFFS IN OR ON WHICH RESIDUES OF THE PESTICIDE ARE LIMITED. APPENDIX 2 CONTAINS LIKE INFORMATION FOR FOODSTUFFS OF ANIMAL ORIGIN. THE MARKETING OF VEGETABLE-ORIGIN FOODSTUFFS LISTED IN APPENDIX 3 IS COMPLETELY FORBIDDEN IF ANY OF THE SPECIFIED PESTICIDES ARE PRESENT. SUCH PESTICIDES INCLUDE: ALDRIN, DIELDRIN, AMITROLE, ARSENIC COMPOUNDS, CHLORDANE, ENDRIIN, CHLORDEKONE, MERCURY COMPOUNDS, CARBON TETRACHLORIDE, AND TRICHLOROETHYLENE. IN GENERAL, FOODSTUFFS OF VEGETABLE ORIGIN MAY NOT BE MARKETING, EVEN IF THEY ARE NOT LISTED IN APPENDIX 1, IF THEY CONTAIN MORE THAN .01 MG/KG OF A PESTICIDE FROM APPENDIX 1. THE ORDINANCE COMES INTO FORCE JAN. 1, 1977.

PESTICIDES

SWEDEN

"THE BOARD OF HEALTH PUTS AN END TO THE SPRAYING OF PHENOXY ACIDS," SVENSKA

DAGBLADET
REHNVALL, HANS
SWEDISH

LR(B)

07/28/77 PGS 4

EPA
ID# 04941A

THE BOARD OF HEALTH IN SOLLEFTEA IN NORTHERN SWEDEN HAS BANNED THE SPRAYING OF PHENOXY ACIDS IN THE SURROUNDING FORESTS. THE COUNTY AUTHORITIES HAVE OVERRULED THIS DECISION AND THE CASE NOW RESTS WITH THE FISCAL COURT OF APPEAL, WHICH HAS ASKED THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION BOARD FOR ADVICE BEFORE A FINAL RULING. THE BOARD HAS LIMITED ITS BAN, WHICH IN THE MEANTIME REMAINS IN FORCE, TO CERTAIN REGIONS CLOSE TO RESIDENTIAL AREAS, AND TO AREAS WHICH ARE USED FOR RECREATIONAL PURPOSES OR PENETRATED BY WATERCOURSES. TWO SEPARATE LAWS ARE INVOLVED WHICH, IT APPEARS, CONTRADICT ONE ANOTHER IN THIS CASE. ACCORDING TO THE HEALTH LAW, AN ACTIVITY MAY BE BANNED IF IT IS A SANITARY NUISANCE, BUT ACCORDING TO SPECIAL LEGISLATION, THE PESTICIDE 2,4 D IS PERMITTED IN CONTROLLING FOREST THICKETS.

SWEDEN

"NEW CONTROL OF THE RISKS INVOLVING PHENOXY ACIDS," SVENSKA DAGBLADET

LUNDEGARDH, LENHART
SWEDISH

PM(B)

08/18/77 PGS 4

EPA
ID# 04942A

A PHYSICIAN IN THE CITY OF UMEA IN THE NORTH OF SWEDEN HAS VOICED CONCERN THAT THERE MAY BE A CORRELATION BETWEEN CANCER AND THE USE OF PHENOXY ACIDS. DURING 1970-1976, DR. LENNART HARDELL TREATED 87 PATIENTS SUFFERING FROM A RARE TYPE OF TUMOROUS MALIGNANT CANCER, SEVEN OF WHOM, ALL MEN, HAD BEEN SUBJECTED TO PHENOXY ACIDS FROM 10 TO 20 YEARS AGO. THE DOCTOR MAINTAINS THAT ALTHOUGH THERE MAY BE NO CAUSAL RELATIONSHIP, IT SHOULD BE INVESTIGATED. DURING THE FIFTIES, MANY PEOPLE IN THIS AREA WERE SPRAYED WITH PHENOXY ACIDS, SOME OF THEM WOMEN WHO MAY HAVE LATER BORNE CHILDREN. IF THESE PEOPLE COULD NOW BE TRACED, THEY MAY MAKE EXCELLENT RESEARCH SUBJECTS. THE NATIONAL WORKERS' PROTECTION BOARD WILL COORDINATE THE INVESTIGATIONS.

RADIATION

FRANCE

"FEBRUARY 26, 1974 ORDER ON APPLICATION OF THE REGULATIONS ON PRESSURIZED COMPONENTS FOR LIGHT WATER REACTOR STEAM SUPPLY SYSTEMS," JOURNAL OFFICIEL

LR(A)

FRENCH

03/12/74 PGS 2817-21

EPA
ID# 04969A

THIS ORDER, ISSUED BY THE MINISTER FOR INDUSTRIAL AND SCIENTIFIC DEVELOPMENT ON THE RECOMMENDATION OF THE INTERMINISTERIAL COMMITTEE FOR BASIC NUCLEAR INSTALLATIONS, MAINLY COMPRISES TECHNICAL PROVISIONS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION, MAINTENANCE AND OPERATION OF THE MAIN PRIMARY CIRCUITS OF LIGHT WATER STEAM SUPPLY SYSTEMS AND THEIR CONTROL AND SAFETY DEVICES. THE HEAD OF THE MINEROLOGICAL DISTRICT IS RESPONSIBLE FOR ENSURING THAT THE PROVISIONS OF THIS ORDER ARE APPROPRIATELY OBSERVED IN THE CASE OF INSTALLATIONS PLACED UNDER HIS CONTROL.

RADIATION

FRANCE

"FEBRUARY 26, 1974 CIRCULAR ON THE APPLICATION OF THE REGULATIONS ON
PRESSURIZED COMPONENTS FOR LIGHT WATER REACTOR STEAM SUPPLY SYSTEMS." JOURNAL OFFICIEL
EPA

LR(A)

FRENCH

03/12/74 PGS 2821-30

ID# 049698

THIS CIRCULAR TO DEPARTMENT PREFECTS AND HEADS OF MINEROLOGICAL DISTRICTS SUPPLEMENTS THE PROVISIONS OF THE FEBRUARY 26, 1974 ORDER CONCERNING THE APPLICATION OF THE REGULATIONS ON PRESSURIZED COMPONENTS FOR LIGHT WATER REACTOR STEAM SUPPLY SYSTEMS. IT EXAMINES IN SEQUENCE EACH OF THE ORDER'S ARTICLES AND COMMENTS ON THE SECURITY MEASURES THAT ARE TO BE ADOPTED IN THE CONSTRUCTION, OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF THE MAIN PRIMARY CIRCUITS.

GERMANY, FED REP OF

"PRO AND CON OF THE FAST BREEDER REACTOR." NEUE ZUERCHER ZEITUNG
GRIES, WERNER
GERMAN

PM(B)

08/10/77 PGS 5

ID# 04946A

THE FEDERAL MINISTRY FOR RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY HAS PRESENTED A REPORT TO THE FEDERAL DIET OUTLINING THE ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OF THE FAST BREEDER REACTOR. AMONG POSITIVE COMMENTS ARE THE FACT THAT THE FAST BREEDER MAKES 60-TIMES MORE EFFECTIVE USE OF URANIUM THAN DOES THE LIGHT WATER REACTOR SYSTEM; OPENS UP GREAT NEW ENERGY POTENTIAL; AND HAS AN EFFECTIVENESS RATE IN ELECTRICITY PRODUCTION OF 40 PERCENT VERSUS 33 PERCENT FOR THE LIGHT WATER REACTOR. NEGATIVE COMMENTS INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING. THERE IS NO GREAT NEED FOR THE FAST BREEDER; NUCLEAR FUEL IS IN GOOD SUPPLY, AND PERFECTION OF THE FUSION REACTOR WOULD RELEGATE THE FAST BREEDER TO A SUBORDINATE POSITION. ONLY LARGE FAST BREEDERS ARE ECONOMICAL, REQUIRING HIGH CAPITAL COSTS AND THUS LIMITING AVAILABILITY. INSPECTION AND REPAIRS WOULD BE MORE DIFFICULT, AND MORE PERSONNEL WOULD BE REQUIRED BECAUSE OF THE BREEDER'S COMPLICATED STRUCTURE. FINALLY, THE NON-PROLIFERATION OF FISSIONABLE MATERIALS WOULD BE MADE MORE DIFFICULT.

GERMANY, FED REP OF

"WITHOUT NUCLEAR ENERGY, 300,000 FEWER JOBS." SUEDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG
EPA

SE()

GERMAN

07/09/77 PGS 32

ID# 04945A

ACCORDING TO THE BAVARIAN MINISTER OF ECONOMY, THE UNEMPLOYMENT FIGURE IN THIS LAND (STATE) WILL INCREASE BY AT LEAST 300,000 IN THE NEXT FEW YEARS IF NUCLEAR POWER PLANTS ARE NOT DEVELOPED. THIS FIGURE WAS OBTAINED BY APPLYING STATISTICS FOR THE ENTIRE FEDERAL REPUBLIC TO THE BAVARIAN SITUATION. THE MINISTER DOES NOT CONSIDER THE SUBSTITUTION OF COAL-FIRED POWER PLANTS FOR NUCLEAR ONES A REALISTIC OPTION. BY 1985, APPROXIMATELY 6150 MW OF POWER PLANT CAPACITY IS TO BE AVAILABLE FROM NUCLEAR SOURCES IN BAVARIA, PRODUCING ABOUT 37 BILLION KILOWATT HOURS A YEAR. AN ADDITIONAL 12 MILLION TONS OF COAL WOULD BE NEEDED TO PRODUCE THE SAME AMOUNT OF ELECTRICITY, AND BECAUSE OF SUPPLY PROBLEMS AND THE PLANNING AND CONSTRUCTION TIME OF SIX TO SEVEN YEARS REQUIRED FOR COAL POWER PLANTS, IT WOULD NOT BE POSSIBLE TO REPLACE THE THREE NUCLEAR POWER PLANTS NOW IN CONSTRUCTION IN BAVARIA WITH COAL INSTALLATIONS.

RADIATION

INTERNATIONAL

LR(B)

"COMPARATIVE REVIEW OF PUBLIC PARTICIPATION IN NUCLEAR LICENSING PROCEDURES
IN CERTAIN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES." NUCLEAR LAW BULLETIN, NO. 19
PELZER, NORBERT, AND WERNER BISHOF
ENGLISH 05/00/77 PGS 53-72 ID# 04966A

THIS ARTICLE, WHICH IS THE TRANSLATION OF A PAPER PRESENTED TO THE FIFTH GERMAN SYMPOSIUM ON NUCLEAR LAW, HELD IN DECEMBER 1976, CONTAINS A COMPARISON OF LEGISLATION ON TYPES AND FORMS OF PUBLIC PARTICIPATION IN THE LICENSING PROCEDURES FOR NUCLEAR INSTALLATIONS. COUNTRIES CONSIDERED INCLUDE: FRANCE, THE NETHERLANDS, SWEDEN, AND SWITZERLAND. REVIEWED ARE THE SPECIAL LAWS AND REGULATIONS IN THESE COUNTRIES GOVERNING NUCLEAR LICENSING PROCEDURES. CONCLUDING REMARKS OF A GENERAL NATURE ON THE VARIOUS CITED SYSTEMS OF PUBLIC ENQUIRY ARE INCLUDED IN A FINAL SECTION.

INTERNATIONAL

PM(B)

"GERMAN-DANISH COOPERATION IN THE AREA OF THE SAFETY OF NUCLEAR ESTABLISHMENTS."
UMWELT, NO. 57
GERMANY, FED REP OF. FEDERAL MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR EPA
GERMAN 07/26/77 PGS 72 ID# 04934A

THE ENVIRONMENTAL MINISTER OF DENMARK AND THE MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY HAVE DECIDED TO EXTEND AND FORMALIZE GERMAN-DANISH ENVIRONMENTAL CONTACTS IN THE INTERESTS OF REACTOR SAFETY. FOR THIS PURPOSE, THEY SIGNED AN AGREEMENT ON JULY 4, 1977 THAT PROVIDES FOR MUTUAL INFORMATION AND CONSULTATION IN THE PLANNING AND CONSTRUCTION OF NUCLEAR FACILITIES NEAR THEIR COMMON BORDER. IN THIS WAY, THE PERMIT AND SUPERVISORY REQUIREMENTS OF THE NEIGHBORING STATE CAN BE TAKEN INTO CONSIDERATION IF A FACILITY SUCH AS A NUCLEAR POWER PLANT IS BUILT NEAR THE BORDER. SIMILAR PROVISIONS EXIST BETWEEN THE SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES, AND THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC HOPES TO ESTABLISH SUCH CONTACTS WITH OTHER NEIGHBORING STATES IF THEY DO NOT ALREADY EXIST. NEITHER THE GERMAN NOR DANISH GOVERNMENTS ANTICIPATE CONSTRUCTION OF A NUCLEAR FACILITY NEAR THE BORDER AT THE PRESENT TIME.

JAPAN

LR(B)

"NUCLEAR LEGISLATION (IN JAPAN)." NUCLEAR LAW BULLETIN, NO. 11
ENGLISH 04/00/73 PGS 17-21 ID# 05015A

THIS ARTICLE NAMES AND SUMMARIZES THE JAPANESE LAWS AND REGULATIONS WHICH RELATE TO THE LICENSING OF NUCLEAR ACTIVITIES, THE SITING OF NUCLEAR INSTALLATIONS AND THE COMPENSATION FOR NUCLEAR DAMAGE. LICENSING LAWS INCLUDE THE JUNE 10, 1957 LAW NO. 166 ON THE REGULATION OF NUCLEAR SOURCE MATERIAL, NUCLEAR FUEL MATERIAL AND REACTORS, AND THE JUNE 10, 1957 LAW NO. 167 ON THE PREVENTION OF RADIATION HAZARDS DUE TO RADIOISOTOPES. THE ADMINISTRATIVE AND JURISDICTIONAL FRAMEWORKS OF THESE LAWS ARE DESCRIBED, AND THEIR IMPORTANT SUBSIDIARY LEGISLATION IS LISTED. PROVISIONS CONTROLLING THE SITING OF NUCLEAR INSTALLATIONS ARE BEING DEVELOPED IN THE BILL ON THE ARRANGEMENT OF THE AREAS SURROUNDING NUCLEAR AND THERMAL POWER PLANTS, AND PROVISIONS FOR THIRD PARTY LIABILITY ARE DISCUSSED IN THE CONTEXT OF LAWS 147 AND 148 OF 1961 (AS AMENDED), WHICH INVOLVE COMPENSATION FOR NUCLEAR DAMAGE AND THE IDEMNITY AGREEMENT FOR COMPENSATION OF NUCLEAR DAMAGE.

RADIATION

KOREA, REP OF

"(RECENT LEGISLATION RELATING TO NUCLEAR MATTERS IN THE) REPUBLIC OF KOREA,"
NUCLEAR LAW BULLETIN, NO. 18

LR(B)

ENGLISH

12/00/76 PGS 27-28

EPA
ID# 04967A

SUMMARIZED IN THIS ARTICLE ON RECENT KOREAN LEGISLATION AND ACTIVITIES IN THE NUCLEAR FIELD ARE THE FOLLOWING TEXTS: 1) REGULATIONS CONCERNING THE HANDLING OF NUCLEAR FISSIONABLE MATERIALS AND SOURCE MATERIALS AND THE RELATED FACILITIES THERETO OF JANUARY 22, 1971, AS AMENDED ON MAY 25, 1973 BY DECREE NO. 6709 SETTING FORTH A LICENSING SYSTEM; 2) ACT NO. 2765 OF APRIL 7, 1975 AMENDING THE NUCLEAR DAMAGE COMPENSATION LAW NO. 2094, WHICH IS THE BASIC ACT ON NUCLEAR THIRD PARTY LIABILITY IN KOREA; 3) DECREE NO. 7756 OF AUGUST 22, 1975 AMENDING THE ENFORCEMENT DECREE FOR NUCLEAR DAMAGE COMPENSATION OF DECEMBER 1970 AND PROVIDING, IN PARTICULAR, FOR A CLASSIFICATION OF NUCLEAR INSTALLATIONS; AND 4) LAW NO. 2764 ON THE NUCLEAR DAMAGE COMPENSATION INDEMNITY AGREEMENT OF APRIL 1975, IMPLEMENTED BY THE ENFORCEMENT DECREE NO. 7755 LAYING DOWN THE CONDITIONS OF THE INDEMNITY AGREEMENT.

OECD

"OECD REINFORCES INTERNATIONAL SURVEILLANCE OF RADIOACTIVE WASTE
DUMPING," PRESSE ENVIRONNEMENT, NO. 248

PM(B)

FRENCH

07/29/77 PGS EETM 5-6

EPA
ID# 04936A

THE OECD COUNCIL, ON JULY 22, APPROVED A DECISION ESTABLISHING A MULTILATERAL CONSULTATION AND SURVEILLANCE MECHANISM FOR DEALING WITH QUESTIONS RELATIVE TO THE DUMPING OF RADIOACTIVE WASTES AT SEA. TWENTY NATIONS ARE TO PARTICIPATE IN THIS EFFORT DESIGNED TO STRENGTHEN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AND SURVEILLANCE. STRICT INTERNATIONAL REGULATION OF DUMPING ALREADY EXISTS BY VIRTUE OF THE 1972 LONDON CONVENTION ON THE PREVENTION OF MARINE POLLUTION FROM THE DUMPING OF WASTES, WHICH ENTERED INTO FORCE ON AUGUST 30, 1975. THE INTERNATIONAL AGENCY OF ATOMIC ENERGY, WHICH HAS BEEN ENTRUSTED WITH THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THIS TEXT, DEFINES CONDITIONS FOR THE OBTAINMENT OF DUMPING AUTHORIZATIONS. THE NEW OECD MULTILATERAL MECHANISM PROPOSES TO FILL OUT THESE PROVISIONS WITH: UPDATED STANDARDS; A CONSULTATION NETWORK FOR MEMBER STATES ON APPLICABLE DUMPING CONDITIONS; AND INTERNATIONAL SURVEILLANCE BY AN AGENT OF THE OECD AGENCY FOR NUCLEAR ENERGY (ANE). PAST ANE ACTIVITIES ARE BRIEFLY EXAMINED.

SOLID WASTE

AUSTRIA

"APRIL 21, 1976 PROCLAMATION NO. 187...REGARDING THE CONSTITUTIONAL COURT
DECISION ON RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE REGULATION OF SAFE REMOVAL OF WASTES." BUNDESGESETZBLATT...

LR(A)

GERMAN

05/11/76 PGS 860

EPA
ID# 04964A

ACCORDING TO THIS PROCLAMATION, THE CONSTITUTIONAL COURT HAS RULED THAT REGULATION OF THE SAFE REMOVAL OF WASTES IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE PROVINCES INSOFAR AS SUCH REGULATION DOES NOT OCCUR AS PART OF MATTERS RESERVED TO THE LEGISLATIVE COMPETENCE OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.

SOLID WASTE

CANADA

WASTE HANDLING, DISPOSAL AND RECOVERY IN THE METAL FINISHING INDUSTRY.
ECONOMIC AND TECHNICAL REVIEW REPORT EPS 3-WP-77-3
CANADA, ENVIRONMENT CANADA
ENGLISH 03/00/77 PGS 1-158 EPA
ID# 04944A

ST()

THESE PROCEEDINGS CONTAIN BOTH SPEAKER PRESENTATIONS AND PANEL DISCUSSIONS OF THE TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER SEMINAR "WASTE HANDLING, DISPOSAL AND RECOVERY IN THE METAL FINISHING INDUSTRY," HELD IN NOVEMBER 1975 UNDER THE SPONSORSHIP OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION OFFICE, THE AUTOMOTIVE PARTS MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION (CANADA) AND THE AMERICAN ELECTROPLATERS' SOCIETY. THE TOPICS DISCUSSED RELATED TO RECYCLING, DISPOSAL AND CENTRALIZED TREATMENT OF METAL FINISHING WASTES, AS WELL AS THE CURRENT STATUS OF GOVERNMENT REGULATIONS. AVAILABLE TECHNOLOGIES FOR WATER REDUCTION IN PLATING PROCESSES AND VARIOUS TREATMENT OPERATIONS, SUCH AS CHEMICAL PRECIPITATION, ION EXCHANGE, DISTILLATION AND REVERSE OSMOSIS WERE REVIEWED, AND THE ECONOMIC AND TECHNICAL FEASIBILITY OF RECYCLING TREATED SLUDGES AND PURIFIED EFFLUENT WERE DISCUSSED. INTEREST WAS EXPRESSED IN THE CONCEPT OF CENTRALIZED TREATMENT PLANTS SUCH AS ARE NOW OPERATING IN EUROPE. DESIGN, OPERATION, AND COST DATA FOR SUCH PLANTS WERE ALSO OUTLINED IN THE DISCUSSIONS.

CANADA

INDUSTRIAL WASTE CHARACTERIZATION, SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT BRANCH
REPORT EPS 3-EC-77-1
CANADA, ENVIRONMENT CANADA
ENGLISH 02/00/77 PGS 1-81 EPA
ID# 04950A

ST()

PREPARED UNDER CONTRACT FOR ENVIRONMENT CANADA, THIS REPORT EXAMINES THE NATURE OF THE WASTE DISPOSAL PROBLEM IN THE MANUFACTURE OF ORGANIC COATINGS, PHARMACEUTICALS AND MEDICINALS. A DESCRIPTION OF THESE INDUSTRIES IN ONTARIO AND OF THEIR PRINCIPAL PROCESSES IS PROVIDED. PLANT PRODUCTION FIGURES IN THE MAJOR PROCESS CATEGORIES ARE USED TO ESTABLISH QUANTITATIVE ESTIMATES OF WASTES TO LANDFILL BASED ON 1,000 UNITS OF MASS OF THE PRINCIPAL PRODUCT. INDICATED ARE THE INSTANCES OF RAW MATERIAL AND PRODUCT LOSS, OF A SOLID OR LIQUID NATURE, IN THE MANUFACTURING PROCESS. THE ANALYSIS OF PRODUCTION RATES, TYPICAL COATING COMPOSITIONS AND WASTE DISPOSAL PATTERNS SUGGESTS THAT NOT MUCH MORE THAN A MILLION LBS. OF WASTES FROM ONTARIO PAINT AND VARNISH MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS GO TO LANDFILL ANNUALLY. QUANTITIES OF PHARMACEUTICALLY ACTIVE MATERIALS ENTERING LANDFILL ARE SIGNIFICANTLY SMALLER IN QUANTITY DUE TO THE NATURE OF THE INDUSTRY AND THE EXTENSIVE USE OF INCINERATION.

FINLAND

"THE NATIONAL FINNISH BOARD OF HEALTH WARNS: SLUDGE A HEALTH HAZARD."
HUFVUDSTADSBLADET

PM(8)

SWEDISH 08/09/77 PGS 2 EPA
ID# 04938A

IT HAS BECOME INCREASINGLY POPULAR IN FINLAND TO USE SLUDGE AS FERTILIZER. THEREFORE, THE NATIONAL FINNISH BOARD OF HEALTH HAS WARNED LOCAL PUBLIC HEALTH BOARDS THAT THE USE OF SLUDGE MAY PRESENT A HEALTH PROBLEM DUE TO ITS HIGH CONTENT OF HEAVY METALS AND CERTAIN MICROBIOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS. THE FOLLOWING RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE USE OF SLUDGE HAVE BEEN MADE AS A RESULT: IT IS RECOMMENDED FOR USE IN FERTILIZING OLEIFEROUS PLANTS AND SUGAR BEETS; IT SHOULD NOT BE USED TO FERTILIZE POTATOES, VEGETABLES, AND FRUIT UNTIL AFTER A PERIOD OF QUARANTINE; THE SPREADING OF SLUDGE ACROSS PASTURES IS FORBIDDEN; IF SLUDGE IS USED IN AREAS BORDERING WATERCOURSES, A 20 TO 50 METER WIDE ZONE SHOULD BE LEFT UNTREATED NEXT TO THE WATER; AND SLUDGE MAY NOT COME INTO CONTACT WITH DITCHES OR WELLS. IF A PUBLIC HEALTH BOARD SUSPECTS THAT SLUDGE MAY HAVE A DETRIMENTAL EFFECT ON THE ENVIRONMENT, IT SHOULD REPORT THIS FINDING TO THE NATIONAL FINNISH BOARD OF HEALTH.

SOLID WASTE

GERMANY, FED REP OF

"THE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION CONCEPT OF THE FEDERAL ARMED FORCES,"
 UMWELT, NO. 2
 ZIMMERMANN, PETER
 GERMAN
 *GENERAL

PM(B)

04/00/77 PGS 176-80

EPA
ID# 04987A

GREAT BRITAIN

WASTE MANAGEMENT RESEARCH. LIB/INF/25
 GREAT BRITAIN. DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT
 ENGLISH
 ALSO ST
 WATER

PM(B)

12/00/76 PGS 1-73

EPA
ID# 04994A

PUBLISHED BY THE HEADQUARTERS LIBRARY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT, THIS REGISTER PROVIDES INFORMATION ON 313 WASTE MANAGEMENT RESEARCH PROJECTS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, OBTAINED FROM A WIDE RANGE OF SOURCES, INCLUDING CENTRAL GOVERNMENT, CONSULTANTS, NATIONALIZED AND PRIVATE INDUSTRY, RESEARCH INSTITUTES, ASSOCIATIONS, AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES. PROJECTS ARE LISTED IN CATEGORIES UNDER THE FOLLOWING BROAD HEADINGS: INDUSTRIAL, COMMERCIAL, TRADE AND DOMESTIC WASTES; HANDLING; DISPOSAL AND RELATED TREATMENT; RECLAMATION; FOOD, DRINK AND FISH INDUSTRY WASTE; FARM WASTE; AND WIDER STUDIES. EACH ENTRY PROVIDES THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION, AS AVAILABLE: NAME OF INSTITUTION/AUTHORITY/DEPARTMENT; TITLE OF RESEARCH PROJECT; PROJECT DESCRIPTION; RESEARCH WORKERS; SPONSORSHIP; DATES OF PROJECT; BUDGET; AND PAPERS AND REPORTS. THIS PRESENT VOLUME REPRESENTS THE FIRST ANNUAL UPDATING OF THE WASTE MANAGEMENT RESEARCH REGISTER, WHICH FIRST APPEARED IN 1975.

NORWAY

"ENVIRONMENTAL FEE ON LIQUOR BOTTLED IN BOND QUITE UNREALISTIC," AFTENPOSTEN
 NORWEGIAN
 ALSO PMB

LR(B)

09/22/77 PGS 33

EPA
ID# 05009A

THE HOTEL AND RESTAURANT ASSOCIATION OF NORWAY IS FIRMLY OPPOSED TO THE INTRODUCTION OF AN ENVIRONMENTAL FEE ON LIQUOR AND WINE BOTTLES BOTTLED IN BOND AS PROPOSED BY A GOVERNMENT WORKING GROUP. THE PRESIDENT OF THE ASSOCIATION MAINTAINS THAT THIS WOULD INCREASE THE PRICE OF LIQUOR BOTTLED IN BOND EIGHT TO TEN NORWEGIAN KRONER PER LITER, THUS FORCING CUSTOMERS TO BUY DOMESTICALLY BOTTLED GOODS. AS AN ALTERNATIVE, AN INCREASE IN THE GENERAL DEPOSIT FEE FOR BOTTLES WOULD BE ENCOURAGED. AT THIS POINT, FOR INSTANCE, HOTELS IN NORWEGIAN ALPINE REGIONS DO NOT SEND BOTTLES BACK SINCE THE FREIGHT IS PROHIBITIVE, BREWERIES GET BACK ABOUT 98 PERCENT OF THEIR BOTTLES. STATE LIQUOR STORES, ON THE OTHER HAND, ONLY GET 60 PERCENT OF THEIR BOTTLES RETURNED, MOSTLY FROM URBAN AREAS.

SOLID WASTE

NORWAY

"WASTE CONTAINERS ALONG THE ROADSIDE ARE OFTEN MISUSED." AFTENPOSTEN

EPA

PM(B)

NORWEGIAN

07/26/77 PGS 5

ID# 04962A

MOST TRAVELLERS USE THE CONTAINERS LOCATED ALONG ROADSIDES FOR THE DISPOSAL OF WASTE IN NORWAY, REPORTS THIS ARTICLE. IN RECENT YEARS, THE SITUATION HAS DETERIORATED, HOWEVER, THE HABIT OF BUYING PRODUCTS IN THROWAWAY CONTAINERS AS WELL AS THE INCREASING AMOUNT OF TRAFFIC ARE BLAMED FOR THIS OCCURRENCE. LOCAL RESIDENTS HAVE ALSO STARTED TO USE THE CONTAINERS, OFTEN RESULTING IN THEIR BEING FILLED TO OVERFLOWING ONLY A FEW HOURS AFTER THEY HAVE BEEN EMPTIED. TO TAKE CARE OF WASTE FROM RESIDENTS IS A MUNICIPAL RESPONSIBILITY, EMPHASIZES A SPOKESMAN FOR THE HIGHWAY COMMISSION.

SWEDEN

"AN ENTIRE INDUSTRY IN CRISIS: AMOUNT OF JUNK INCREASES WHILE PRICES DECLINE."

SVENSKA DAGBLADET

LUNDSTROM, ASA

EPA

PM(B)

SWEDISH

08/29/77 PGS 7

ID# 04951A

ALSO SE

THE SWEDISH SALVAGE INDUSTRY, SEVEN TO EIGHT PERCENT OF WHICH CONSISTS OF THE SCRAPPING OF CARS, IS IN A CURRENT CRISIS SITUATION WITH THE PRICE OF JUNK DECREASING 40 PERCENT IN ONE YEAR IN SPITE OF A GENERAL PERIOD OF INFLATION. SINCE LEGISLATION ON THE SCRAPPING OF CARS WAS PASSED IN 1975, THE BUYER OF A NEW CAR MUST PAY A CAR SCRAPPING PREMIUM OF 250 SWEDISH KRONOR. CAR SCRAPPING FIRMS, ON THE OTHER HAND, GET REIMBURSED 300 KRONOR BY COUNTY AUTHORITIES WHEN A CAR IS SCRAPPED. THE PROGRAM HAS FALTERED, HOWEVER, BECAUSE OF THE PRICE DECREASE, SCRAPPING FIRMS FEEL COMPELLED TO CHARGE AS MUCH AS 200 KRONOR TO SCRAP A CAR, A PRACTICE WHICH HAS LED OWNERS TO ABANDON THEIR CARS IN THE ENVIRONMENT. TO RECTIFY THE SITUATION, THE FIRMS RECOMMEND THAT THE CAR SCRAPPING PREMIUM BE INCREASED TO 500 KRONOR AND THAT A GOVERNMENT SUBSIDY PROGRAM FOR SCRAP IRON BE INITIATED.

SWEDEN

"THE PYROLYSIS PLANT STARTS FUNCTIONING: WASTE IS TRANSFORMED INTO COMBUSTIBLE GAS." SVENSKA DAGBLADET

LINDELL, NILS-ERIK

EPA

PM(B)

SWEDISH

07/23/77 PGS 13

ID# 04974A

A PYROLYSIS PLANT BUILT BY MOTALA VERKSTAD TO SUPPLY THE RUBBER FACTORY GISLAVED AB WITH ENERGY WILL BE READY FOR CONTINUOUS OPERATION BY THE FALL OF 1977. WORKING AT FULL CAPACITY, IT WILL HANDLE WASTE FROM 100,000 PEOPLE AND PRODUCE THE SAME AMOUNT OF ENERGY PER TON WASTE AS WOULD NORMALLY BE SUPPLIED BY 200 LITERS OF OIL. MINOR PROBLEMS HAVE DELAYED THE DATE ON WHICH THE PLANT WILL BECOME FULLY OPERATIVE. THE COMBUSTIBLE GAS PRODUCED, FOR INSTANCE, COULD NOT BE TOTALLY PURIFIED, AND EQUIPMENT HAD TO BE ADJUSTED ACCORDINGLY. THE PLANT IS GUARANTEED TO HANDLE A CAPACITY OF 15,000 TONS OF WASTE ANNUALLY. 9,000 TONS OF HOUSEHOLD WASTE WILL BE DELIVERED FROM GISLAVED MUNICIPALITY, AND 1,500 TONS WILL BE INDUSTRIAL WASTE, MAINLY PURE RUBBER. THE PROCESS COSTS 50 SWEDISH KRONOR PER TON WASTE, ABOUT HALF THE PRICE WHICH THE CITY OF STOCKHOLM MUST PAY. THIS PLANT IS THE FIRST OF ITS SIZE IN THE WORLD.

TOXIC SUBS

COLOMBIA

LR(8)

"STATE OF EMERGENCY IN CARTAGENA BAY, COLOMBIA, DUE TO MERCURY." EXCELSIOR
 CAMARGO, PEDRO PABLO
 SPANISH 06/02/77 PGS 16A EPA ID# 04982A
 ALSO SE, PMB
 WATER

THIS ARTICLE REPORTS THAT THE GOVERNMENT OF COLOMBIA HAS DECLARED A STATE OF EMERGENCY IN CARTAGENA BAY, ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT TOURIST AREAS OF SOUTH AMERICA, DUE TO MERCURY CONTAMINATION. THE EMERGENCY WAS ANNOUNCED BY THE NATURAL RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTE AFTER MEASUREMENTS INDICATED MERCURY LEVELS IN THE BAY EXCEEDING UP TO 180 TIMES THE STANDARDS SET FOR MERCURY BY THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION. THE CONTAMINATION OF THE BAY IS ATTRIBUTED TO THE MERCURY DISCHARGES OF THE ALCALIS STATE SODA PLANT. ACTION TAKEN DURING THE EMERGENCY INCLUDED THE OPERATIONAL SUSPENSION OF THE PLANT, PROHIBITION OF FISHING AND SIMILAR ACTIVITIES IN THE BAY, AND CLOSURE OF BEACHES. THE ARMED FORCES HAVE BEEN CALLED IN TO EXERCISE SURVEILLANCE OF THE CONTAMINATED AREA.

DENMARK

LR(8)

"KEMANORD MAY NOT BUILD FACTORY IN DENMARK." SVENSKA DAGBLADET
 SABROE, PER
 SWEDISH 07/08/77 PGS 13 EPA ID# 04958A

THE DANISH AGENCY OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION DENIED AN APPLICATION SUBMITTED BY THE SWEDISH FIRM KEMANORD AND THE NORWEGIAN FIRM NORSK HYDRO TO CONSTRUCT A PVC (POLYVINYL CHLORIDE) FACTORY AT SKELSKOR IN DENMARK BECAUSE OF THE CANCER RISK INVOLVED IN THE PRODUCTION OF PVC. THE TWO COMPANIES HAD ORIGINALLY RECEIVED PERMISSION FROM THE COUNTY AUTHORITIES OF WESTERN ZEALAND TO BUILD THE FACTORY, A DECISION WHICH WAS SUPPORTED BOTH BY LABOR UNIONS AND THE DANISH INDUSTRIAL COUNCIL. THE LOCAL COUNTY PHYSICIAN, HOWEVER, OPPOSED IT AND SUBMITTED AN APPEAL TO THE AGENCY OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION. A MARMALADE FACTORY WHICH IS SITUATED ADJACENT TO THE PROPOSED PVC FACTORY ALSO OPPOSED THE NEW INDUSTRY. ITS SPOKESMEN POINTED OUT THAT EVEN THOUGH THE PVC FACTORY MAY NOT HAVE ANY ACTUAL ADVERSE EFFECTS ON MARMALADE PRODUCTION, PEOPLE WOULD NEVERTHELESS BE RELUCTANT TO BUY THE PRODUCT BECAUSE OF ASSUMED IMPLICATIONS. DANES ARE, FOR INSTANCE, HIGHLY SUSPICIOUS OF ITALIAN POTATOES ON ACCOUNT OF THE SEVESO ACCIDENT IN ITALY.

DENMARK

PM(8)

"THE INDIVIDUAL DANE ALSO POLLUTES WITH CHEMICAL WASTE." BERLINGSKE TIDENDE
 DANISH 10/09/77 PGS (1)9 EPA ID# 04996A
 ALSO LRB

ONLY A SMALL PART OF CHEMICAL WASTE PRODUCED BY INDIVIDUAL DANES EVER GETS DISPOSED OF PROPERLY, REPORTS THIS ARTICLE. THIS TYPE OF WASTE INCLUDES TURPENTINE, MEDICINES, PAINTS, ETC. AND IS ESTIMATED AT BETWEEN 50 TO 100 TONS ANNUALLY. IN CONTRAST TO INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES, INDIVIDUALS HAVE NO DUTY TO REPORT ON CHEMICAL WASTE NOR DO THEY HAVE TO DELIVER IT TO A CENTRAL PICKUP PLACE. ALTHOUGH THE MINISTRY OF THE ENVIRONMENT ORDERED ALL MUNICIPALITIES TO INSTALL RECEIVING STATIONS BY JANUARY 1, 1977, SOME HAVE BEEN UNABLE TO DO SO. THEY CAN, HOWEVER, REFER PEOPLE TO AN APPROPRIATE PLACE ELSEWHERE. AN OLD ORDER STIPULATING THAT MEDICAL PRODUCTS CAN BE RETURNED TO A PHARMACY FOR DISPOSAL IS STILL IN EFFECT.

TOXIC SUBS

DENMARK

"BIG CAMPAIGN FOR THE DELIVERY OF MERCURY." BERLINGSKE TIDENDE

EPA

PM(B)

DANISH

10/13/77 PGS (1)7

ID# 05003A

EACH YEAR, THOUSANDS OF TONS OF MERCURY, CONSIDERED TO BE THE MOST TOXIC OF THE HEAVY METALS, ARE DISPOSED OF EITHER AT OPEN DUMPS OR VAPORIZED AT INCINERATION INSTALLATIONS. IN THE SPRING OF 1977, THE DANISH AGENCY OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION STARTED A PROGRAM TO PROMOTE THE COLLECTION OF USED OBJECTS CONTAINING MERCURY, FOR EXAMPLE BATTERIES FOR HEARING AIDS, POCKET CALCULATORS, ETC. AS A RESULT, 300 KG MERCURY HAVE NOW BEEN SENT TO THE KOMMUNEKEMI PLANT AT NYBORG FOR FINAL DISPOSAL. 100,000 PAMPHLETS HAVE BEEN ISSUED TO PROMOTE THIS PROGRAM AND CAUTION AGAINST THE DANGERS INVOLVING THE METAL. ACCORDING TO INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS, FOR EXAMPLE, AN ADULT SHOULD NOT BE SUBJECT TO MORE THAN 0.3 MG MERCURY PER WEEK. GREAT DAMAGE COULD BE CAUSED IF MERCURY WERE TO REACH THE GROUNDWATER OR LAKE OR WATERCOURSE.

DENMARK

"DENMARK HAS THE BEST LAW ON CHEMICAL WASTE." BERLINGSKE TIDENDE

EPA

PM(B)

DANISH

10/09/77 PGS (1)9

ID# 05004A

ALSO LRB

THE DIRECTOR OF THE KOMMUNEKEMI PLANT, DENMARK'S CHEMICAL WASTE DISPOSAL INSTALLATION, STATED RECENTLY THAT DENMARK IS NOW ABOUT FIVE YEARS AHEAD OF SWEDEN AND NORWAY IN THE HANDLING OF CHEMICAL WASTE. THE PLANT, BUILT AT NYBORG IN 1971 AND OWNED BY ALL DANISH MUNICIPALITIES, HANDLES ABOUT ONE-HALF OF THE 60,000 TONS OF CHEMICAL WASTE DENMARK PRODUCES ANNUALLY PLUS 10,000 TONS OF POLLUTED OIL, FROM WHICH 3,000 TONS OF PURIFIED OIL ARE EXTRACTED. 20,000 TONS OF THE WASTE ARE ESTIMATED TO BE DISPOSED OF ILLEGALLY, FREQUENTLY BY SMALL ENTERPRISES SINCE LARGE PLANTS CANNOT RISK BEING CAUGHT. THE ORDER ON THE DISPOSAL OF OIL AND CHEMICAL WASTES, IN FORCE AS OF APRIL 1, 1976, REQUIRES PLANTS TO REPORT DANGEROUS WASTES TO THE MUNICIPALITIES, WHICH ARE TO ESTABLISH CENTRAL RECEIVING STATIONS FOR SUBSEQUENT TRANSPORTATION TO KOMMUNEKEMI. THE POLLUTER PAYS PRINCIPLE IS IN EFFECT. THE DISPOSAL OF A SPRAY CAN COSTS ONE DANISH KRONE, TURPENTINE, GASOLINE, ETC., ABOUT 55 KRONER PER 100 KG PLUS 20 KRONER PER PACKING UNIT.

SWEDEN

"NEW POISONS ALARM: COMMON PLASTICS CHEMICAL MAY HARM HEART AND KIDNEYS."

SVENSKA DAGBLADET

PM(B)

SWEDISH

07/21/77 PGS 4

EPA

ID# 04955A

ALSO ST

THE PHTHALATES, COMMONLY USED INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS IN THE MANUFACTURE OF PVC (POLYVINYL CHLORIDE), PLASTIC FOOD PACKAGING, RECORDS, RAINCOATS, BUILDING MATERIALS, ETC., HAVE COME UNDER SCRUTINY. ANIMAL TESTS HAVE INDICATED THAT THEY MAY HAVE A NEGATIVE INFLUENCE ON THE HEART BEAT AND MAY DAMAGE LIVER, KIDNEYS, AND SEX ORGANS. ALLAN ASTRUP JENSEN OF THE DANISH AGENCY OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AND THE FOREMOST RESEARCHER IN THIS FIELD IN THE NORDIC COUNTRIES, ACCORDING TO THIS ARTICLE, SUSPECTS THEY MAY ALSO CAUSE BIRTH DEFECTS. THE PRODUCT CONTROL BUREAU AT THE SWEDISH NATIONAL ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION BOARD WANTS TO START RESEARCHING THE PHTHALATES BY THE FALL OF 1977. THE SWEDISH BOARD FOR WORKERS' PROTECTION IS PLANNING TO ADD PHTHALATES TO ITS LIST OF SUBSTANCES FOR WHICH LIMITS SHOULD BE SET, ALTHOUGH THEY WILL NOT BE ABLE TO INCLUDE THEM ON THEIR LIST TO BE PUBLISHED THIS FALL.

WATER

AUSTRIA

"AUGUST 7, 1973 ORDINANCE NO. 423...FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE WATER QUALITY OF THE MUR AND ITS TRIBUTARIES IN THE PROVINCE OF STYRIA." BUNDESGESETZBLATT...

EPA

LR(A)

GERMAN

08/24/73 PGS 2071-72

ID# 014706

THIS ORDINANCE, PASSED PURSUANT TO SECTIONS 33, 54 AND 55 OF THE 1959 FEDERAL WATER LAW, PROVIDES THAT MEASURES BE TAKEN TO IMPROVE THE WATER QUALITY OF THE MUR RIVER AND ITS TRIBUTARIES IN THE PROVINCE OF STYRIA. IN THOSE AREAS OF THE MUR, WHICH UNDER THE FOUR-CLASS WATER QUALITY SYSTEM ARE CLASSIFIED III, III TO IV, OR IV, WATER QUALITY IS TO BE RAISED TO CLASS II TO III BY DEC. 31, 1978. PRESCRIPTIONS FOR ACHIEVEMENT OF THESE GOALS, DELINEATED IN 11 PARAGRAPHS, INCLUDE CONSTRUCTION OF CANALIZATION AND SEWAGE PURIFICATION INSTALLATIONS FOR RESIDENTIAL AND INDUSTRIAL USERS. IN ADDITION, THERE ARE PRESCRIPTIONS FOR SEWAGE FROM LARGE-SCALE ANIMAL BREEDING FACILITIES AND SILOS. FINALLY, THE TEMPERATURE OF WASTEWATER SHOULD NOT EXCEED 30 DEGREES CENTIGRADE AT THE POINT OF DISCHARGE, AND THE RECEIVING WATERS SHOULD NOT BE RAISED BY MORE THAN 3 DEGREES CENTIGRADE OR OVER 25 DEGREES CENTIGRADE.

AUSTRIA

"APRIL 14, 1977 ORDINANCE NO. 210...FOR IMPROVEMENT OF THE WATER QUALITY OF THE DANUBE AND ITS TRIBUTARIES." BUNDESGESETZBLATT FUER DIE REPUBLIK OESTERREICH

EPA

LR(A)

GERMAN

05/05/77 PGS 824-25

ID# 01470H

THIS ORDINANCE, PASSED PURSUANT TO SECTIONS 33 AND 54 OF THE 1959 FEDERAL WATER LAW, LISTS MEASURES TO EFFECT AN IMPROVEMENT OF WATER QUALITY IN THE DANUBE AND ITS TRIBUTARIES. WATER QUALITY IS TO BE RAISED TO CLASS II TO III BY DEC. 31, 1982 IN THOSE AREAS OF THE DANUBE AND ITS TRIBUTARIES NOW HAVING A WATER QUALITY CLASS OF III, III TO IV, OR IV. WATER QUALITY CLASS II IS TO BE ACHIEVED IN THOSE AREAS PRESENTLY EVIDENCING CLASS II TO III QUALITY, AND DETERIORATION OF WATER QUALITY IS TO BE PREVENTED IN AREAS CURRENTLY SHOWING QUALITY CLASS II. MEASURES TO ACHIEVE SUCH IMPROVEMENT, DELINEATED IN 14 PARAGRAPHS, INCLUDE THE CONSTRUCTION OF CANALIZATION AND SEWAGE PURIFICATION FACILITIES IN DEVELOPED AREAS AND SPECIAL PROVISIONS FOR THE TREATMENT OF SEWAGE FROM CERTAIN TYPES OF INDUSTRIAL AND AGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS. IN ADDITION, THE TEMPERATURE OF RECEIVING WATERS MAY NOT BE ELEVATED BY MORE THAN 3 C OR TO MORE THAN 25 C, AND SEWAGE MAY NOT EXCEED 30 C AT THE POINT OF DISCHARGE.

AUSTRIA

"FEB. 17, 1976 ORDINANCE NO. 93...PERTAINING TO NAVIGATION ON LAKE CONSTANCE (LAKE CONSTANCE NAVIGATION ORDINANCE)." BUNDESGESETZBLATT FUER DIE REPUBLIK OESTERREICH

EPA

LR(A)

GERMAN

03/18/76 PGS 575-90

ID# 04973A

THIS ORDINANCE, PASSED PURSUANT TO CHAPTER II OF THE 1975 CONVENTION RELATING TO NAVIGATION ON LAKE CONSTANCE AND TO THE 1975 TREATY RELATING TO NAVIGATION ON THE OLD RHINE, SETS CONDITIONS FOR THE OPERATION OF VARIOUS TYPES OF VESSELS AND FLOATING INSTALLATIONS ON THESE WATER BODIES, INCLUDING PRESCRIPTIONS FOR POLLUTION CONTROL. THE INTRODUCTION OR DISCHARGE OF POLLUTING SUBSTANCES INTO THE WATER FROM VESSELS IS PROHIBITED (SECTION 1.09). NOISE, SMOKE, EXHAUST GAS AND FOUL ODORS ARE TO BE LIMITED TO THE LEVELS UNAVOIDABLE IN THE NORMAL OPERATION OF A VESSEL (1.10). WATER-ENDANGERING SUBSTANCES MAY NOT BE TRANSPORTED ON THESE WATERS (8.01). VESSELS MUST BE CONSTRUCTED SO THAT THEIR OPERATIONAL NOISE DOES NOT EXCEED 72 DB(A), MEASURED AS STIPULATED (13.05). VESSELS MUST ALSO BE BUILT AND EQUIPPED SO AS NOT TO DETRIMENTALLY AFFECT WATER QUALITY; FOR EXAMPLE, THEY MUST HAVE EQUIPMENT TO COLLECT FECES, SEWAGE, WASTES AND LEAKED OIL OR FUEL FOR LAND DISPOSAL. VESSELS MUST BE LICENSED FOR OPERATION ON THESE WATERS (CHAP XIV).

WATER

AUSTRIA

"JAN. 27, 1976 FEDERAL LAW NO. 65 ON OFFICIAL JURISDICTION AND PUNISHMENT OF
...VIOLATIONS IN NAVIGATION MATTERS ON LAKE CONSTANCE...." BUNDESGESETZBLATT...

EPA

LR(A)

GERMAN

02/17/76 PGS 539-40

ID# 049738

THIS LAW STIPULATES THAT DISTRICT (BEZIRK) AUTHORITIES WITH JURISDICTION IN REGARD TO LAKE CONSTANCE AND THE OLD RHINE RIVER ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF THE 1975 CONVENTION RELATING TO NAVIGATION ON LAKE CONSTANCE AND THE 1975 TREATY RELATING TO NAVIGATION ON THE OLD RHINE, AS WELL AS ANY ORDINANCES ISSUED PURSUANT TO THE AGREEMENTS. VIOLATION OF PROVISIONS OF ORDINANCES ISSUED PURSUANT TO CHAPTER II OF EITHER AGREEMENT IS AN ADMINISTRATIVE VIOLATION PUNISHABLE BY A FINE OF UP TO 30,000 SCHILLINGS. THE 1971 SHIPPING POLICE LAW IS NO LONGER APPLICABLE TO ACTIVITIES ON LAKE CONSTANCE OR ON THE OLD RHINE FROM THE MOUTH TO THE RHEINECK GAISSAU BRIDGE. THE LAW ENTERS FORCE MARCH 1, 1976, AT WHICH TIME ALL EARLIER ORDINANCES PERTAINING TO NAVIGATION ON LAKE CONSTANCE LOSE FORCE. (THE FULL TITLE OF THE LAW IS: JAN. 27, 1976 FEDERAL LAW NO. 65 ON OFFICIAL JURISDICTION AND PUNISHMENT OF ADMINISTRATIVE VIOLATIONS IN NAVIGATION MATTERS ON LAKE CONSTANCE AS WELL AS AMENDMENT OF THE SHIPPING POLICE LAW.)

BELGIUM

"AUGUST 3, 1976 CROWN ORDER ON THE GENERAL REGULATION OF WASTEWATER
DISCHARGES INTO SURFACE WATER, PUBLIC SEWERAGE, AND RUNOFF WATERWAYS." MONITEUR BELGE

EPA

LR(A)

FRENCH*

09/29/76 PGS 12251-304

ID# 00549N

*ALSO FLEMISH

THIS CROWN ORDER, ISSUED PURSUANT TO THE 1971 SURFACE WATER PROTECTION LAW, SETS FORTH THE CONDITIONS TO WHICH WASTEWATER DISCHARGES ARE TO BE SUBJECTED. VARIOUS CONDITIONS, PROHIBITIONS, AND PRESCRIPTIONS ARE DESIGNATED FOR DISCHARGES INTO SURFACE WATERS, PUBLIC SEWERAGE SYSTEMS AND ARTIFICIAL RUNOFF WATERWAYS. PROVISION IS MADE FOR THE SUBSEQUENT ISSUANCE OF REGULATIONS WHICH WOULD SUBJECT THE DISCHARGES OF AN ENTIRE INDUSTRY TO UNIFORM REQUIREMENTS. PRELIMINARY AUTHORIZATION IS REQUIRED FOR THE DISCHARGE OF BOTH DOMESTIC AND NON-DOMESTIC WASTEWATER. PRESCRIBED IS THE CONTENT OF THE APPLICATION FOR SUCH AUTHORIZATIONS. CONTROL MEASURES STIPULATED BY THE ORDER ARE DEPENDENT ON SPECIFIED SAMPLING TECHNIQUES. APPENDIXES INCLUDE: SAMPLE AUTHORIZATION APPLICATION; SAMPLING RECORD FORM; EC DIRECTIVES ON THE DISCHARGE OF HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES AND WATER QUALITY; AND APPROVED QUALITY STANDARDS FOR THE GAND-TEURNEUZEN CANAL WATERS.

BELGIUM

"AUGUST 3, 1976 CROWN ORDER FIXING SECTORAL DISCHARGE CONDITIONS FOR
STEEL INDUSTRY WASTEWATERS." MONITEUR BELGE

EPA

LR(A)

FRENCH*

09/29/76 PGS 12305-06

ID# 00549NA

*ALSO FLEMISH

THIS CROWN ORDER, ISSUED IN PURSUANCE OF THE 1971 SURFACE WATER PROTECTION LAW AND THE 1976 ORDER ON THE REGULATION OF WASTEWATER DISCHARGES INTO PUBLIC SEWERAGE AND SURFACE WATER LAYS DOWN THE CONDITIONS FOR THE DISCHARGE OF WASTEWATERS FROM THE STEELMAKING INDUSTRY. ENUMERATED BY THE ORDER ARE THE AFFECTED PROCESSES AND INSTALLATIONS. PRESCRIBED WASTEWATER CHARACTERISTICS PERTAIN TO BOD5, TEMPERATURE, AND VARIOUS CONCENTRATION LIMITS.

WATER

BELGIUM

"AUGUST 3, 1976 CROWN ORDER FIXING SECTORAL DISCHARGE CONDITIONS FOR WASTEWATER FROM THE NONFERROUS METALS INDUSTRY." MONITEUR BELGE

LR(A)

FRENCH*

09/29/76 PGS 12307-08

EPA

ID# 00549NB

*ALSO FLEMISH

THIS CROWN ORDER, ISSUED IN PURSUANCE OF THE 1971 SURFACE WATER PROTECTION LAW AND THE 1976 ORDER ON THE REGULATION OF WASTEWATER DISCHARGES INTO PUBLIC SEWERAGE AND SURFACE WATER, LAYS DOWN THE CONDITIONS FOR THE DISCHARGE OF WASTEWATERS FROM THE PRODUCTION AND PROCESSING OF NONFERROUS METALS. AMONG THE PRESCRIBED CONTENT LIMITS ARE THE FOLLOWING: 500 MG/L FOR COD; 2000 MG/L FOR SULFATES; 10 MG/L FOR FLUORIDES; 0.1 MG/L FOR CYANIDES; 0.5 MG/L FOR CHLORINE; 1 MG/L FOR ARSENIC, CADMIUM AND LEAD; 3MG/L FOR NICKEL; 0.1 MG/L FOR MERCURY; AND 8 MG/L AGGREGATE TOTAL FOR THE FOLLOWING METALS: NICKEL, CHROMIUM, CADMIUM, ARSENIC, MERCURY AND LEAD.

BELGIUM

"AUGUST 3, 1976 CROWN ORDER FIXING SECTORAL DISCHARGE CONDITIONS FOR COMMERCIAL LAUNDRIES." MONITEUR BELGE

LR(A)

FRENCH*

09/29/76 PGS 12308-10

EPA

ID# 00549NC

*ALSO FLEMISH

THIS CROWN ORDER, ISSUED IN PURSUANCE OF THE 1971 SURFACE WATER PROTECTION LAW AND THE 1976 ORDER ON THE REGULATION OF WASTEWATER DISCHARGES INTO PUBLIC SEWERAGE AND SURFACE WATER, LAYS DOWN THE CONDITIONS FOR THE DISCHARGE OF WASTEWATERS FROM LAUNDERING ESTABLISHMENTS WHOSE INSTALLATIONS ARE NOT EXCLUSIVELY INTENDED FOR SELF-SERVICE. STIPULATED BY THE ORDER ARE THE VARIOUS PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PARAMETERS TO BE MET: FIRST, FOR DISCHARGES INTO SURFACE WATER AND SECOND, FOR DISCHARGES INTO PUBLIC SEWERS. REQUIREMENTS FOR DISCHARGES OF THE FIRST TYPE INCLUDE: BOD5 OF LESS THAN 100 MG/L; SUSPENDED SOLIDS OF LESS THAN 100 MG/L; COD OF LESS THAN 700 MG/L; PHOSPHORUS CONTENT OF LESS THAN 5 MG/L; AND 80 PERCENT BIODEGRADABILITY OF SURFACTANTS USED. REQUIREMENTS FOR SECOND TYPE OF DISCHARGES INCLUDE A 70 DEGREE C TEMPERATURE LIMIT AND A PH VALUE RANGING BETWEEN 6 AND 10.5.

BELGIUM

"AUGUST 3, 1976 CROWN ORDER FIXING SECTORAL DISCHARGE CONDITIONS FOR WASTEWATERS FROM THE TEXTILE FINISHING INDUSTRY." MONITEUR BELGE

LR(A)

FRENCH*

09/29/76 PGS 12310-12

EPA

ID# 00549ND

*ALSO FLEMISH

THIS CROWN ORDER, ISSUED IN PURSUANCE OF THE 1971 SURFACE WATER PROTECTION LAW AND THE 1976 ORDER ON THE REGULATION OF WASTEWATER DISCHARGES INTO PUBLIC SEWERAGE AND SURFACE WATER, LAYS DOWN THE CONDITIONS FOR THE DISCHARGE OF WASTEWATERS FROM ESTABLISHMENTS WHICH ENGAGE, EITHER PARTIALLY OR SOLELY, IN TEXTILE FINISHING, EXCLUSIVE OF THE FOLLOWING OPERATIONS: CHEMICAL FIBER PRODUCTION, WOOL WASHING, AND LINEN PREPARATION. PRESCRIBED ARE CONTENT LIMITS TO BE MET BY THE WASTEWATERS FOR DISCHARGE INTO EITHER PUBLIC SEWERS OR SURFACE WATERS. THESE APPLY, AMONG OTHERS, TO PHENOLS, CHLORINE, NITRATES, AND HEAVY METALS. PROHIBITED CATEGORICALLY BY THE ORDER IS THE DISCHARGE OF PCB'S AND ORGANIC PHOSPHORIC ESTERS.

WATER

BELGIUM

"AUGUST 3, 1976 CROWN ORDER FIXING SECTORAL DISCHARGE CONDITIONS FOR WASTEWATERS FROM THE FISH PROCESSING INDUSTRY," MONITEUR BELGE

EPA

LR(A)

FRENCH*

09/29/76 PGS 12313-14

ID# 00549NE

*ALSO FLEMISH

THIS CROWN ORDER, ISSUED IN PURSUANCE OF THE 1971 SURFACE WATER PROTECTION LAW AND THE 1976 ORDER ON THE REGULATION OF WASTEWATER DISCHARGES INTO PUBLIC SEWERAGE AND SURFACE WATER, LAYS DOWN THE CONDITIONS FOR THE DISCHARGE OF WASTEWATERS FROM ESTABLISHMENTS WHICH ENGAGE, EITHER PARTIALLY OR EXCLUSIVELY, IN THE FOLLOWING FISH PROCESSING OPERATIONS: CANNING, SMOKING, SALTING, BRINING, AND FREEZING. PRESCRIBED BY THE ORDER ARE LIMITS FOR THE WASTEWATER BOD5 AND COD: THESE ARE 30 MG/L AND 150 MG/L RESPECTIVELY.

BELGIUM

"AUGUST 3, 1976 CROWN ORDER FIXING SECTORAL DISCHARGE CONDITIONS FOR WASTEWATERS FROM THE SUGAR INDUSTRY AND SUGAR BEET MILLS," MONITEUR BELGE

EPA

LR(A)

FRENCH*

09/29/76 PGS 12314-18

ID# 00549NF

*ALSO FLEMISH

THIS CROWN ORDER, ISSUED IN PURSUANCE OF THE 1971 SURFACE WATER PROTECTION LAW AND THE 1976 ORDER ON THE REGULATION OF WASTEWATER DISCHARGES INTO PUBLIC SEWERAGE AND SURFACE WATER, LAYS DOWN THE CONDITIONS FOR THE DISCHARGE OF WASTEWATERS FROM SUGAR MILLS, SUGAR REFINERIES, INVERT SUGAR FACTORIES, AND SUGAR BEET MILLS. PRESCRIBED BY THE ORDER ARE THE PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PARAMETERS OF WASTEWATERS FROM THESE DIFFERENT OPERATIONS. SUGAR MILL EFFLUENT REQUIREMENTS ARE FURTHER CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THEIR ORIGIN AND DISCHARGE DATE. (AN ATTACHED APRIL 22, 1977 AMENDMENT MODIFIES ARTICLES 2A AND 9A OF THE ORDER.)

BELGIUM

"AUGUST 3, 1976 CROWN ORDER FIXING SECTORAL DISCHARGE CONDITIONS FOR WASTEWATER FROM THE COAL MINING INDUSTRY," MONITEUR BELGE

EPA

Lk A)

FRENCH*

09/29/76 PGS 12318-19

ID# 00549NG

*ALSO FLEMISH

THIS CROWN ORDER, ISSUED IN PURSUANCE OF THE 1971 SURFACE WATER PROTECTION LAW AND THE 1976 ORDER ON THE REGULATION OF WASTEWATER DISCHARGES INTO PUBLIC SEWERAGE AND SURFACE WATER, LAYS DOWN THE CONDITIONS FOR THE DISCHARGE OF WASTEWATERS FROM COAL MINING AND OTHER RELATED ACTIVITIES ASSOCIATED WITH THE PRODUCTION AND UP-GRADING OF COAL. PRESCRIBED BY THE ORDER IS THE PERMISSIBLE LIMIT FOR SUSPENDED SOLIDS (100 MG/L) IN THE WASTEWATER. A PERIOD OF FIVE YEARS IS PROVIDED TO CONFORM WITH THE REQUIREMENT.

WATER

BELGIUM

"AUGUST 3, 1976 CROWN ORDER FIXING SECTORAL DISCHARGE CONDITIONS FOR WASTEWATER FROM THE OIL REFINING INDUSTRY." MONITEUR BELGE

LR(A)

FRENCH*

09/29/76 PGS 12320-22

EPA
ID# 00549NH

*ALSO FLEMISH

THIS CROWN ORDER, ISSUED IN PURSUANCE OF THE 1971 SURFACE WATER PROTECTION LAW AND THE 1976 ORDER ON THE REGULATION OF WASTEWATER DISCHARGES INTO PUBLIC SEWERAGE AND SURFACE WATER, LAYS DOWN THE CONDITIONS FOR THE DISCHARGE OF WASTEWATERS FROM OIL REFINERIES. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PARAMETERS ARE PRESCRIBED FOR THE WASTEWATER OF THE FOUR SUB-SECTORS OF THE REFINING INDUSTRY DISTINGUISHED WITHIN THE ORDER. INCLUDED AMONG THE PRESCRIPTIONS ARE PERMISSIBLE LIMITS FOR BOD5 COD, AND HEAVY METAL, NITROGEN AND PHENOL CONTENTS.

BELGIUM

"AUGUST 3, 1976 CROWN ORDER FIXING SECTORAL DISCHARGE CONDITIONS FOR WASTEWATER FROM THE TANNING AND TAWING INDUSTRIES." MONITEUR BELGE

LR(A)

FRENCH*

09/29/76 PGS 12322-24

EPA
ID# 00549NJ

*ALSO FLEMISH

THIS CROWN ORDER, ISSUED IN PURSUANCE OF THE 1971 SURFACE WATER PROTECTION LAW AND THE 1976 ORDER ON THE REGULATION OF WASTEWATER DISCHARGES INTO PUBLIC SEWERAGE AND SURFACE WATER, LAYS DOWN THE CONDITIONS FOR THE DISCHARGE OF WASTEWATERS FROM TANNIERIES AND TAWERIES. TWO DIFFERING SETS OF REQUIREMENTS ARE SET FORTH BY THE ORDER, DEPENDING ON WHETHER EFFLUENT IS TO BE DISCHARGED INTO PUBLIC SEWERS OR SURFACE WATERS. REQUIREMENTS ESTABLISH PERMISSIBLE LIMITS FOR SUBSTANCES SUCH AS SULFUR, PHENOL, PHOSPHORUS, CHROME, AND DETERGENTS WITHIN THE WASTEWATER.

BELGIUM

"AUGUST 3, 1976 CROWN ORDER FIXING SECTORAL DISCHARGE CONDITIONS FOR WASTEWATER FROM THE VISCOSE PRODUCING INDUSTRY." MONITEUR BELGE

LR(A)

FRENCH*

09/29/76 PGS 12324-26

EPA
ID# 00549NK

*ALSO FLEMISH

THIS CROWN ORDER, ISSUED IN PURSUANCE OF THE 1971 SURFACE WATER PROTECTION LAW AND THE 1976 ORDER ON THE REGULATION OF WASTEWATER DISCHARGES INTO PUBLIC SEWERAGE AND SURFACE WATER, LAYS DOWN THE CONDITIONS FOR THE DISCHARGE OF WASTEWATERS FROM THE VISCOSE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES WHICH ARE AT THE BASIS OF VARIOUS FIBER MANUFACTURES. PRESCRIBED ARE THE REQUIREMENTS TO BE MET BY THE EFFLUENT FOR DISCHARGE INTO PUBLIC SEWERS AS WELL AS SURFACE WATER. THESE TWO SETS OF REQUIREMENTS DESCRIBED CONTENT LIMITS FOR COD AND FOR SUCH SUBSTANCES AS AMMONIUM NITRATE, SULFUR, CARBON BISULPHIDE, ZINC, AND SULFATES.

WATER

BELGIUM

"AUGUST 3, 1976 CROWN ORDER FIXING SECTORAL DISCHARGE CONDITIONS FOR
BREWERIES, MALTHOUSES, AND BEVERAGE BOTTLING PLANTS." MONITEUR BELGE

EPA

LR(A)

FRENCH*

09/29/76 PGS 12326-28

ID# 00549NL

*ALSO FLEMISH

THIS CROWN ORDER, ISSUED IN PURSUANCE OF THE 1971 SURFACE WATER PROTECTION LAW AND THE 1976 ORDER ON THE REGULATION OF WASTEWATER DISCHARGES INTO PUBLIC SEWERAGE AND SURFACE WATER, LAYS DOWN THE CONDITIONS FOR THE DISCHARGE OF WASTEWATERS FROM BREWERIES, MALTHOUSES, AND BEVERAGE BOTTLING PLANTS. PRESCRIPTIONS REQUIRE ALL EFFLUENT TO BE FREE OF MALT, BARLEY AND HOPS RESIDUES; YEAST; DIATOMITE AND OTHER FILTERING MATERIALS; LABELING AND SEALING REMAINS; AS WELL AS GLASS AND OTHER PACKAGING SUBSTANCES. MOREOVER, EFFLUENT FOR DISCHARGE INTO PUBLIC SEWERS IS NOT TO CONTAIN SURFACE ACTIVE SUBSTANCES WITH A BIODEGRADABILITY OF LESS THAN 80 PERCENT. FINALLY, BOD5 OF EFFLUENT FOR DISCHARGE INTO SURFACE WATER IS NOT TO EXCEED 25 MG/L, AND COD IS LIMITED TO 200 MG/L.

BRAZIL

"BAHIA INVESTIGATED COMPLAINT AND COULD PUNISH STREAM-POLLUTING INDUSTRY."
O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO

EPA

LR(B)

PORTUGUESE

08/14/77 PGS 38

ID# 04986A

ALSO SE

AIR

THIS ARTICLE REPORTS ON A CASE OF INDUSTRIAL POLLUTION ADVERSELY AFFECTING INDUSTRY IN THE ARATU INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX IN THE STATE OF BAHIA, BRAZIL. AN ASPHALT EMULSION COMPANY IN THIS AREA HAS BROUGHT COMPLAINTS AGAINST THE PASKIN PETROCHEMICAL WORKS FOR POLLUTING THE LOCAL STREAM TO THE EXTENT THAT THE WATER IS NO LONGER FIT EVEN FOR INDUSTRIAL USES. THE STATE PLANNING SECRETARY, WHO IS ALSO THE PRESIDENT OF THE STATE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION COUNCIL, HAS DIRECTED THE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT CENTER TO INVESTIGATE THE COMPLAINTS, AND IT APPEARS THAT SANCTIONS AGAINST THE PASKIN WORKS MAY BE IN ORDER. THE POLLUTED STREAM IS A TRIBUTARY OF A RIVER WHICH IS A SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER FOR THE STATE CAPITAL DOWNSTREAM. THE PLANNING SECRETARY CLAIMS THE POLLUTION IS WELL-DILUTED BY THE TIME IT REACHES THE CITY BUT CITES A NEED FOR AN EXTENSIVE STUDY IN THIS REGARD. THIS ARTICLE ALSO CITES THE ADMINISTRATIVE, TECHNICAL AND FINANCIAL PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED BY THE STATE IN CORRECTING AIR POLLUTION ARISING FROM THE ARATU INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX.

BRAZIL

"POLLUTION LEAVES AMERICANA WITHOUT WATER. SECRETARY PROMISES RIGOROUS
INVESTIGATION." O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO

EPA

LR(A)

PORTUGUESE

10/19/77 PGS 20

ID# 04988A

ALSO SE AND PMB

THESE NEWS ARTICLES REPORT ON THE CONTAMINATION OF THE WATER SUPPLY OF THE CITY OF AMERICANA IN SAO PAULO, BRAZIL AND DESCRIBE THE ACTIONS TAKEN BY STATE OFFICIALS TO DEAL WITH THE OCCURRENCE. A LOCAL FOOD PROCESSING PLANT WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE DISCHARGE OF A LARGE AMOUNT OF AMMONIA INTO A LOCAL STREAM, RESULTING IN THE CONTAMINATION OF THE MUNICIPAL WATER SUPPLY AND THE SUBSEQUENT DEATH OF 30 TONS OF FISH. THE OCCURRENCE GAVE RISE TO EMERGENCY SANITATION PROCEDURES WHICH INCLUDED THE SHUT OFF OF THE WATER SUPPLY AND THE BROADCAST OF PUBLIC ALERTS TO THE DANGER. THE STATE SECRETARY OF WORKS AND ENVIRONMENT, STATING THAT THE POLLUTION IN SAO PAULO IS OF SUCH A DEGREE THAT OPERATIONAL DIFFICULTIES CAUSING POLLUTION CAN NO LONGER BE TOLERATED, HAS PROMISED A RIGOROUS INVESTIGATION STARTING WITH THE SHUTDOWN OF THE RESPONSIBLE PLANT, AT LEAST UNTIL ADEQUATE POLLUTION CONTROL DEVICES ARE INSTALLED. THE RESPONSIBLE PLANT HAD BEEN IN OPERATION FOR TWO MONTHS ON A TEMPORARY PERMIT.

WATER

BRAZIL

"MINISTRY DELAYS DECISION ON ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY." O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO

PM(B)

ENGLISH
ALSO SE
AIR

10/11/77 PGS 24

EPA
ID# 04961A

THIS ARTICLE REPORTS THAT THE BRAZILIAN MINISTRY OF INTERIOR HAS POSTPONED ACTION ON APPROVING THE INDUSTRIAL ENVIRONMENT POLICY SUBMITTED BY THE SPECIAL SECRETARY OF THE ENVIRONMENT. THE POLICY INVOLVES THE LEVYING OF REGULAR FEES AGAINST POLLUTING OR POTENTIALLY POLLUTING FIRMS IN ORDER TO CREATE A SPECIAL ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION FUND. THE AMOUNT TO BE PAID BY ANY PARTICULAR FIRM WOULD BE DETERMINED BY THE DEGREE OF DIFFICULTY IN CONTROLLING ITS POLLUTION. THE FEE WOULD RANGE FROM 150 CRUZEIROS MONTHLY TO 1,1800 CRUZEIROS MONTHLY. THESE FEES, WHICH REPRESENT NOMINAL PAYMENTS BY CONCERNED ENTERPRISES, WOULD NEVERTHELESS BE A SIGNIFICANT FINANCIAL RESOURCES FOR APPLICATION IN THE FIELD OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AND RESEARCH. THE MINISTRY FEELS, HOWEVER, THAT SUCH A POLICY WOULD IMPEDE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND THAT THE PAYMENT OF FEES WOULD BE USED AS A JUSTIFICATION FOR CONTINUED POLLUTION.

BRAZIL

"PAPER INDUSTRY ESTABLISHES TIME LIMIT FOR ELIMINATION OF POLLUTION."
O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO

PM(B)

PORTUGUESE
ALSO SE AND LRB
LAND USE

08/13/77 PGS 21

EPA
ID# 04970A

THIS ARTICLE REPORTS ON TWO ENVIRONMENTAL TOPICS IN BRAZIL: 1) THE SENSITIVITY OF THE BRAZILIAN PAPER MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION TO PUBLIC ENVIRONMENTAL OPINION, AND 2) THE CONCERN OF THE BRAZILIAN REFORESTATION ASSOCIATION OVER GOVERNMENT RESTRICTIONS ON REFORESTATION ENTERPRISES. A SPOKESMAN FOR THE BRAZILIAN PAPER MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION HAS STATED THAT THE ASSOCIATION WILL CONTINUE EFFORTS TO SOLVE WATER POLLUTION PROBLEMS WITHIN FOUR YEARS DESPITE ANY ECONOMIC RECESSIONS, ESPECIALLY SINCE 80 PERCENT OF WATER TREATMENT COSTS CAN BE RECOVERED IN USEFUL MATERIALS. THE ASSOCIATION ALSO INTENDS TO MONITOR ITS INDUSTRIES TO PREVENT POLLUTION WHERE POSSIBLE. THE VICE PRESIDENT OF THE BRAZILIAN REFORESTATION ASSOCIATION CITES GOVERNMENT RESTRICTIONS AS THE REASON FOR REFORESTATION OF ONLY 400 HECTARES OF LAND WHEN THE NATIONAL PLAN OF DEVELOPMENT CALLS FOR REFORESTATION OF 500 HECTARES OF LAND ANNUALLY. THE VICE-PRESIDENT ALSO DEFENDS REFORESTATION WITH FAST-GROWING FOREIGN SPECIES SO THAT DOMESTIC SPECIES CAN BE PRESERVED.

BRAZIL

"SERRA PARK WILL PERMIT CONTROL OF 26 MUNICIPALITIES." O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO

PM(B)

PORTUGUESE
ALSO LRB, SE
*LAND USE

08/31/77 PGS 15

EPA
ID# 04985A

WATER

BRAZIL

"MARINE POLLUTION WILL BE CONTROLLED IN 60 DAYS." O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO

EPA

PM(B)

PORTUGUESE
ALSO PMA

07/22/77 PGS 36

ID# 05011A

THIS ARTICLE DESCRIBES MEASURES, SCHEDULED TO BECOME EFFECTIVE IN OCTOBER 1977, WHICH THE STATE OF SAO PAULO HAS ADOPTED TO CONTROL OIL POLLUTION OF THE STATE'S COASTAL WATERS. THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE FOR COASTAL PROTECTION, PRESIDED OVER BY THE STATE SECRETARY OF WORKS AND ENVIRONMENT, HAS BEEN RECENTLY CREATED AS THE AGENCY RESPONSIBLE FOR ENFORCING THESE MEASURES, WHICH INCLUDE: 1) THE CAPACITY TO ELIMINATE OIL SPILLS BY MECHANICAL DEVICES, WITHOUT THE NEED FOR CHEMICAL DISPERSANTS; 2) THE PROVISION OF FACILITIES FOR THE CLEANING OF TANKER BILGES TO PREVENT OPEN SEA DISCHARGES; 3) THE ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL OF REFINERIES, GASOLINE STATIONS, AND COASTAL INDUSTRIES; AND 4) THE FORMATION OF AN OPERATIONAL GROUP RESPONSIBLE FOR CONTAINING ACCIDENTAL OIL SPILLS. THE COMMITTEE WILL WORK IN CLOSE COOPERATION WITH THE NATIONAL PETROLEUM INDUSTRY (PETROBRAS), WHICH WILL, AMONG OTHER THINGS, KEEP THE COMMITTEE INFORMED OF THE TIMETABLE FOR THE INSTALLTION OF POLLUTION CONTROL DEVICES IN COASTAL REFINERIES.

BRAZIL

"BRASKRAFT DEFENDS ITS PROPOSAL BEFORE THE SPECIAL COMMISSION OF INQUIRY."
O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO

EPA

SEC ()

PORTUGUESE
ALSO LRB AND PMB

10/12/77 PGS 19

ID# 04963A

THIS ARTICLE REPRESENTS A CULMINATION OF WEEKS OF NEWSPAPER COVERAGE ON THE CONTROVERSY SURROUNDING THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE BRASKRAFT PULP AND PAPER PLANT ON THE PARANAPANEMA RIVER AT ANGATUBA IN THE STATE OF SAO PAULO, BRAZIL. THE CONTROVERSY, HIGHLIGHTED BY MEETINGS AND DEMONSTRATIONS BOTH FOR AND AGAINST THE PLANT, SPRINGS FROM THE DESIRE OF BRAZILIAN ECOLOGISTS TO PRESERVE THE QUALITY OF THE RIVER ON THE ONE HAND AND THE DESIRE OF THE GOVERNMENT TO DERIVE ECONOMIC BENEFITS AND BECOME SELF-SUFFICIENT IN PAPER PRODUCTION ON THE OTHER. LOCAL, STATE AND FEDERAL LEVELS OF GOVERNMENT ARE INVOLVED IN STUDYING THE PROPOSAL. A PROPOSED STATE VETO OF THE PLANT COULD WELL BE OVERRIDDEN BY THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT. A SPECIAL COMMISSION OF INQUIRY CONTINUES THE DEBATE OVER THE PROS AND CONS OF THE PLANT AND SERVES TO CLARIFY SOME OF THE TECHNICAL AND ECONOMIC FACTORS INVOLVED. (SEE ALSO ISSUES OF O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO FOR SEPTEMBER 19, 22, 24, 26, AND OCTOBER 4.)

CANADA

RELIABILITY OF TRACE METAL DETERMINATION IN FRESH WATER BY FLAMELESS
ATOMIC ABSORPTION...IN COMPARISON WITH OTHER CHEMICAL AND PHYSICAL METHODS
WAGEMANN, R.
ENGLISH

EPA

ST()

00/00/75 PGS 1-20

ID# 04976A

AN INTERLABORATORY STUDY OF TRACE METAL ANALYSES INVOLVING SEVEN DIFFERENT LABORATORIES HAS BEEN CARRIED OUT TO COMPARE TRACE METAL DETERMINATIONS ON DILUTE WATER SAMPLES BY FLAMELESS ATOMIC ABSORPTION USING GRAPHITE TUBE ATOMIZATION WITH DETERMINATION BY FOURTEEN OTHER FREQUENTLY USED METHODS, AND IN THIS WAY OBTAIN AN ESTIMATE OF THE ACCURACY OF THIS METHOD FOR THE DIRECT DETERMINATION FOR TRACE METALS IN FRESH WATER. THE CONCLUSION IS REACHED THAT FOR A NUMBER OF COMMONLY DETERMINED METALS THE FLAMELESS ATOMIC ABSORPTION METHOD OF MEASURING TRACE CONCENTRATIONS IN DILUTE FRESH WATER IS AS ACCURATE A METHOD AS OTHER MORE ESTABLISHED METHODS. THE ACCURACY OF DETERMINATION FOR MOST OF THE METALS INVESTIGATED WOULD APPEAR TO LIE WITHIN 20-45 PERCENT, AT THE CONCENTRATION LEVELS PREVALENT IN UNPOLLUTED WATER. (AUTH. MOD.): (THIS IS TECHNICAL REPORT NO. 555 OF THE FISHERIES AND MARINE SERVICES DIVISION OF ENVIRONMENT CANADA.)

WATER

COLOMBIA

LR(8)

"STATE OF EMERGENCY IN CARTAGENA BAY, COLOMBIA, DUE TO MERCURY," EXCELSIOR
 CAMARGO, PEDRO PABLO
 SPANISH 06/02/77 PGS 16A ID# 04982A
 ALSO SE, PMR
 *TOXIC SUBS

EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

PM(8)

WATER PURIFICATION IN THE EEC: A STATE-OF-THE-ART REVIEW
 WATER RESEARCH CENTRE
 ENGLISH 00/00/77 PGS 1-467 ID# 04990A
 EPA

THIS REPORT DETAILS A SURVEY CONDUCTED BEGINNING IN NOVEMBER 1974 BY THE WATER RESEARCH CENTRE FOR THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES. THE SCOPE OF THE STUDY WAS: TO STUDY AND REPORT ON THE STATE OF THE ART OF WATER PURIFICATION IN THE NINE EEC COUNTRIES (BELGIUM, DENMARK, FRANCE, WEST GERMANY, IRELAND, ITALY, LUXEMBOURG, THE NETHERLANDS, AND THE UNITED KINGDOM); TO COMPARE EEC PRACTICE REGARDING POTABLE WATER TREATMENT WITH THAT OF SWEDEN AND THE USA; AND TO MAKE PROPOSALS FOR A RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM APPROPRIATE TO MEET THE MIDDLE AND LONG-TERM NEEDS OF THE COMMUNITY. THE REPORT PLACES EMPHASIS ON POTABLE WATER SUPPLY, REVIEWING THE FOLLOWING PROCESSES IN DETAIL FOR EACH COUNTRY: STORAGE, COAGULATION, SEDIMENTATION, FILTRATION, FLOTATION, AMMONIA AND NITRATE REMOVAL, CARBON ADSORPTION, CHEMICAL OXIDATION FOR ORGANIC MODIFICATION AND DISINFECTION, AERATION, AND SLUDGE TREATMENT. A BRIEF SURVEY OF LEGISLATION REGARDING WATER TREATMENT IS ALSO PRESENTED.

GERMANY, FED REP OF

LR(8)

"SUCCESSFUL HUNT FOR ENVIRONMENTAL SINNERS." STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG
 GERMAN 07/21/77 PGS 7 ID# 04947A
 EPA

THE WATER PROTECTION POLICE IN BADEN-WUERTTEMBERG CONTRIBUTE SIGNIFICANTLY TO THE FIGHT AGAINST POLLUTION OF THE RHINE, ACCORDING TO THIS ARTICLE. ABOUT 35 PERCENT OF THEIR TIME IS DEVOTED TO ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION. THREE PATROL BOATS DAILY WORK THE AREA OF THE RHINE BETWEEN KARLSRUHE AND IFFZHEIM. MANY CREW MEMBERS ARE TRAINED ENVIRONMENTAL EXPERTS. BOATS CARRY KITS FOR THE RAPID ANALYSIS (WITHIN ONE HOUR) OF UP TO 22 HARMFUL SUBSTANCES. IDENTIFICATION OF A POLLUTING SUBSTANCE IN THIS FASHION CAN HELP NARROW THE FIELD OF SUSPECTED PERPETRATORS. THE SHIPS ALSO CARRY THE "HANDBOOK OF DANGEROUS SUBSTANCES," WHICH INFORMS THE CREW OF THE CHARACTERISTICS OF SUCH SUBSTANCES AS WELL AS RESULTS OF ACCIDENTS AND REMEDIAL MEASURES. SEVERAL DAYS A MONTH, THE PATROL BOATS WORK IN CONCERT WITH POLICE HELICOPTERS, WHICH SPOT AND PHOTOGRAPH INSTANCES OF POLLUTION. SINCE THE INCEPTION OF THIS COOPERATION, THE AMOUNT OF USED OIL DELIVERED TO DE-OILING SHIPS HAS INCREASED FROM 4000 TO 1100 TONS A YEAR.

WATER

GERMANY, FED REP OF

"WATER MANAGEMENT ANNUAL REPORT 1976: LAND WORKING GROUP FOR WATER (LAWA)."
WASSER UND BODEN

PM(B)

GERMAN

06/00/77 PGS 161-162

EPA
ID# 04948A

THIS REPORT SUMMARIZES 1976 ACTIVITIES OF LAWA, A GROUP COMPOSED OF THE SUPERIOR LAND (STATE) AUTHORITIES RESPONSIBLE FOR WASTE MANAGEMENT AND WATER LAW. PRIMARY GOALS OF THE ORGANIZATION ARE TO COORDINATE WATER MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES IN THE VARIOUS LANDS AND TO PROMOTE WATER MANAGEMENT INTERESTS. THE EMPHASIS OF LAWA ACTIVITY IN 1976 WAS WATER PROTECTION. THE GROUP HELPED DEVELOP THE NATIONAL SEWAGE FEE LAW AND THE FOURTH AMENDMENT TO THE WATER MANAGEMENT LAW AND HAS DRAFTED ADMINISTRATIVE PRESCRIPTIONS FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF THE LATTER LAW, INCLUDING GUIDELINES FOR WATER QUALITY AND FOR SEWAGE DISCHARGE AND TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS FOR SEWAGE FACILITIES. LAWA IS COORDINATING THE WORK OF THE LANDS IN ADAPTING THEIR WATER LAWS TO THE NATIONAL FRAMEWORK. WORKING GROUPS ARE INVOLVED IN PRODUCTION OF PAPERS ON WATER MANAGEMENT AND NUCLEAR ENERGY, THERMAL POLLUTION, AND ICE-CONTROL SALTS AND WATER. LAWA ALSO PUBLISHED A NEW WATER QUALITY MAP FOR THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC IN 1976. IT COOPERATED IN INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS TOO.

GERMANY, FED REP OF

"ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1976 ON WATER MANAGEMENT BY THE FEDERAL MINISTRY FOR
ECONOMICS." WASSER UND BODEN

PM(B)

GERMAN
ALSO PMA

06/00/77 PGS 160

EPA
ID# 04979A

THIS REPORT OF THE FEDERAL MINISTRY FOR ECONOMICS DISCUSSES WATER SUPPLY IN 1976, INCLUDING CONSIDERATION OF QUANTITIES OF WATER SUPPLIED, THE COST OF WATER, AND INVESTMENTS BY PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY COMPANIES. UNDER THE HEADING WATER PROTECTION, THE COLLECTION OF USED BILGE OILS IS DISCUSSED. IN MID-1976, AN EIGHTH SHIP FOR THE COLLECTION OF BILGE WATER CONTAINING OIL WAS PUT INTO SERVICE ON THE RHINE RIVER, SO THAT THE ENTIRE LENGTH OF THE RHINE AND ITS TRIBUTARIES WAS COVERED BY THIS SERVICE. THESE EIGHT SHIPS PUMPED APPROXIMATELY 65,000 TONS OF BILGE WATER FROM WHICH ABOUT 6,400 TONS OF USED OIL WERE RECOVERED AND CHanneled INTO REPROCESSING OPERATIONS. OVER 600 TONS OF USED OIL WERE RECOVERED IN THIS MANNER ON THE WESER RIVER IN 1976.

GERMANY, FED REP OF

"WATER MANAGEMENT ANNUAL REPORT OF THE FEDERAL MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR FOR
1976." WASSER UND BODEN

PM(B)

GERMAN
ALSO PMA

06/00/77 PGS 159

EPA
ID# 04980A

THIS REPORT OF THE FEDERAL MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR BRIEFLY DISCUSSES ACTIVITIES IN 1976 RELATING TO WATER LAW, RESEARCH, PROTECTION, AND STATISTICS; STORAGE AND TRANSPORT OF WATER ENDANGERING SUBSTANCES; WATER SUPPLY, EMERGENCY DRINKING WATER SUPPLY; AND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION. LAWS OF SIGNIFICANCE PASSED OR BECOMING EFFECTIVE IN 1976 INCLUDE THE SEWAGE FEE LAW, THE FOURTH AMENDMENT TO THE WATER MANAGEMENT LAW, AND THE ORDINANCE ON THE DEGRADABILITY OF ANIONIC AND NON-IONIC SURFACTANT SUBSTANCES IN WASHING AND CLEANING AGENTS. THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT FINANCED 93 RESEARCH PROJECTS WITH ABOUT 7.7 MILLION MARKS AND MADE AVAILABLE 21.5 MILLION MARKS FOR CONSTRUCTION OF MUNICIPAL SEWAGE PURIFICATION PLANTS OF SUPRAREGIONAL SIGNIFICANCE NEAR THE RHINE AND LAKE CONSTANCE IN THE FRAMEWORK OF A FIVE-YEAR PROGRAM. INITIAL STATISTICS WERE COLLECTED ON WATER SUPPLY, SEWAGE REMOVAL, AND ACCIDENTS WITH WATER ENDANGERING SUBSTANCES. RESEARCH INTO ASPECTS OF WATER SUPPLY CONTINUED.

WATER

GREAT BRITAIN

PM(B)

WASTE MANAGEMENT RESEARCH, LIB/INF/25
 GREAT BRITAIN, DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT
 ENGLISH 12/00/76 PGS 1-73
 ALSO ST
 *SOLID WASTE

EPA
 ID# 04994A

INTERNATIONAL

LR(A)

INTERNATIONAL PROTECTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT; TREATIES AND RELATED DOCUMENTS
 RUESTER, BERND, AND BRUNO SIMMA, COMPS, AND EDS. LOC LAW GEN IPE TRIA 1975
 ENGLISH 00/00/75 PGS 1-5200 ID# 04935A
 *GENERAL

INTERNATIONAL

LR(B)

PUBLISHED REGULATORY GUIDELINES OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERN TO THE OIL INDUSTRY IN
 WESTERN EUROPE. CONCAWE REPORT 2/77
 CONCAWE SECRETARIAT
 ENGLISH 06/00/77 PGS 1-63 ID# 04993A
 *AIR

ITALY

LR(B)

"DERISIVE POLLUTION TAX," CORRIERE DELLA SERA
 AMENDOLA, GIANFRANCO
 ITALIAN 07/27/77 PGS 13

EPA
 ID# 05010A

THE ITALIAN COMMITTEE OF MINISTERS MET RECENTLY TO FIX THE RATE OF ASSESSMENT OF THE TAX TO BE LEVIED ON INDUSTRIAL POLLUTERS BY MUNICIPALITIES IN COMPENSATION FOR DAMAGES ARISING FROM INDUSTRY DISCHARGES. THIS METHOD IS CONSIDERED THE PRINCIPAL MEANS OF FUND-RAISING FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF MUNICIPAL WASTEWATER TREATMENT INSTALLATIONS--AN AREA FOR WHICH NATIONAL LAW NO. 319-76 NEGLECTED TO PROVIDE. DURING THE COURSE OF THEIR DELIBERATIONS THE MINISTERS FURTHER REDUCED THE AMOUNT SUGGESTED IN AN EARLIER PROPOSAL OF THE HIGHER COUNCIL OF PUBLIC WORKS DESCRIBED AS UNREALISTIC BY THE AUTHOR. PRECARIOUS ECONOMIC CONDITIONS WERE CITED BY THE MINISTERS IN SUPPORT OF THEIR DECISION. SEVERAL ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE TAX RATE ARE PROVIDED AS EVIDENCE OF ITS INEQUITY. THE AUTHOR MAINTAINS THAT THIS SYSTEM OF TAXATION IS NOT EXPECTED TO FURNISH THE MUNICIPALITIES WITH THE NECESSARY FINANCIAL MEANS TO COMBAT POLLUTION.

JAPAN

PM(B)

"AGENCY'S BODY TO ASSESS POLLUTION CONTROL METHOD," JAPAN TIMES
 ENGLISH 10/30/77 PGS 2

EPA
 ID# 04968A

THE ENVIRONMENT AGENCY HAS ASKED THE WATER QUALITY DIVISION OF THE CENTRAL COUNCIL FOR THE CONTROL OF ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION TO ASSESS THE FEASIBILITY OF INTRODUCING THE "TOTAL AMOUNT CONTROL" METHOD OF REDUCING WATER POLLUTION IN JAPAN'S THREE WORST AFFECTED AREAS: TOKYO BAY, ISE BAY AND THE INLAND SEA. IN CONTRAST TO PRESENT REGULATIONS, WHICH CONTROL ONLY CONCENTRATIONS OF POLLUTANTS IN WASTEWATER DISCHARGED FROM INDUSTRIAL PLANTS AND FACILITIES, THIS METHOD INITIALLY PLACES ARBITRARY RESTRICTIONS ON THE TOTAL AMOUNT OF POLLUTANTS ENTERING A WATER BODY. PERMISSIBLE DISCHARGES ARE THEN CALCULATED FOR INDIVIDUAL COMPANIES AND OTHER POLLUTANT SOURCES IN THE WATER AREA. THE ENVIRONMENT AGENCY REPORTS THAT MANY LOCAL AREAS HAVE ALREADY ADOPTED THE TOTAL AMOUNT CONTROL METHOD AND THAT THE TOKYO METROPOLITAN GOVERNMENT IS SCHEDULED TO APPLY THE METHOD BEGINNING IN MARCH 1978.

WATER

JAPAN

"ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION SPREADS." JAPAN TIMES

PM(B)

ENGLISH
AIR

10/20/77 PGS 2

EPA
ID# 04989A

THE ENVIRONMENT AGENCY HAS REPORTED THAT COMPOUND ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION BY CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES SUCH AS POLYCHLORINATED NAPHTHALENE (PCN) AND DIBUTYL HYDROXYTOLUENE (BHT) HAS SPREAD EXTENSIVELY THROUGHOUT JAPAN. THESE FINDINGS WERE THE RESULT OF THE AGENCY'S ANALYSES OF 78 DIFFERENT CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES FOUND IN WATER OF RIVER BOTTOMS AND IN FISH AS WELL AS IN THE ATMOSPHERE OF 22 PREFECTURES AND FOUR CITIES. PCN, BIPHENYL, POLYCHLORINATED TARPHENYL (PCT), AND M-TARPHENYL WERE FOUND, FOR EXAMPLE, ON RIVER BOTTOMS OF FIVE PREFECTURES AND THREE CITIES, AND ANILINE AND NITROBENZENE COMPOUNDS WERE DETECTED IN WATER AND SLUDGE IN MAJOR CITIES SUCH AS TOKYO, YOKOHAMA, AND OSAKA AND IN INDUSTRIAL AREAS. AGENCY OFFICIALS SAID THAT ALTHOUGH THE QUANTITY OF HARMFUL CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES WAS STILL VERY SMALL AND THUS NO CAUSE FOR IMMEDIATE CONCERN, THERE IS A POSSIBILITY THAT THE SUBSTANCES MAY EVENTUALLY GIVE RISE TO A SERIOUS CASE OF POLLUTION.

NORWAY

"NEW REGULATIONS WILL PREVENT OIL LEAKAGE FROM PRIVATE TANKS." AFTENPOSTEN

LR(B)

NORWEGIAN
*GENERAL

09/16/77 PGS 10

EPA
ID# 04995A

NORWAY

"TWENTY-ONE MUNICIPALITIES AROUND LAKE MJOSA MUST REDUCE SEWAGE DISCHARGES."
AFTENPOSTEN

LR(B)

NORWEGIAN

10/04/77 PGS 26

EPA
ID# 05006A

TWENTY-ONE MUNICIPALITIES IN THE LAKE MJOSA PRECIPITATION REGIME HAVE BEEN ORDERED TO REDUCE THEIR DISCHARGES OF PHOSPHORUS. ABOUT 25,000 SCATTERED PRIVATE HOMES NOT CONNECTED TO A PUBLIC SEWAGE SYSTEM WILL BE SUBJECT TO RESTRICTIONS CIRCULATED BY THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT STIPULATING THAT IF WATER CLOSETS ARE ALREADY IN A HOME, A SEPTIC TANK, AND, IF NECESSARY A SAND FILTER INSTALLATION, MUST ALSO BE CONSTRUCTED. IF A HOME IS SERVICED THROUGH AN outhouse TOILET, A WATERCLOSET WITH A SEPTIC TANK OR AN APPROVED BIOLOGICAL CLOSET OR OTHER CLOSED SYSTEM MUST BE INSTALLED. BUILDING LOANS WILL BE MADE AVAILABLE. NO DEADLINES FOR ADHERENCE TO THE PROGRAM HAVE BEEN STIPULATED, ALTHOUGH IT IS ESTIMATED THAT IT WILL BE COMPLETED IN A COUPLE OF YEARS. THIS IS THE FIRST TIME IN NORWAY THAT A LARGE AREA HAS BEEN SUBJECTED TO SUCH RESTRICTIONS.

WATER

NORWAY

"NORWEGIAN MINISTER FOR THE ENVIRONMENT: THE NORTH SEA MANAGED THE OIL CATASTROPHE SUCCESSFULLY." SVENSKA DAGBLADET

PM(B)

SWEDISH

07/06/77 PGS 16

EPA
ID# 04956A

WITH THE EXCEPTION OF A SMALL AREA, THE ORGANISMS OF THE NORTH SEA WERE NOT DAMAGED BY THE OIL CATASTROPHE AT THE EKOFISK FIELD, WHERE A BLOWOUT OCCURED ON APRIL 22, 1977 CAUSING THE EMISSION OF 20,000 TONS OF OIL INTO THE OCEAN, REPORTS THE NORWEGIAN MINISTER FOR THE ENVIRONMENT, GRO HARLEM BRUNDTLAND. THE OIL WAS CONTAINED WITHIN A CERTAIN AREA AND WAS DISPERSED NATURALLY, THE COASTS WERE NEVER THREATENED. THE MINISTER WARNS, HOWEVER, THAT IF THE SEASON, THE CURRENTS, OR THE WIND CONDITIONS HAD BEEN DIFFERENT, THE OUTCOME MIGHT NOT HAVE BEEN SO FAVORABLE. THE OIL INDUSTRY WAS IN THE PROCESS OF ACQUIRING EQUIPMENT TO FIGHT OIL POLLUTION AT THE TIME OF THE ACCIDENT, AND THESE PREPARATIONS HAVE CONTINUED.

NORWAY

"THE TYRIFJORD WILL NOT BECOME A NEW LAKE MJOSA," AND "POLLUTION OF THE TYRIFJORD WILL BE MAPPED OUT." AFTENPOSTEN

PM(B)

NORWEGIAN

08/09/77 PGS 23

EPA
ID# 04975A

2ND ARTICLE: 08/31/77, P. 2

THESE TWO ARTICLES REPORT THAT IN ORDER TO PREVENT THE TYRIFJORD NORTH OF OSLO FROM BECOMING AS SEVERELY POLLUTED AS LAKE MJOSA, AN INVESTIGATION OF THE FJORD IS PLANNED WITH THE MUNICIPALITIES OF BUSKERUD, AKERSHUS, AND OSLO FINANCING ONE-HALF OF THE PROJECT ON THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT OF THE OTHER HALF. PRELIMINARY INVESTIGATIONS WILL BE COMPLETED BY NOVEMBER, BUT THE MAIN POLLUTION STUDY, TO TAKE THREE YEARS, WILL BE CONDUCTED BY THE NORWEGIAN NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC HEALTH, THE NORWEGIAN INSTITUTE FOR WATER RESEARCH, THE STATE POLLUTION CONTROL AUTHORITY, AND THE UNIVERSITY OF OSLO. ONE OF THE MAIN REASONS FOR THE INVESTIGATIONS IS THAT THE FJORD MAY BECOME A SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER FOR THE ABOVE MENTIONED MUNICIPALITIES. MOST OF THE POLLUTION IS CAUSED BY SEWAGE DISCHARGES FROM THE CITY OF HONEFOSS AND FROM WOOD PRODUCT INDUSTRIES ALONG THE RIVER STORELVEN, BUT BUILT-UP AREAS ALONG THE FJORD AND AGRICULTURE ALSO CONTRIBUTE.

NORWAY

"LESS PHOSPHATES IN DETERGENT USED FOR MILKING EQUIPMENT," AFTENPOSTEN

PM(B)

NORWEGIAN

09/02/77 PGS 6

EPA
ID# 05001A

IN THE SPRING OF 1977, THE STATE POLLUTION CONTROL AUTHORITY APPROACHED THE NORWEGIAN DAIRIES' ASSOCIATION TO REQUEST THEY REDUCE THE AMOUNT OF PHOSPHATES IN DETERGENTS USED IN THE CLEANING OF MILKING EQUIPMENT BY ONE FOURTH. WITH THE COOPERATION OF THE DETERGENT SUPPLIER, LILLEBORG FABRIKKER A/S, A NEW TYPE OF DETERGENT WAS MANUFACTURED AND SUCCESSFULLY TESTED FOR SIX MONTHS AT SELECTED DAIRIES. THE ASSOCIATION HAS NOW SENT CIRCULARS TO ALL DAIRIES AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN THE LAKE MJOSA PRECIPITATION REGIME URGING THEM TO DISTRIBUTE THE NEW DETERGENT. THE PROGRAM IS BEING EXPANDED TO JAEREN, THE COASTAL DISTRICT IN SOUTHWESTERN NORWAY, AS WELL AS TO VALDRES, MORE, ROMSDAL, AND NORD-TRONDELAG. IT IS EXPECTED THAT THIS TYPE OF PHOSPHATE-LOW DETERGENT WILL EVENTUALLY BE USED ALL OVER NORWAY.

WATER

NORWAY

"FISHING FLEET JOINS OIL POLLUTION CONTROL." AFTENPOSTEN

PM(8)

NORWEGIAN

09/23/77 PGS 26

EPA
ID# 05002A

THE STATE POLLUTION CONTROL AUTHORITY HAS ASKED THE NORWEGIAN FISHERMEN'S ASSOCIATION TO ASSIST IN COMBATING OIL POLLUTION, PARTICULARLY IN HANDLING HEAVY EQUIPMENT SUCH AS BOOMS, ETC., REPORTS THIS ARTICLE. THE AUTHORITY NEEDS EXPERT ADVICE ON EVALUATING THE TECHNICAL DEMANDS ON THESE BOATS. BETWEEN 50 TO 100 BOATS WILL BE NEEDED IN ADDITION TO THOSE BELONGING TO THE GOVERNMENT AND THE ORGANIZATION ENGAGED IN RESCUE OPERATIONS. ALL VESSELS INCLUDED IN THIS PROGRAM MUST BE REGISTERED, A PROCESS CURRENTLY UNDERWAY. OIL PROTECTION DEPOTS ARE NOW ESTABLISHED IN HORTEN, STAVANGER, ORLANDET, BODO, LODINGEN, AND KIRKENES. STILL IN THE PLANNING STAGE ARE DEPOTS IN THE FOLLOWING LOCATIONS: KRISTIANSAND, BERGEN, ALESUND, SANDNESSJOEN, RAMSUND, TROMSO, HAMMERFEST, AND VADSO. ALL DEPOTS ARE EXPECTED TO BE OPERATIONAL BY THE SPRING OF 1978.

SWEDEN

"THE CONTENT OF CHLORINE IN WATER WILL BE INVESTIGATED." SVENSKA DAGBLADET
LUNDEGARDH, LENNART

PM(8)

SWEDISH
ALSO LRB

08/25/77 PGS 26

EPA
ID# 04943A

CITING U.S. SOURCES, THE SWEDISH NATIONAL ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION BOARD HAS CAUTIONED THAT HIGH CONTENTS OF CHLORINE IN WATER MAY CAUSE CANCER OF THE STOMACH AND BLADDER. DRINKING WATER IN SWEDEN, HOWEVER, IS CHLORINATED TO SUCH A LIMITED DEGREE THAT ANY DETRIMENTAL EFFECTS OF THE NATURE WOULD BE HIGHLY UNLIKELY. BUT SINCE NO FORMAL INVESTIGATION OF DRINKING WATER HAS TAKEN PLACE TO DATE, THE BOARD BELIEVES THAT IT WOULD BE ADVISABLE TO EXAMINE THE WATER. IT IS SUSPECTED THAT A RISK OF CANCER MAY OCCUR WHEN THE CHLORINE CONTENT REACHES 0.1 MG PER LITER WATER.

SWEDEN

"INCREASED CONTENTS OF TOXIC SUBSTANCES IN LAKES ON THE WEST COAST." SVENSKA
DAGBLADET

PM(8)

SWEDISH

08/18/77 PGS 4

EPA
ID# 04953A

INVESTIGATIONS OF FIFTY LAKES BETWEEN THE CITIES OF HALMSTAD AND JONKOPING AND IN THE PROVINCE OF VARMLAND BY THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION BOARD INDICATE LARGE INCREASES OF CADMIUM, LEAD, MERCURY, AND ZINC IN THE BOTTOM LAYERS OF THESE LAKES. ALTHOUGH THE STUDY DID NOT INCLUDE COVER VEGETATION AND ANIMAL LIFE, IT IS, AS A RULE, SAFE TO ASSUME THAT THEY HAVE BEEN DETRIMENTALLY AFFECTED. EXAMINATION OF THE BOTTOM LAYERS TO A DEPTH OF 20 CENTIMETERS, INDICATES THAT OVER THE PAST 100 YEARS THERE HAS BEEN A TENFOLD INCREASE IN LEAD AND CADMIUM AND A FIVEFOLD INCREASE IN MERCURY AND ZINC. THESE RESULTS ARE PROBABLY DUE TO ATMOSPHERIC PRECIPITATION. IN CONTRAST TO ACIDIFICATION, WHICH CAN BE TREATED BY ADDING LIME TO WATER, THERE ARE NO MEASURES TO BE TAKEN AGAINST METAL SUBSTANCES WHICH REMAIN IN NATURE FOR A LONG PERIOD OF TIME.

WATER

SWEDEN

"CONTINUOUS ALARMING ACIDIFICATION OF LAKES," SVENSKA DAGBLADET
 EKMAN, JOHANNES EPA
 PM(B) SWEDISH 07/06/77 PGS 16 ID# 04954A

ACCORDING TO A RECENT REPORT, THE ACIDIFICATION OF SWEDISH LAKES IS CONTINUING AT AN ALARMING RATE. 80 PERCENT OF THE LAKES IN THE COUNTY OF OREBRO, FOR INSTANCE, ARE ALREADY ACIDIFIED OR THREATENED BY ACIDIFICATION. 163,000 TONS OF LIME AND 80 MILLION SWEDISH KRONOR ARE NEEDED TO SAVE THE OREBRO COUNTY LAKES AND THE SITUATION IS NOW SO CRITICAL THAT A CHOICE AS TO WHICH LAKES TO CONCENTRATE THE EFFORTS ON MAY HAVE TO BE MADE. MANY FACTORS ARE RESPONSIBLE: CONSIDERABLE PRECIPITATION DURING THE WINTER MONTHS RESULTING IN VERY ACID SPRING FLOODS; INCREASED PLANTING OF CONIFEROUS TREES; CLEAR CUTTING; AND GEOLOGICAL FACTORS, TO MENTION A FEW. AN EXTENSIVE EFFORT DURING THE NEXT FIVE YEARS IS RECOMMENDED. AFTER THIS PERIOD A TEN-YEAR PLAN SHOULD BE DRAFTED. MORE PERSONNEL TO WORK ON THIS PROBLEM IS ALSO NEEDED.

UNITED NATIONS

"UN WATER CONFERENCE: AGREEMENT ON GOALS AND ACTION PLAN," AMBIO, VOL. VI,
 NO. 4

PM(B)

ENGLISH 07/00/77 PGS 222-27 ID# 04957A EPA

AT THE UN WATER CONFERENCE AT MAR DEL PLATA, ARGENTINA IN MARCH 1977, THE NEED FOR IMMEDIATE ACTION WAS RECOGNIZED AND WAYS WERE EXPLORED TO AVOID A RAPIDLY DEVELOPING WORLDWIDE WATER CRISIS. COMMUNITY WATER SUPPLIES AND WATER FOR AGRICULTURE WERE GIVEN TOP PRIORITY. AN INTERNATIONAL CONSENSUS ON A NUMBER OF POLICY AND OPERATIONAL MEASURES WAS FORMULATED IN THE MAR DEL PLATA ACTION PLAN, WHOSE TWO MAIN SECTIONS COVER ACTION RECOMMENDATIONS AND RESOLUTIONS. THE ACTION RECOMMENDATIONS PRINTED IN THIS PUBLICATION SUMMARIZE THE PRESENT SITUATION, RECOMMEND GOALS, AND EXPLORE ACTIONS NECESSARY AT THE NATIONAL AS WELL AS THE INTERNATIONAL LEVEL. SUBJECTS COVERED ARE: ASSESSMENT OF WATER RESOURCES; WATER USE AND EFFICIENCY; ENVIRONMENT, HEALTH, AND POLLUTION CONTROL POLICY; PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT; NATURAL HAZARDS; PUBLIC INFORMATION, EDUCATION, TRAINING, AND RESEARCH; AND REGIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION. SELECTED PARTS OF THE RESOLUTIONS ARE ALSO REPRODUCED.

WHO

GLOBAL WORKSHOP ON APPROPRIATE WATER AND WASTEWATER TREATMENT TECHNOLOGY
 FOR DEVELOPING COUNTRIES. WHO BULLETIN SERIES, NO. 7
 WHO. INTL. REFERENCE CENTER FOR COMMUNITY WATER SUPPLY EPA
 ST() ENGLISH 04/00/77 PGS 1-53 ID# 04992A

THIS REPORT SUMMARIZES THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE GLOBAL WORKSHOP ON APPROPRIATE WATER AND WASTE WATER TREATMENT TECHNOLOGY FOR DEVELOPING COUNTRIES, HELD IN VOORBURG, THE NETHERLANDS IN NOVEMBER 1975. AN INTRODUCTORY CHAPTER REVIEWS THE BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES OF THE WORKSHOP. CHAPTER 2 SUMMARIZES ADDRESSES AND STATE-OF-THE-ART REVIEWS PRESENTED AT THE WORKSHOP, WHILE CHAPTER 3 REVIEWS GENERAL DISCUSSIONS RELATING TO WASTEWATER TECHNOLOGY FOR DEVELOPING COUNTRIES AS WELL AS ATTEMPTS TO IDENTIFY THE PROBLEM. CHAPTER 4 SUMMARIZES THE MORE DETAILED ASSESSMENTS OF THE PROBLEMS CONSIDERED BY THREE WORKING GROUPS CONCERNED WITH: DRINKING WATER SUPPLY; SEWAGE AND EXCRETA DISPOSAL; AND SOCIOECONOMIC ASPECTS. CHAPTER 5 REVIEWS A SYSTEMS APPROACH PRESENTED TO THE WORKSHOP, AND CHAPTER 6 PRESENTS CONCLUSIONS AND PRIORITY RECOMMENDATIONS. APPENDIXES CONTAIN: THE WORKSHOP AGENDA; A LIST OF PARTICIPANTS; AND A LIST OF BACKGROUND PAPERS.