

- 289 Handling Hazards of Organic Finishes. D. C. Sayles. Metal Finishing 66, 55-61 (1962).

Fires are categorized into 3 classes: from materials that smoulder; inflammable liquids; and electrical hazards. The appropriate fire fighting agents and their use are described. Various hand fire extinguishers, atmospheric contamination detection devices and techniques to eliminate or reduce toxic environments for those handling organic finishes are described. Tables of the nature and severity of the hazards met and recommended control measures and of toxic effects are given.

-- Public Health Eng. Absts.

- 290 Prospects for Exhaust Control by Engine Modification. A. C. Stern. J. Air Poll. Control Assn. 13, 91-92 (Feb. 1963).

Of the 3 paths to the prevention of the emission of combustibles from motor vehicle exhaust, two seem to be mere stopgaps. Improving the performance of the conventional rich-mixture engine by gadgeteering the carburetor and the distributor is self-limiting in its possibilities for emission reduction by the fact that even when improved there is insufficient air to burn the fuel supplied. The use of afterburners is to admit failure in engine design. Only the path of designing completeness of combustion into the engine itself has long term attractiveness as a means for control.

-- Author's conclusion

COMMUNITY AIR HYGIENE

- 291 Pollution. A Problem in Economics. R. B. Engdahl and F. C. Croxton. Battelle Tech. Rev. 11, 11-16 (Aug. 1962).

The production and consumption of many products involve some pollution of atmosphere, water, or soil. Major industry is concerned with the problems of environment pollution in coal mining, petroleum refining, chemical production, electric power generation, paper manufacture, and others. The nature of industrial pollution, the types of problems and the costs involved in eliminating the various kinds of pollution are discussed.

-- APCA Absts.

- 292 Short-Term Air Pollution Studies. F. A. Bell, Jr. Civil Eng. 33, 48-51 (Feb. 1963). (Civil Engineering, American Society of Civil Engineers, 33 W. 39th St., New York 18, N.Y. *).

Useful, though limited, air pollution data can be obtained by state and local agencies using short-term, low-budget air pollution measurement programs. These studies provide valuable training and orientation for technical personnel regarding air pollution measurement programs. Cooperative short-term air pollution measurement studies can be utilized to acquaint the public with local air pollution needs and programs. While such studies of short duration are not designed to reveal the prevailing pattern of air pollution, they can serve to give a preliminary estimate of the types and amounts of air pollution present in the locale studied. Short-term studies have revealed the presence of the photochemical type of air pollution in 4 of the 5 cities here discussed, that is, in Tucson, Phoenix, Fresno, and Washington, D.C. Results of the short-term studies indicate that excessive amounts of particulate matter, haze, and smoke occur in the air of the 5 cities discussed at one time or another, according to such standards for air quality as those of Oregon and California. Sulfur dioxide levels were found to be generally low in cities using primarily natural gas and, to a lesser extent, fuel oil for heating and combustion. However, Lynchburg, although it is the smallest city in the group included in this report, uses a considerable amount of coal and had the highest measured levels of sulfur dioxide.

-- Author's conclusion

* Address not in current List of Periodicals.

03121199