



PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
REGIONAL OFFICE
National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health
REGION V
433 WEST VAN BUREN STREET, ROOM 712
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60607



August 27, 1971

REFER TO: PMS-NIOSH

Ms. Karen M. Swingle
Commercial Development Analyst
Foseco, Inc.
Post Office Box 8728
Cleveland, Ohio 44135

Dear Ms. Swingle:

In answer to your letter of August 13, the List of Toxic Substances prepared by the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health will be available from the Superintendent of Documents in Washington, D.C., in the near future.

At the present time, copies are available for your perusal in the Regional Office of NIOSH, Room 814, and the Public Information Officer of HEW, Room 712; both located at 433 West Van Buren Street, Chicago, Illinois. There is also a copy available in the office of the Division of Technical Services at 1014 Broadway, Cincinnati, Ohio.

The standards required for labeling are to appear in the Federal Register in the near future. As soon as I have more information, I will alert you.

Sincerely,

Marshall E. La Nier
Regional Administrator

ME:lan:plb

FOS-00-00000010-2

FOSECO 1512

330 Manufacturers: Have you filed your Refuse Act Permit applications?

Companies discharging waste into waterways should make certain they've filed the required application for a Refuse Act Permit. Otherwise, they may face legal action for failure to comply with the program.

Under the Refuse Act Permit Program all businesses that discharge material (except sewage) into navigable waters or their tributaries were required to apply to the Army Corps of Engineers for a permit by July 1. It now appears that the number of applications is rounding off at 18,000 although the Environmental Protection Agency estimates that an additional 40,000 firms should file.

Regional EPA offices have been instructed to contact the tardy companies, which must then either apply for a permit within thirty days, or

give legitimate reasons for failure to comply. Companies which fail to respond to these instructions will be referred to the Justice Department for appropriate action under the Refuse Act.

Observation: Because application forms were unavailable until close to the July 1 deadline, companies unable to provide full information on their discharges were granted a grace period. They were given until Oct. 1, 1971 to supply detailed laboratory data about their discharges on form 43-15-1. However, the basic application form 43-15, which is only three pages long, is supposed to have been filed by July 1.

Applications are available from Army Corps of Engineers district offices. For the name of the office closest to you write to the Army Corps of Engineers, EPA, Washington, D.C. 20314.

Research Institute 6/11/71

283 Tighter water pollution restrictions coming

More restrictions on individual water pollution lie ahead. The Senate Public Works Committee is considering amendments to the Water Pollution Control Act that would do the following:

- Twenty-two new national minimum pollution standards would be set by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), with a deadline for compliance. Discharge of toxic pollutants would be banned entirely.

- A system requiring permits to discharge wastes into any waterway would be incorporated into the Federal Water Pollution Control Act. This is essentially the 1970 Refuse Act Permit program with EPA taking over administrative authority from the Army Corps of Engineers. Permits would be issued only to companies in compliance with secondary standards.

- The formula which determines how much money the federal government will provide to municipalities for waste treatment systems would be revised. The federal government would pay either 60% of the cost or 75% if the state government provides 15%. The latter would leave 10% for the municipality to pay.

- Industrial users would have to pay a fee covering their share of the cost of constructing, operating and maintaining new waste treatment plants. The Committee is working on the formula — it will be complex.

- The bill would authorize a federal expenditure of \$15 billion over the next five years on water pollution abatement. This is higher than the original amounts in either the Administration bill or Sen. Muskie's proposal.

- Federal contracts would be withheld from polluters.

- Enforcement provisions will be similar to those of the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1970, which set fines of up to \$25,000 a day on a first-time violation and up to \$50,000 a day for subsequent violations. Responsible company officers can also be sent to prison. Citizens could sue private firms and government agencies for violations of standards.

The final version will undoubtedly differ in specifics from this, but industry can count on provisions generally similar to those above. (The bill currently under study is a combination of Senator Muskie's bill and several Administration bills, and has no number.)

Research Institute 7/14/71

FOS-00-0000001041

FOSECO 1513