► Delegation of appropriate responsibilities to the states including enforcement of permits, enforcement, and monitoring programs;

► Establishment of a program to control and abate toxic substances;

► Acceleration of the Section 208 areawide treatment management process;

► Institution of controls on nonpoint source pollution; and

► Increased emphasis on research, manpower, and training programs.

Smith added, "We believe that institution of these recommendations will greatly enhance the effectiveness and stability of the program to clean our nation's waters. At the same time, however, we would be remiss if we did not point out that these recommendations are only representative samples of the problems that your administration will have to address over the short- and long-term."

Air Pollution

EPA SETS ALTERNATE METHOD FOR MEASURING CO CONCENTRATIONS

The Environmental Protection Agency January 31 designated an alternative reference method for measuring ambient concentrations of carbon monoxide and announced receipt of an application to designate a reference or equivalent method for measuring ozone (42 FR 5748).

The reference method for measuring CO uses the measurement principle and calibration procedure outlined in Appendix C of EPA's regulations on national primary and secondary ambient air quality standards (40 CFR 50).

The alternative method is available from Mine Safety Appliances Company, 600 Penn Center Blvd., Pittsburgh, Pa. 15208.

Ozone Analyzer Equivalent

EPA said it received an application from the Dasibi Environmental Corporation, Glendale, Calif., to determine if the corporation's Model 1003-AH ozone analyzer should be designated as a reference or equivalent method under EPA's regulations on ambient air monitoring reference and equivalent methods (40 CFR 53).

If the administrator determines that the method should be so designated, notice will appear in a future issue of the Federal Register.

Chemicals

EPA ADOPTS ZERO DISCHARGE RULES FOR MAKERS AND USERS OF PCBs

The Environmental Protection Agency announced February 2 a ban on the direct discharge of polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) into waterways, under Section 307 (a) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (42 FR 6532).

Manufacturers and plants which use the chemicals to produce electrical transformers and capacitors have a year to comply with the final rules. The regulations were proposed last July and at the time covered only manufacturers of PCBs.

General Electric Company, currently a major user of PCBs, already has made plans to discontinue use of PCBs and has found substitutes for use in its capacitors and transformers. The company has said that it would be able to contain discharges from its plants.

According to EPA, high flash-point mineral oils are possible replacements for PCBs in transformers, and butylated monochlorodiphenyl oxide is a possible substitute in high voltage power capacitors. EPA said that phthalate esters and metalized polypropylene film are widely used in low-voltage capacitors in foreign countries.

EPA said also that process changes and control technology to eliminate or reduce PCB discharges available. Segregation of noncontact cooling water from all other plant waters followed by recycling, or use of carbon adsorption or ultraviolet-assisted ozonation treatment are possibilities, the agency noted.

Economic Impact

EPA said that it had made an economic assessment of its rules at the time of the proposed regulations. It concluded then that the proposal would result in price increases for the capacitor industry of less than 5 percent in 1977 and little price increase for the transformer industry.

PCBs are used primarily in the U.S. as insulating fluids in electrical equipment. In 1974, about 40 million pounds were manufactured in the U.S. and about 450,000 pounds were imported. They are manufactured solely in the U.S. by Monsanto Industrial Chemicals Corporation. The company has indicated that it will stop selling PCBs by October 1977.

The chemicals have been shown to be toxic to birds, the aquatic environment, mammals, and human beings. They are suspected of being carcinogenic in man, and, according to EPA, are extraordinarily mobile and persistent in the environment.

Impact Statements

EPA HAS 'ENVIRONMENTAL RESERVATIONS' ABOUT HUD'S SOUTH EAST LOOP PROJECT

The Environmental Protection Agency expressed "environmental reservations" about the Department of Housing and Urban Development's final impact statement on the proposed South East Loop urban renewal project, Rochester, N.Y., in comments on environmental impact statements submitted for EPA review during November.

The agency said it is concerned that the project's potential for significantly increasing particulate levels and thus violating ambient air quality standards. It also said it feels that further analysis is needed to assess the project's impact on carbon monoxide concentrations.

EPA expressed environmental concerns also about the following final statements:

The Department of Agriculture's Four Seasons development, Uinta National Forest, Provo, Utah; Federal Power Commission's California Aqueduct project; Nuclear Regulatory Commission's Marble Hill nuclear generating station units 1 and 2, Jefferson County, Ind., and the Department of Transportation's U.S. 460, IL-15, FA 821, 24th to 130th St., Mt. Vernon, Ill., and U.S. 6 and 34, junction WY-NB-23, Holdrege, Neb.

In its comments on draft statements, EPA found to be "environmentally unsatisfactory" the Corps of Engineers' Cross Florida Barge Canal restudy report, St. Johns River to Gulf of Mexico, Fla., and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission's draft on Koshkonong nuclear plant units 1 and 2, Jefferson County, Wisc.

The agency expressed "environmental reservations" about, or found to be inadequately prepared, the following drafts:

Department of Agriculture: Mohawk land use plan, Plumas and Tahoe National Forest, Plumas and Sierra Counties, Calif.; land use plan, Dolores planning unit, San Juan National Forest, Colo.; and Buck Creek and Yellow

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