

PB81-186926
February 1980

ALCOHOL FUELS INFORMATION SERIES: VOL. I
U.S. GOVERNMENT OVERVIEWS
Solar Energy Info Services; San Mateo, CA

This report discusses the transition from petroleum to alcohol-based fuels and the many serious questions concerning feedstock availability, choice of fuel mix, and economics. It also considers long range problems such as environmental impact, net energy balance and possible competition between food and fuel supplies. It presents the report of the alcohol fuels policy review, the Alcohol Fuels Program Plan, and the impact of gasohol on America.

PB82-113374
September 1981

DRUM RECONDITIONING PROCESS OPTIMIZATION
C. J. Touhill; Touhill, Shuckrow & Associates, Pittsburgh, PA

Data are summarized for sampling and analysis test program conducted at three drum reconditioning plants. Collected data are compared with typical pollutant concentrations reported for the industry. Sampling and analysis results are used to assess the potential environmental impact of reconditioning operations in terms of current regulations for air, water, and solid waste pollution control. Pollution control needs of the industry are evaluated, and methods for upgrading and optimizing current industry practice are recommended. These recommendations specifically relate to identified pollutant pathways. In addition, research needs are identified for pollution control processes and procedures requiring additional effort before they can be used with confidence.

PB82-113382
September 1981

BARREL AND DRUM RECONDITIONING INDUSTRY STATUS PROFILE
Touhill, Shuckrow and Assoc., Pittsburgh, PA

An overview of the reconditioning industry describes number, location, and types of facilities, and estimates the volumes of drums processed. Drum characteristics, new drum production, and users are defined. In addition, personnel and operating procedures commonly employed within the industry are enumerated. Costs for new and reconditioned drums are compared. Washing and burning processes for reconditioning are described in detail along with operating and design criteria for individual unit operations. Special emphasis is given to the processing of pesticide containers, especially with regard to the ability of reconditioning procedures to detoxify pesticide residuals. Current status of pollution control practice is defined in terms of processes and equipment, operating procedures, disposal practices, removal efficiencies, and costs.

PB82-117136
July 1980

LEAD IN HUMAN ENVIRONMENT
National Research Council, Washington

This report describes a systematic approach to making decisions

on lead-related environmental problems. It examines the state of knowledge of lead in the environment and its effects on health for both the high exposures experienced by urban children, and exposures that are typical for most Americans today and compares these exposure levels to what is known of the natural occurrence of lead in the environment and in humans. It reviews recent regulatory activities. It also summarizes the Committee's findings and recommendations.

INDUSTRIAL/OCCUPATIONAL HYGIENE (TOXIC MATERIALS)

ADA-105467
November 1980

ACUTE AND CHRONIC PROPYLENE GLYCOL DINITRATE EXPOSURE IN THE MONKEY

J. L. Mattsson, et al; Naval Medical Res. Inst., Bethesda, MD

Rhesus monkeys (*Macaca mulatta*) were exposed to propylene glycol 1,2-dinitrate (PGDN) vapors on either an acute (4-hr.) or chronic (125-day) schedule. During acute exposures, PGDN concentrations ranged from a low of 2 ppm to a high of 33 ppm. Free operant avoidance behavior and visual evoked responses were monitored and free operant avoidance was not affected at any dose level. However, the late positive (100-150 ms) wave of the visual evoked response increased 20% at 2 ppm and decreased 25% at concentrations up to 33 ppm. Other monkeys were exposed to successively increasing concentrations of PGDN vapors at 0.3 to 4.2 ppm, 23 hours per day, for a total of 125 days. Necropsy and histopathologic examinations were negative.

DHHS-81-114
August 1981

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SYMPOSIUM ON OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH HAZARD CONTROL TECHNOLOGY IN THE FOUNDRY AND SECONDARY NON-FERROUS SMELTING INDUSTRIES

Rexnord Inc., Environmental Research Center, Milwaukee, WI

The emphasis in the symposium was placed on data from in-place and functioning control systems as well as research results, primarily in the areas of control of air contaminants, noise, and vibration. The methods of reducing worker exposures that were discussed include substitution of less hazardous materials, processes, or equipment; process or worker isolation; ventilation; process monitoring; and work practices. In addition, the findings of recently completed studies of control technology in the foundry and secondary non-ferrous smelting industries sponsored by NIOSH were described and discussed.

DHHS-82-104
June 1981

REVIEW AND EVALUATION OF RECENT LITERATURE - OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE TO SULFURIC ACID

U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services

This report describes information that has become available since the 1974 criteria document. This information includes:

TEH 0531866

DUP050032362