513 The Role of the Computer in Air Pollution Control. W.J. Stanley. J. Air Poll. Control Assn. 16, 100-101 (Feb. 1966).

This paper contains a brief description of the historical development of Chicago's Department Air Pollution Control, and how the growth of urban population and industrialization have dictat the needs for rapid analyzation and reporting of accurate, precise information to deal effectiv with one of the nation's most important urban problems. It describes how the computer can b effectively utilized in a systems and data processing program to solve these problems, thus providing more time for professional and technical personnel to devote to investigation and en forcement of the ordinance of a huge municipality. In addition, it demonstrates how the feder government and a local municipality can co-operate in the solution of a mutual problem affec the health and economy of our nation. Lastly, it is a vivid example of the application of scient and technological advancement in an area where it best serves the needs of all segments of the public.

-- Author's summary

514 Agricultural Burning. C.S. Brandt. J. Air Poll. Control Assn. 16, 85-86 (Feb. 1966).

Open fires for the disposal of any of the wastes resulting from man's activities, including agri cultural waste, may be an expedient and an economical practice. From the standpoint of our u of the air, such a practice is often costly and inefficient. The use of open fires to dispose of waste simply because the waste is of agricultural origin is never justifiable. In the developm of local regulations designed to control open burning of waste, there is no need to give blanket exemption to all agricultural waste. In some areas, the use of fire for land ma agement practices and for open burning of specific types of agricultural waste must be permitt simply because efficient alternatives are not presently available. Such use of open burning nee not be unregulated; it should preferably be controlled burning. Some flexibility in timing and e tent can be utilized to minimize the air pollution problems that arise. Regulations can be highl specific as to permissible practices, and the decision as to timing and extent of burning to be permitted under any given set of circumstances should be left to a designated competent author Regulations must provide for the prompt use of open burning whenever necessary for disease o pest control or other emergency use, but protection against its abuse must also be provided. best interests of agriculture can be served by using open burning only when necessary and by regulating the necessary burning to minimize air pollution. Efforts to find effective agricultur waste disposal practices that do not involve burning must be encouraged and supported, and mo important, these practices must be utilized when developed. There are 15 references.

-- Author's conclusion

515 Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons Associated with Particulates in Pittsburgh Air. L. DeMaio and M. Corn. J. Air Poll. Control Assn. 16, 67-71 (Feb. 1966).

Pittsburgh air was sampled continuously at one site for 336 hrs./ sample at 45cfm with a high volume sampler equipped with a horizontal elutriator as a first stage of separation, and a MS. 1106B glass fiber filter as a final particulate collection stage. The horizontal elutriator was de signed to simulate the particulate deposition characteristics of the human respiratory tract. Sa were collected during the period June 1964 to February 1965. Respirable and non-respirable particulate samples were analyzed for polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbon content by a new techn which utilized dual column, flame ionization gas chromatography. It was possible to quantitati analyze a concentrated benzene extract of the particulate sample for the following individual cor ponents: 1, 2 benzanthracene; chrysene; pyrene; 3, 4 benzofloranthene; 1, 12 benzoperylene. It w not possible to distinguish between 3, 4 benzopyrene, 1, 2 benzopyrene and perylene; only the tot quantity of these compounds present was detected. This analytical technique is comparable in sensitivity to formerly reported, more time-consuming methods and is very rapid, requiring le than one hour to perform after benzene extraction. Amounts of the above compounds associated with the two particulate fractions collected are reported and discussed. There are 21 reference

-- Authors' abst.

516 Air Pollution. V.H. Sussman. Penna. Med. J. 68, 51-52 (May, 1965).

Following the passage of the Air Pollution Control Act of 1960, there was created in Pennsylvan an Air Pollution Commission which then granted powers to the Pennsylvania Department of Heal to enforce the orders of the Commission, to investigate complaints of pollution, to conduct surv and testing programs, and to make observations of conditions which might cause air pollution. The Department then created the Division of Air Pollution Control, staffed with engineers, mete rologists, and chemists. The Commission consists of five Government and six non-Governmen members. It is empowered to adopt rules and regulations and to hear and adjudicate cases in- volving violations. In matters of enforcement, the Division and the Air Pollution Commission give priority to the control of air pollution sources which threaten health and well-being. The

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