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REGION V
UNITED STATES
ENVIRONMENTAL
PROTECTION AGENCY

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Illinois' Renaissance engineer

By Frank Corrado

Any Thursday, you can watch Jacob D. (Jake) Dumelle in action. That's the day on which the Illinois Pollution Control Board (IPCB) holds its weekly meeting, usually in Chicago. Dumelle, age 50, is in his second three-year term as a member of the Board, the only full-time State board in the nation which handles all types of pollution.

At present, Dumelle is also chairman. The Board's five members include an agronomist, an architect-planner, a lawyer, a lawyer-engineer, and Mr. Dumelle, an engineer who has come up the ranks as a city manager, Federal pollution official and lecturer on environmental issues.

The rules under which the IPCB operates, and the public-mindedness which Dumelle has brought to the Board as chairman, have made the Illinois Board one of the most publicity-responsive and accessible governmental bodies going.

What's even more interesting about the Board is that it is quasi-judicial, serving as a court of first jurisdiction in pollution control cases.

"The smallest fine we ever levied was $50 to a guy who refused to stop littering," Dumelle remembers. "The highest fine was $50,000 to an industrial water polluter, who was originally fined $150,000."

Under Illinois law, any citizen can file a complaint against a polluter. "We encourage people to have the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency get involved first, but the citizen can act as prosecutor, if he wants to" says Dumelle. This even extends to civil cases, he notes. "Not too long ago, we issued an order against an individual whose outside air conditioner was disturbing a neighbor."

Anyone with 200 signatures can initiate a regulation or regulation change, he says. "Industry has been using this tool recently, he goes on.

"It's good to occasionally take a look at regulations that have been on the books a few years and see how they're working," says Dumelle.

The Board, which has a full-time staff of 19 and an annual budget of $850,000 per year, hears about 500 cases per year.

There has been some criticism that the Board has not zeroed in on pressing issues like ozone alert levels, mandatory auto inspections and other thorny issues, but there is public access that could put such issues back on the docket.



Jacob D. (Jake) Dumelle

The Board, because of its accessibility to the ordinary citizen, has made good newspaper copy. Although recently ruling that cigarette smoke in public places did not come under its rules, the fact that the Board took up the subject got a lot of people thinking.

And one housewife, complaining to the Board about odors from a rendering plant, described the smell as if "the whole Russian Army was running around with shoes off."

Dumelle, who might be described as a "renaissance engineer," feels that concerns over air and water cleanup are gradually giving way to concerns over odors, noise and other quality of life issues.

At the same time, Dumelle has brainstormed environmental quality, like using a network of old Chicago underground freight tunnels in the congested downtown area to ventilate The Loop and thereby reduce auto pollution levels. Another idea — using hydrofoils on the Chicago sanitary and ship canals for mass transit, and a third — aerating streams to reduce pollution.

As to what may be **THE** pollution problem of the future, Dumelle speculates that it could be the effect of non-ionizing electromagnetic radiation — like radio signals, power lines, and transformer fields.

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Would be restricted to essential uses

Study group calls for "ban" on PCBs

By Francine Zeidman

Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) — a mixture of compounds only slightly soluble in water and highly soluble in fats and oils. Used primarily as an insulating fluid in electrical and heat transfer equipment and in the manufacture of plastics. Highly toxic to aquatic and biological life. Highly resistant to heat and biological degradation. Biologically accumulative.

A report issued by the Lake Michigan Toxic Substances Committee (hereafter referred to as the Committee) has recommended a near-total ban on all domestic and imported polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs).

The report, "Statement of Concerns of the Lake Michigan Toxic Substances Committee as Related to Polychlorinated Biphenyls," evolved from a meeting held at the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency offices in Chicago on May 22-23, 1975.

The Committee based its decision, in part, on the non-occurrence of results anticipated in a 1972 study conducted by the Interdepartmental Task Force on PCBs (hereafter referred to as the Task Force).

The Task Force felt that the use of PCBs should not be banned entirely. It was thought that their continued use in transformers and capacitors in the near future was necessary because of the significantly increased risk of fire and explosion and the disruption of electrical service which would result from a ban on PCB use.

The Task Force also believed that PCB use in those instances would present a minimal risk to the environment, and that the Monsanto Industrial Chemical Co.'s voluntary restriction of the distribution of PCBs to all except the manufacturers of the electrical equipment would bring a decrease in the amount of PCBs in the environment.

The Committee, composed of representatives from Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin; the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration; the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service; and, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (Region V), feels that the Task Force drew the best conclusions it could based on the available information and technology in 1972.

"The decision to distribute PCBs for 'closed systems' use," according to the Committee, "was practical and it was anticipated that PCBs in the environment would decline."

The Committee, however, has not observed a decline in PCB residuals in Lake Michigan and its basin from 1971-75.

PCBs have remained at high levels in fish and industrial and municipal effluents in spite of programs to locate sources, eliminate discharges and recommend proper handling and disposal procedures for PCBs.

In addition, the foreign import of PCBs, and the impact of PCBs related to human health have added to the concerns of the Committee.

Here in the United States, PCBs have been manufactured by a single producer, the Monsanto Industrial Chemicals Co., which markets the PCBs under the tradename "Aroclor," but PCBs are also manufactured in Great Britain, France, Germany, the USSR, Spain, Italy and Czechoslovakia.

Committee Chairman Dr. Donald I. Mount



Central Regional Laboratory Photo

How Hazardous Are These Fish to Your Health?

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(Director, National Water Quality Control Laboratory, Duluth, Minn.), believes that "If you can't take it (PCBs) out, don't put any more in. That's about all that's left."

Background to the decision

Prior to 1966, the major concern surrounding the synthetic chemical had been limited to occupational exposures sustained by PCB workers, which brought on acne-like lesions caused by the chlorine.

In 1966, however, Swedish scientist Soren Jensen discovered PCBs in eagle tissue and PCBs thus became an environmental issue.

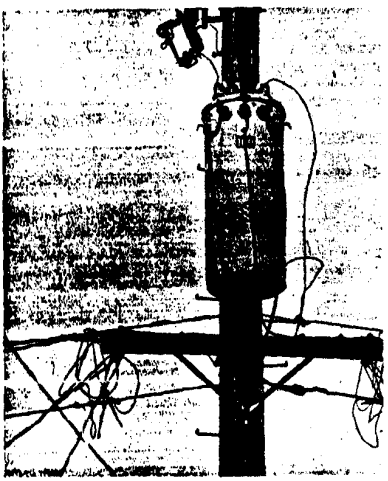
In 1968, approximately 1,000 people in Japan were affected when they consumed rice oil which had been contaminated by PCBs that leaked from a heat exchanger.

Typical symptoms brought on by the ingestion include the same type of acne-like lesions found in the PCB workers, vomiting, edema, jaundice, baldness, liver disturbances, increased skin pigmentation and visual impairment brought on by an abnormal eye discharge.

Reproductive effects included some cases of stillbirths, abortions and transplacental transfers. The infants that were born to exposed mothers were small, had brownish-gray skin and suffered from an abnormal eye discharge.

In 1973-74, Dr. James Allen and others conducted a PCB study on rhesus monkeys at the University of Wisconsin, using varying amounts of PCBs.

The monkeys also developed the acne lesions, edema and baldness, and, depending on the amount of PCBs ingested, sustained reproductive problems such as difficult or non-existent conceptions, stillbirths, abortions, reabsorptions and undersized infants.



Environmental risks from PCB usage in transformers and capacitors were considered minimal

Allen noted that the PCBs were not readily excreted and that infants born to mothers taken off PCBs three months prior to conception had relatively high levels of PCBs in their systems at birth.

Current data for 1974-75, according to the Committee, indicates that PCB concentrations in Lake Michigan coho salmon, lake trout and chubs exceed the U.S. Food and Drug Administration's (FDA) "temporary tolerance" level of five ppm (parts per million).

These concentrations have not decreased since 1972, although Monsanto has indicated that it has limited its sale of PCBs to manufacturers of sealed electrical equipment since 1971.

An analysis of the liver and brain of a dead herring gull taken from Grand Traverse Bay in 1973 indicated the presence of 2,600 ppm of Aroclor 1254.

On Jan. 30, 1974, Donald C. Healton, Regional Director of the U.S. FDA, indicated that the FDA was prepared to take legal action against all shipments of fish in interstate commerce which exceed the five ppm temporary tolerance.

The total value of commercial fishery (all species) in Lake Michigan was in excess of $6 million in 1974, and this total did not include sport fishing or the cost of capital equipment.

Although all species are not affected by PCBs, the potential exists for a significant portion of this fishery being curtailed. In view of recent restrictions and FDA actions with respect to the fishery, a large economic loss to the Lake Michigan sport and commercial fishery is imminent.

How Hazardous Are PCBs to your Health?

Section 406 of the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act established five ppm of PCBs as "temporary tolerances" that would help protect the public from PCB hazards in possible sources of future consumption.

It was to be understood, however, according to Healton, that these tolerances were not to be used as "guidelines" permitting the consumption of foods containing these amounts on a regular and consistent basis, and that the tolerances would be further lowered as experience indicated that lower levels could be attained.

PCBs: How do they get here from there?

According to the 1972 Task Force, "Given the diversity of uses of PCBs and their chemical characteristics, it is not surprising that the residue is widespread."

While the largest amount of PCBs circulating in the environment probably reach it through industrial and municipal discharges to inland and coastal waters, PCBs are also spread by:

• Open burning or incomplete incineration of municipal and industrial wastes. Incineration at 2,000 degrees Fahrenheit or above for two seconds

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will destroy PCBs, but poorly operated incinerators or open burning may result in PCBs being released to the atmosphere unchanged.

- Vaporization from paints, coatings, plastics, etc.
- Municipal and some industrial sewers (PCBs present in treated as well as untreated wastes.)
- Accidental spills or improper waste disposal practices.
- Dumping of sewage sludge, municipal and industrial solid waste and dredge spoil at sea.
- On-land sewage sludge disposal.
- Migration from surface coatings (paints, etc.) and packaging materials into foods and feeds.
- Direct application to the environment as ingredients of pesticides or as carriers for pesticides (now prohibited).

PCBs: Where are they now?

During the past 45 years, PCBs have been used in three broad types of applications:

- "Open-ended" — such as paints, specialty inks, paper coatings, plastics, etc.;
- "Nominally closed" — such as the working fluid in hydraulic or heat transfer systems; and,
- "Closed electrical system" — specifically, as the insulating fluid in certain kinds of transformers and capacitors.

What does this mean?

PCBs have been or may be used as filling agents or impregnants in transformers and power capacitors; hydraulic fluids, diffusion pump oil, plasticizers and in heat transfer applications.

When used as an adhesive, PCBs may be used as a laminating adhesive in the preparation of safety and acoustical glass; a laminate of ceramics and metals; an addition to washable wall coverings and upholstering materials; and, an additive to adhesive compositions used to manufacture envelopes.

In textile coatings, PCBs may be used as a coating for ironing board covers; a de-lustering agent for rayons; a treatment for polyamide (nylon-type) yarns — used as a flame proofer; and, an additive to sealing formulation to waterproof canvas.

As surface coatings, PCBs may be used as an additive in paints and varnishes; an additive to plastic bottles; and, an additive to epoxy resins for protective coating of metals.

When utilized as sealants, PCBs may be used as an additive in sealants for concrete and asphalt and as an additive in sealing and caulking compounds and in putties — yielding a non-hardening compound resistant to moisture and frost.

In the printing industry, PCBs may be used in carbonless carbon paper; as a coating in papers used in thermographic duplicating processes; as an additive in xerographic transfer processes; and, as a plasticizer in printing plates and flexographic plates.

Other sources or products that contain PCBs which have recently been identified by state agencies or the U.S. EPA include: waste paper destined for recycling, toilet soaps, primer paints, coloring compounds, degreasers, glass sealant, corrugated cardboard used in packaging and fluorescent light ballasts.

You can't eat any of those things.

You can eat meat, fish, poultry, milk and dairy products, eggs and infant and junior foods. According to Healton, all of them may contain PCBs.

Letter to the editor

I always read with interest your Region's *Environment Midwest* and obtain much useful information from that publication. Thanks for including me on your mailing list. Among the newsworthy items in the June, 1975, edition was an article on page 13 concerning a possible link between polyvinyl chloride and birth defects. While the potential birth defects would of course be tragedies, of equal importance is the possible mental attitude toward the cause-effect relationship which may develop in a situation such as this.

I realize this is a sensitive subject, but less than candid treatment could be tragic. With relation to this problem, I would like to refer your office to a situation concerning mercury poisoning and birth defects which occurred in Minamata, Japan. After having read the full report, painstakingly, and at great personal risk compiled by Eugene and Aileen Smith, the point is clear to me that anything less than a concerted effort by government and the responsible industries to adequately and openly evaluate similar situations would not display adequate concern for human health.

That report indicates that up to early 1975, the Japanese chemical company involved, having been found legally responsible for the deaths and birth defects, had paid out a total of 80 million dollars in indemnities. In the brief excerpt from the judgment published in that report, the Japanese judge held that even though a company meets government established regulations, it has a duty beyond that to make sure that its discharges are safe and do not cause the sort of injury to humans which resulted in Minamata. The judge then stated that anything less than that would be negligence, and on that basis held the company responsible.

The thing that concerns me is that the parties involved would do less than actively pursue the cause-effect relationships for reasons of self interest. As the Smith report pointed out, this approach ultimately was extremely expensive for the Japanese company. I am enclosing a copy of a magazine article which summarizes the Minamata report. I would encourage your staff to obtain the full report as an important study of attitudes related to pollution and responsibility. In the Minamata case, this evasive attitude led to tragic human consequences, and probably far greater costs to the company than proper early analysis and control would have incurred.

Very truly yours,
Robert M. Lindholm
Assistant Attorney General
State of Missouri

Sec. 305 (b) reports:

States say water quality in Region V is generally good

The quality of the water in the six states in EPA's Region V is generally good, although there are several areas in each state where severe water quality problems exist.

These conclusions were reached by Region V officials after examination of the first annual water quality reports from the states under Regional jurisdiction — Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio and Wisconsin. The reports are required under Sec. 305(b) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act of 1972.

According to the reports the problem areas by state are as follows:

- Ohio — the waters around Cleveland, Akron, Toledo, Lorain and the Mahoning River Valley; acid mine drainage in streams in the southeast portion of the state.
- Wisconsin — the urban areas of Milwaukee, the Fox River to Green Bay and portions of the Wisconsin River.
- Illinois — the Chicago area waters and the tributaries to the Big Muddy River where acid mine drainage precludes attainment of the fishable and swimmable goal.
- Indiana — the Indiana Harbor Canal, the West Fork of the White River and the upper Patoka River, the latter due to acid mine drainage.
- Minnesota — turbidity and excessive populations of fecal coliform organisms in the Red River of the North, the Minnesota River, Cedar River, Des Moines River and the Twin Cities Metro Area. PCB problems occur in the upper Mississippi River and Lake Pepin. Fish consumption warnings are presently in effect.
- Michigan — waters around Detroit Metro, the Clinton River, Flint River and the Kalamazoo River. Mercury problems exist in Lakes Erie and Huron with fish consumption warnings and commercial fishing bans now in effect. PCB problems occur in Lake Michigan and Saginaw Bay. Fish consumption warnings and a commercial fishing ban on some species is presently in effect in these water bodies.



Region V: Water, water everywhere ... generally good

EPA officials said that evaluation of the state reports shows that over the last five years Michigan is the only state in the Region where water quality improvement has been noted based upon the National Sanitation Foundation Water Quality Index. In the other five states, the status quo has been maintained.

Four of the six states, Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota and Wisconsin, say that all waters within their jurisdiction will meet the 1983 goal defined by the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972 as water quality which provides for the protection and propagation of fish, shellfish, and wildlife and provides for recreation in and on the water assuming adequate federal funding is available.

Some waters in Ohio and Indiana will not meet the 1983 goal. In Ohio these waters include the Mahoning River, the Cuyahoga River and certain streams to the southeast where acid mine drainage is a problem. In Indiana, these waters include the Indiana Harbor Canal, the upper West Fork of the White River and the acid mine drainage-affected upper Patoka River.

The states reported that the total cost of controlling pollution from municipalities in the Region to meet the 1983 goal would be $42.8 billion and the total cost to control industrial sources to meet the 1977 goal of best practicable treatment is $3.7 billion for four of the six states.

The breakdown by state is as follows: Municipal — Illinois, $8.7 billion; Indiana, $5.5 billion; Ohio, $14.2 billion; Minnesota, $3.2 billion; Wisconsin, $2.3 billion; Michigan, $8.9 billion. Industrial — Illinois, $.8 billion; Indiana, $1.1 billion; Ohio, $.4 billion; Minnesota and Wisconsin (no attempt made to estimate); Michigan, $1.4 billion.

All states in the Region used the 1974 municipal needs survey to estimate the municipal costs to meet the 1983 goal. With respect to industrial costs, Michigan and Indiana resorted

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to industrial questionnaires, Illinois obtained general data from the 15 major industrial groups defined by standard industrial classification and federally published in "The Economics of Clean Water — 1973" and then extrapolated to fit the Illinois situation. Ohio obtained cost estimates on a permit-by-permit basis while Wisconsin and Minnesota made no attempt to estimate industrial costs.

In general, the Region V states did very little to estimate the non-point source pollution control costs in their jurisdiction. Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan curiously discussed the problem but made no economic evaluation attempts. Illinois defined the costs only for the mining industry, Minnesota defined the rural aspects and Wisconsin did an agricultural evaluation for 10 central counties.

According to the reports, the major non-point source pollution problem areas in Region V are as follows:

- *Combined sewer and urban run-off — Chicago Metro, Milwaukee Metro, Detroit Metro, Cleveland Metro
- *Acid mine drainage — streams in Southeastern Ohio, tributaries to the Big Muddy in Illinois, Upper Patoka River in Indiana
- *Agricultural — Maumee River (Ohio), Red River of the North (Minnesota), and Minnesota River (Minnesota)

Control emphasis in agricultural areas will be placed in the development and use of improved tillage to minimize loss of soil and fertilizer. Combined sewer problems in the Chicago area will be solved by retention in numerous tunnels and basins for subsequent treatment. This also appears to be a viable alternative for the other metro areas.

The acid mine drainage problem is not so much technological as it is one of placing responsibility for the control of pollution from abandoned mines. The state cost estimates for non-point source pollution control are incomplete and inadequate, Region V officials point out.

Finally, according to the reports, all six states are generally disenchanted with administration of the program on the federal level citing huge decreases in construction starts since early 1975 because of fund impoundment and massive "red tape" requirements.

- *Funding and construction of complex small treatment facilities for communities that do not have the resources to employ the caliber of personnel necessary to properly operate such facilities.
- *Annual reporting under Sec. 305(b). States feel significant changes and trends in water quality would be more apparent based upon two-year intervals.
- *The 1985 goal of no discharge appears to be not only unattainable but unwise for numerous reasons.
- *The minimum level of treatment prescribed by the law would not be necessary in all cases to meet the water quality standards and the 1983 goal the water quality standards define. As a result, the states say, large expenditures are being made by dischargers where it is not necessary.

A look at state boards and commissions in Region V

(Editor's Note: This month **Environment Midwest** *is beginning a two-part series on pollution control boards and commissions in the six states in EPA Region V. In this issue the Illinois, Indiana and Ohio systems will be discussed and in the September edition, the Michigan, Minnesota and Wisconsin systems will be described.*

Boards and commissions of pollution control agencies in EPA's Region V come in as many different shapes and sizes as there are states in the region.

"There's an old saying in public administration," says Jacob Dumelle, Chairman of the Illinois Pollution Control Board, " 'with forms of government, let fools contest, that which is administered best is best'."

Illinois

The Illinois Pollution Control Board serves two functions. It constitutes a rulemaking body when it promulgates environmental regulations. By hearing and deciding individual enforcement, variance, and permit appeal cases, the Board performs an adjudicatory function. All Board decisions are based upon a record which allows each case to be decided on its merits.

"In effect the Board establishes laws by delegation from the legislature which relate to water, air, noise, solid waste, and drinking water supply," said Dumelle. "Then we handle all of the appeals that result from those regulations and from the actions of the Illinois EPA, as well as the quasi-judicial decisions that have to do with enforcement cases."

The Board writes cease and desist orders and compliance plan requirements, and assesses monetary penalties.

"We're up to about $1.4 million since we've been in existence in total money penalties," he added.

"We're like a pollution court in one sense and a pollution legislature in another." Dumelle said IPCB decisions can be appealed directly to any Illinois court of appeals.

The Board solicits public involvement through public notice of its activities and through its free newsletter, "The *Environmental* Register," which is circulated free to some 5,000 citizens and organizations, usually every three weeks.

Citizens in turn have the right to file suits before the Board, to propose regulations, and to participate in hearings.

Dumelle said these procedures have generally held up to legal tests and are now pretty well set in Illinois law.

"We're the only full-time Board in the country," he said. In addition to being full-time, the Board is an independent, administrative agency made up of five-members appointed by the Governor "because of their judgment and technical expertise, without the representation of special interests or partisan politics."

The other members of the Illinois Pollution Control Board are: Donald A. Henss of Moline, Philip Zeitlin of Chicago, Irvin G. Goodman of Mednah, and Dr. Russell T. Odell of Champaign. They can be reached at the Board office located at 309 West Washington Street, Suite 300, Chicago, Illinois 60606. The telephone number is (312) 793-3620.

Ohio

In 1972, the Ohio legislature passed a bill creating the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency, and Ohio joined the group of states which have created a unified, anti-pollution authority.

The old Ohio Water Pollution Control Board and the Air Pollution Con-

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trol Board with their part-time members and once-a-month meetings, were abolished. All the powers previously held by the Air and Water Pollution Control Boards were transferred to the director of the Ohio EPA, thus streamlining the process.

The Ohio EPA director is responsible for the administration of approximately 45,000 air pollution permits. Every potential source of air and water pollution in Ohio is under the jurisdiction of the Ohio EPA.

The director has the authority to grant three types of permits: one for pollution sources in compliance with strict quality standards; variances for polluters working toward meeting those standards, and construction permits for new potential sources of pollution which must meet high quality standards. Each permit will be reviewed on a regular basis.

The agency says that the consolidation of the air and water permit process under the jurisdiction of one responsible authority has created efficiencies in administration. Enforcement powers, too, have been increased. The Ohio EPA can prosecute any permit holder found in violation of the provisions of its permit. The law creating the Ohio EPA provides for penalties of up to $10,000 a day for violators of air and water pollution laws.

The Ohio EPA has authority over laws regulating air and water pollution, solid waste disposal standards, water planning and development, supervision of sewage treatment and public water supply facilities.

The law creating the Ohio EPA provide for two levels of appeal. Orders from the Ohio EPA may first be appealed administratively to the director. In turn, pollution sources have the right to appeal Ohio EPA orders to a three-member Environmental Board of Review whose members are appointed by the Governor. These appeal procedures assure that Ohio EPA decisions are considered and analyzed for technical and economic feasibility, before they become final.

An appeal to the EBR is much like a court trial: i.e., briefs are submitted and witnesses can be called. The Board of Review has the power to uphold the decision, overturn the decision, or modify the decision. The next step would be to take the dispute to an Ohio Court of Appeals.

The members of the EBR are Dr. Stanley Weissman, Chairman; Richard S. McCutchen, Vice Chairman; and William B. Nye. The Board offices are at 395 East Broad Street, Suite 305, Columbus, Ohio 43215, telephone (614) 466-8950.

Indiana

Indiana has three boards responsible for environmental protection activities. They are the Environmental Management Board, the Air Pollution Control Board and the Stream Pollution Control Board.

These three boards have an agreement through which they utilize the staff of the Indiana State Board of Health for laboratory, technical and legal services.

The 11-member Environmental Management Board was created by the Environmental Management Act of 1972. The Board is made up of the following ex-officio members: the Secretary of the Indiana State Board of Health, the Director of the Department of Natural Resources, the Director of the Division of Planning of the State of Indiana, and the Chairmen of the respective Air and Stream Pollution Control Boards.

The six remaining members of the Board appointed by the Governor for four-year terms include the following: two representatives of the public-at-large who have demonstrated an interest in and a knowledge of environmental management, a representative of municipal government, a representative of agriculture, a representative of labor and a representative of industrial management.

The Board acts as the "umbrella" board for both the Air Pollution Control Board and the Stream Pollution Control Board; i.e., it is the ultimate authority in environmental management matters for the State. It meets every other month, but it can call special meetings. As spelled out in the Act the duties of the Environmental Management Board are to evolve and keep constantly updated a comprehensive, long-term program for the state for the development and control of the environment to ensure for present and future generations the best possible air, water and land quality. It also evolves, develops, and adopts regulations.

The Air Pollution Control Board was created by the Indiana Air Pollution Control Law of 1961. The seven-member Board, which meets monthly, is composed of the Secretary of the Indiana State Board of Health (ex officio), and six additional individuals appointed by the Governor to four-year terms, representing: medicine, engineering, agriculture, industry, municipal government and the general public.

The Air Pollution Control Board is empowered by law to make investigations, consider complaints and hold hearings. The Board may further issue orders as may be necessary to effectuate the purposes of the law, if the Board finds that a condition of air pollution exists, such order may require the taking of such action as is indicated by the circumstances to cause the abatement of such condition.

The Air Pollution Control Board empowers the Indiana State Board of Health, acting as its agent to advise, consult and cooperate with other agencies of the State, towns, cities, and counties, industries, other states and the federal government, and with affected groups in the prevention and control of new and existing air contamination sources within the State, among other things.

The Indiana Stream Pollution Control Law as enacted in 1943 and amended in 1945, 1957 and 1971 created the seven-member Stream Pollution Control Board which meets monthly. Ex-officio members of the Board are the Secretary of the Indiana State Board of Health, the Director of the Department of Natural Resources and the Lieutenant-Governor. The four other members are appointed by the Governor to serve four-year terms and no more than two of the four members can be from the same political party.

It is the duty of the Stream Pollution Control Board to control and prevent pollution in the waters of Indiana with any substance which is deleterious to the public health and to seek prosecution in incidences of pollution where any fish life or any vegetable life is destroyed or the growth and propagation is injuriously affected.

The Board has the power, after public hearing, to order any person, corporation, municipal corporation, partnership or legal entity to acquire, construct, repair, alter or extend such plants as may be necessary for the disposal or treatment of waste matter which is causing, or contributing to, or about to cause or contribute to a polluted condition of the waters of the state.

The members of the Environmental Management Board are: Mrs. Carole Rust, Evansville, Chairman, (812/424-3848); Dr. John E. Christian, West Lafayette, (317/494-8537); Mayor Richard C. Collins, Crown Point, (219/663-0257); Merrill P. Ferris, Milton, Vice-Chairman (317/478-2109); John A. Norris, Greenwood, (317/881-6773).

Dr. John M. Vaughan, Indianpolis

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(317/633-0116); Joseph D. Cloud, Indianapolis, (317/633-6344); Theodore Pantazis, Indianapolis, (317/633-4346); William T. Paynter, Indianapolis, (317/633-5490); H. Earl Capehart, Indianapolis, (317/636-4341); Robert A. Holt, Muncie, (317/633-4420).

The members of the Air Pollution Control Board are: H. Earl Capehard, Jr., Chairman, Indianapolis (317/636-4341); Carl D. Hartman, Portage, (219/762-3131); Roy Hibner, Michigan City, (219/874-7519); David Markstone, Indianapolis, (317/633-8361).

Richard H. Phillips, Indianapolis, (317/356-8811, ext. 2391); Glenn W. Sample, Indianapolis, (317/631-8361); William T. Paynter, Indianapolis, (317/633-5490); and Ralph C. Pickard, Technical Secretary, Indianapolis, (317/633-4420).

Members of the Stream Pollution Control Board are: Robert A. Holt, Chairman, Muncie, (317/747-0747); William B. Baker, Sr., East Chicago, (219/397-8630); Charles R. Greves, Bloomfield, (812/384-4485); John M. Heeter, Indianapolis, (317/636-5561).

William T. Paynter, Indianapolis, (317/633-5490); Lt. Governor Robert D. Orr, Indianapolis, (317/633-4545); Joseph D. Cloud, Indianapolis, (317/633-6344); and Oral H. Hert, Technical Secretary, Indianapolis, (317/633-5467).

Region V sets national record for wastewater *permits* issued

Cumulative watewater permit issuances in Region V reached a national record high of 10,052 on June 30 when the last permit of fiscal year 1975 was issued to Deese and Company of Moline, Illinois.

"This accounts for a very large percentage of the total known dischargers in Region V and essentially meets national program objectives for permit issuance by June 30, 1975," said James O. McDonald, Director of Enforcement for the Region.

McDonald said the Deere permit was one of 857 issued in Illinois in June by the Region V Permit Branch staff, also a new nationwide agency record for permit issuance in one state in one month. Throughout the Region a total of 1891 permits were issued.

"It was just two years ago in June that the first permit was issued in Region V to Illini Beef of Geneseo, Illinois," McDonald pointed out.

He said Indiana, which has permit granting authority from EPA, set a national record by issuing 652 permits in June, the highest monthly total achieved by any state since the program's inception.

The state has issued a cumulative total of 1,672 permits which accounts for all for which Indiana had applications. It joins Wisconsin, Michigan, Illinois and Minnesota for having virtually all of their permits issued by June 30.

Turning to the Region's 925 identified major dischargers, McDonald said that only Ohio and Minnesota remain as states having some unissued permits which he said is due to unresolved adjudicatory hearing requests and acceptable water quality standards.

"The State of Ohio has 59 unissued major industrial dischargers and 27 major municipal dischargers while Minnesota has 14 remaining majors tied up in adjudication or litigation," he said.

The Regional Enforcement Director said that in addition to continuing to process and issue permits for Federal facilities in all states, EPA continues to retain authority in Illinois where activities will now center on issuing permits to new sources and newly filed applicants with existing discharges; identifying non-filers; modifying, suspending, or revoking permits for cause.

"While permit activities were a dominant priority in the last couple of years," McDonald said, "the *major thrust will now center* on compliance monitoring and enforcement of the effective permits, particularly for all major dischargers."

He said this "second phase" of the program will aim at achieving maximum compliance with the permits as issued and is designed to provide for close cooperation and understanding between the representative states and EPA.

"With aggressive followup programs in these areas," McDonald added, "it is anticipated that definite improvements in water quality will be seen and cleaner water will result for all."



A. Manzardo, L. Dzikowski and G. Schanzel (l-r) watch as James O. McDonald, Director of Enforcement, U.S. EPA Region V, issues the last wastewater permit for FY '75 to Deere and Co., Moline, Ill.

MONS 030292

EPA task force visits Reserve

The Environmental Protection Agency's Interagency Task Force, which was established by EPA Administrator Russell E. Train to monitor the water clean-up progress of the Reserve Mining Co., Duluth, Minn., held on-site visits June 17-18.

At the present time, Reserve dumps its processed taconite tailings, which are the waste products from which the iron ore has been magnetically extracted, into Lake Superior.

On March 14, 1975, the Eighth Federal Circuit Court of Appeals ordered Reserve to reach an agreement with the State of Minnesota, within a reasonable length of time, on a land disposal site.

The on-site visits enabled the Task Force to observe Reserve's present waste disposal practices first hand and to survey land disposal sites which may provide an alternative to the Company's continuing contamination of Lake Superior.

Dr. Robert W. Zeller, the Task Force chairman, stated that "we've completed our first on-site-review, but it is possible that we may have to go back from time to time to re-familiarize ourselves with certain aspects of the Mile Post 7 site or any other site that is on the list."

He noted that "whatever our feelings about the sites, we're setting them aside in deference to the negotiating entities, the State of Minnesota and Reserve Mining."

Zeller maintains, however, that if negotiations should break down, the Task Force could make recommendations to the Administrator based on its observations of the site characteristics.

The Task Force devoted all of Thursday, July 19, to meetings with the State of Minnesota and Reserve Mining.

According to Zeller, "we met with the State in the morning and reviewed our progress to date, and followed the same procedure with Reserve in the afternoon."

Zeller contends that the Task Force wasn't looking for points of agreement as much as points of disagreement. The fact that there's disagreement is important.

"That's really the thrust of the Task Force's mission," he stated, "to, among other things, try to identify points of disagreement that may serve as obstacles to an alternate agreement upon a site for on-land disposal."

According to Zeller, questions dealing with the economics of Mile Post 7, which is preferred by Reserve, versus other sites; the gas chemistry of the taconite tailings used in the building of the on-land disposal; and, the (alleged) fugitive dust problem related to on-site land disposal for these tailings, were brought up during the meetings.

"These are at least some of the issues," he said, "and they will need some extensive additional study by both entities before the answers are found."

Hearings began June 23 in Silver Bay with testimony from Reserve Mining. After a brief recess, the hearings will resume in Roseville, where the State will make its presentation.

Zeller pointed out that the hearings will extend through the fall months and that the permit application will then have to be acted on by the hearing officer.

If the hearing officer's decision is favorable, the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources and the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency, which are the permit-issuing agencies, will have to act on the permit.

According to Zeller, "the earliest time would be sometime this winter. If the decision is favorable, then we could move immediately into the second phase."

He contends that it is important to note that "the positive aspect that will appear from these meetings is that both Minnesota and Reserve are working very hard to assure that the one-year, reasonable time for agreement by the Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals will be complied with.

"There is no reason to believe, at the present time, that the time limit will be violated."

The EPA's action against Reserve dates back to February, 1972, when the EPA charged the Company with polluting Lake Superior by dumping 67,000 tons of taconite tailings into the lake per day.

The potential public health hazard became a part of the pollution suit in June, 1973, when the EPA reported that high concentrations of asbestos fibers, which were traced to the taconite wastes, were found in western Lake Superior.

The fibers, which have been linked to respiratory diseases and cancer in their airborne state, were also found in the air at the Reserve plant in Silver Bay, Minn.

Justice Department won't appeal Reserve Mining ruling

The Justice Department will not appeal the Federal Court of Appeals ruling which allows the Reserve Mining Co., Duluth, Minn., one year to continue dumping 67,000 tons of taconite wastes daily into Lake Superior while the firm negotiates with the State of Minnesota for an on-land disposal site.

The states of Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan, and six environmental groups, however, have continued to pursue that appeal to the Supreme Court and demand an immediate end to the discharge.

MONS 030293

News for Government

LOCAL REPORT

Wisconsin makes good use of CETA funds

The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources with the assistance of the USEPA's Manpower Development Branch has made excellent use of the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA).

CETA decentralizes federal manpower funds from the national level to State and local levels. These funds are available for the employment and training of people in a variety of occupations including, of course, environmental occupations.

The Wisconsin DNR was authorized to hire 124 persons with funding from Title VI of CETA in the amount of $699,996. The distribution of these positions with the Divisions of the DNR was as follows: environmental standards, 20; enforcement, 11; forestry, wildlife, and recreation, 70; and services, 23.

While Title VI is the emergency employment Title in CETA which funds positions for the duration of a single year, this increased staffing is beneficial to DNR and their environmental programs.

Because of the way CETA funds are distributed, there are generally more funds available for positions outside of large metropolitan areas (called balance of State). DNR has had success with CETA, Title VI because they are a decentralized State agency with six District Offices. None of the 124 positions are located in the State capitol; all are in the District Offices.

A letter from DNR to USEPA about CETA indicated the following: "At the outset of this program there was concern in the Department about the technical capability of the people who might be hired under these programs...Our field staff has expressed general satisfaction with the caliber of the employees hired under this program. At the central office we even heard enthusiastic comments about the training and background of these personnel. Some extreme examples are the laboratory technicians, geologists, and experienced computer processing personnel...In other areas we are learning that under proper supervision, employees without such vast experience can make a valuable contribution...Your assistance in this matter can be counted as one of the valuable forms of support which has been provided the Department by your agency."

Wisconsin is to be congratulated on a job very well done.

EPA Warns Contractors of minority hiring requirements

EPA's Region V has warned that failure by contractors to comply with minority job quotas has in some cases slowed sewage plant construction and increased costs to the taxpayer.

"In just two cases so far this year, failure to submit bids with an appropriate commitment required by the "Chicago Plan" for minority hiring by two Chicago-area contractors has cost taxpayers an additional $150,000 because their low bids were rejected as being unresponsive," said Francis T. Mayo, EPA's Midwest Administrator.

Mayo also noted that due to problems with one contractor on minority hiring projects totaling $1,600,000 in Wisconsin are currently being held up.

During the first six months of 1975, Mayo said, 13 contracts worth $29,189,160 in construction costs were affected by equal employment opportunity contract violations.

Mayo said that the Midwest Region's Office of Civil Rights & Urban Affairs is currently monitoring 450 sewage treatment plants that are under construction for equal employment opportunity contract compliance.

Office Director, Roland Cornelius, said that all contractors bidding on sewage treatment plants are required to file either a bid of certification stating the goals of minority manpower utilization to be used in a project or to submit similar information under an approved "Hometown Plan or Imposed Plan" such as the Chicago Plan.

In the two Chicago cases decided this year by Federal Courts, information required under the "Imposed Plan" were not filed by Sollitt and Rossetti Construction Companies for work for the Hinsdale Sanitary District. Cornelius said that if bids fail to provide minority quota information as required, bidders can lose out, even if their quote is the lowest and most acceptable.

Cornelius also noted that there must be compliance through the contract once it is awarded and that municipalities are held accountable. "If a violation is found, either through regular reports submitted by the contractor or through an on-site inspection by EPA contract compliance personnel," said Cornelius, "a 30-day notice to come into compliance can be issued by EPA. If the contractor does not come into compliance during this period, Federal funding of the project, which can range into the millions of dollars, can be temporarily or even permanently halted."

A total of approximately $2.8 billion in Federal funds for sewage treatment plant construction is available for obligation this year in Region V, which includes the States of Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio and Wisconsin.

Quarles predicts increases in drinking water costs

John R. Quarles, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Deputy Administrator, believes

that the "protection of public health requires and justifies moderate increases in the cost of drinking water to the consumers."

Quarles said that costly measures to ensure the safety of public water supplies will be required to carry out the Safe Drinking Water Act of 1974.

In a speech before the annual meeting of the American Water Works Association held in Minneapolis, Minn., in June, Quarles said that "a probable increase in the cost of providing safe drinking water to the American people is worth it, since these costs are an investment needed to protect public health."

According to Quarles, "The American public has long taken for granted that high quality drinking water is available almost for free.

The following is a list of communities in Region V which received grants from EPA between June 1 and July 18, 1975. Most of the grants were for construction of sewage treatment projects of one kind or another.

Illinois

Addison: $-6-$194,700; Albers: $-3-$22,200; Arenzville: $-3-$5,000; Aurora: $-4-$143,300; Banner: $-25-$2,880; Belleville Area College Dist. No. 522: $-24-$10,700; Bensenville: $-30-$4,640,888; Bethalto: $-4-$452,800; Bloomington: $-30-$10,367,580; Board of Education Dist. 10: $-16-$88,200; Carbondale: $-2-$611,600; Casey: $-3-$29,700; Deerfield: $-12-$36,200; Deerfield: $-30-$4,705,980; Dix-Kell Water and Sewer Comm.: $-10-$5,700; Dunlap: $-3-$15,600; Dupage County: $-4-$387,600; Easton: $-10-$6,800; Egyptian Community Unit School Dist. No. 5: $-3-$12,000; Danville: $-10-$186,600; Danville: $-30-$13,871,176; Community Unit School Dist. No. 9: $-3-$7,400; Coal City: $-25-$10,725; Coles County Airport Auth.: $-2-$4,900; Community College Dist. No. 521: $-12-$41,200; Erie: $-24-$1,700; Elburn: $-4-$7,800; Kirkland: $-10-$42,225; Kirkwood: $-24-$2,250; Macon County Unit Dist. No. 5: $-12-$5,500; Louisville: $-2-$8,325; Lake Zurich: $-3-$186,400; Lake Zurich: $-3-$139,800; Monticello: $-10-$10,200; Yorkville: $-2-$1,800; MSD of Chgo.: $-4-$83,000; MSD of Chgo.: $-11-$1,876,000; MSD of Chgo.: $-22-$93,226,750; MSD of Chgo.: $-25-$6,016,300; MSD of Chgo.: $-27-$11,788,338; MSD of Chgo.: $-10-$4,427,200; MSD of Chgo.: $-30-$43,401,525; MSD of Chgo.: $-22-$43,290,075; MSD of Chgo.: $-27-$2,800,350; Mt. Carmel: $-30-$2,150,325; Naperville: $-4-$26,000; New Holland Middletown: $-3-$15,800; Nokomis: $-6-$12,975; Pawpaw: $-24-$63,300; Peotone: $-6-$6,150; Perry: $-10-$14,700; Pleasant Hill: $-6-$16,500; Prairie Du Rocher: $-12-$13,600; Rochester: $-24-$66,500; Rockford: $-4-$43,000; Roseville: $-24-$3,750; Savanna: $-3-$64,500; Southwestern Community Unit School Dist.: $-12-$17,700; St. Charles: $-4-$66,100; Streator: $-17-$72,575; Sycamore: $-13-$66,500; Taylorville: $-30-$8,106,375; Urbana Champaign: $-20-$180,225; Vandalia: $-30-$44,625; Wyoming: $-16-$9,500.

Indiana

Avilla: $-30-$10,800; Bloomington: $-16-$62,280; Bremen: $-10-$114,480; Brooklyn: $-25-$873,000; Carmel: $-10-$178,000; Clay City: $-30-$1,488,000; Columbus: $-30-$9,000,000; Columbus: $-30-$33,480; Converse: $-26-$1,082,475; Covington: $-26-$783,750; Darlington: $-10-$10,750; Elnora: $-25-$804,200; Fort Wayne: $-10-$144,300; Gary: $-25-$230,025; Gary: $-30-$17,886,886; Greenwood: $-30-$816,375; Indianapolis: $-26-$184,800; Indianapolis: $-30-$5,340,000; Indianapolis: $-30-$13,128,000; Indianapolis: $-30-$9,485,500; Lapel: $-12-$30,775; Lawrence: $-27-$166,875; Linden: $-30-$669,600; Logansport: $-25-$5,880,885; Logansport: $-25-$25,125; Martinsville: $-30-$2,812,575; Middletown: $-11-$71,700; Muncie: $-30-$7,883,000; Muncie: $-30-$18,750; New Providence: $-26-$1,184,325; North Webster: $-30-$1,882,988; Oxford: $-12-$15,800; Paragon: $-12-$848,875; Peoryville: $-26-$1,040,625; Rising Sun: $-30-$737,125; Russelville: $-4-$45,000; Seymour: $-30-$3,516,075; Seymour: $-30-$67,500; Shoals: $-30-$1,118,100; Sweetser: $-30-$882,380; Westville: $-30-$280,000.

Michigan

Bay City: $-6-$21,247,800; Berrien County: $-30-$11,112,600; Berrien County: $-30-$14,125,425; Berrien County: $-25-$7,007,275; Detroit: $-6-$85,900,000; Detroit: $-25-$66,600,600; Grand Rapids: $-17-$20,966,500; Monroe County (Frenchtown): $-6-$3,241,680; Monroe County (Frenchtown): $-25-$14,466,200; Monroe County: $-24-$22,480; Monroe County: $-25-$3,364,360; St. Clair County: $-30-$10,780,788.

Minnesota

Aurora: $-13-$88,780; Chisholm: $-12-$66,200; Gilbert: $-12-$34,800; Hibbing: $-6-$186,800; Mountain Iron: $-29-$46,425; Rochester: $-17-$192,800; Stuntz: $-6-$86,100; Tower: $-30-$23,325; Western Lake Superior SD: $-24-$37,383,275; Winona: $-26-$77,880.

Ohio

Alger: $-11-$9,880; Attica: $-12-$110,200; Cleveland: $-6-$13,735,800; Cleveland: $-17-$6,078,825; Columbus: $-30-$1,488,000; Columbus: $-10-$1,888,800; Dublin: $-4-$2,335,600; Geauga County: $-25-$33,800; Henry County: $-6-$7,500; Prospect: $-26-$1,428,825; Rock Creek: $-10-$17,475; Sellnoville: $-24-$112,800; Sandusky: $-11-$76,800; Sandusky: $-17-$1,805,880; Tiltonsville: $-6-$11,175; Wellsville: $-30-$38,875; West Mansfield: $-10-$8,100.

Wisconsin

Appleton: $-10-$1,217,775; Iola: $-6-$9,875; Milwaukee County MSD: $-30-$234,975; Racine County: $-10-$16,200; Randolph: $-13-$86,625; Stanley: $-30-$83,250; Sun Prairie: $-30-$81,885.

EPA finances study by Stanford on Ozone's effects on human behavior

Stanford University's School of Medicine has been awarded a $102,957 contract by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency to study the behavioral and psychological effects on humans of low level exposure to ozone.

Small amounts of ozone are naturally present in the air, but its production can be increased by a photochemical reaction between certain hydrocarbons, nitrogen oxides and ultra violet light.

Previous studies found that nonsmokers exposed to ozone develop chest pains, coughs and a decrease in lung function. Smokers, however, were found to be less sensitive to ozone than nonsmokers.

The major objectives of this latest study are to: identify various ways behavior may be affected by ozone; explore electro-physiological responses which might be affected by ozone; and, determine if any correlations exist between behavior and electro-physiological responses.

"together" is available

A publication describing the various functions performed by the different departments within the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Region V is now available.

The booklet, "together," is published annually by the EPA's Office of Public Affairs as a supplement to *Environment Midwest*.

"together" also contains a list of periodicals, publications and films that are available to the public and a directory of federal and state environmental agencies.

MONS 030295

MAY 2, 1975

Proposed Rules

Air quality implementation plans: Indiana, New Mexico.

Notices

Waste treatment grants, municipal, potential legislative amendments; hearings.

Meetings: Hazardous materials advisory committee.

MAY 5, 1975

Rules

Pesticide chemicals; tolerances, etc.: Daminozide and Ethylene.

Notices

Pesticide enforcement policy statement procedures.

Pesticide enforcement policy statements: Pesticides, registered, at less than label dosage rate.

Pesticide registration; applications.

Water pollution; discharge of pollutants in navigable waters: New York.

MAY 7, 1975

Notices

Pesticide registration; applications (2 documents).

MAY 8, 1975

Rules

Air quality implementation plans: Alabama.

Grant programs (2 documents).

Proposed Rules

Pesticide chemical in or on raw agricultural commodities; tolerances and exemptions, etc.: 2,4-Dinitro-6-octyphenyl crotonate and 2,6-dinitro-4-octyphenyl crotonate.

Notices

Air pollution, Motor vehicles: California.

Meetings: State-Federal FIFRA Implementation Advisory Committee.

Pesticide chemicals; tolerances, etc.; petitions: American Cyanimid Co. (2 documents), ICI United States Inc. et al.

Pesticides; registration applications (2 documents).

Water pollution; program for control of pollutants to navigable waters: Virginia.

MAY 9, 1975

Proposed Rules

Grants, State and local assistance procurement standards; construction of treatment works.

Pesticide chemicals in or on raw agricultural commodities; tolerances and exemptions, etc.

Inert ingredients in formulations; exemptions.

Notices

Pesticide registration; applications.

MAY 12, 1975

Rules

Pesticide chemicals in or on raw agricultural commodities; tolerances and exemptions, etc.: Atrazine.

Procurement by negotiation; small purchases.

Waiver of 15 working-day waiting period required for negative declarations.

Proposed Rules

Air quality implementation plans: California; extension of time; North Carolina.

Pesticide chemicals in or on raw agricultural commodities; tolerances and exemptions, etc.: Carbofuran and Trifluralin.

Notices

Air pollution standards: Guidelines for Federal Agencies' compliance with stationary source.

MAY 13, 1975

Notices

Pesticide chemicals, tolerances, etc., petitions: Monsanto Co.

Pesticide registration; applications (2 documents).

MAY 15, 1975

Rules

Pesticide chemicals in or on raw agricultural commodities; tolerances and exemptions, etc.: S-(2-ethylsulfinylethyl) 0,0-dimethyl phosphorothioate.

Water pollution; effluent guidelines for certain point source categories: Ferroalloys manufacturing and nonferrous metals manufacturing.

Proposed Rules

Air quality implementation plans: Kansas.

Enforcement authority; State and Federal enforcement of implementation plan requirements after statutory deadline; extension of comment period.

Water pollution; effluent guidelines and standards for certain point source categories: Ferroalloys manufacturing and nonferrous metals manufacturing.

Notices

Water pollution: Missouri; marine sanitation device standard; petition.

MAY 16, 1975

Notices

Pesticide registration; application (2 documents).

MAY 20, 1975

Rules

Water pollution; effluent guidelines for certain point source categories: Petroleum refining.

Proposed rules

Public information; trade secrets and confidential business information.

MAY 21, 1975

Proposed rules

Air quality implementation plans: Idaho.

Pesticide chemicals in or on raw agricultural commodities; tolerances and exemptions, etc. Chlorothalonil.

Notices

Air pollution: motor vehicles; Carbon monoxide and suspended particles; plans to evaluate propriety equipment.

Pesticide chemicals, tolerances, etc.; petitions: American Cynanide Co. and Ansyl Co.

Pesticides, specific exemptions and experimental use permits: Massachusetts Dept. of Health, New Hampshire Dept. of Agricultural and Division of Public Health.

Pesticide registration: Applications.

Water pollution: Areawide waste treatment; management planning approvals area and agency designations.

MAY 22, 1975

Rules

Air quality implementation plans: Washington.

Water pollution; effluent guidelines for certain point source categories; manufacturing and processing etc.; Inorganic chemicals.

Proposed rules

Water pollution; effluent guidelines for certain point source categories; manufacturing and processing etc.: Inorganic chemicals.

Notices

Pesticide registration: Application.

Water quality implementation plans: Final agreement between the Environmental Protection Agency and the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

MAY 23, 1975

Notices

Pesticide registration application (2 documents).

MAY 27, 1975

Proposed Rules

Pesticide chemicals; tolerances and exemptions, etc.: Leptophos; revocation.
Notices
Pesticide chemicals; tolerances, etc.; petitions: Chevron Chemical Co.
Pesticide registration applications.

MAY 29, 1975

Rules
Air
Air quality implementation plans: Connecticut
Pesticide chemicals in or on raw agricultural commodities tolerances and exemptions: 3,5-dichloro-N-(1,1-dimethyl-2-propynyl) benzamide
Butanoic anhydride
Proposed Rules
Radiation protection requirements
Notices
Pesticide chemicals and food additives; tolerances, etc.: petitions: Ahichem Products, Inc., Ciba-Geigy Corp., Pennwalt Corp.

MAY 30, 1975

Rules
Plastics and synthetics; point source category; guidelines
Notices
Environmental statements: Availability

JUNE 2, 1975

Rules
Air quality implementation plans: Certain states, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, New York
Water pollution; effluent guidelines and standards Timber products processing point source category
Proposed Rules
Air quality implementation plans: Iowa
Water pollution; effluent guidelines for certain point source categories: Timber products processing
Notices
Pesticide registration; Applications (2 documents)

JUNE 3, 1975

Notices
Pesticide registration: Applications

JUNE 4, 1975

Rules
Water pollution; effluent guidelines for certain point source categories; manufacturing and processing, etc.: Steam electric power generating.
Proposed Rules
Water pollution, effluent guidelines for certain point source categories: Oil and grease; pretreatment standards; correction.
Notices
Hazardous materials: Hearings on possible Administration proposals to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act.

JUNE 5, 1975

Rules
Air pollution control; new motor vehicles and engines: Light duty vehicles; 1977 interim standards and 1976 and later emission standards; Technical amendments; corrections
Air quality implementation plans: Oregon
Texas; ship and barge vapor recovery
Notices
Agricultural Commissioner of Santa Clara County; issuance of experimental use permit
Discharge of pollutants; administrative order
Joyce Environmental Consultants, Inc.; issuance of experimental use permit.
Meetings:
National Air Pollution Control Techniques Advisory Committee
Pesticide chemicals, tolerances, etc.; petitions Shell Chemical Co., et al
Pesticide registration application

JUNE 9, 1975

Rules
Air quality implementation plans: California; correction.
Pesticide chemicals in or on raw agricultural commodities; tolerances and exemptions, etc.: Propargite
Proposed Rules
Air quality implementation plans; Prevention of significant air quality deterioration
Grants, State and local assistance procurement standards; construction of treatment works; extension of comment period
Pesticide chemicals in or on raw agricultural commodities tolerances and exemptions: Pine oil
Water pollution; effluent limitations guidelines:
Analysis of pollutants; test procedures
Nonferrous metals
Notices
Pesticide chemicals, tolerances, etc.; petitions: 3M Co., Rohm & Haas Co., Upjohn Co.

JUNE 10, 1975

Rules
Air quality implementation plans: Wyoming
Notices
Primary standard conditions: Montaup Electric Co.

JUNE 11, 1975

Proposed Rules
Water pollution; effluent guidelines for certain point source categories; Plastics and synthetics manufacturing, correction

JUNE 12, 1975

Rules
Air quality implementation plans: All States; prevention of significant deterioration
Massachusetts
Tennessee
Proposed Rules
Air quality implementation plans: Tennessee, Washington
Notices
Food additive petitions: Interior Department, Mobay Chemical Corp.
Safe drinking water: aquifers underlying Nassau and Suffolk Counties, N.Y.; petition for determination

JUNE 13, 1975

Notices
Environmental statements: Availability (2 documents)

JUNE 16, 1975

Proposed Rules
Navigable waters, discharge of dredged or fill material; time extension

JUNE 17, 1975

Rules
Pesticide chemicals in or on raw agricultural commodities; tolerances and exemptions, etc.; Asulam, Thiabendazole
Notices
Food additives tolerance petitions: Upjohn Co.
Meetings:
Lake Michigan Cooling Water Studies Panel
Pesticides chemicals, tolerances, etc.; petitions: Dow Chemical, U.S.A.
Pesticide registration: Applications

JUNE 18, 1975

Rules
Pesticide tolerances and exemptions: Methidathion
Proposed Rules
Pesticides; tolerances and exemptions; 2-{[4 - Chloro - 6 - (ethylamino) - s - triazin - 2 - yl] aminol} 2 - methylpropionitrile
Notices
Pesticide chemicals and food additives; petitions (2 documents)

MONS 030297

JUNE 19, 1975

Rules

Air quality implementation plan; National standards Federal Insecticide Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act

Notices

Air pollution; motor vehicles: New motor vehicles and engines; public hearing

JUNE 20, 1975

Rules

Air programs; source surveillance

Notices

Pesticide chemicals and food additives; tolerances, etc.; petitions: Zoecon Corp.

Voluntary fuel economy labeling program for 1976 model automobiles

JUNE 23, 1975

Rules

Air quality implementation plans: District of Columbia

Pesticide chemicals in or on raw agricultural commodities; tolerances and exemptions, etc.: Ethoprop

Water pollution; effluent guidelines for certain point source categories: Fertilizer manufacturing

Proposed Rules

Air quality implementation plans: California

Notices

Pesticide registration; applications

JUNE 24, 1975

Notices

Pesticide registration: Applications

JUNE 25, 1975

Rules

Air pollution: New stationary sources; Idaho; delegation of authority

Air quality implementation plans: Pennsylvania; compliance schedules

Proposed Rules

Pesticide programs: Guidelines for registering in the U.S. Submission and approval of State plans for certification of commercial and private applicators

Notices

Pesticide registration: Applications

Standards of performance for new stationary sources: State of Idaho, authority delegation

JUNE 26, 1975

Rules

Pesticide chemicals in or on raw agricultural commodities: tolerances and exemptions:
Chevron Chemical Co.; correction
Rohm and Haas Co.; correction

Proposed Rules

Air quality implementation plan: Oregon

Notices

Pesticide chemicals and food additives: tolerances, etc.; petitions: Agriculture Department

Pesticide registrations: applications

JUNE 27, 1975

Proposed Rules

Air quality implementation plan: Georgia

Notices

Pesticides; registration: DDT, product containing

Meetings: Technical Advisory Group to the Municipal Construction Division

JULY 1, 1975

Notices

Meetings: National Air Pollution Manpower Development Advisory Committee

Pesticide registration: Applications

JULY 2, 1975

Notices

Meetings: Ecology Advisory Committee

Pesticide registration application

Suspension of 1977 hydrocarbon and carbon monoxide emission standards

Hearings, etc.: Pesticide products containing heptachlor or chlordane

JULY 3, 1975

Rules

Air pollution control, new motor vehicles and engines: Recall regulations; decal requirements

Air quality implementation plans: Indirect sources review

Pesticide chemicals; tolerances and exceptions, etc.: Inert ingredients, certain Trifluralin

Pesticide registration: Registration, reregistration and classification procedures

Proposed Rules

Air quality implementation plans: Michigan Montana

Notices

Pesticide applicator certification; Iowa state plan

Pesticide registration application

State-Federal Water Programs Advisory Committee; establishment

Water pollution; control of discharge of pollutants: South Carolina

JULY 8, 1975

Proposed Rules

State implementation plans: Preparation, adoption, and submittal requirements

Water pollution; effluent guidelines and standards: Poultry processing point source category; extension of comments period

Notices

Air quality standards: Ambient Monitor application: Lear Siegler

Water pollution; discharge of pollutants to navigable waters; marine sanitation standards devices: North Dakota



EPA *suspends* parking-related provisions

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency has suspended indefinitely the portions of the "indirect source" air quality regulations that require the preconstruction review of parking-related facilities such as large shopping centers, apartments, office buildings, parking garages, highways and airports.

The EPA continues to believe that it is necessary to have a mechanism for reviewing new and modified indirect sources of air pollution, including parking-related facilities.

The Agency believes, however, that the necessary preconstruction reviews of parking facilities can be most effective when incorporated by State and local governments into their own ongoing planning, zoning and building permit process.

The suspension does not apply to those provision of the regulations pertaining to highways and airports. These provisions are scheduled to take effect upon completion of pending rulemaking action on certain technical aspects.

MONS 030298



Experts say Minnesota would have trouble with nuclear emergency

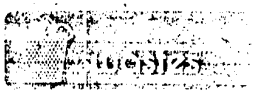
The results of a nuclear emergency exercise at Monticello have led experts to believe that it is doubtful Minnesota could cope with a major disaster.

According to the June 10 edition of the "Minneapolis Star," a report written by Ray Aune, deputy director of the state Division of Emergency Services, contends that "under the present system it is doubtful that the State EOC (Emergency Operating Center) could handle a major disaster adequately with the facilities presently available."

The June 4 exercise involved the simulated rupture of an underground tank containing radioactive gases at Northern States Power Co.'s nuclear plant at Monticello.

According to Aune, staff members "were hampered by lack of communications capabilities ... Radio capability for all practical purposes was nonexistent ..."

Jack Ferman of the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency concurred with Aune from that aspect and determined that "communications were totally inoperative."



EPA demonstration grant to Minnesota for disposal of chemical wastes

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency has announced a demonstration project designed to show how industry can dispose of chemical wastes without the risk of contaminating drinking water supplies and the environment.

The purpose of the facility will be to demonstrate environmentally sound land disposal and treatment techniques for chemical wastes generated by industry.

The five-year project will be conducted by the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency in the Minneapolis-St. Paul area. Overall costs will be over $5.4 million with EPA providing more than $3.7 million and the balance coming from the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency and local sources.

EPA study to focus on pollution-cancer link

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency has commissioned System Sciences, Inc., Bethesda, Md., to investigate the connections between cancer incidence and population exposures to industrial pollutants.

Researchers working for the National Cancer Institute have concluded the NCI's four-year effort to map areas of the U.S. that have high cancer rates has turned up a "a strong link" between some types of cancer and certain types of industrial pollutants.

The study will initially identify counties that have experienced unusually high mortality rates from major types of cancer. The locations of various industrial pollutants will then be mapped and correlations will be clarified.

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