

Combustimeters, though quite sensitive and accurate, are not specific and suffer considerable interference from other inflammable vapors. The most versatile methods are those in which the contaminated air is passed at a known rate through a device that quantitatively removes the acetone in such a way that it may later be determined. In a recent investigation, the method suggested by Elkins was tried. In this method, the acetone was adsorbed onto silica gel, then desorbed into water and determined. Since recoveries of acetone were low, the method was reinvestigated and the results showed that activated silica gel is an efficient adsorption medium for sampling acetone vapor. For the determination, the acetone can be completely desorbed with normal sodium hydroxide, but not with water. Complete recovery of acetone can be achieved at atmospheric concentrations up to 4,000 mg./cu.m. There are 16 references.

-- Public Health Eng. Abs

COMMUNITY AIR HYGIENE

- 403 Research in Air Pollution: Current Trends. J.H. Ludwig and B.J. Steigerwald. Am. J. Public Health 55, 1082-1092 (July, 1965).

Current research in air pollution is classified by types of research and organizations conducting and funding this research. The more important problems under investigation are discussed in terms of present efforts and future needs. Principal areas include: medical-biological research, air quality criteria, vehicle emissions research, atmospheric chemistry and physics, meteorology, and control methods research.

-- Public Health Eng. Abst

- 404 Regional Air Pollution Warning System. T.A. Glenn, Jr. J. Air Poll. Control Assn. 16, 22-24 (Jan. 1966).

The proposed warning system was developed by the New York-New Jersey Co-operative Commission on Interstate Air Pollution and has been submitted to the States of New York and New Jersey for their consideration. The Interstate Sanitation Commission will be given the responsibility for co-ordinating the monitoring of contaminants and would have the authority to call a watch based on weather forecasts and concentration of contaminants. The Commission would advise the Commissioners of Health of New York and New Jersey of the monitoring information from all co-operating agencies and the possible need for an alert. The standards used by the states as a basis for calling air pollution alerts are discussed and the action planned for each alert level.

-- Author's abst.

- 405 Air Pollution Control. P.W. Hildebrandt. J. Milk Food Technol. 28, 127-130 (April, 1965).

This paper reviews early history of associating "bad" air with suspected diseases. The increase in urbanization has exposed the fallacy of the limited air concept and calls attention to comparative needs of air with other life necessities. The national economic loss from air pollution is estimated at \$4 to \$12 billion annually. The environment of man and his manner and methods of living are discussed as contributors to the present air pollution problems which are complicated and cannot be solved hurriedly. It is pointed out that the cost of neglect far exceeds control expenditures and that education of the public that air is not unlimited is urgent. The most effective program is apparently at the local level.

-- Public Health Eng. Abstr

- 406 Measurements of Emissions at Heavy-Duty Boilers for Solid Fuels. W. Thieme. Staub 25, 226-230 (June, 1965). German.

Emission measurement of heavy-duty solid-fuel boilers are reported. The dust measuring methods, test conditions, boiler design, and mode of test operations are considered. The results show that the dust emission is a function of boiler load and that it increases with increasing output. The emitted dust consisted mainly of fly ash and small amounts of coke.

-- Public Health Eng. Abstr

- 407 Measuring Non-Steady Flow in Industrial Vents. C.I. Harding, E.R. Hendrickson, and R.S. Sholtes. J. Air Poll. Control Assn. 16, 12-14 (Jan. 1966).

Satisfactory methods of measuring non-steady flow in two types of industrial vents have been presented. These have been field tested and found to be workable. The photo-pitot traverse technique should be used primarily for calibration purposes with a single impact tube used for actual sampling work. The nozzle section is light enough that it can be handled whenever