

- 293 Air Pollution Control in Industry. Application of Air Cleaning Equipment to Industrial Processes. Anon. Michigan's Occ. Health 8, 1-3, 12 (Fall 1962).

The selection and application of air cleaning equipment is at least as involved as the selection and use of a piece of production machinery. There are times when it is more important. In a few cases, air cleaning equipment design is at best rather bad. Usually, such design results from lack of experience and knowledge as is sometimes the case with the homemade or "prototype" unit. Air cleaning equipment, like other plant machinery, is relatively expensive and should receive equally as good maintenance once it is placed in use. This is often not the case and is one basic reason for equipment failure. Commonly, the dust collector is neglected until a breakdown occurs. Often, it is installed in such a way that it cannot be maintained because it is inaccessible and it is not installed with any kind of scheduled maintenance procedure in mind. Also, some equipment does not lend itself to some simplified method of inspection or repair. Instead, it is a time-consuming and costly procedure everytime nozzles plug or a unit has to be cleaned. Selection of air cleaning equipment should be based on a carefully prepared and detailed analysis of the operation with consideration given to long range use, the effluent concentration, and the appearance of the exit plume. There are many pitfalls in choosing the right equipment. A careful review of the material as has been presented in this article should be helpful.

- 294 Air Pollution and Its Control in the Steel Industry. V. H. Sussman. Iron Steel Engr. 39, 80-85 (May 1962).

The control of contaminants from blast furnaces, beehive and by-product coke ovens coal burning operations, electric furnaces, open hearth, and other air pollution problems in the steel industry are discussed. Recommendations that plant management should provide for air pollution control in the design and preconstruction of new plants, processes, and that control devices be an integral part of the plant rather than an unproductive appendage. Public information and public relations programs should also be included. -- APCA Absts.

- 295 Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbon Composition of Air Polluted by Coal-Tar Pitch Fumes. E. Sawicki, et al. Am. Ind. Hyg. Assn. J. 23, 482-486 (Nov.-Dec. 1962).

Coal-tar-pitch pollution can be characterized by the large amounts of anthracene, phenanthrene, pyrene and carbazole present in collected airborne particulates. Carbazole has not yet been found in pollution due to incomplete solid fuel combustion products or auto exhaust fumes. Car-tar-pitch pollution is characterized by much higher pyrene/benzo(a)-pyrene (P/BaP), benzo(a)pyrene benzo (ghi) perylene (BaP/Bghi P) and benzo-(a)pyrene/coronen (BaP/Cor) ratios when compared to other types of pollution. The large amounts of polynuclear hydrocarbons (and especially benzo(a)pyrene) often present in coal-tar-pitch polluted air indicate the necessity of a thorough study of this problem as it affects lung cancer. -- Authors' abstr.

ACCIDENTS AND PREVENTION

- 296 The Brookhouse Colliery Disaster. R. McL. Archibald and A. F. Oakley. Trans. Assn. Ind. Med. Officers 12, 93-100 (Oct. 1962).

A shaft accident involving 44 men at the Brookhouse Colliery, near Rotherham, Yorkshire, England, is reported. The evacuation of the injured and their admission to the hospital is described. Details are given of the 7 cases not sent to the hospital. Two men left the industry without returning to work. At the end of March 1959, 24 of the remaining 35 had returned to work and 11 were still absent. At the end of 1959, the figures were 27 and 8 respectively. The economic and social consequences of the accident are discussed and working time lost computed. The role of the knee joint in such accidents is stressed. -- Authors' summary