912 Contaminants in Flue Gases—And Methods for Removal. E. K. Diehl and E. A. Zawadzki. Coal Age 70, 70-74 (Dec. 1965).

Some of the products formed from the combustion of coal are harmless and of no concern as atmospheric pollutants; others are of immediate concern, particularly oxides of sulfur; three promising dry processes for removal of sulfur from flue gases are under investigation; explanations and schematics of processes are included. -- J. Am. Soc. Safety Engs. Absts.

913 Control of Photochemical Smog by Alteration of Initial Reactant Ratios. W.J. Hamming and Janet E. Dickinson. J. Air Poll. Control Assn. 16, 317-323 (June, 1966).

This paper is an endeavor to show how several experimenters have quite closely equaled the re sults of the other, and how the results from these various laboratories can, by a change of coordinate system, be related to each other in a systematic manner. Only after demonstrating where the Los Angeles Civic Center atmosphere is in relation to these coordinates and the cont or gradients of these various effects, eye irritation and oxidant, is it possible to predict the ph chemical effect of a reduction of olefins (hydrocarbons) or the reduction of nitric oxide. In addition, a study of the variation in eye irritation with irradiation time, demonstrates that the tir at which eye irritation measurements are taken is important in understanding the entire photochemical mechanism underlying the "smog" problem in the summertime in Los Angeles. Ther are 23 references. -- Authors' abst.

914 Air Pollution in Alberta. S. L. Dobko. Can. J. Public Health 57, 84-86 (Feb. 1966).

Industrial expansion that increased the pollution levels, especially in the oil and gas industry, brought about the need to formulate regulations to control air pollution. These regulations stat that all new industry must submit plans and specifications that affect contaminants. The submissions are reviewed as to the emissions and written approval is given when all standards are met. Follow-up assessments are made by actual measurements of emissions. Monitoring for smoke, hydrogen sulfide, and sulfur dioxide, dustfall, and suspended particulates is carried ou and yearly reports are compiled on the complete network of stations. --Public Health Eng. Absts

915 Air Pollution Abatement in the Ceramic Industry. M. Bozsin. J. Air Poll. Control Assn. 16, 332-333 (June, 1966).

Air pollution abatement has been a constant concern for the ceramic industry over the last four decades. The multiplicity of materials involved, numbering in the hundreds of fluxes and refractories for the manufacture of many different types of glasses, results in gaseous as well as particulate reaction products. Methods of abatement through various means have been develope and are in use in the United States and world-wide today. -- Author's abst.

916 Prospects for Reducing Particulate Emissions from Large Incinerators. E.R. Kaiser. J. Air Poll. Control Assn. 16, 324 (June, 1966).

Conventional types of municipal incinerators generate enormous quantities of stack gas because of high excess air and high temperatures. Under these conditions the size and cost of equipmen to clean the flue gas to low dust contents are large. By burning the refuse in boiler furnaces at low excess air, and generating steam, the volume of flue gas to be cleaned is reduced to a minimum. Where high efficiency of flue-dust collection is required, steam generation from refuse firing permits a major saving on the cost of dust collection. -- Author's abst.

MANAGEMENT ASPECTS

917 Legal Aspects of Industrial Immunization Programs. J.S. Felton and D.P. Discher. J. Occ. Med. 8, 307-312 (June, 1966).

The administration of immunizing injections is a practice common to most occupational health services, although the number and the variety of such injections and the rationale for such a program will vary. A review of pertinent cases points to a legal consensus of compensability for injury or death, subsequent to the receipt of an injection provided by the employer, irrespec of the voluntary nature of the program, the waiving of prospective claims by inoculated employee or the absence of a formal employer-employee contractual agreement in regard to hiring. Unde going possible change is authoritative opinion relative to employer action in compliance with stat law requiring inoculations of certain employees. The belief is offered that these cases will not

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