een returned to a circuit court on the issue of damages. The urt of Mississippi could see g with the fact that the cases dated with others for review court, but it did find that the ages awarded to each party the jury was confused in ards.

g the lower court's opinion, ıi Supreme Court held that t did not abuse its discretion consolidation of the cases. ed cases were based on the action (air pollution from tions) and each had a com- (a resident of the area air pollution).

ul study of the record, the did, however, determine that ın and the actions of the y the record had a substan- influence on the jury and, l, caused the amount of xcessive. Confusion of the t to damages was demon- ıcts that each of the cases the head of a household family situations were to count. Confusion of the er shown by a twice re- ı "hopelessly deadlocked" foreman, before identical ere reached.

o have the circuit court's overturned, the chemical art, contended that it had iptive right to emit the into the air. This argu- by both the state Su- the circuit court on two state "Air and Water rred prescriptive rights gained by the company in ownership and, (2) limittedly added greatly issions since it had pur- *icksburg Chemical Com- nell, et ux. and W. M.* upreme Court of Missis- ided February 15, 1978.

Jersey •

racking of Hazardous uipment of hazardous rolled by a manifest egulations adopted by the Department of Environmental Protection. The system requires that the producer of the waste, the hauler and the operator of the disposal facility each sign a manifest form and send copies to DEP, which will then match them by computer.

The system, which becomes effective on May 1, 1978, is patterned after similar systems in use in California and Texas.

• Oregon •

Landfill Projects Must Be Water Related: The Director of the Division of State Lands erred when he approved a landfill permit to fill 32 acres of the Coos Bay Estuary for the purpose of extending a runway at the North Bend Airport, ruled the Oregon Court of Appeals. Landfill projects, said the court, are permissible only if they are to be used for water-related purposes.

Legislative guidelines set forth certain requirements to be followed by the Director in determining whether or not a landfill permit should be issued. In furtherance of these policies, the Division of State Lands has issued rules which provide, in part, that applicants for landfill permits "must show that the land to be created will be used for a water related activity . . .". The Division, ruled the Court, is required to follow its own rules, and the rule relating to water-related activity exhibits no ambiguity. *Morse et al. v. Division of State Lands,* Court of Appeals of the State of Oregon, No. 743, decided December 27, 1977.

• Pennsylvania •

Carp and Catfish Contaminated by PCBs: Carp and catfish taken from the Ohio, Allegheny and Monongahela Rivers have been found to have concentrations of polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) in their tissues, according to the Department of Environmental Resources (DER) and the Pennsylvania Fish Commission. The contaminated fish were found in the Pittsburgh area and citizens in that vicinity have been advised to restrict their consumption of carp and catfish.

Because PCBs accumulate in fatty tissues, DER advises that fatty areas be trimmed before these fish are cooked. Baking on a rack, barbecuing or poaching are considered safer methods of cooking and puncturing or removing the skin will permit the fat to drain away during cooking. Frying, canning or making the fish into soup or chowder are not recommended. According to DER, consumption of carp and catfish in the Pittsburgh area should be restricted to half a pound per week, and pregnant women, nursing mothers and children should avoid eating these fish altogether.

DDT and Kepone Found in Private Wells in Centre County: Low concentrations of Kepone have been found in samples of water taken from five private wells in the Spring Creek area of Centre County and DDT was found in another well.

The Department of Environmental Resources has advised discontinuance of use of the well water for drinking, cooking and bathing and is working with the owners of the wells in an effort to find an alternate source of supply. The Department has recommended the use of bottled water as an interim substitute.

The state has no drinking water standards for DDT and Kepone.

Noise Control Program Dropped by DER: Lack of adequate funds and personnel were cited by Maurice K. Goddard, Secretary of the Department of Environmental Resources, as the reasons for discontinuing the Department's community noise control program.

DER's Bureau of Air Quality and Noise Control has been handling noise complaints since 1971, using air pollution program personnel. The Department had assumed responsibility for handling noise complaints, expecting that a noise control bill would be adopted by the legislature, said Goddard, but the legislation never came to pass.

In a letter to state legislators, Goddard explained that the Bureau of Air Quality and Noise Control was being renamed the Bureau of Air Quality Control.

• Virginia •

Sewage Seminars Conducted for Officials: Five seminars on sewage regulations were conducted between March 1 and 9, 1978, by the Virginia Operator Training Centers. The one-day sessions, held at various community colleges, were designed primarily to benefit municipal and county administrators, public works officials and consulting engineers.

The Virginia Operator Training Centers, comprising 15 community colleges, was or-

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