

PCB - Archer

ardized welded steel tankage, and the 11 to 170 barrels capacity facility would apply to small apartment buildings, small vehicle fleet operations, and small commercial and industrial establishments.

The 171 to 500 barrel capacity category would include most service stations, marinas, medium sized apartment buildings, and some industrial establishments, and the largest capacity covered under the proposal would apply to industrial plants, large hotels and apartment buildings, and large service stations.

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cc Don Otto

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Clara? Buddy

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for your info. This
could be a "new"
situation for us in time
Paul

which cannot be exceeded more than once per year, will remain in effect.

Robert L. Sansom, EPA Assistant Administrator for Air and Water Programs, said the decision to revoke the annual standard for sulfur oxides was based on "the evolution of knowledge" and on a February 1972 decision of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia. The decision found that EPA failed to demonstrate the basis for the standards.

Sansom said it is something of an "oddy" that Kenicott brought suit, and that the revaluation of the standards may prove to be to industry's disadvantage since it has been brought attention to isolated point sources that have a standard geometric deviation of more than 2.4.

EPA has found that the standard geometric deviation ranges from 1.7 to 2.8 across the U.S. The proposal would mean that such industries as power plant facilities and copper smelters, which generally locate in isolated areas, probably will have to install more stringent controls, he said. Sansom added that while the agency has not studied what impact the proposal will have on coal burning, it probably will not help the clean-fuels problem.

Sansom also said EPA is studying the secondary three-hour standard since there are some indications that the standard is not stringent enough and should be based on a one-hour test.

EPA plans to promulgate the standard within 90 days and then allow states nine months to revise their air quality implementation plans, if necessary. EPA will issue guidelines for states to follow to determine the necessity for revising plans.

Comments on the proposal should be submitted in triplicate within 45 days to the Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards, EPA, Research Triangle Park, N.C. 27711.

The proposal appears in the Full Text section of this report.

Water Pollution

EPA REPORT CITES STORM WATER RUNOFF FROM STREETS AS MAJOR POLLUTION FACTOR

Storm water runoff from city streets may be adding significant amounts of lead, zinc, and other heavy metals to U.S. waterways, according to a report of the Environmental Protection Agency.

The report, "Water Pollution Aspects of Street Surface Contaminants," also found that pesticides and other similar chemicals were contributing to water pollution during periods of heavy rain. The report was released April 26, five months after it was printed.

About 75 percent of the total weight of the materials found in street samplings were polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB's). Currently, the major use of PCB's is in recirculating systems such as industrial heat exchangers. EPA said that data are lacking on concentrations of the material in the environment, but that investigations are underway to obtain more detailed information.

The study states that street runoff may contribute considerably more pollution than a city's sanitary sewage during periods of moderate to heavy rain.

The major part of street surface contaminants was found to be sand and silt material. However, the study concluded, more of the materials of this particle size are very effectively removed by current street cleaning practices.

The study was conducted under a \$309,000 EPA contract by IRS Research Company of San Mateo, Calif.

EPA Assistant Administrator for Research and Monitoring Stanley M. Greenfield said "while not cause for alarm, the information presented in this report does show that more attention must be paid to the problem of pollution from storm runoff, especially as wastes from industry and other municipal sources are reduced."

The Federal Water Pollution Control Act gave EPA authority to offer demonstration grants in this area of pollution and to require consideration of pollution from storm runoff in the development of area wide waste treatment management plans.

The 237-page report is available from the U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402, for \$3. The other number is EPI 23/2: 72-081.

Energy

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT BEING REORGANIZED TO CARRY OUT PRESIDENT'S ENERGY PROGRAM

PITTSBURGH — (By an Environment Reporter staff correspondent) — A major reorganization of the U.S. Interior Department designed to help deal with the energy crisis was announced May 7 by Assistant Secretary for Energy and Minerals Stephen A. Wakefield.

He said at an American Mining Congress press conference that the reorganization order signed by the Secretary of the Interior May 7 created four new agencies aimed at carrying out "the directives of President Nixon's April 18 energy message" (Environment Reporter, Federal Laws 21:0541). The four new agencies were: the Mining Enforcement and Safety Administration, Office of Energy Data and Analysis, Office of Research and Development, and the Office of Energy Conservation. The Department also established an Office of Land Use and Water Planning.

The Office of Energy Conservation will be responsible for promoting consumer awareness of energy conservation, for developing studies and research on means of reducing energy requirements, and for coordinating all federal agency programs relating to energy conservation.

The Office of Energy Data and Analysis will be responsible for developing an energy information system and analytic capabilities to assist federal officials in establishing short and long-term energy policies.

The Office of Research and Development will set energy research priorities and coordinate departmental budgets and programs in this area. The office will administer a proposed \$25 million central energy fund and direct the underground electric power transmission research program.

The Mining Enforcement and Safety Administration will enforce the Federal Coal Mine Act and the Federal Metal and Nonmetallic Mine Safety Act.

The Office of Land Use and Water Planning will be responsible for policy development and interagency coordination on the use of public land and water resources, liaison with the Water Resources Council, and coordination of River Basin Commission activities.

Washington Press Conference

Wakefield told a Washington press conference May 8 that there is "no necessary conflict" between energy and the environment on development of the Outer Continental Shelf.

He said major risks associated with offshore development "have been eliminated," and offshore production is environmentally "far superior" to increased tanker traffic for oil imports. The Interior Department expects to offer

an accelerated lease sale schedule shortly on about three million acres for offshore oil and gas exploration and development, he added.

Wakefield predicted supply "dislocations" but no "massive shortages" of gasoline this summer, and said no rationing of consumer gasoline supplies is foreseen for the immediate future although it may be necessary to "push" for "voluntary" allocations of supplies by major oil companies to independent distributors. He also said he doesn't expect gasoline prices to increase very much, although prices will rise somewhat as a result of shortages and fees on imported petroleum products being brought in to relieve those shortages.

Wakefield maintained that he sees no evidence that the gasoline shortage is contrived by industry to gain support for measures favoring its economic interests and said anyone who has evidence that the shortages are contrived should present it to the Justice Department for legal action.

He predicted general fuel "dislocations," but no massive shortage for the foreseeable future. Localized shortages may require allocations of some fuel supplies to "high priority" users such as households and hospitals, he advised.

'Energy Ethic'

Wakefield said in Pittsburgh that the U.S. is heading toward "overreliance" on imported oil and must "move strongly" to reverse this trend. He recommended a concerted national effort to develop resources and to create an "energy ethic" in which energy is regarded as an asset rather than something to be wasted.

At a luncheon meeting, he said the U.S. is "not short on resources, not even oil and gas," but is short on incentives to develop them. He added that a legacy of almost two decades of inattention to the developing problems of domestic energy industries is the reason for current shortages in oil and gas. He said that the "critical element that we have irremediably lost is time."

Energy and Environment

Senator Jennings Randolph (D-WV) told the convention that "more realism" is needed in structuring and carrying out environmental policies. He said failures in coordination have created a situation in which environmental considerations threaten the economy and national security.

Spokesmen for environmental and economic priorities have not gotten together, Randolph said, and have acted as pressure groups seeking to use Congress as an arbitration board. Only through discussion and compromise can an immediate and long-term consensus on environmental objectives be developed that would "mesh, not clash" with energy needs, he added.

Randolph called the President's energy message "too little, too late." He added that the abolition of the Mandatory Oil Import Quota Program disturbed him because "it has all the signs of a revenue measure rather than a proposal to manage or limit oil imports," and because it would be done by executive order without review by Congress.

He called for positive federal initiatives in energy