

IN RE: ABRAMS November 1992

- 706 Investigation to Determine the Possible Need for a Regulation on Organic Compound Emissions from Stationary Sources in the San Francisco Bay Area. H.C. Wohlers and M. Feldstein. *J. Air Poll. Control Assn.* 15, 226-229 (May, 1965).

On the basis of evidence presented, it is concluded that photochemical smog is a major air pollution problem in the San Francisco Bay Area. Attempts should be made to reduce the intensity of photochemical smog effects by controlling the emission of organic compounds to the atmosphere. In order to reduce the intensity of photochemical smog effects in the Bay Area it is estimated that 80% total reduction of organic material emitted to the atmosphere is necessary. The nitrogen oxide problem needs clarification. Because of the complexity of the photochemical smog reaction in open atmospheres, technical answers to all phases of the problem are not available.

-- Authors' conclusions

- 707 Sampling and Mass Spectrometer Analysis of Reaction Products from the Photochemical Decomposition of Various Olefins. W.B. Barlage, Jr., and F.C. Alley. *J. Air Poll. Control Assn.* 15, 235-238 (May, 1965).

Results of this investigation have shown the sampling technique described in this paper to have potential for mass spectrometer analysis of trace products from the photochemical decomposition of olefins. In addition, preliminary results of this investigation using 1-pentene and 1-hexene as reactants, along with nitrogen dioxide in air mixtures, have shown the presence of compounds or ion fragments of compounds with molecular masses as high as 166 and possibly higher. More work is needed to determine if these compounds are indeed peroxyacyl nitrites or nitrates, "compound x", or perhaps some form of a polymer produced in the photochemical reaction.

-- Authors' conclusions

- 708 The Utilization of Optimum Meteorological Conditions for Reduction of Los Angeles Automotive Pollution. E.K. Kauper and Charlotte J. Hopper. *J. Air Poll. Control Assn.* 15, 210-213 (May, 1965).

Advantage can be taken of optimum conditions of turbulent mixing to decrease the intensity of automobile-caused pollution in the Los Angeles Basin. Changing the summertime peak traffic hours—delaying the morning rush by one hour—will result in an improvement of 24% for an 8-hour day, in terms of oxidant concentrations. Greater improvements (up to 54%) are possible by use of 7 or 6-hour days, should they be found to be economically feasible.

-- Authors' abstract

- 709 Studies on the Role of Sulfur Dioxide in Visibility Reduction. J. Harkins and S.W. Nicksic. *J. Air Poll. Control Assn.* 15, 218-221 (May, 1965).

Highly sensitive radio tracer techniques were used to see if the sulfuric acid mist from sulfur dioxide oxidation allows the incorporation of organic matter. Tagged organic compounds were irradiated with and without sulfur dioxide. When the aerosol was filtered off, no radioactivity was found on the filter paper showing the absence of organic matter and the lack of sulfur dioxide synergism. There are 29 references.

-- Authors' abstract

ACCIDENTS AND PREVENTION

- 710 Management of Underwater Accidents. J.B. Weeth. *J. Am. Med. Assn.* 192, 215-219 (April 19, 1965).

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Five general types of underwater accidents due to gas and pressure exposure are discussed. Proper classification will lead to better treatment even though the physician himself is not familiar with skin diving. In an era when high-pressure (hyperbaric) environments are being discussed and used for research and treatment of various medical disorders, the casualties herein described, including 10 men with permanent incapacitating injuries, serve as reminders that high-pressure environments are dangerous, accidents will occur, and the physician must know what to do in an emergency. There are 18 references.

-- Author's summary