

Heating Plants, and Domestic Heating Plants; Steel and Allied Industries; Miscellaneous Pollutants from Combustion; Permits and Fees; Licenses and Fees for Solid Fuel Dealers; Nuisances; Alleged Violations; Hearings and Appeals; Emergency Orders; Penalties; Emergencies and Severability; Repealer; and Effective Date. An Air Pollution Control Advisory Committee shall be appointed by the Board of County Commissioners. The Board of Health may make recommendations to the Board of County Commissioners for such appointments. This Committee shall study the problem of air pollution control within the County, and shall from time to time recommend to the Board of Health appropriate means of air pollution abatement, including needed additions to or revisions of these Rules and Regulations. The Air Pollution Control Advisory Committee shall consist of not less than 11 nor more than 15 members. Not more than 2 members of said Committee shall hold any public office. Five members shall be appointed for a term of one year, 5 members for a term of 2 years, and the remainder for a term of 3 years. Upon expiration of any term all succeeding terms shall be for a term of 3 years. The policy of the County of Allegheny is declared to be, that through cooperative effort, the Director and the Committee shall continually strive, in collaboration with representatives of all affected groups and industries, to diminish air pollution and promote sound air pollution control practices.

9 A Comprehensive Radiation Control Program in New York City. H. Blatz. Radiology 74, 474-479 (March 1960).

A Radiation Health Code became effective in New York City on June 15, 1958. The Code provides for the registration of all radiation sources within New York City and requires compliance with recommendations of the National Committee on Radiation Protection. The program of radiation control is reviewed. -- Nuclear Sci. Abstr.

BOOKS, PAMPHLETS AND NOTICES

10 Accident Facts, 1960 Edition. National Safety Council, 425 N. Michigan Avenue, Chicago 11, Illinois. 96 pp. (1960). \$1.85, discount in quantities.

Accidental deaths reported in the United States in 1959 were up 400 from the 1958 total of 91,000. Increases in work and motor-vehicle deaths were partially offset by a decrease in home. The 1959 death rate of 51.6 per 100,000 persons was the lowest on record. Disabling injuries amounted to 1,950,000. The accidents in which the deaths and injuries occurred, together with non-injury motor-vehicle accidents, work accidents and fires, cost the nation in 1959, at least \$13,000,000. Accidental work deaths in 1959 totaled about 13,800, an increase of 500 over the 1958 total. Disabling work injuries totaled 1,950,000, a rise of 150,000 from the revised 1958 total. Contributing to the increases was an increase in total hours worked; employment rose about 2% and average hours worked per week up nearly 1%. Since the end of the war, accidental deaths of workers on the job have decreased 16%. Off the job deaths show very little change, and for most years actually total more than at the end of the war. The ratio of off-job to on-job deaths increased from 1.82 in 1945 to a high of 2.15 in 1957. In recent years, this ratio has been decreasing as off-job programs gain support. While deaths have decreased less off the job than on the job, the reverse is true for injuries. Since 1945, on-job injuries have decreased only 3% compared with an 18% decrease for injuries off the job. Handling objects is the principal source of compensable work injuries. Falls cause the next largest number, with falling objects and machinery accidents the third and fourth sources. Fatal injuries arise principally out of vehicle accidents, while injuries of temporary disability arise principally out of handling accidents. Among reporting states, the average wage compensation paid in all work injury cases was about \$775. Fatalities averaged nearly \$13,800; permanent partial disabilities over \$1,200. Other interesting sections in this booklet present statistics on motor-vehicle accidents and on accidents on the farm, in the home, and at school.