IN RE: ABRAMS November 1992

97 Air Pollution Curbed, Profits Hiked. M.G. Boone. Oil Gas J. 62, 92-93 (Aug. 24, 1964).

Air pollution is reduced and profits are increased by removing hydrogen sulfide and sulfur dioxide from gases that are vented to the atmosphere. Gases that contain hydrogen sulfide are recovered and given additional processing to recover light ends. Sulfur dioxide is thus eliminated from the furnace stacks. -- Public Health Eng. Absts.

98 Emission Standards for the Control of Solid Particles, A New Approach by New Jersey. L.A. Winkelman. J. Air Poll. Control Assn. 14, 441-444 (Nov. 1964).

Existing chapters of the New Jersey Air Pollution Control Code are described, followed by an explanation of a proposed new chapter to control emissions of coarse solid particles and fine solid particles from industrial processes. The chapter is designed to limit dustfall of coarse particles off the premises of the emitter to 200 tons per square mile per year, and the methods used to relate this criterion to stack emissions are explained. Fine particles, suspended in the air off the premises, are limited to 0.615 milligrams per cubic meter during average weather conditions. Measures taken for the protection of buildings, where the plant property line is less than 10 stack heights from the base of the stack, are described. -- Author's abst.

MANAGEMENT ASPECTS

99 Sick Absence in Certain Western Countries. P.E. Enterline. Ind. Med. & Surg. 33, 738-741 (Oct. 1964).

Absence from work due to illness substantially depresses the Gross National Product in the United States. Data for 14 Western nations show that the economic effect of sick absence is considerably greater in Europe than in the United States and Canada. The percentages of the working population absent on an average work day in European countries are 2-3 times those for the United States and Canada. Two reasons are suggested for the low sick absence rates in the United States and Canada. Neither country has a national compulsory cash sickness benefit program (these programs exist in all of the other countries studied) and there is some evidence that the absence of cash sickness benefits depresses sick absence rates. In both the United States and Canada unemployment rates are high in comparison with other countries, and it is likely that high unemployment excludes from the employed labor force many workers who are marginal in terms of health or incentives to work, high unemployment rates thus tending to depress sick absence rates. -- Author's summary

ACCIDENTS AND PREVENTION

100 Electrical Injuries. K.L. Brown and A.R. Mortiz. J. Trauma 4, 608-617 (Sept. 1964).

This review confirms some aspects of what is known about the effects of electrical injury. The authors found no previous reference to a correlation of the intensity of current, the pathway of current, and the effects of injury in a documented series of cases. Objective injury is inconstant, except for burns with high intensity current. An individual may survive currents in the range of 33,000 volts. Therefore, it is imperative to institute and maintain appropriate resuscitative measures immediately, even though the patient is ostensibly dead. It may require hours of continuous effort. -- J. Am. Med. Assn. References & Reviews

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