IN RE: ABRAMS November 1992

Despite the fact that the importance of crankcase emission was only recently recognized, the crankcase has been, and continues to be, a major source of hydrocarbons relative to exhaust. Any control of air pollution from the automobile must be formulated with this fact in mind. -- Public Health Eng. Absts.

COMMUNITY AIR HYGIENE

1013 The Problem of Air Pollution. M. Katz. Can. J. Public Health 51, 1-7 (Jan. 1960).

Federal activities in air pollution research and allied fields which are presently being conducted in Canada include advice and assistance to a number of provincial departments of health regarding various industrial problems, plus the planning of surveys of urban air pollution and the drafting of municipal control regulations. A study of the pollution problem in the Greater Detroit-Windsor area has recently been completed and deals with the extent of contamination of the atmosphere by major land sources and by Great Lakes water traffic. The effects of air pollution on morbidity and mortality rates as well as injury to vegetation were previously investigated in the same area, but no definite conclusions were drawn. Air pollution control in Canada has been progressing since 1952 when a voluntary smoke abatement program was begun concerning Great Lakes vessel traffic. More recently, in 1958, the Air Pollution Control Act conferred broad powers to municipalities regarding the control of air pollution. -- Public Health Eng. Absts.

1014 Conservation of Air Resources. F. Tetzlaff. Public Health Repts. 75, 43-45 (Jan. 1960).

No modern city can hope to be completely free of air pollution and to require industry to establish absolute control of its many by-products could easily impose an economic burden that would be intolerable. In this respect, there is need for health agencies to determine maximum concentrations of pollutants that may be permissible for chronic exposures and apply these standards to the various forms of air pollution that occur, there being no single factor that can be charged with full responsibility for air pollution. In one community, municipal incinerators, power plants, or steel mills may be the offender, in another the burning of garbage, and in another home incinerators and automobile exhaust may be the major offenders. In the United States over one-half the present population of more than 175 million reside in 180 metropolitan areas representing less than 10% of the land area. There is evidence of a relationship between air pollution levels and mortality rates from stomach cancer and lung cancer, with allowance being made for smoking habits. Research in Great Britain shows a direct relationship between air pollution and chronic bronchitis, a serious disease ranking third among causes of death in England and first among causes of economic loss due to illness. The growing concern with air pollution resulted in Federal Legislation authorizing the Public Health Service to conduct programs of research and technical assistance. In the last 10 years more than 20 states have adopted or modified legislation in the air pollution field, and there is an increasing amount of legislative activity observed in many municipalities. -- Public Health Eng. Absts.

1015 The Estimation of Air Pollution Emissions in a Regional Air Pollution Control District. W. R. Crouse, et al. J. Air Pollution Control Assn. 10, 285-291 (Aug. 1960).

The total emissions survey provided a comprehensive inventory of the amounts and types of pollutants emitted. These data furnished a basis for the development of regulation in the Bay Area (San Francisco). All air pollution engineers would agree that the ideal way of determining total air pollution emissions within a given area would be to sample every source or at least single representatives of each category of sources. However, time and money never seem to permit this approach. Regardless of how frustrating some of the necessary

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