

Antipollution Advisory Group Urges Stiff Controls

Severe restrictions on the emission of particulate matter were recommended Monday by the advisory committee of the Monterey - Santa Cruz Unified Air Pollution Control district.

Members voted to approve standards identical to those in force in the Bay Area Air Pollution Control district after hearing reports from their subcommittee as well as district and national officials.

Three standards to judge particulate matter were approved

by the advisory group: 1 — Ringlemann 2, an opacity test; 2 — Grain loading standards of not more than 0.3 grains per standard cubic foot for mass concentration and 3 — the process weight formula for mass emissions used by the Bay Area Air Pollution Control district.

The recommendations will go to the Air Pollution Control district board for final action in January.

James Demetry of Monterey headed the subcommittee on particulate matter.

Warren Crouse, supervising

engineer for the Bay Area Air Pollution Control district, explained the success of their standards in reducing the amount of particulate pollutants in the six-county district.

Crouse said the Bay Area standards had reduced the amount of particulate emissions from about 300 tons from industrial sources in 1950 to about 66 tons today. He estimated that industrial controls were just about as effective as they could be although future problems in particulate pollutants will occur with greater

use of jets and automobiles in the district.

Robert Brattain, retired scientist who has been serving as a consultant to the unified district, said the Bay Area controls would be both effective as a smog preventative in the district and legally enforceable.

Brattain was an industry consultant to the Bay Area district when the study was made on establishing Regulation 2, the particulate standards there.

Tom Harris, assistant regional director of the national air pollution control administration,

also favored the passage of the particulate control standards as did Dick Valentinetti of the federal unit. Valentinetti, who has been an advisor to the local committee, will soon become air pollution control officer for Vermont.

Bill Burns, manager of the Kaiser Refractories plant at Moss Landing, said the restrictions would be extremely difficult for his plant to meet due to various technical problems involving the magnesium controls.

Burns estimated that it would

cost Kaiser at least \$500,000 to bring their Natividad dolomite plant into conformity and even more at Moss Landing if more effective control equipment can meet the 0.3 grain standard.

The particulate controls will mean extensive changes at both the Kaiser plants and the PCA cement plant at Davenport, district officials indicated.

Eighteen members of the advisory committee attended the session with a unanimous vote on the 0.3 grain-standard and a 17 to 1 vote on the process weight regulation with member

Robert Burton of Santa Cruz casting the negative vote.

Charles Kramer, chairman of the unified district, was unanimously re-elected as was Gordon Sinclair of Santa Cruz, vice chairman.

Kramer was a speaker at a recent air pollution conference, sponsored by the University of Hawaii. He presented a major address on civic support for air pollution controls.

Tom Thwaits of King City was named to head a subcommittee to study orchard burning regulations for the district.