

Capt. THOR. Yes, in addition to vehicle emissions regulations which we enforce we also have the police regulations in connection with trash removal and also open burning in the District of Columbia, such as leaves, any fires and permanent construction site fires.

Mr. GUDE. I was thinking the policeman was more on the receiving end of air pollution.

Capt. THOR. This is true.

Mr. GUDE. Is this a problem that you noted in the Department among the various members?

Capt. THOR. Only one in recent times, a motorcycle officer. He was retired eventually because of emphysema. It was actually aggravated by pollution, exhaust and fumes from vehicles.

Mr. GUDE. Thank you.

Mr. MULTER. Thank you.

STATEMENT OF ELOISE W. KAILIN, M.D., DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
MEDICAL SOCIETY

Mr. MULTER. Dr. Kailin, will you come forward and identify yourself for the record?

Dr. KAILIN. Dr. Eloise W. Kailin, D.C. Medical Society.

Mr. MULTER. I see you have a prepared statement. Are you going to read it or file it? You may do as you wish.

Dr. KAILIN. All right. It isn't very long. I think I can get through it in four to five minutes.

The District of Columbia Medical Society has taken formal recognition that present levels of air pollution in Washington, D.C. are dangerous to human health. As physicians we are concerned with the immediate and often acute distress of asthma or emphysema patients who can hardly breathe when they inhale the acid mists and smokes of our city air. That group of chemical air pollutants known as "oxidants" is associated with damage to foliage such as tobacco at and above levels of 9.05 ppm. Aggravation of asthma attacks have been reported by some research workers at about the same low dose level. Other researchers report asthma attacks at the level associated with eye irritation, or 9.15 parts per million of 0.15 parts per million. A value of 0.15 parts per million was exceeded on 10 days in 1965. Sulfur dioxide is another producer of spasm in the airways of the lung. The PHS advises a standard in which levels of SO_2 be not higher than from 0.1 to 0.2 parts per million for a one hour period. When I checked the records for Washington for those levels and higher ones sustained for 2 or more hours, I found that in 1965 there were 10 days beyond these limits. The days high in sulfur dioxide usually occur in fall and winter because this is a by-product of fuel burned for heating; the oxidants are high in summer months because sunlight is a factor in producing them.

We are concerned for persons with heart disease and anemia who need all the oxygen they can get and whose tissues become oxygen starved when their lung air passages close down in response to irritant gases and whose blood levels of Carbon Monoxide rise and interfere with oxygen absorption. As physicians we are also concerned with the long term effects of exposure of people to low levels of air pollution. Evidence is mounting linking these over and beyond the effects of