recent years in southwest of China, where 50 millions of population in 12 provinces are suffering from endemic fluorosis due to high fluoride content coal burning inside houses. There the fluoride content of different coal is 180-1850 mg/kg, the fluoride concentration is indoor air of 0.04-0.51 mg/m³, 10-100 times higher than national health standard. Because of the iunfavorable climate in that area, the people have to dry their corns hung from the ceiling inside houses with the burning of coal. As a result, the corn is highly contaminated by the fluoride emitted from coal burning. It was found that fluoride content in corn reached to 18.5-88.5 mg/kg, the total intake of fluoride is estimated 15 mg/day/person, while the concentration in drinking water is only 0.06-0.3 mg/l, much lower than the national health standard.

Epidemiological data show that the prevalence rate of dental and skeletal fluorosis are 96.8% and 42.1% respectively. The main fluoride intake route is coal-air-corn-man. The dental fluorosis causes not only health impact, but also psychological influence to the people, especially to young girls, because it may make them unhappy in marriage. The skeletal fluorosis reduces labour ability and family income. So the coal smoke endemic fluorosis has became one of the priority program on endemic diseases control in China.

C. Main Actions for Improvement
1. To change energy supply for domestic purposes
   Since the national government as well as the local governments are aware of the severe situation of indoor air pollution, more efforts are going to be made for increasing centralized heating systems and gas supply for domestic cooking in large cities.
2. To improve the boiler and stoves structures
   A lot of low efficiency, high emission rate boilers and stoves will be gradually renewed and improved. The product standards for boilers and stoves will be set up and implemented soon according to the environmental protection requirements.
3. To educate the public to protect themselves from air pollution impact
   In the health protection aspect, more attention will be paid to teach the public how to take action in reducing pollution and in improving ventilation inside house.
4. To develop proper indoor air quality standards
   In order to provide scientific guidance to the governmental agencies as well as to the common people, the environmental health scientists now are working on the indoor air quality standards.

Exploratory Study for the Potential Risk of Indoor Pollution among Vendors in the Semiclosed Market Buildings, Jakarta

Prof. Umar Fahmi ACHMADI*

Returning from the Tokyo Seminar for Air Pollution in December 1987, Dr. Umar Fahmi conducting 2 series of Epidemiological Research on impact of Air Pollution to the Public Health. The ideas were stimulated by the facts that during the seminar, such studies were few in the paper presentation. Hopefully the result of the studies should be presented in the next seminar.

Following are the highlight of the research activities.
1. The risk analysis of the Health Effect of Air Pollution (CO and Pb) among urban dwellers of Jakarta.
   This research to examine the potential health effect of air pollutant, in particular Carbon Monoxide and Tetra ethyl lead, to the high risk group of population of Jakarta. The study also will analyze, which group among urban population having more potential risk toward air pollutant. Such informations is essential, as in many other developing countries, anemic condition due to low level nutrition and chronic infection are prevalent in urban areas.
   Yet, they are considered as high risk group since the health effect of certain pollutant may be worsened. The study is also a must, since most of the air pollution studies were carried out in the developed countries.
   Research Location: Jakarta and its rural surroundings, expected to finish Feb. ’89.

   2. Exploratory Study for the Potential Risk of
Indoor Pollution among Vendors in the Semi-closed Market Buildings, Jakarta.

This will be considered as an exploratory study to documents the public health problems related to air pollution in the semiclosed market building in the Jakarta Metropolitants. The semiclosed market, is a transformed traditional market which is opened air, into a semi-supermarket building. Mostly has poor ventilation condition, therefore activities in the market as well as evaporating goods might contribute to the air pollution problems. The potentials hazards which are being explored are, Carbon Monoxide from smoking habits SO2; NH3; Formaline gas from the textile goods etc. The study also measuring its potential risk to the public health.

3. Other activities was the discussion about the effect of Ozone (O3) to the Global Climatic and Health. The discussion was organized by Centre for Environmental Studies and Human Resources, University of Indonesia in corporation with the Ministry of Population and Environment. This was in early 1988.

Ozone beyond the atmospheric level while protect us from the sun-rays, which is decreasing, the concentration at the ground level or respirable level are to be above the normal standard in certain places of Jakarta. These may have some public health consequences.

Air Pollution Control Activities in Korea

Prof. Chae-shik RHO*

● Korea Council of Environmental Studies (KORCES)
1. Dr. Soon Woo Hong, the First President of Korea Council of Environmental Studies (KORCES), passed away on Feb. 16, 1988 at his home in Seoul. Dr. Hong has been the professor in Microbiology of the Seoul National University since 1960.
2. On June 8, 1988, a “Seminar on the main themes and countermeasures for the enhancement of air quality” was held at the National Institute of Environmental Research (NIER), which was organized jointly by NIER and KORCES. Dr. Phillips K. Hopke, Professor of University of Illinois, U.S.A., and Prof. T. Okita, of Obirin Univ. of Japan were invited to this seminar as special guest speakers who presented “Indoor Air Pollution Problems and its Countermeasures” and “Long-Range Transport of Air Pollutants with special reference to acid precipitation,” respectively. Dr. Chae Shik Rho, Principal Researcher of the Korea Advanced Energy Research Institute, also presented a paper entitled “Current Status and Future Trends of Countermeasures against Air Pollution.”
3. The first Korea-Japan Environmental Science and Technology Symposium (Theme: For the Better Environment of the Region through Cooperative Efforts) was held in Seoul during the period of 22nd through 24th November, 1988. The Symposium was coorganized by KORCES and Japan Environment Association and was cosponsored by the Environment Administration of Korea and Environment Agency of Japan, World Health Organization and United Nations Environment Programme. The Symposium was attended by about 200 persons and 30 papers including 15 from Korea, 11 from Japan, and 2 from the People's Republic of China were presented.

Topics related to air pollution problems were as follows:
○ Long-range transport of air pollutants and their deposition with special reference to acid precipitation and yellow sands.
○ Salient Problems and remedial actions for non-criteria air pollutants.
○ Global ozone issues and stratopheric protection.

● Korea Air Pollution Research Association (KAPRA)
1. On May 22, the 8th Academic Meeting of KAPRA was held at the National Institute for Environmental Research (NIER). 2 invited lectures and 10 papers were presented at the meeting. Topics of invited lectures were “Estimation of Toxic Chemical Emission from Landfill Site” (by Dr. E.-B. Shin), and “Technical Aspects of Dust Control in the Coal

* Korea Advanced Energy Research Institute, P.O. Box 7, Daeduk Danji, Choong Nam, Korea