

Corporation, as provided by the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act. The advisory committee found on the basis of newly available results of animal feeding studies, completed and in progress, that the chlordane presently in use is less toxic than the product available in 1950 when the 0.3 ppm tolerance was established. The committee concluded that use in accordance with current practices is not hazardous. According to data presented to the committee, the lower toxicity of present day chlordane results from limitation to 1% of the amount of the intermediate chemical hexachlorocyclopentadiene that is present in the pesticide. FDA's action takes into account the fact that certain animal feeding studies are continuing and that therefore there should be a reconsideration of the tolerance on or before December 31 when these studies have been completed. Chlordane is one of the most widely used pesticides and is used on many fruit and vegetable crops.

-- Natl. Agr. Chemicals Assn. News and Pesticide Rev. 23, 11 (June, 1965)

628 Food Additive Regulation.

A food additive regulation prescribing the conditions for the safe use of 1,3-butylene glycol (1,3-bg) in food flavorings has been issued by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA). The four-carbon diol, currently produced only by Celanese Chemical in the U.S., has potential use in food processing, artificial flavoring, extracts and food colors, as well as pharmaceutical and cosmetics. FDA has previously issued regulations prescribing the conditions for safe use of 1,3-bg as a humectant in cellophane and as a component in adhesives.

-- Chem. Eng. News 43, 60 (May 24, 1965)

BOOKS, PAMPHLETS AND NOTICES

- 629 The Effects of Shock and Vibration on Man. (Report S3-W-39). D.E. Goldman and H.E. von Gierke. AVAILABLE FROM: American Standards Association, 10 East 40th Street New York, N.Y. 10016. 55 pp. PRICE: \$3.00.

This report has been published to fill an interim need for uniform criteria with which to evaluate and assess the hazards of human vibration exposure, until such time as more definite guidance through a standard on permissible vibration exposures can be provided. As a result, efforts are now underway to develop an adequate standard. Since the development of such a standard takes time, the S3 committee recommended, as an interim solution to the numerous requests for information on this subject, the distribution of this report. The report was originally published by the Naval Medical Research Institute, Bethesda, Md. in 1960. It covers a broad scope including methods and instruments for measuring shock and vibration, anatomy of man, physical constants and mechanical transmission characteristics, effects of shock and vibration, protection methods and procedures, tolerance criteria for various types of exposure and actual environments experienced by man. Since 1960 there has been an increase in human vibration research and not all sections of the report can be considered completely up-to-date. However, most of the recent research has concentrated on exposure to extreme vibration levels as they may occur in military environments and in space missions. Relatively little new work has been published on the effects of longtime exposure to moderate vibration levels, which is the situation of most interest in industry and for which standards are needed.

-- J. Am. Soc. Safety Eng. 10, 6 (June, 1965)

- 630 Vanadium: Toxicology and Biological Significance. T.G.F. Hudson. Reviewed by A. Doig. AVAILABLE FROM: Elsevier Publishing Co., Ltd., Rippleside Commercial Estate, Ripple Rd., Barking, Essex, Great Britain. 140 pp. (1964). PRICE: Not Given.

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