

INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE FEATURES

Periodic health evaluation and some developments and practices are discussed in Abst. No. 120.

Abst. No. 125 surveys the behavioral implications of exposure to industrial chemicals.

Abst. No. 126 examines the indices of heart rate as substitutes for respiratory calorimetry.

The main functions of the pulmonary circulation are discussed in Abst. No. 132.

Abst. No. 140 investigates cigarette smoking and respiratory infections in a class of student nurses.

Abst. No. 145 is concerned with talc granulomas of the skin.

Information on lanolin dermatitis is given in Abst. No. 146.

Abst. No. 151 reports on carcinogens in a cracked petroleum residuum.

Information on sodium in drinking water a pitfall in maintenance of low sodium diet is given in Abst. No. 158.

Abst. No. 162 presents a case of acute iron intoxication which was treated by chelation.

Chronic toxicity of gadolinium oxide is described in Abst. No. 164.

Abst. No. 166 gives details on mercury exposure in a jewelry molding process.

Permanent encephalopathy from toluene inhalation is discussed in Abst. No. 169.

Details concerning graphite pneumoconiosis of electrotipers are given in Abst. No. 177.

Abst. No. 180 discusses thesaurosis and pulmonary function studies in beauticians.

A report on fiberglass conjunctivitis and keratitis is detailed in Abst. No. 181.

FOUNDATION FACTS

NEW MEMBERS: The Foundation is pleased to add the names of The American Welding & Manufacturing Company, Standard Oil Company (Indiana), and Westinghouse Air Brake Division, Westinghouse Air Brake Company to membership.

MEETINGS: A Chemical-Toxicological Committee sponsored Threshold Limit Values Workshop on February 2, attended by 40 registrants, was chaired by Dr. Emil A. Pfitzer of the University of Cincinnati's Kettering Laboratory. Dr. H. E. Stokinger (Chairman of the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists Threshold Limit Committee) was principal speaker and presented documentation in support of 1967 intended changes. He advised of a proposal that in the future the old values be retained under "Recommended Values" and intended changes appear only as a "Statement of Intent." If adopted, this should help forestall transposition of new tentative values to serve in the place of values formerly recommended, especially where these are used in legal codes. There appeared to be unanimous endorsement of this proposal by those present and Dr. Stokinger expects that his committee may be inclined to act favorably upon it. Dr. John A. Zapp, Director of duPont's Haskell Laboratory, is a member of the American Industrial Hygiene Association-American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists Committee on Threshold Limits, which has proposed a revision to the preface to the Threshold Limit Values. Dr. Zapp discussed the rationale for the proposed modification, indicating that it would better fit the needs of users, and be less likely to be misconstrued if introduced into legal codes. Mr. T. F. Hatch, Professor Emeritus of the University of Pittsburgh, Graduate School of Public Health, said the most precious possession of the industrial hygienist is the knowledge that individuals may be exposed to contamination below certain levels without adverse health effects. Professor Hatch argued against inclusion of limits based on considerations other than health in the Threshold Limit list. There was general agreement that separate listing of substances for purposes of health versus housekeeping is essential to proper understanding and use of Threshold Limit Values.

At a meeting of the Board of Governors of Asbestos Textile Institute at Cherry Hill, N. J., February 9, Dr. deTreville reported progress on the Foundation's research on fibrous dusts, including asbestos. (Medical Series Bulletin No. 11, distributed in December 1966, and entitled "Asbestos Bioeffects Research for Industry" describes these studies.)