With good planning of working conditions in the experimental process and with adequate hygienic control measures from the beginning, the exposure should not be great enough to cause clinical manifestations of intoxication. The investigations show that the phenyl mercury compounds used in paper mills are not likely to be an industrial health hazard if their use is controlled as described. Particular attention should be paid to those who handle the concentrated material. Exposure to the liquid from leaking cocks, accidental sprinkling, dropping of containers, etc., may cause intoxication.

ADAPTATION OF ENGLISH SUMMARY.

Environmental Conditions

CLASSIFICATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL EXPOSURES. J. J. BLOOMFIELD, Indust. Hyg. Newsletter **10**:11 (Oct.) 1950.

This article presents a general discussion of substances found as atmospheric contaminants. They are classified and discussed as chemical, physical and biological agents. The chemical agents are dealt with in greatest detail as an example. Sources, determination, ingestion, skin absorption, inhalation, hygienic standards of exposure and measurement of exposure, physiological effects and diagnostic signs are outlined and discussed.

MARY O. AMDUR, Boston.

AIR STERILIZATION AND HUMAN HEALTH. B. H. JENNINGS, Refrig. Engin. **56**:323, 1948.

Interior air can be improved by diluting it with excessive amounts of outside air, by filtering it, by electrostatic precipitation of bacteria and dust, by ultraviolet irradiation and by use of chemical vapors. The first two methods have definite physical and economic limitations which cannot be exceeded. Ultraviolet radiation of the wavelength 2537 Å is in the effective range for destruction of bacteria. Triethylene glycol is the most effective of the chemical vapors. Under normal conditions a concentration of 0.004 mg. per liter of air has a highly lethal effect on bacteria.

ADAPTED FROM CHEM. ABST.

CONTRAST OF COLOR IN WORKING PLACES IN RELATION TO PRODUCTION. A. E. IMBRIANO, Med. depor. y trab. **15**:3408 (June) 1950.

Imbriano carried on observations in plants in Argentina. Contrasts in the colors of walls, ceilings, floors, equipment and uniforms of workers resulted in improvement of illumination of working places, diminution of accidents, increased production and better quality of work done.

THE PROBLEM OF SAFETY AND INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE IN WATER AND SEWAGE WORKS. EUGENIUSZ GORECKI, Gaz. woda i tech. sanit. (Polish) **24**:103 (March); **24**:149 (April) 1950.

This is a classification of hazards at water and sewage works according to the scheme in use by the International Labor Bureau, Geneva. A review of existing regulations pertaining to construction practices and crafts as they relate to sewerage and sewage treatment is given; for example, shoring for different excavation depths and soils in sewer excavation, to prevent cave-ins, and hazards associated with electrical equipment, welding, etc. In sewage works the hazards listed are associated with asphyxiation or explosion in sewers, observation wells, settling, and digestion tanks; electrocution from contact with electrical currents in damp locations; slipping or falling on catwalks, stairs, other slippery surfaces; possibilities of falling or drowning in tanks inadequately lighted or improperly barricaded; drowning in combined or storm sewers, settling, and digestion tanks, etc., and the possibility of skin diseases from contact with sewage and/or industrial wastes. A listing of 40 regulations pertaining to approved safety and industrial hygiene practices is given. A very extensive discussion is presented of means for identifying and determining amounts of gases in sewers, manholes, etc.

CONRAD P. STRAUB [Sewage & Indust. Wastes].