

fety: employment medical advisory

advisory Service since it became part of
oration with Health and Safety
its. Among those mentioned are
gen); isocyanates (causing respiratory
ad); lead paint (lead poisoning resulting
ork and old baths), and methylene

fety: manufacturing and service

ice of the annual report of the Chief
pational health and safety, the necessity
of the report deal with flammable
g substances and organic peroxides;
chloromethyl ether), cadmium, silica and
med, the uncontrolled spraying of
for concern. All cases reported were
ecautions, and the reasons for this are

le and toxic chemicals. *Conf. Proc.*
tions 1975, Sept; Rept
R.I, Environ. Lit. 1978, No 3, Abs NTF

are discussed, aspects covered including
n, toxic effects, combustible gas

em. *Weekbl. 1977, Dec, 677 (2 pp):*
2, Abs VI 63/78.
enic, mutagenic or teratogenic
developed. Biotransformation in the
as a biological parameter of exposure to

phic establishment. *Ugeskr. Laeg.*

ishment, more sickness (cough, sore
ne print room than in other employees.

78/5073

KUGLER, F. Paint and coatings in relation to food: contribution of raw materials
industry to solution of health and environmental problems. *Chem. Rundschau 1977, Vol*
30 No 49, 11 (2 pp): Scand. Paint Print. Ink R.I, Environ. Lit. 1978, No 3, Abs VI 156/78.
Following a detailed description of the toxicological test programme of a major company's
laboratories in Basle, a study to determine the quantity of epoxy resin components migrating
from plastics into packed food is described. Future and present requirements for the
acceptance of materials in contact with food are reviewed.

78/5074

LLOYD, F. C. Electrostatic hazards in solvent handling. *2nd Solvents Symp. 'Solvents:*
The Neglected Parameter', Univ. of Manchester 1977, 115-26.

Spark discharge of static electricity is a potential source of ignition of flammable solvents.
The mechanism of electrification in pipeline flow, constrictions, mists and sprays, and
non-conducting plastics, is examined. A fire or explosion may be initiated if a flammable
atmosphere is present, sufficient energy has been generated and accumulated for a spark to
occur, and the spark has sufficient energy to cause ignition. Safety precautions are discussed.
14 refs.

78/5075

LOCUTY, P. Toxicological problems from the angle of a paint and printing ink user.
Chem. Rundschau 1977, Vol 30 No 49, 3: Scand. Paint Print. Ink R.I, Environ. Lit. 1978,
No 3, Abs VI 157/78.

The toxicological aspects of paints and varnishes used for the internal lining of food cans
consisting of tinned steel, aluminium or tin-free steel are outlined. Tests carried out by a
major interested company in the U.S.A. are described. To prevent penetration of paint and
varnish monomers from the outside to the inside of plastic food containers, the inside is
protected with complex laminates and, at one company concerned, the UV curing of paint
and varnish is slowed down for polyethylene and polypropylene containers.

78/5076

MARICQ, H. R., DARKE, C. S., ARCHIBALD, R. McL. & LEROY, E. C. In vivo
observations of skin capillaries in workers exposed to vinyl chloride. *English/American*
comparison. Brit. J. Ind. Med. 1978, Vol 35 No 1, 1-7.

An unselected sample of vinyl chloride (VC)-exposed individuals, all employees of a
polyvinyl chloride production plant in England (129 subjects), were examined by in vivo
capillary microscopy. Results were compared with those previously obtained from a similar
study in the U.S.A. to determine whether an association between VC exposure and capillary
abnormalities could be found in different environments. The results showed a similar
distribution of capillary abnormalities among the VC workers in both countries (39.5% in
England compared with 36% in the U.S.A.). These capillary abnormalities were significantly
more frequent among VC-exposed subjects than among control industrial workers (7.7%,
6%). In vivo microscopy also showed a higher incidence of papular lesions (13.5%) than had
been detected clinically (1%). 10 refs.

78/5077

MEYER, B. D. Determination of lowest ignition point of powder coatings. *Farbe Lack*
1978, Vol 84 No 2, 75-6.