

edge and experience not usually furnished by most contract employees. Since contract employees may be compensated at up to \$ 6 per hour less than regular employees, and 40,000 contract employees are presently at work in the industry, the economic aspect is clearly seen.

In conclusion, the tape suggests a seven point program to improve the situation:

- (1) Right to know; risk assessments of an industry and its insurers should be available.
- (2) The operators should have the right to act.
- (3) The operators should be able to refuse unsafe work without threat of demotion or discharge.
- (4) Criminal penalties should be addressed against management who attempt to 'cover-up' unsafe practices.
- (5) Safety standards should be brought up-to-date to the state of the art for all employees.
- (6) No double standards for contract vs regular employees.
- (7) Non-reporting of injuries by contract employees must be halted.

While the jury is still out, this tape and the accompanying documentation is worthy of serious consideration.

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Your Right-to-Know (20 min) \$ 465

Chemical Safety I, Proper Handling (19.30 min) \$ 465

Chemical Safety II, Health Hazards (20.30 min) \$ 465

Chemical Safety III, Fire and Explosions (20 min) \$ 465, available from Tel-A-Train, Inc., Chattanooga, TN 37405, VCR $\frac{1}{2}$ in. tapes.

These four tapes are intended as training aids to insure that all personnel are aware of their responsibility under the US PL 99-499, Title III (also known as SARA).

The first, on *Right-to-Know*, introduces the viewer to the requirement that all workers be familiar with the Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) for the substances with which they work, and the meaning of the various parts of these sheets. The importance of fully understanding and complying with the recommendations are stressed.

Chemical Safety I stresses the fundamentals involved in moving, reactions and isolation of the hazard to reduce body contact. The importance of being certain the materials is of the proper strength, purity and temperature is noted in detail. Knowing what the chemical is going to do insofar as evaporation rate is given much attention. The importance of emergency procedures is outlined in some detail.

Chemical Safety II relates to the action of chemicals on the various organs of the body, how chemicals enter the body and eventually to the blood system, and the importance of protection, such as eyewear, face shields, gloves, aprons or even full protection, including respiratory protection, are noted in considerable detail.

Chemical Safety III, Fire and Explosions, is especially dynamic, since the chemical reactions are demonstrated, and the fundamentals of flash point, fire point and auto-ignition, as well as flammable limits, are clearly described. Pressure build-up and how it can be prevented is also noted. Emergency response to chemical spills or other incidents are important parts of the safety and health plan for any plant.

In general, these tapes are highly recommended since they contain the basic elements with a minimum of words. We hope they have wide distribution and use.

HOWARD H. FAWCETT

OSHA Laboratory Standard, available from Industrial Training Systems, Inc., Marleton, NJ, 14 min 1/2 inc. VCR, \$ 495.

This video, intended to be used in a training session for laboratory employees, attempts to inform workers about the requirements of Occupational Exposures to Hazardous Chemicals in Laboratories, published in *Federal Register*, Vol. 55, No. 21, Wednesday, January 31, 1990, effective May 1, 1990 except for the required written Chemical Hygiene Plan required no later than January 31, 1991. To the extent that a 35 page legal document can be compressed and simplified into a short discussion, followed by a 15 question True-False (T-F) written quiz, it is commendable, but lacks some important details which the script writers, obviously pressed for time, may have assumed to be unimportant.

Beginning with a speaker who seems to simply read cue cards without much enthusiasm, and followed by short discussions with glimpses of the laboratory scene, the video notes the major parts of the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) laboratory plan: namely, Scope and Application; the Chemical Hygiene Plan; employee information and training; hazard identification including labels and material safety data sheets (MSDS) for each chemical; personal protective equipment including permissive exposures limits and emergency procedures; air monitoring where necessary; and finally medical consultation required in case of contact or exposure by a qualified (credentials not stated) licensed physician without cost to the employee, without loss of pay, and at a reasonable time and place. No mention is made that many phy-