

other kinds of poisoning involving only PCBs; PCB poisoning from toxic rice-bran oil in Taiwan; PCBs in human populations; PCBs in the workplace; disposal and destruction of waste PCBs; the Great Lakes ecosystem—modeling of the fate of PCBs; PCBs in the Baltic environment; PCBs and the environment; the Mediterranean marine ecosystem; and concludes with a case study of the Australian ecosystem.

Each chapter contains extensive references, figures and data tabulations, and is well indexed. As pointed out, the phasing-out of PCBs in many applications in various countries will require years, and the land-fill disposal methods used for years will continue to contaminate for decades.

The volumes are each well indexed, and should be a most useful resource even though they are not an updated references in all cases. Certainly the international flavor of this treatment gives serious concern to anyone who is interested in the environmental as well as ecological systems and well-being of humans and other animals.

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*Occupational Exposure Limits for Airborne Toxic Substances*, No. 37, by Occupational Safety and Health Series, International Labour Office, Geneva, Switzerland, 1991, 3rd edn., ISBN 92-2-107293-2, pp. 455, \$ 38.00 or SFr 47.50. (Available in the United States and Canada from ILO Publication Center, 49 Sheridan Ave., Albany, NY 12210).

This volume records the present established exposure limits for 15 countries, ranging from Australia to the United States and the USSR for 2128 substances or materials for hazardous chemicals in the workplace. This is an ILO contribution to the International Programme on Chemical Safety (IPCS), prepared in collaboration with the International Register of Potentially Toxic Chemicals (IRPTC) of the United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP). Of the 10 million materials registered by the Chemical Abstract Service 70,000 to 80,000 are on the market worldwide, representing an average annual world production of an estimated 400 million tonnes. About 5 to 10% of these are considered 'hazardous', while perhaps 200 are suspected or known to have carcinogenic, mutagenic or teratogenic effects.

This volume should be a very useful reference to anyone who is concerned with exposures, and would like to know what others think. The CAS number is given for each substance.

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