

Introduction to Occupational Epidemiology, by S. Hernberg, Lewis Publishers, Chelsea, MI, 1991, ISBN 0-87371-636-1, 223 pp., \$59.95.

This introductory book by an occupational physician who is the director of the Finnish Institute of Occupational Health, provides a good background of the subject, definitions of terms, and a discussion on the place of epidemiology in science. There are numerous examples of how various aspects of epidemiological studies are conducted. Exposure–effect and exposure–response relationships are covered briefly, while exposure data and measures of exposure, collection of data, and proxies for exposure data and job-exposure matrices are mentioned in another chapter. Other chapters discuss such topics as validity, precision, biases, specific problems, how to plan a study, and guidelines for interpreting epidemiologic studies.

For a chemist concerned with exposure, the book would have been more useful if exposure effects, dose–response relationships and exposure data for specific compounds, such as carcinogens, had been discussed in one chapter rather than spread over several chapters. The design of the book is somewhat unusual for key phrases are highlighted or set apart from the text. For some, this may be disturbing; for others, it may be useful. None the less, for those needing fundamental information about epidemiologic terms and procedures, this would be a useful book.

ELIZABETH K. WEISBURGER

Chemical Safety Data Sheets: Vol. 4b Toxic Chemicals, Royal Society of Chemistry, Cambridge, UK, 1991, ISBN 0-85186-321-3, 350 pp., £49.95.

This book contains hazard data on 78 toxic substances, from which an informal assessment of the hazard can be made and the necessary control measures devised. Using this book, the hazardous properties of the referred to substances can be identified and quantified.

The book covers (as noted in the title) chemicals whose names begin with the letters M to Z. It starts with magnesium phosphate and ends with zinc phosphate. This volume is just one of a series of books being put out by the Royal Society of Chemistry.

For each chemical the data given include:

- Identifiers–synonym, CAS No., UN No.
- Threshold limit values – from several countries
- Physical properties
- Packaging and transportation–instruction, storage

- Manufacture-how done
- Use
- Hazards-chemical, biological, carcinogenicity, mutagenicity, and reproductive hazards
- First-aid
- Handling and storage
- Disposal
- Fire precautions
- References

GARY F. BENNETT

Successful Management of the Analytical Laboratory, by O.I. Milner, Lewis Publishers, Chelsea, MI, 1992, ISBN 0-87371-438-5, 155 pp. plus index, \$39.95.

This slim book is written in an easily read style. Discussed are such obvious topics as the role and function of the analytical laboratory, how to organize and staff the laboratory, the place of employee safety and health programs, sampling, quality performance and control, waste disposal, and training, and continued education. In addition, various aspects of the actual management functions of the laboratory supervisor are covered and illustrated by case reports on how various situations were handled. These chapters emphasize the need for communication with employees. Useful statistical tests are explained, together with information on budgeting and cost control, as well as information management. Most of the material covered in this book would also be valuable for managers of other types of chemical laboratories.

ELIZABETH K. WEISBURGER

Bargaining with Uncertainty: Decision-making in Public Health, Technological Safety, and Environmental Quality, by Merrie G. Klapp, Auburn House, Greenwood Publishing Group, Inc., Westport, CT, 1992, ISBN 0-86569-046-4, 168 pp., \$42.95.

In this book, Merrie G. Klapp discusses how changes are brought about in regulatory decisions in public health, technological safety and environmental quality. She examines the power citizens have to challenge these decisions and asserts that scientific uncertainty is their greatest defense. Only when there is