

- 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

a degree of uncertainty in the scientific evidence produced by experts can decisions be overturned. This uncertainty results from a significant range of risk estimates by different scientists based on diverse reasonable assumptions about the data, parameters, models and extrapolations used to calculate the risk. Professor Klapp suggests that regulatory decisions can be changed, but only under certain conditions:

(1) citizens or industrialists must organize a protest against the decision, and

(2) the legislature or courts must take scientific uncertainty into account and intercede to constrain the regulatory agency by shifting the burden of proof of existing harm or safety.

Additionally, through the examining of case studies, Klapp demonstrates that the United States is the exception and not the rule to this use of scientific uncertainty. In Britain and France, scientific uncertainty is kept secret and never used as a bargaining tool in changing decisions. Scientists remain behind the scenes and do not make public the evidence of uncertainties in scientific information. Public reports concerning regulatory decisions are released as undisputed fact.

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