

Union Chemical—Hope, Maine
 Coakley Landfill—North Hampton, New Hampshire
 Tucson Airport—Tucson, Arizona
 Clothier Disposal—Oswego County, New York
 Fulton Terminals—Oswego County, New York
 Pollution Abatement Services—Oswego County, New York
 Volney Municipal Landfill—Oswego County, New York
 GEMS Landfill—Gloucester Township, New Jersey

Availability

The completed health assessments are available for public inspection at the Division of Health Assessment and Consultation, Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, Building 31, Executive Park Drive, Atlanta, Georgia (not a mailing address), between 8 a.m. and 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday except legal holidays. On or about June 30, 1990, the completed health assessments will be available by mail through the U.S. Department of Commerce, National Technical Information Service (NTIS), 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, Virginia 22161 or by phone at (703) 487-4850.

Dated: May 14, 1990.

William L. Roper,
 Administrator, Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry.
 [FR Doc. 90-11600 Filed 5-17-90; 8:45 am]
 BILLING CODE 4160-70-M

Centers for Disease Control

National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health; Request for Comments and Secondary Data Relevant to Occupational Exposure to Cutting Fluids

AGENCY: National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), Centers for Disease Control (CDC), Public Health Service (PHS), Department of Health and Human Services (HHS).

ACTION: Notice of request for comments and secondary data.

SUMMARY: NIOSH is requesting comments and secondary data from all interested parties concerning the health hazards associated with occupational exposure to cutting fluids. NIOSH has been concerned with the potential health hazards associated with occupational exposure to cutting fluids of three basic types: straight cutting oils (insoluble), oil-in-water emulsions

(soluble), and synthetic/semi-synthetic. Interested parties may submit information on the health and safety hazards of exposure to cutting fluids used in metalworking, including but not limited to: (1) Their selection and use as coolants, lubricants, rust inhibitors, and flushes for metal (plastic) chips or fines, (2) exposure data, (3) results of epidemiological or laboratory animal studies, (4) descriptions of work practices, protective equipment, and control technology in use today, (5) sources and levels of contaminants (e.g., metals, nitrosamines, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons), and (6) health effects related to occupational exposure to cutting fluids, additives, or contaminants. This information will be used by NIOSH to determine the extent of the health hazards associated with occupational exposures to cutting fluids and to develop strategies for preventing and controlling the related exposures.

DATES: Comments and secondary data concerning this notice should be submitted by June 18, 1990.

ADDRESSES: Please submit any information, comments, suggestions, or recommendations in writing to: Dr. Richard Niemeier, Director, Division of Standards Development and Technology Transfer, NIOSH, 4676 Columbia Parkway, C-14, Cincinnati, Ohio 45226.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ms. Brenda Boutin, Division of Standards Development and Technology Transfer, NIOSH, 4676 Columbia Parkway C-32, Cincinnati, Ohio, 45226, (513) 533-8345, or FTS 684-8345.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Under the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (29 U.S.C. 651, et seq.), and the Federal Mine Safety and Health Act of 1977 (30 U.S.C. 801, et seq.), NIOSH is directed to gather information and develop recommendations for improving occupational safety and health standards. Occupational exposures to cutting fluids primarily occur by direct contact of the skin with the liquid, or by inhalation and skin contact during fluid misting. Cutting fluids may be responsible for increases in the incidence of cancer (e.g., scrotal cancer in metal turners). Dermatitis and occasionally allergic dermatitis have been associated with exposure to cutting fluids.

NIOSH is interested in obtaining existing and available materials, including reports and research findings, that pertain to cutting fluids, additives, and contaminants and their uses in industries involved in metalworking.

Examples of requested information include but may not be limited to the following:

1. Basis for the selection and use of a specific cutting fluid formation for a specific type of metalworking.
2. Average length of use of different cutting fluids.
3. Types and concentrations of additives such as wetting agents and surfactants, anti-foaming agents, water softeners, extreme pressure additives, corrosion inhibitors, dyes, buffer components, emulsifiers, coupling agents, anti-weld and anti-rust agents, and bactericides in new and used cutting fluids.
4. Methods for the evaluation of the quality of used cutting fluids and basis for disposal or reuse.
5. Methods and testing intervals to evaluate cutting fluid pH, effective additive concentrations, and contaminant levels.
6. A description of the types of contamination that can be found in cutting fluids (e.g., machine oil, metal, nitrosamines, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, food, human wastes).
7. A description of methods for refining or processing used cutting fluids, and safety checks (e.g., quality assurance, toxicity testing) for re-refined fluids.
8. Health effects (e.g., skin irritation, inflammation, infections, respiratory symptoms or disease, systemic effects) related to occupational exposure to cutting fluids, additives or contaminants.
9. Measured airborne concentrations of cutting fluids and additives in the workplace.
10. Personal protective equipment, engineering controls and work practices that have been used to limit worker exposure to cutting fluids, additives and contaminants.

All information received in response to this notice, except that designated as trade secret and protected by section 15 of the Occupational Safety and Health Act, or personal identifying information contained in medical case reports or data, will be available for public examination and copying at the above address.

Dated: May, 14, 1990.

Larry W. Sparks,
 Acting Director, National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health.
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