

attempts to clean up (the Italian government is looked upon as even worse in this reviewer's estimate than the US EPA) is discussed in detail.

Although no incidents in the US have had such a devastating impact on the local population, the problems caused by discharge of kepone, PCB and PBB have been similar and for this reason, books of this type, even though not likeable, are useful. I find great fault however with biased, unobjective writing. However, there is something to be gained from reading this book (at least, as I said, an awareness of how others see us) — written by an outsider to the chemical industry.

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*Incineration of Industrial Hazardous Wastes and Sludges*, by Marshall Sittig, Noyes Data Corporation, Park Ridge, New Jersey, 1979, \$48, 348 pages.

In response to the need for information on disposal processes created by the U.S. Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), Noyes Data Corporation has published two books on hazardous waste disposal, this one and its companion volume on land disposal (following review). The new regulations to be promulgated by U.S. EPA should come out in early 1980 and in the words of Sittig "will have a profound effect on industrial waste disposal practices, especially those of hazardous wastes".

With landfill sites becoming difficult to find and rigid regulations being established to control their use and care (even after closing), incineration is becoming increasingly attractive for those wastes that cannot be buried. Thus, this book is designed to help industry in selecting and operating incineration systems in conformance with RCRA regulations.

The volume is essentially a compilation and repetition of data found in other sources. The main source of material, like many of the Noyes books, is the U.S. patent literature; abstracts for 97 patents are scattered throughout the book (in appropriate chapters). The glue that binds the patents together is taken from only 24 other references that include: 8 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Reports, 6 other Noyes Data Corporation Books, 5 articles from *Chemical Engineering* and 5 miscellaneous sources.

The book is divided into 26 chapters, the title and subtitle of which are listed in the well-developed table of contents. Noyes routinely uses an extended Table of Contents to replace an index, although this book does contain a company, inventor (by name) and patent (by number) index.

Some of the chapter headings include: types of wastes which can be incinerated, waste disposal alternatives, regulatory requirements, incinerator design, testing and operation, types of incinerators including: catalytic, direct-flame, electric, flare, fluidized bed, liquid waste, molten salt, multiple chamber, multiple hearth, pebble bed and rotary kiln.

The book ends with chapters on seagoing incinerators and wet air oxidation, both relatively innovative techniques that appear to have a promising future.

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