

complete with curves representing the data. This chapter has 135 references. The chapter on estrogens, by E.D. Helton, M.C. Williams, and R.H. Purdy, discusses the present understanding of these important natural compounds and their metabolism. The physical constants of estrogen hormones are tabulated, and the analytical methods for quantitative analysis and identification are given, followed by 116 references. The chapter on mycotoxins by A.E. Pohland and C.W. Thorpe is especially timely, as the recurring news of investigations of alleged "yellow rain" will testify. T-2 is only one of many mycotoxins discussed, backed up with 168 references. The chapter on *N*-nitrosamines and *N*-nitroso compounds is by Ira S. Krull and D.H. Fine; it discusses the analytical aspects of the compounds, backed by 253 references. "Pesticides and Related Substances", co-authored by M.A. Luke and Herbert T. Masumoto, discusses the wide variety of pesticides in terms of the recoveries obtained from the Luke Multiresidue Procedure, and has an excellent table of proximate water, fat, and sugar contents in foods and feeds (i.e. water, fat, and sugar). Retention values for a gas chromatographic column for several dozen pesticides are shown; 36 references are given, and citations to official methods of the Association of Official Analytical Chemists. Chapter 8, on polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons, is a critical review of the state-of-the-art knowledge relating to the measurements of PAHs; 182 references are offered. Chapter 9 is on toxic metals and metalloids, by W.M. Blakemore. Elements known to have injurious effects at high concentrations are cited: beryllium, chromium, manganese, cobalt, nickel, cadmium, tin, lead, arsenic, phosphorus, selenium, tellurium, mercury, vanadium, copper, and silver; 40 references are given. Chapter 10, "Halogenated Contaminants: Dibenzo-*p*-dioxins and Dibenzofurans", is by Lawrence Fishbein, and could not be more timely than today's newspapers in terms of Times Beach, the Binghamton State Office Building, and the current "dioxin" hunt in many places; 131 references are cited.

Overall, the book is a "goldmine" for anyone who wants to know the latest approach to "how much of what" is in the environment.

H.H. FAWCETT

*The Scientific Management of Hazardous Wastes*, by C.B. Cope, W.H. Fuller and S.L. Willetts, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 1983, ISBN-0-521-251001, 480 pages incl. index, £35.00.

This is a well researched, comprehensive text dealing with the science and administration of waste disposal in the U.K., providing an excellent source of references. It is written in a lively, conversational manner in which the authors have succeeded in a presentation which, whilst sufficiently detailed to be of interest to those experienced in the field, provides clear and concise descriptions which are capable of being understood by those new to waste disposal.

The book is certainly controversial in parts, being severely critical of the "co-disposal" policy promulgated by the U.K. authorities. The authors are also critical of the different treatment afforded to (a) the Waste Disposal Authorities, and (b) the private sector under Section 17 of the Control of Pollution Act 1974. There is an interesting comparison of costs and labour/administration ratios for the Waste Disposal Authorities.

Three chapters are worthy of special note. Firstly Chapter 4, dealing with contemporary law, contains an interesting and useful section on appeals against site licence decisions and as such provides some clarification of the more difficult points of law and interpretation thereof that will be familiar to those who have experience of "The Act". Secondly, there is an extensive chapter concerned with the geochemistry of hazardous waste disposal. This important aspect of landfill is dealt with in a lucid, detailed manner, shedding much light onto the important, but perhaps not too well understood, processes of attenuation and insite chemical and biochemical degradation mechanisms. Thirdly, the section dealing with toxicity measurement is described in easy to understand terms and will provide some clarity to those who have to make decisions in respect of Section 17 of the Control of Pollution Act 1974.

Despite the disclaimer at the beginning of the text proper, there does appear to be an emphasis on the services offered by those companies within Leigh Interests Ltd., which may be a reflection of the fact that two of the authors have been closely associated with that company.

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