

tioned. Together, the nine papers only encompass 128 pages, and at \$19.95, that's 16 ¢ per page. There are many more topics that could have been added — mathematical approach, assessment of toxic chemicals, acceptability of risk, etc. — to flesh out the volume.

In summary, the topic of risk assessment is a very current and important one, the book is a step in the right direction, but only a very small step

GARY F. BENNETT

Environmental Law Handbook, 7th edn., by J.G. Arbuckle, G.W. Frick, R.M. Hall, Jr., M.L. Miller, T.F.P. Sullivan and T.A. Vanderver, Jr., Government Institutes, Rockville, MD, 1983, 507 pages, \$48.

When I began teaching environmental engineering 20 years ago, I rarely mentioned the law in my classes. Today, I rarely do not, because it is the law, mainly set at the federal level in the United States, that establishes the treatment goals which pollution abatement equipment and engineers must meet. Beyond that, I tell my students that most U.S. laws have severe financial and criminal penalties for willful mismanagement of the environment or fraud (such as lying to USEPA).

I purchased the previous edition of this book and read it from cover to cover, heavily annotating and underlining parts of interest. Even to a layman, it is a readable book and very useful in its explanation of torts, nuisance, trespass, negligence, strict liability, etc. This new and revised edition is a valuable update.

In the first chapter, the authors cover defenses available against suits, opinion evidence, privileged communications, administrative law, attorney fees and civil and criminal liability.

After the very useful introduction, the authors deal with the significant environmental problems and the federal laws controlling them:

- National Environmental Policy Act
- Water Pollution Control
- Air Pollution Control
- Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
- Toxic Substances Control
- Federal Regulation of Pesticides
- Occupational Safety and Health Act
- Noise
- Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation Liability Act
- Environmental Auditing
- Land Uses and Major Issues in the Control of Industrial Development

Of the foregoing, the chapters on Environmental Auditing, Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation Liability Act (Superfund) and OSHA are new, while the chapters on the Resource Conservation and Recov-

ery Act (RCRA), Toxic Substances, and Pesticides have been revised and expanded (among others).

Being quite interested in the problem of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites, I examined the "Superfund" chapter in great detail, and while I commend its inclusion, it was just not long enough for me (20 pages). The author does cover the basics of the law well: funding, spills, cleanup and response, National Contingency Plan, National Priority List of Sites, liability for sites, use of the response fund, post-closure plans and liability. There is, however, little of the legal actions brought about by the passage of Superfund, and the significant ramifications that hold industry responsible for actions prior to passage of the law. Although I am not a lawyer, I do know there is much activity (most of it unfinished) on legal issues brought up by the Superfund. I had hoped the author of the chapter would have discussed some of the more pertinent controversies now, or yet to be litigated in the courts.

All the other chapters in the book have been revised (since the previous edition) and each provides a concise analysis of the history of the law, its provisions and details or its requirements for those affected by the law. The analyses, according to the writers, are designed to help industry understand the laws and comply with them in the most cost-effective manner possible — i.e., to stay out of trouble.

This is a book by lawyers but intended for environmental engineers who should have it, read it, use it and try to understand it. Not fun, but necessary.

GARY F. BENNETT

Emerging Technologies for the Control of Hazardous Wastes, by B.H.

Edwards, J.N. Paulin and K. Coghlan-Jordan, Noyes Data Corporation, Park Ridge, NJ, 1983, 146 pages, \$24.

In this book, the authors review and assess emerging technologies and novel variations of established technologies for the treatment and control of hazardous wastes. The three major technologies covered in detail in the book are: molten salt combustion, fluidized bed incineration and ultraviolet (UV/ozone) destruction. Theory, unit operations and economics are discussed for each of the three destruction methods. The wastes treated (destroyed) by these operations include: dioxins, PCBs, pesticides, herbicides, chemical warfare agents, explosives, propellants, nitrobenzene and hydrazine and its derivatives.

Pressure is building in the U.S. against landfill disposal of hazardous waste. There are current restrictions on what may now go into landfills, with especially toxic chemicals being banned in an increasing number of states, and the probable future banning of disposal of hazardous wastes in landfills for numerous chemicals (following the State of California lead). Hence, the