Handbook of Industrial Residues: (1) Industrial and Management Options, (2) Treatment of Technology, by J.C. Dyer and N.A. Mignone, Noyes Data Corporation, Park Ridge, NJ, 1983, 453 pages, $54.

One of the key areas of water pollution control that resulted from passage of the U.S. Clean Water Act of 1977 and its predecessor in 1972, is the control of industrial discharges to publicly owned treatment works (POTWs). Of special concern is the control of toxic substances such as heavy metals (copper, zinc, cadmium, etc.) and priority pollutants (benzene, phenol, etc.).

In order not to hinder POTW operation, pass through untreated, or be concentrated in the sludge and cause problems with its disposal, toxic materials will have to be removed (or inactivated) before industrial wastes are discharged to sewers; that process is termed pretreatment. The pretreatment of industrial wastewater will create residuals which will have to be controlled. As high degrees of effluent quality are obtained, larger volumes of resulting solids will be generated. In addition to municipal waste disposal, municipalities will have to be concerned with the treatment, management and disposal of industrial residuals generated within the community.

The *Handbook of Industrial Residues* brings together current information on residual waste management options and requirements, data on categorical regulations, data on categorical industries regulated by federal pretreatment standards, and pretreatment and sludge management technology.

In section 1, the characteristics of the wastewater (the term residual is used) for 28 of the categorical industries (a categorical industry is one that received special USEPA attention in the pretreatment regulations) plus suggestions for abatement, control and treatment of pollutants are given. The references are mainly to draft reports done under contract to USEPA; unfortunately, most of the reports are not easily available to readers. The information provided, however, does give the reader a good overview of each industry and the potential problems it presents.

The second section of the book deals with treatment methods, but is too general to be of much use. The standard treatment operations are discussed, but not in much detail. There are many good industrial wastewater treatment books that are much better.

GARY F. BENNETT

Public Attitudes Towards Industrial, Work-related and Other Risks, by Patricia Prescott-Clarke, Social and Community Planning Research, 35 Northampton Square, London, 1982, 263 pages, £7.50 including postage.

The subject of this report is, or ought to be, a matter of deep concern to all involved in the process of risk assessment and its management, either from the operational or the regulatory standpoint. The author reports the re-

sults of an attitude survey carried out by SCPR, sponsored by the Health and Safety Executive. The technique adopted was that of interviewing against a questionnaire. Nearly 1200 subjects were interviewed, the selection being designed to represent the adult population of England and Wales. Six main sources of risk were concentrated on: home-based; cigarette smoking; work-related; air pollution; nuclear plant; chemical and other major industrial plant. The results and the survey questionnaire are fully documented, and make fascinating reading. Each of the six topics is dealt with in a set of appendices. The complexity of the findings makes it misleading to single out particular aspects. However, one can perhaps usefully remark on the great diversity of attitudes revealed, confirming the idea that when we speak of "public opinion" we should be aware that there are many publics, with diverse perceptions of and attitudes towards risks. There is evidence here of course for risk perceptions that differ widely from the known occurrence of harm. For example, 14% thought that the annual number of deaths from accidents in the home was 100,000 or more, and only 20% selected the figure of 5,000 which is the nearest to the true situation. However, the important point for the non-specialist reading this report is the nature of the concerns expressed, which need to be given consideration rather than dismissed as irrational. This report is a substantial piece of work which has something useful to impart to the wider community concerned with risk; the fulness of the documentation will ensure that those whose specialism is in the social science aspects of public attitudes can evaluate it as a contribution to that field. The price is very reasonable, and represents uncommonly good value.

R.F. GRIFFITHS

TCSA's Impact on Society and Chemical Industry, by G.W. Ingle (Ed.), American Chemical Society Symposium Series, ACS, Washington, DC, No. 213, 1983, 244 pages, $34.95.

When the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) was passed by the U.S. Congress in 1974 and signed into law by President Ford as Public Law 94-465, there was serious concern by those in the chemical industry that this new law would totally stifle the production of new chemicals because of the cost of testing that might be required by the USEPA. However, this does not appear to have happened; indeed many environmentalists feel that the reverse is true and there has been too little testing of new chemicals required by USEPA.

Thus, after eight years of experience with the Act, it is appropriate that it be reviewed and that was done well in an ACS-sponsored seminar held at their 182nd National Meeting at Las Vegas, NV, in 1982. The 16 papers