

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.

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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-