

interest, although it must be expected that their content will be superseded in a few years as the field continues its current development, and as the preferred options emerge from the large number of contenders currently being examined.

R.F. GRIFFITHS

Trihalomethane Reduction in Drinking Water: Technologies, Costs, Effectiveness, Monitoring, Compliance, by G. Culp (Ed.), Noyes Publications, Park Ridge, NJ, 1984, 252 pages, \$47.

On November 29, 1979, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency promulgated an amendment to the National Interim Primary Drinking Water Regulations to control trihalomethanes (THMS) in drinking water. This amendment established a maximum containment level of 0.01 mg/l and required municipalities to monitor THMS levels. Communities which use a disinfectant and serve more than 750,000 people were to monitor and be in compliance with the maximum allowable THMS levels in one and two years, respectively. Communities of 10,000 to 750,000 had an extra year allowed for each task.

This book is a reprint of three recent reports written by or submitted to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency:

1. Evaluation of Treatment Effectiveness for Reducing Trihalomethanes in Drinking Water
2. Technologies and Costs for the Removal of Trihalomethanes from Drinking Water
3. Trihalomethanes in Drinking Water — Sampling, Analysis, Monitoring and Compliance

The purpose of these reports was to aid communities in attaining these goals.

GARY F. BENNETT

Environmental Sampling for Hazardous Waste, by G.E. Schweitzer and J.A. Santolucito (Eds.), American Chemical Society, Washington, DC, 1984, ACS Symposium Series, No. 267, 133 pages, \$34.95.

The American Chemical Society has published another excellent book that emulates from one of its professional meetings. Specifically, this text is based on a workshop sponsored in February 1984 by the Committee on Environmental Improvement of the ACS, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the University of Nevada — Las Vegas. It is not surprising then that the majority of the 13 speakers whose papers were printed were from those organizations.

As the title indicates, sampling of hazardous wastes is the broad topic treated. However, other topics that permeate the text are: quality control/assurance, statistical design/analysis and risk assessment.

Another word search for pollutants this time revealed discussion of the following topical chemicals: 2,3,7,8-tetrachlorodibenzo-*p*-dioxin, polychlorinated biphenyls, cyanides, and lead. Physical techniques reported include field sampling methods, kriging, field use of the gas chromatography and multifactor experimental design.

In the introduction, the editors state: "We hope the book will stimulate greater attention to ensuring that the samples taken to the laboratory and analyzed in the field are indeed the appropriate samples for characterizing contamination problems." Personally, I feel the book will be extremely useful in reaching that goal.

GARY F. BENNETT

Hazardous Materials and Natural Disaster Emergencies: Instant Action Guidebook, by E.J. Terrien, Technomic Publishing Inc., Lancaster, PA 17604, 1984, 64 pages, \$20.

In reviewing the contents of the book, I can do no better than the advertising brochure which says:

"This unique guidebook/workbook/directory will help you prepare for and act effectively during a hazardous material or natural disaster emergency. It is a compilation of procedural steps, checklists, forms, directories, diagrams, organization charts, and other materials that are helpful for planning, training and response action. Most important, the guidebook provides you with a plan of action in concise, step-by-step form. Checklists remind you of items of information you need in an emergency and questions to ask. There are forms for various reports. There is a directory section with names of contacts you may need, with blanks for you to fill in local telephone numbers."

Indeed, there is all of that. And in my opinion, the book would be quite useful in planning for the emergency response to a hazardous materials incident.

There are several unique aspects to the book that intrigued me:

1. A transparent overlay for maps to assist in evaluation decisions.
2. An excellent glossary of hazardous material terms.
3. A triage tag for victims — probably not of interest to regular E & S personnel, but to me it was new.

What also was interesting, but to me seemed out of place, were detailed diagrams of tank trucks and railroad tanks including shapes, location of certification plates and details of valving. There is no doubt this is useful information to first responders, but I thought the details were far too much for a generalized planning manual.

GARY F. BENNETT