

interest, although it must be expected that their content will be superseded in a few years as the field continues its current development, and as the preferred options emerge from the large number of contenders currently being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