

*Process Modifications for Industrial Pollution Source Reduction*, by L.L. Tavlarides, Lewis Publications, Chelsea, MI, 1985, ISBN 0-87371-003-7, 150 pages, \$24.95.

This is the second book of a series I have seen emanating from a U.S. Environmental Protection Agency sponsored university-operated "Industrial Waste Elimination Research" project.

Given the mandate of the U.S. Resource and Conservation Recovery Act of 1976 and at its 1984 amendments that require industry to show progress in the minimization of the generation of hazardous wastes and reduction of their toxicity, I approached this book with great expectations and interest. Unfortunately, I was greatly disappointed.

There are chapters dealing with eight major industries ranging from electroplating to paper and pulp. Unfortunately, the information given is superficial, the problems pointed out are generally known and the suggestions for improvements are few.

GARY F. BENNETT

*Handbook of Hazard Communication and OSHA Requirements; Compliance Guide for the Federal "Right-to-Know" Standard*, by G.G. Lowry and Robert C. Lowry, Lewis Publishers, 121 S. Main St., P.O. Drawer 519, Chelsea, MI 48118, 1985, 148 pages, \$35.00.

This is the best of several attempts we have reviewed recently for persons who are involved in compliance with the U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Regulation, Hazard Communication (or Right-to-Know), announced November 25, 1983 in the Federal Register and now codified as 29 CFR 1910.1200. The two authors supplement each other, in that one is a chemist and the other a lawyer. Starting with the concept of "need-to-know", the book proceeds to legal responsibilities (to the chemical industry as well as to all manufacturers), hazard identification, physical hazard characterizations, health hazard characterizations, label design and content, material safety data sheets (a sample sheet is included so it will be understood), written hazard communication program, employee training, and the consequences of the training. The full text of the OSHA standard is given in an appendix, as is a list of substances regulated by reference, and lethal dose equivalencies, as well as a complete index. One point stressed is that the material safety data sheets required for compliance with the standard is not exactly the same as the OSHA Form 20, which is inadequate under the new regulation. The book is written in clear language, and should be very helpful to anyone interested in achieving compliance by the deadline of May 25, 1986. Not mentioned in the book is that several states and cities