

clinical laboratories. Numerous recent photographs enhance the utility of the book.

H.H. FAWCETT

Suspect Chemicals Sourcebook, by K.B. Clansky (Ed.), Roytech Publications, 1499 Old Bayshore Highway, Burlingame, CA 94010, 5th edn., 1986, ISBN 0-9612092-4-0, approx. 600 pages, \$140.00.

This compilation is a guide to industrial chemicals (nearly 4,000) covered under the major U.S. regulatory and advisory programs. Starting with a 47-page cross-reference to the Chemical Abstract Registry Numbers vs. the chemical name, 229 pages are devoted to a thumb-nail sketch of references to the major regulations or programs which apply to that compound. Health, safety, environmental (Clean Air, Clean Water, RCRA and Superfund) and transportation references are given where appropriate. The regulations and programs cited are abstracted in the remainder of the publication.

A mid-year supplement is planned, and a magnetic tape (unlabeled EBCDIC code or flexible 8" floppy diskettes) is also available. This one reference would safely save hours of searching for anyone who must be concerned with the scope of U.S. regulations and studies on a specific chemical listed.

H.H. FAWCETT

Solvents Safety Handbook, by O.J. DeRenzo (Ed.), Noyes Publications, Park Ridge, NJ, U.S.A., 1986, ISBN-0-8155-1074-8, 696 pages, \$86.00.

Noyes Publications has extracted and republished data for 335 solvents taking information from the U.S. Coast Guard's publication, *CHRIS Hazardous Chemical Data Manual*.

The book contains the following data for each solvent:

- health hazards and toxicity
- fire, exposure and water pollution effects and methods for handling
- protective equipment
- response to discharges
- fire hazards
- chemical reactivity
- labeling
- shipping information
- saturated liquid density
- liquid heat capacity, thermal conductivity and viscosity
- solubility in water
- saturated vapor pressure and vapor density
- ideal gas heat capacity

GARY F. BENNETT

Superfund Manual: Legal and Management Strategies, by R.M. Hall, Jr., T. Watson, J.J. Davidson, D.R. Case and N.S. Bryson, Government Institutes, Rockwell, MD, U.S.A., 1985, ISBN 0-86587-047-6, 225 pages, \$46.00.

One of the environmental programs that has attracted most public and media attention in the United States is the Superfund program (or cleanup of problem hazardous waste sites) under the Comprehensive Environmental Cleanup and Liability Act (CERCLA) of 1983.

This manual (written by five Washington-based attorneys) contains seven chapters and an appendix entitled as follows:

1. Superfund Overview
2. Hazardous Substance Release Reporting
3. Administration of the Response Fund
4. The National Contingency Plan and National Priorities List
5. EPA Response Authority
6. Liability and Enforcement
7. State Action and Common Law

Appendix: the Law: CERCLA of 1982 and subsequent amendments through July 12, 1983.

CERCLA (commonly known as Superfund) is the newest of the U.S. environmental laws, being passed in December 11, 1980; it is also the most controversial.

CERCLA was enacted to address problems resulting from releases of hazardous substances to the environment primarily at inactive hazardous waste sites, but also from actively managed facilities and vessels, thereby filling a need which was not at the time addressed by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). In Superfund, the U.S. Congress created a fund to respond to environmental releases. In addition, Congress authorized the imposition of strict liability for the costs of response upon a broad class of potentially responsible parties.

The author has written:

“This book is designed to set forth exactly what Superfund does and requires, and to discuss how it is being implemented and its impact upon the potentially affected community. In addition, the book is designed to provide some practical thoughts on strategic issues and how to respond. There is included a chapter on common law liability. This body of law is increasingly being used by private citizens to seek damages and injunctive relief against those whose wastes have migrated off the original site and are causing personal injury or property damage to others.”

GARY F. BENNETT