

and Monitoring; Data Support Systems; Government Programs; Movement and Modelling and On-Site Incineration.

This biennial conference was begun in 1972 by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. This year, the U.S. EPA was joined by the Association of Railroads, U.S. Coast Guard and the Chemical Manufacturers Association as sponsors.

In the past, this conference was the sole source of information in chemical spills. Although papers are being published on the topic in other media (this journal included) this conference remains the single best source of papers on state-of-the-art information on hazardous materials and spill response.

This is a one conference volume I read thoroughly — almost every paper totally. The papers were excellent in toto — but of course with all conferences do vary in quality. Some of the best and most useful were written by U.S. EPA personnel themselves — especially one on the use of their mobile incinerator to burn dioxins.

The president of Government Institutes said this about the Proceedings:

“Nowhere else can you find so much in-depth, expert information on this frontpage issue by leading national authorities. Hazardous material spill prevention and cleanup is a critically important topic for not only all environmental professionals, but all those concerned with the safety of our environment. If you are involved with hazardous materials — in anyway — these proceedings are a must for your professional bookshelf.”

I agree—except the Conference Proceedings should be put on the bookshelf only after a thorough reading. If you are involved in any aspect of hazardous materials response, you should have the complete series of proceedings since 1972, but if you have not, the 1986 volume is a good place to start.

GARY F. BENNETT

*Underground Tank Leak Detection Methods*, S. Niaki and J.A. Broschious, Noyes Data Corp., Park Ridge, NJ, 1987, ISBN 0-8155-1117-5, 124 pages, \$36.00.

Of the estimated 1.5–3.0 million U.S. underground fuel storage tanks, as many as 100,000 may be leaking now and up to 300,000 will in 5 years, endangering lives and the environment. To minimize the problem, accurate leak detection methods are needed.

This book describes 36 volumetric, non-volumetric, inventory monitoring and leak effects monitoring detection methods. In doing so, the authors review the manufacturer's description of his method, the method's capabilities, its claimed precision and its accuracy.

Since the U.S. EPA is in the process of finalizing their underground storage tank regulations, this is a most timely publication.