

The editorial board members and regional editors have been chosen from a wide geographical area.

HOWARD H. FAWCETT

*Pesticide Fact Handbook* by U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Noyes Data Corp., Park Ridge, NJ, 1985, ISBN 0-8155-11450, 827 pp., US\$96.

In the foreword, the publishers write:

"This book contains 130 Pesticide Fact Sheets issued by the US Environmental Protection Agency... These Pesticide Fact Sheets include a description of the chemical use patterns and formulations, scientific findings, a summary of the Agency's regulatory position rationale, and a summary of major data gaps. The Fact Sheets cover more than 550 trade-named pesticides".

Other published data include common (trade) names, general (chemical) names, Chemical Abstract numbers, chemical family, U.S. and foreign producers, chemical and physical characteristics (properties) and toxicology characteristics.

GARY F. BENNETT

*Chemical Information Manual*, Directorate of Technical Support, U.S. Dept. of Labor, Occupational Health and Safety Administration, Government Institutes, Rockville, MD, 1988, ISBN 0-86587-746-7, 265 pp., US\$49.

The *Chemical Information Manual* presents, in concise form, data on a large number of chemical substances that may be encountered in industrial hygiene investigations.

The heart of the book is chapter 2, which gives the following information (and more) for a large number of substances:

1. Identification — synonym, Chemical Abstract Service (CAS) number, US DOT regulations.
2. Exposure — OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PEL); ACIGH-TLV Reports of Toxic Effects.
3. Physical Property Description — molecular weight, vapor pressure, boiling point, flash point, molecular formula, upper explosivity limits, specific gravity.
4. Carcinogenic status.
5. Health Effects and Toxicology — symptoms, organs affected, principal effect of exposure, health code.
6. Sampling and analysis.

Chapter 3 contains much of the same data for chemicals without documented sampling and analysis methods.

Two long appendices are included that will allow one to more effectively seek out the chemical of interest:

- (a) Appendices A — Synonyms.
- (b) CAS — access number to different chemicals.

GARY F. BENNETT

*Used Oil: Disposal Options, Management Practice and Potential Liability*, J.J. Nolan, C. Harris and P.O. Cavanaugh, Government Institutes, Rockville, MD, 1988, ISBN 0-86587-744-0, 145 pp., US \$39.

The concluding page of this well-written and comprehensive book (whose contents are nicely described by the title) notes the following:

“It is apparent from even a brief overview of this book that the used oil recycling system in the United States is in a state of transition, primarily because Congress and the (US) EPA have, since 1980, focused their attention on issues of environmental liability and management standards for used oil recycling. Despite the enactment of several statutory provisions directly affecting used oil — and the promulgation by (the US) of regulations governing used oil as fuel — the future use of oil remains uncertain. The controversies, whether recycled oil should be listed as a hazardous waste under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, is presently before the U.S. Court of Appeals from the District of Columbia Circuit”.

Meanwhile, the wide net of liability is being spread for used oil generators in several impending enforcement actions under the Superfund statutes and environmental laws. Regardless of the outcome of used oil liability in these cases, it is certain the transaction costs (lawyer's fees) that will be incurred in preparing and defending such suits will be significant. To avoid future liability, used oil generators should consider a comprehensive evaluation of their management's practice and undertake preventative measures to reduce their exposure and liability. And a good way to do this is to thoroughly read this short, but excellent treatise on the topic. The authors have successfully reviewed the history of used oil regulations and its generation, disposal and treatment. Included also is a sobering chapter on the generator's liability (or potential liability) under CERCLA. After reading that, one is encouraged to reuse and recycle but not dispose of oil.

GARY F. BENNETT

*Handbook of Hazardous Waste Management*, R.W. Phifer and W.R. McTigue, Jr., Lewis Publishers, Chelsea, MI, 1988, ISBN No. 0-87371-102-5, 284 pp., US \$39.95.

There are few less complicated laws (and the regulations associated with them) than the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976 and the 1984