

Liability Act. For each chemical, the following data are given: (Table A) name, chemical class, CAS No. hazards (i.e. flammable, toxic) and behavior in water (soluble, sinks, etc.). The second, Table B, gives countermeasure actions which are technically feasible for the various chemical classes, following their recommended process. Finally, one consults the third of the tables (Table C) which contain descriptive values for each of the selected criteria: development, time, cost and cleanup efficiency. Further refinement of countermeasure selection is available through the use of the fourth chapter in which countermeasures (mechanical containment and displacement; physical, chemical and biological treatment; and ultimate disposal/destruction) are listed together with detailed, distinguishing characteristics.

The book ends with an excellent 30-page reference list and three appendices.

1. Guidelines for site assessment, entry and control.
2. Suggested guidelines for selecting chemical protective clothing.
3. Personnel and response equipment decontamination.

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- *Advances in Air Sampling*, by the American Council of Governmental Industrial Hygienists, Lewis Publishers, Chelsea, MI, 1988, ISBN 0-87371-115-7, 300 pp., US\$ 49.95.

The American Council of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) Conference on Advances in Air Sampling was held in February 1987 at the Asilomar Conference Center, Pacific Grove, California. This symposium was convened to discuss the establishment of Threshold Limit Values (TLVs) for particulate substances based on size-selective sampling, to review new developments in techniques for sampling of the workplace and community atmospheres, and to stimulate the exchange of ideas and information on the sampling of gases and vapors.

Symposium session titles which subsequently became chapter titles in this book included:

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| 1. Particle size-selective sampling | - 6 papers |
| 2. Sampling gases and vapors for analysis | - 5 papers |
| 3. Special topics | - 3 papers |
| 4. Real time aerosol sampling | - 5 papers |
| 5. Sampling strategy | - 6 papers |

Several papers deal with the all-important subject of sampling strategies. It was emphasized that sampling for compliance was not very effective in preventing acute exposure and, moreover, the current need is for prospective surveillance to correlate with, and to prevent, chronic diseases. Such surveillance involving the sampling of many substances at low concentration requires a

completely new strategy for sampling. Two papers stress that sampling should be designed according to biological considerations involving toxicokinetics.

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Halogenated-Organics-Containing Wastes: Treatment Technologies, by N. Suprenant, T. Nunn, M. Kravett and M. Breton, Noyes Data Corp., Park Ridge, NJ, ISBN 0-8155-1178-7, 407 pp., US\$ 45.00.

This book describes methods of handling halogenated organics-containing waste by means other than land disposal. An emphasis is placed on presenting performance data for proven technologies; additionally, data on emerging technologies are given.

The treatment technologies discussed in this book include biological treatment as well as physical, chemical and thermal treatment. Specific technologies discussed include: distillation, evaporation, steam stripping, liquid-liquid extraction, carbon adsorption, resin adsorption, wet air oxidation, supercritical water oxidation, UV/ozone oxidation and chemical dechlorination. Each treatment system, including solidification/fixation processes for residuals, is described as follows: (1) process description, including design and operating parameters, pretreatment requirements and (2) performance data available from bench-, pilot- and full-scale studies, (3) cost of treatment and (4) current status of the process. Approaches to identifying and selecting appropriate technologies for specific halogenated organic-compound-bearing waste streams are also covered.

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