at the conference. The book was originally published as a U.S. Government University Research Consortium conference report entitled "International Conference on Innovative Treatment for Toxic Waste-waters".

One cannot but be impressed by the prestige of those who presented papers af the Conference and the wide variety of topics discussed. A complete recitation of the scope of the conference would require a listing of all the papers published; that is clearly not possible here. In brief, however, the topics discussed include:

- Biological treatment of toxics in wastewater
- Suspended growth/fixed filter system
- Metals — toxicity, removal, effect on fixed filter systems
- Anaerobic treatment
- Leachate treatment
- Sequencing batch reactors
- Phenolics: PCBs, stillage,
- Rotating biological contactor
- Contaminated soil treatment
- Land treatment
- Fate of 4,5 Dinitro-*o*-cresol in a POTW
- Anoxic/oxic activated sludge treatment

The above list does not completely cover all the conference presentations, but should give the reader an idea of the conference's scope.

GARY F. BENNETT

Environmental Law Handbook, by J.G. Arbuckle, N.S. Bryson, D.R. Case, C.T. Cherney, R.M. Ridgeway, Jr., J.C. Martin, J.G. Miller, M.L. Miller, W.F. Pedersen, R.V. Randle, Jr., R.G. Stoll, T.F.P. Sullivan and T.A. Vanderver, Jr., Government Institutes, Rockville, MD, 1987 (9th ed.), ISBN 0-86587-706-8, 608 pp, US $57.95.

Written by no less than 13 attorneys, this handbook is a most useful and respected piece of work — and has been for all its editions. The authors have provided current and practical (that means understandable to engineers) information on all the major environmental areas and U.S. laws pertinent to those areas.

The initial chapter (55 pp.) discusses the fundamentals of environmental law — which I found, as an engineer, to be extremely useful. Terms such as case law, common law, torts, trespass and nuisance are explained. Also discussed are defenses, evidence and administrative law. Finally, there is a most useful and relevant section — criminal and civil liability of corporate employees.

The next twelve chapters deal essentially with major (U.S.) environmental law:

- Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)
- Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA or Superfund)
- Toxic Substances Act
- Water Pollution Control Act
- Air Pollution Control Act
- Occupational Safety and Health Act (OSHA)
- Safe Drinking Water Act
- Marine Protection Research and Sanctuaries Act
- National Environmental Policy Act
- Federal Regulation of Pesticides
- Noise Control

The book has been used as the text for an Environmental Law course (for engineering students) at our University and was well received by the students — as it should have been. The book occupies a prominent place on my bookshelf and is probably the most used book in my collection.

GARY F. BENNETT

Electrostatic Hazards in Powder Handling, by M. Glor, Research Studies Press (Distributed by John Wiley, Chichester, England), 1988, ISBN 0-471-92024-X, 171 pp., $25.50.

The value of this monograph lies in Chapters 5 and 6. The author has discussed the principle measurement techniques without the details that some readers might desire. It would have been particularily helpful if a good reference source had been provided with each device, as well as a convenient manufacturer. This would then have been of real value to the process engineer working in the field with less profound specific knowledge of the field. However, the author has presented an excellent systematic approach to the sequence of events leading to ignition of explosive atmospheres. In particular, the flow diagram presenting the steps recommended to minimize hazards due to static electricity in powder handling is well thought over.

The author spends four chapters discussing fundamentals, which probably help the novice to understand terminology and basic definitions. However, it is superficial, as the author readily states. The main purpose of the book therefore is for the person in the trenches and it is not suitable as a fundamental text for the classroom or the designer of equipment. I recommend it as a helpful aid for HAZOP team members, especially as regards the safety measures discussed in Chapter 6.

LESLIE E. LAHTI