Chemical Safety Data Sheets, Vol. 1: Solvents, Royal Society of Chemistry, London, ISBN: 0-85186-903-3, 1989, 341 pp., £39.95, US $ 89.50.

The preface of the book contains the following statement:

"In recent years, there has been a growing concern regarding the hazards associated with chemicals in general and solvents in particular. This may reflect the ubiquitous nature of solvents which may find uses in industry, the laboratory and in the home. They are usually volatile liquids and are frequently used when a rapid evaporation is essential, paints being but one common example.

Such uses must invariably liberate solvent vapours into the atmosphere, which, when inhaled, may produce unpleasant symptoms, and even, in some cases, serious long-term effects. Their safe use therefore, requires a careful consideration of their chemical, physical and toxicological properties, coupled with an assessment of the overall risk in any particular use, so that the necessary anticipatory precautionary measures to prevent significant exposure can be put into effect. This book sets out the information necessary to conduct such risks from 103 common solvents."

Information on each chemical includes:

- Identifiers – synonyms, CAS No., IMCO No., Hazchem (UK) No.
- Threshhold Limit Value — from several countries, e.g. UK, US, France and FRG
- Physical properties
- Packaging and transportation regulations
- Manufacture
- Uses
- Chemical hazards
- Biological hazards — inhalation, eye contact, skin contact, swallowing
- Carcinogenicity, mutagenicity, reproductive hazards
- First aid procedures
- Handling and storage
- Disposal
- Fire precautions
- Further reading and references

The first section of the book contains a very useful cross-index for synonyms and a flash-point index.

GARY F. BENNETT

Extremely Hazardous Substances: Superfund Chemical Profile, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, published by Noyes Data Corp., Park Ridge, NJ, 2 Volumes, ISBN: 0-8155-1166-3, 1989, 1800 pp., US$ 157.

This comprehensive reference guide contains profiles of all 366 chemicals listed as "extremely hazardous substances" by the U.S. Environmental Pro-

tection Agency in 1988. The profile for each chemical contains the following information:

- Regulatory information
- Physical/chemical characteristics
- Health hazard data
- Fire and explosion hazard
- Reactivity data
- User information
- Precautions for safe handling and use
- Protective equipment for emergency situations
- Emergency First Aid treatment information

A discussion of personal protection equipment glossary of medical information, index of *Chemical Abstract Service* (CAS) registry numbers and complete reference lists are also provided.

GARY F. BENNETT

Principles of Accident and Emergency Management, by L. Theodore, J. Reynolds and F. Taylor, John Wiley and Sons, New York, NY, 1989, ISBN 0-471-61911-6, 487 pp., US$58.50.

The authors have written a very readible manuscript at a very elementary level. As such it does achieve part of the author's goal of serving as a starting point for the novice. It may also serve as a useful tool for organizations that do not employ graduate chemical engineers with responsibility for hazardous operations. It would seem to this reviewer that a wider audience exists, namely; graduates of business colleges who have management responsibilities for certain technical functions and undergraduates for whom this book could serve as a textbook in the business colleges for a special technical elective course.

Part I, consisting of the first three chapters, is an excellent review of some of the historical aspects of past accidents, as well as a review of the major legislation in effect in the United States. This section in particular will be useful to the beginning manager who has little knowledge of the field. Chapter 3 is devoted to the planning steps needed in order to respond in an appropriate manner to an accident or some emergency. Sufficient details are provided in an easy "how-to" approach, so that almost anyone could develop a reasonable first plan. It also emphasizes the need for continuous training of all personnel involved in the process.

Part II (Chapters 4–7) is a mixture of definitions, terms, process descriptions, and applications. Chapter 4 on the one hand might have been left out of the book. It is too brief to be of value to practicing engineers and few people will benefit from the material the way it is presented. The terminology and/or