

However, for laboratories just entering the field of research on carcinogens, it is a useful book.

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For Our Kid's Sake. How to Protect Your Child against Pesticides in Food, by A.W. Garland, Sierra Club Books, San Francisco, CA, 1990, ISBN 0-87156-613-3, 128 pp. (paperback), \$6.95.

This book has some useful and relevant sections on how to decrease pesticide exposure in foods by common sense methods that conscientious parents have been using for years, and how pesticide usage in agriculture can be decreased by integrated pest management, crop rotation, and the like. Whether there will be acceptance of "organically" grown produce at the grocery store remains to be seen.

Lists of various pesticides which may be found in specific fruits and vegetables are given. Although the banning of DDT over 15 years ago is mentioned in a footnote, the cancellation of crop uses for dieldrin, BHC and chlordane is not indicated, even though this occurred several years ago.

The book also purports to show that children are receiving an overdose of pesticides in foods, a concept based largely to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) "worst estimates" of the levels of pesticide residues on foods. In turn, these EPA estimates were based on a report which has been criticized for overestimating the exposure and use of pesticide groups on crops, rather than relying on actual data on pesticide residues. Although the aim of the book may be worthy, the atmosphere of fear and the method of attaining support for the Natural Resources Defense Council are not commendable.

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Hazardous Waste Minimization Handbook, by T.E. Higgins, Lewis Publishers, Chelsea, MI, 1989, ISBN 0-87371-176-9, 260 pp., \$49.95.

Early in 1988, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency established its Pollution Prevention office ushering in, for that Agency at least, a new philosophy in hazardous waste management based on avoiding waste production. And as this review is being written, there is legislation before Houses of the U.S. Congress furthering the concept of waste minimization/elimination by placing new regulations on waste production with a view to minimizing its generation. Clearly this is a book published in the right place at the right time.

The book contains the following eight chapters:

1. Introduction
2. Setting up a program for waste minimization
3. Machining and other metal working operations
4. Solvent cleaning and degreasing
5. Metal plating and surface finishing
6. Painting and coating
7. Removal of paints and coatings
8. Waste treatment to minimize disposal

The book begins with a definition of waste minimization and the current regulations. Then in Chapter 2, the author gives tips on how to set up one's own projects.

Chapters 3 through 7 describe specific waste reduction techniques utilized by a number of industries, organized along industrial lines: metal working, solvent cleaning, metal plating and painting and coating. The process, the type of waste each process generates, and the method used to reduce the amount of hazardous waste generated are discussed. Sources of equipment, design data and installation and operating costs are provided.

The author is employed by a consultancy agency, who, I am sure, helped in the preparation of the book. I understand this help and the wish to acknowledge it, but continued mention of the firm's name, including a description of the firm, after the author's biographical sketches is rank commercialism and should be avoided; it does nothing to improve my respect for the firm; nor was I impressed by the author wasting space necessary to list all the state Hazardous Waste Agencies.

Putting these personal prejudices aside, I found the book quite good, especially the numerous examples (the author calls them case studies) of successful waste minimization projects. The final chapter discusses methods of pre-treating waste streams to minimize the amount of waste that ultimately has to be disposed. Techniques discussed include: (1) recovery of a useful product, (2) segregation treatment to reduce the amount of hazardous mixtures, (3) toxicity reduction, (4) volume reduction and (5) incineration to reduce waste volume, toxicity and mobility.

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1. *Pretreatment Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Guidance*, by U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Water Enforcement and Permits, report published by Government Institutes, Rockville, MD, 1989, ISBN 0-86587-789-0, 139 pp., \$45.

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