

detail) in the review of Volume 1, numerous data are given under the major heading of:

- Substance identification
- Chemicals and physical properties
- Environmental fate and exposure potential

Data are included on approximately 80 chemicals, they are listed in strict alphabetical order by the name considered to be the most easily recognized, starting with acetic acid and ending with xylene.

GARY F. BENNETT

In Situ Immobilization of Heavy-Metal-Contaminated Soils, by R.P. Czupyrna, R.D. Levy, A.I. MacLean and H. Gold, Noyes Data Corp., Park Ridge, NJ, 1989, ISBN 0-8155-1219-8, 155 pp., \$39.00.

This book is not really a book in the conventional sense. In fact it is a consultant's report based on a project whose "overall aim... was to evaluate the effect of cost-effective innovative *in situ* immobilization technologies on the leaching behavior of five heavy metals common to many contaminated soils and groundwater, namely chromium (hexavalent), cadmium, nickel, copper and zinc."

And with good effect:

"The results of this study indicated that *in situ* treatment is a viable solution for the immobilization of heavy metals, Cr, Cd, Ni, Cu and Zn from contaminated soil. The use of a Valfor 200-ferrous sulfate combination treatment for the immobilization of hexavalent chromium, cadmium and nickel proved very effective in the hazardous waste site simulation."

In addition to the above additives, 24 other chemical additives were evaluated for their ability to react with and immobilize the cited heavy metals.

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Hazardous Waste Reduction in the Metal Finishing Industry, by PRC Environmental Management, Published by Noyes Data Corp., Park Ridge, NJ, 1990, ISBN 0-8155-1233-6, 205 pp., \$42.00.

The topic of great interest on the US hazardous waste scene presently is "waste minimization." Indeed Congress appears on the verge of passing a law legislating industrial hazardous waste reduction goals. Hence the appearance of the book is very timely.

Hazardous Waste Reduction in the Metal Finishing Industry presents the

results of a waste audit study for the metal finishing industry. The study was originally carried out for the State of California, but its usefulness is not limited to that state. The consultancy agency that conducted the study has identified opportunities for waste reduction in the metal finishing industry, in general and developed procedures that can be used by metal finishers for assessing their own waste reduction opportunities.

The consultants identify three categories of waste reduction technologies that are available to metal finishers:

- Source reduction
- Recycling and resource recovery
- Alternative treatment.

In addition to a thorough discussion of the aforementioned areas, the authors discuss the economics of each technology. Other areas covered in the book are:

- Waste reduction practices
- Summary of plant audit results
- Regulatory aspects of hazardous waste management
- Reports of audit results of three plants
- Checklists (25 pages long) for auditors

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Third International Conference on New Frontiers for Hazardous Waste Management, Proceedings of a Conference held Sept. 10–13, 1989 in Pittsburgh, PA, by U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Risk Reduction Laboratory, Cincinnati, OH, Aug. 1989, EPA No. 600/8-89/077. Available from Superintendent of Documents. U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC, 605 pp., ISBN not available; no price given.

This international conference was jointly sponsored by the U.S. EPA, United Nations Environmental Program, World Federation of Environmental Organizations, American Academy of Environmental Engineers and NUS Corporation. Because managing hazardous wastes is of world-wide concern, it is appropriate that experts from all over the world come together annually and discuss the problems surrounding hazardous waste and potential solutions to those problems.

As a Diplomat of the American Academy of Environmental Engineers, it has been my pleasure to serve as a peer reviewer for the abstracts submitted to the conference program committee and to select papers to be presented at the conference. By preselecting papers (i.e. having a committee review abstracts) a high quality conference can be. And this one was of very high quality (as were