

- (1) Protect yourself from exposure.
- (2) Terminate the victim's exposure and decontaminate him.
- (3) Always treat the most urgent symptoms or signs first:
 - Cessation of breathing
 - Heart not beating
 - Eye injury
 - Skin contact
 - Shock
- (4) Call for help.

To use the manual, the steps are:

(1) Look up the substance (chemical of concern) in the main alphabetical chemical index. Pesticides may be found under their synonyms or commercial name; there are 600 commonly used industrial and agricultural chemicals listed.

(2) Using the appropriate number for the chemical of concern, turn to the "Symptoms Chapters" to verify that the victim's symptoms roughly correspond to those described for the chemical identified.

(3) If the two are in agreement, turn to the coloured page that reflects the exposures mode of concern:

- Inhalation – yellow page
- Injection – green page
- Skin contact – pink page
- Eye contact – blue pages.

(4) Quickly read over the information given and administer the proper first aid.

The manual is written in clear, concise language using lay terms. It is an excellent reference and should be kept easily accessible by all first responders.

GARY F. BENNETT

Design Considerations for Toxic Chemicals and Explosives Facilities, edited by R.A. Scott, Jr. and L.J. Doemeny, ACS Symposium Series # 345, American Chemical Society, Washington, DC, 1987, ISBN 0-8412-1405-0, 318 pages, \$64.95.

This book was developed from a symposium sponsored by the Division of Chemical Health and Safety at the 194th meeting of the American Chemical Society held August 30–September 4, 1987 in New Orleans, Louisiana. It contains 21 papers presented at the symposium dealing with the combined hazards of toxic chemical and explosives facilities. The papers are divided into four sections, namely: blast pressure and fragmentation, thermal effects, chemical effects and other design considerations. The editors claim that the book is intended for anyone who designs chemical and explosive facilities or works

with toxic chemicals and explosives. However, there is very little of interest to the typical chemical plant designer or operator.

The first section, containing 7 papers, has overview papers on both blast pressure effects and fragmentation effects. They review the effects of energy releases from explosions of high explosive materials. The literature cited reads like a typical history book, with inclusion of references, such as the British Ordnance Board Minutes from 1915 or reports of various military organizations over the past 50 years. As such it would be of most interest to defense contractors or others involved with munitions facilities. Other papers deal with design of storage structures, including reinforced concrete and glazing material considerations.

The second section, entitled "Thermal Effects", could more appropriately have been entitled "Design of Munitions Manufacturing Processes". A common problem of reproducing papers as submitted, in book form, is evident from the poor print quality of the paper dealing with remote mixing procedures for pyrotechnic materials. The third section, entitled "Chemical Effects," should have been entitled "Design of Chemical and Toxic Laboratories". The last section is somewhat of a catch-all, with one paper dealing with safe electrical circuits in an explosives facility, while another deals with electrostatic studies at three Army ammunition plants.

The book may be of some value for people designing munitions facilities, but not really for individuals dealing with toxic chemicals.

LESLIE E. LAHTI

Environmental Law Handbook, by J.G. Arbuckle, M.E. Bosco, D.R. Case, E.P. Laws, J.C. Martin, M.L. Miller, R.V. Randle, R.G. Stoll, E.P. Sullivan, T.A. Vanderver Jr. and P.A. Wilson, Government Institutes, Rockville, MD, 1989, 10th edn., ISBN 0-86587-766-1, 66 pp., \$59.95.

"Ever-changing" and "ever-expanding" are two appropriate phrases to describe the annual *Environmental Law Handbook* published by Government Institutes. As in previous editions of this handbook, the attorneys (eleven, in all, authored this volume) begin with a discussion of the fundamentals of the law and then follow this with a section on enforcement and liabilities. Those two sections encompass the first 75 pages of the text.

Following the basics are eleven chapters, each dealing with specific laws. The authors begin with CERCLA (Superfund) and then follow with a subset of the 1986 Reauthorization of this law, the Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act. I might note here that Government Institutes has single volumes devoted to the foregoing act and many of the other laws covered in