cerning the air quality aspects of disposal facilities (and the monitoring thereof), but not as well as I would have liked. In my opinion, much more could have been written on the air quality aspects and the air quality monitoring TDSF's. One final note; the authors include a most useful glossary which allows the novice reader to comprehend the bewildering variety of acronyms being used in the environmental field today.

GARY F. BENNETT

Treatment of Hazardous Petrochemical and Petroleum Wastes: Current, New and Emerging Technologies, by D.J. Burton and K. Ravishankar, Noyes Data Corp., Park Ridge, NJ, 1989, ISBN 0-8155-1215-5, 270 pp., $56.00.

The U.S. EPA has been directed by RCRA to consider banning land disposal of a large number of hazardous wastes. The process for enforcing this requirement of the law was to consider one-third of the potential candidates for banning in each successive year. Refinery sludges from API separators and air flotation systems are in the third round. It is anticipated that oil refineries will soon be required to find a new method of disposal for these wastes. This book is consequently very timely.

The book resulted from an API-sponsored study of the industry and its disposal practices and contains the following chapters:

Chapter 1: Brief overview of the wastes generated in the petroleum refining industry with emphasis on quantity generated, characteristics, current waste treatment methods, and problems of waste disposal.

Chapter 3: Assessment of new and emerging technologies and their application in the petroleum refining industry.

Chapter 4: Economic analysis of technologies under consideration.

Chapter 5: Specific conclusions.

GARY F. BENNETT

Reclamation and Reprocessing of Spent Solvents, by A.R. Tarrer, B.A. Donahue, S. Dharavaram and S.B. Joshi, Noyes Data Corp., Park Ridge, NJ, 1989, ISBN 0-8155-1222-8, 190 pp., $42.00.

Given the public interest in recycling, I anticipate that the U.S. Congress will soon mandate industrial hazardous waste recycling when they re-authorize the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act; solvents are a prime (and logical) candidate for recycling.