

for Waste Management greatly aid the person filling out disposal site profile forms. These forms are lengthy and get very technical; the help given by the book is useful. These chapters can aid the generator in knowing what type of waste he has and how to list what hazardous characteristics it contains.

Overall, I think the book is excellent and will be of real use to the regulated community.

AMY DeCANT

Quick Selection Guide to Chemical Protective Clothing, by K. Forsberg and S.Z. Mansdorf, Van Nostrand Reinhold, New York, NY, 1989, ISBN 0-442-23795-2, 60 pp., \$9.95 (paperback).

This short, but excellent, guide is intended to provide assistance in the selection of protective clothing materials against exposure to hazardous chemicals. The guide includes performance data on 11 protective materials challenged by approximately 450 potentially hazardous chemicals of interest. The data are presented in tabular, matrix form, in color-coded design: what is not recommended is in red for "do not use"; yellow is used for questionable combinations (breakthrough times of 1-4 hours); and recommended combinations (protection for more than 8 hours) are in green. Where available, a color-coded box appears opposite the name chemical of a particular chemical for each of the 11 protective materials or as many as there are data available for.

First responders will find the book easy to use, and I strongly recommend it to them. It should be in each hazardous material responder's library. Also included is an international listing of risk information on the 450 chemicals listed. For each chemical, one finds one or more risk codes. For example, CT follows the listing of acetic anhydride, meaning that it is both corrosive and toxic.

GARY F. BENNETT

Destruction of Hazardous Chemicals in The Laboratory, by George Lunn and Eric B. Sansone, Wiley Interscience, New York, NY, 271 pp. ISBN 0-471-51063-7, 1990, \$65.00.

The May 1, 1990 effective date for compliance with the Laboratory Standards published by the Federal Register for the Occupational Safety and Health, Agency (OSHA), supplemented by the hazardous materials regulations of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) make it mandatory that more attention be given to the use and disposal of hazardous materials in the laboratory, as well as in industry. This volume, which reflects the work of many persons, is most timely, and the most practical guide this author has seen for

years. Discussed in sufficient detail are procedures for degradation/decomposition of 44 of the most commonly used substances or classes from acid halides and aldehydes to 6-thioguanine, many of which are rated as hazardous or carcinogenic. The indexing is especially complete, including molecular formula index, CAS Registry Number Index, and Name Index. Extensive references are given for each compound or type discussed.

This reviewer suggests this volume will be a "handbook" for both academic and industrial laboratories, and for that reason highly recommends it. It is to be hoped that it will be expanded to include even more substances which today are creating such concern.

HOWARD H. FAWCETT

Critical Aspects of Safety and Loss Prevention, by T.A. Kletz, Butterworth London, 1990, ISBN 0-408-04429-2, 349 pp., £60.00.

The author might better have entitled this book "Key Words of Safety and Loss Prevention", because it describes his thoughts and observations of some 400 different key words. Some of the words are names of equipment items (valves, tanks, etc.), some are names of places where accidents have occurred (Three Mile Island, Chernobyl, etc.), some are names of substances (Chlorine, lead, etc.), but most are commonly used terms that are encountered in the industry, such as; foresight, ignition, reliability, toxicity, and many others.

It is easy reading and can be enjoyed by anyone. In some ways, it is almost like reading snap shot histories of these "key words". The author himself has difficulty describing the scope of the book, instead he chooses to mention what it is not, namely; not a comprehensive treatment of the subject, nor an encyclopedia, nor a dictionary, nor a guide to the law. However, in reality the volume is probably closer to an encyclopedia of terms that come to mind for the author, based on his many years as a professional safety expert.

The author has listed a number of references with some of the key words and quite often cross-indexed to other key words. Quite often, he has added advisory comments, such as under Forecasts he concludes with, "Crystal gazing is not an exact science. We should be humble about our forecasts and willing to admit that they may be widely out. See extrapolation, false alarms and foresight". It is interesting to read and most useful for the newcomer to the field.

LESLIE E. LAHTI

Rapid Guide to Hazardous Chemicals in the Workplace, by R.J. Lewis, Jr., Van