

North America in Toronto in 1988. It is intended for laboratories, as well as small business where "small generator" is the key word. Both the Canadian and American viewpoints are presented; three of the twenty authors or co-authors are Canadian, and numerous references to the regulatory systems in Canada as well as the U.S. are given. The index is well prepared.

The 14 chapters cover a wide range of views, with some duplication of information. Of considerable interest, this reviewer found the chapter on How to Establish an Academic Laboratory Waste Management Program, and the chapter on Characterization of Unknown Laboratory Chemicals for Disposal. Regional Differences in Laboratory Waste Disposal Practices clearly spotlighted the wide variations in different states and provinces.

If a second edition of this volume is prepared, I would respectfully suggest a more comprehensive overall editing to give better understanding of the common elements, as well as the variations.

The volume in general is good, and deserves wide circulation.

HOWARD H. FAWCETT

*Health and Safety in Industry: A Practical Guide for Managers*, by The Division of Consumer Health Education, Department of Environmental and Community Medicine, UMDNJ – Robert Wood, Johnson Medical School, Lewis Publishers, Chelsea, MI, 1989, ISBN 0-87371-195-5, 204 pp., \$39.95.

The burden that environmental and occupational health laws place on the small businesses is tremendous when added to all the other pressures (problems) of running a small manufacturing operation. I have great sympathy for those entrepreneurs who cannot afford, as the large company can, full-time, in-house expertise for safety, health, environment, etc.

The small company president must rely on his own expertise or that of the retained consultant. But before consultants are retained, the president must recognize that the problem exists or know what law must be complied with. Clearly, that understanding must be there before he/she calls for help. And that help is best used if the president (or manager) himself has a feel for the magnitude of the problems and some idea of the solution to them.

This book offers that help. Unfortunately, for the general reader (businessman) the book is written for New Jersey businesses and will be of much less use outside that state than inside it. However, the book does have some very useful material to assist small businesses with the regulations promulgated by the U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Act (OSHA) whose purpose is to provide a safe working environment.

Chapter 1 provides an overview of occupational safety and health, including

factors affecting safety in the workplace, workplace education and controlling safety hazards.

Chapter 2 provides the most interesting reading (for me at least) as it discusses in some detail Occupational Legislation, especially the Federal Occupational Safety and Health Act (OSHA). The chapter is written from the perspective of the employee, being adapted from a Labor Union Health and Safety Guide. It discusses in some detail the format of an OSHA inspection and the promulgation of the results thereafter, including citations and penalties or lack thereof. Also discussed are OSHA hazard communication standards. Finally, the Right-to-Know Laws of both the State of New Jersey and the Federal Government are discussed.

Chapter 3 is an enigma. It is well written, but in 20 pages the author tries to cover the significant aspects of several major environmental laws: Clean Water Act, Clean Air Act, Toxic Substances Control Act, Resource Conservation and Recovery Act and CERCLA and SARA. That is just too much material for the writer to cover (and the reader to comprehend) in a small space. And it is really not health-related material, or at least not occupationally health-related material. This chapter could well be omitted. Small businesses need the information, I agree, but it can best be obtained somewhere else.

Chapter 4 is really the essence of this topically oriented book. In it, the author discusses the general aspects of employee health (medical surveillance records, etc.), industrial hygiene principles (forms of hazards, chemical risk, explosions, effects of hazardous substances), industrial hygiene monitoring methods, discussion of personal protective equipment and respiratory protection. The chapter also includes a discussion of safety and health committees and the promotion of employee health.

Chapter 5 is a short chapter, devoted to the delivery of information and sources of information and assistance; a list of useful books is given; also the role of OSHA on-site consultations is discussed.

The book ends with a lengthy appendix section that occupies the last 100 pages or 35% of the book. Personally, I believe that is out of balance with the text. Four of the appendices provide resource information geared to one of the first four chapters. The last appendix is general information.

GARY F. BENNETT

*Principles of Accident and Emergency Management*, by L. Theodore, J. Reynolds and F. Taylor, John Wiley & Sons, Inc., New York, NY, 1989, ISBN 0-471-61911-6, 487 pp, \$58.50.

The authors have written a very readable book at a very elementary level. As such, it does achieve part of the author's goal of serving as a starting point for the novice. It may also serve as a useful tool for organizations that do not