

that will assist them in detecting areas of potential danger and how to eliminate those danger areas before they lead to lost productivity and impact costs. To this end, Brisbin has authored the following chapters:

- (1) The written framework
 - (2) Choosing a safety director
 - (3) Developing a safety inspection program
 - (4) Conducting safety meetings
 - (5) Centralized hiring
 - (6) Designated physicians and medical facilities
 - (7) Training
 - (8) Accident investigation
 - (9) Employee claims management
 - (10) Loss control incentive award program
 - (11) Other loss control ideas
- Appendices: Tool for monitoring loss control programs

Resources

Although hazardous substances are not the focus of this book, the author does deal with the topic, albeit very briefly, on pages 150–158. He mainly discusses Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) recent Hazard Communication, Standard–communication guidelines and information sources, and the appendix gives a reasonably good list of sources.

GARY F. BENNETT

A Citizen's Guide to Promoting Toxic Waste Reduction, by L. Kenworthy and E. Schaeffer, published by INFORM, 381 Park Ave., New York, NY 10016, 1990, ISBN 0-918780-54-3, 122 pp., paperback, \$ 17.50 (post paid).

Although environmental concerns have been somewhat subdued recently on the political scene due to worry over the Near East conflict and the economic decline, many believe a continued concern must be expressed by all citizens if the long term objectives of a cleaner environment are to be achieved; laws and regulations to the contrary notwithstanding.

This volume, one of several published by INFORM, was written by Dr Kenworthy (an environmental consultant) and Eric Schaeffer, Esq. (who specializes in environmental practice). The purpose of the book is to provide background information plus a very specific action plan which local citizens, even those with only limited knowledge of chemistry, can encourage local industry management to reduce the toxic waste emitted from a plant area into air, water and soil. It explains the difference between 'source reduction' (which applies to all toxic pollutants) as opposed to other labels as defined by several environmental laws. It suggests an organized effort by citizens to study local plants,

and then to meet with the plant management who control the plant discharges, stressing that no confidential data is desired, and that the meeting could be cost-effective to the plant.

A very comprehensive set of worksheets, written in simple language is complemented by details of the US Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA's) toxic (TRI) release inventory and the EPA Toxic Chemical Release Inventory Forms, required since 1988 if the plant has 10 or more full-time employees and is within the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes 20 to 30. Included are lists of the original 308 chemicals and 20 chemical categories which must be reported, with corresponding CAS numbers. State contacts are included for TRI information, an overview of the known health effects of TRI chemicals. Right-to-Know information and a useful glossary.

This volume is well worth study by plant management, as well as by the citizens groups who have expressed concern of plant discharges so both can arrive at better understandings of what more can be done to reduce all toxic releases. Well-written and organized, it is a worthwhile addition to our approaches to modern life.

HOWARD H. FAWCETT

Volumetric Leak Methods for Underground Fuel Storage Tanks, by J.W. Maresca Jr., M. Siebel, R.D. Roach and J.W. Starr, Noyes Data Corp., Park Ridge, NJ, 1990, ISBN 0-8155-1230-9, 356 pp., \$ 57.00.

In the United States, there are several million underground storage tanks containing petroleum products, hazardous chemicals and hazardous wastes. It is estimated that 10 to 25% of the tanks and/or their associated piping may be leaking and these leaks pose a serious threat to groundwater quality – and groundwater is the major drinking water source for more than one-half of the United States' population.

In 1984, the US Congress embodied in the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments to RCRA requirement that the US Environmental Protection Agency (US EPA) develop regulations for the detection of releases from underground storage tanks. The resulting regulations, promulgated in September 1988, state that all volumetric tank test methods must, within two years, have the capability of detecting leaks as small as 0.1 gal/h with a probability of detection of 95% and a probability of false alarm of 5%.

Twenty-five commercially available volumetric leak detection methods were evaluated in this study. The book produced by US EPA consultants contains two reports of their work. The book contains the chronology of experiments, a thorough explanation of the engineering principles underlying the experiments and a comprehensive analysis of results of the 25 devices tested. The