

lism of xenobiotics, factors that influence toxicity, and chemical carcinogenesis and mutagenesis are also covered. Over half of the book is devoted to environmental concerns, including different types of pollution and corresponding controls.

A chapter on occupational toxicology reviews the most frequent types of toxicity noted in working populations. The final chapter discusses the regulatory agencies, with emphasis on the role of the EPA and mention of OSHA. Three appendices are added, two of which really should have been included with the main chapters. The index is fairly comprehensive.

Overall, this appears to be useful, both for a first exposure to toxicology and for study of the interactions between the environment and various types of pollutants.

ELIZABETH K. WEISBURGER

*Environmental Risk: Identification and Management*, by A.R. Wilson, Lewis Publishers, Chelsea, MI, 1991, ISBN 0-87371-388-5, 400 pp., plus index, \$69.95.

The author states in the Introduction that this book will attempt to provide uniform methodology for the identification, measurement and reporting of environmental risks, and furnish definitions of various types of environmental risk assessments, in addition to a management program for control of such risks.

In Part I, The Context of Environmental Risk Management, the topics covered include: basic concepts and terminology; environmental regulations; professional liability and response; risk management policy; an inventory system for environmental risks; control mechanisms; analysis of potential targets and risk sources; cost models and estimation; and management decision-making. Sample worksheets for many situations are given; as well as tables on persistence of various organic compounds, toxicity ratings and checklists for environmental compliance.

Part II, Environmental Risk Investigation, treats the numerous factors that must be examined, including historic land use, sampling and the statistical concepts, geography, topography, hydrology, laboratory selection and certification, and finally, how to combine all these into a risk assessment.

The coverage of all topics is very thorough. Most enlightening is the chapter on regulatory aspects; after reading this volume, one may be reluctant to purchase any piece of land, for the problems go with the purchaser. Overall, this appears to be a valuable addition to the literature of risk assessment.

ELIZABETH K. WEISBURGER