

Mary R. English's intent is not to offer a solution to the siting dilemma, but rather to provide background information; to determine when siting *becomes* a dilemma; to arouse awareness of the siting issues; and to suggest conflict resolution tools. She magnanimously advocates scientific literacy in the public sector, and more effective communication efforts from the scientific community as priority goals in the LLW disposal facility siting dilemma. In addition, appendices include the complete LLWPA and the LLWPAA, and actual state siting programs.

LISA D. NANSTAD and CURTIS C. TRAVIS

Hazardous Waste: Identification and Classification Manual, by T.P. Wagner, Van Nostrand Reinhold, New York, NY, 1990, ISBN: 0-442-00399-4, 239 pp., \$39.95.

The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) and its amendments, have spawned the largest and most comprehensive (and sometimes incomprehensible) set of regulations of any U.S. environmental law. The book was written to assist environmental specialists in identifying and classifying hazardous materials in accordance with the stringent provisions of RCRA and the Hazardous Materials Transportation Act (HMTA). Indeed, a useful book it is for clearly waste classification is the first step in the disposal process. To err is dangerous, for if the waste escapes the hazardous materials stream, one risks U.S. EPA prosecution; alternately, if one disposes nonhazardous waste, as a hazardous waste, one is wasting money — much money.

Chapter 1 (Introduction), discusses the historical background of waste generation. It includes a brief discussion of RCRA, HMTA and the emerging area of medical wastes.

The book's agenda really begins with a short (actually all chapters are quite short) Chapter 2 (Hazardous Waste Identification/Classification Process). Next comes a discussion of the definition of solid waste (Chapter 3), which may be a liquid under RCRA's provisions.

However, there are exceptions that allow waste to escape from the system. Chapter 4 discusses exemptions or exclusions including domestic sewage, industrial point source discharges, irrigation return flows, radioactive wastes, in-situ mining wastes, pulping liquors, spent sulfuric acid, secondary material returned to original process, household waste, agricultural waste, mining overburden, discarded wood products, chromium waste, underground storage tanks cleanup waste (petroleum-contaminates), etc. Also discussed are special categories of waste the Congress told the U.S. EPA to study, i.e. cement kiln dust and utility waste. Finally eight special categories of hazardous waste (such as treatability samples) are discussed.

Chapter 5 discusses those wastes the U.S. EPA has specifically listed as hazardous. If "listed", a waste is designated as "hazardous" regardless

of its actual chemical composition. Delisting is possible and is also discussed.

The characteristics of hazardous waste are discussed in Chapter 6. These characteristics that make a waste hazardous, according to the law, are: ignitability, corrosiveness, reactivity and toxicity.

Recycling is discussed in Chapter 7. Included is a discussion of recycled materials that are regulated under U.S. EPA regulations (i.e., sludge) and those that are not (i.e., scrap metal). Burning and blending of waste fuels is also discussed in this chapter.

The most interesting chapter for me was Chapter 8, entitled Waste Identification Case Studies since they illustrated the application of RCRA's regulation; over 30 different cases are illustrated. Finally, Wagner discusses the HMTA, in Chapter 9, entitled appropriately, "Classification of Hazardous Waste for Transportation".

One of the aspects that makes the book useful is the inclusion of numerous flow charts and sample exercises that assist in making the written material as understandable as possible.

One aspect of books that I find disconcerting is an overly long appendices section; and this book has a very long set of appendices that comprise almost one-half of the book. These appendices are:

- Guide to waste identification and classification
- Synonyms of hazardous wastes
- EPA's regulations for identifying and classifying hazardous waste: Title 40 CFR Parts 261 and 266
- Glossary

GARY F. BENNETT

Drinking Water Health Advisory: Volatile Organic Compounds, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Drinking Water Health Advisories, Lewis Publishers, Chelsea, MI, 1991, ISBN: 0-87371-436-9, 250 pp., \$59.95.

Health advisories are prepared for the U.S. EPA by the Criteria and Standards Division, Office of Drinking Water. Their advice provides technical guidelines to public health officials on health effects, analytical methodologies, and treatment technologies associated with drinking water contamination.

The book contains health advisories for the 15 organic chemicals listed below:

1,1,2-Trichloroethane
Trichlorofluoromethane
<i>o</i> -Chlorotoluene
Hexachlorobutadiene
1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane