

risk during chemical use. As was stated earlier in this review, the book uses the international perspective as its base for compliance. At the end of each chapter, the authors supply a complete list of references which will help the reader elect whether the material supplied will be of use and meet the particular legal requirements within the area of operation.

DAN KERR

*Chemical Hazards of The Workplace*, 3rd edn., by Gloria J. Hathaway, Nick H. Proctor, James P. Hughes and Michael L. Fischman (Eds.), Van Nostrand Reinhold, 115 Fifth Ave., New York, NY 10003, 1991, ISBN 0-442-00455-9, 666 pp., \$79.95.

A reference manual concerning approximately 550 of the most commonly encountered work place chemicals. The authors provide a much welcomed introduction and brief (55 page) introduction into workplace industrial hygiene in terms that the layman can comprehend. The main thrust of the book is to provide brief biographies from a toxicological format, incorporating the latest limits available from the standard producing bodies (OSHA, ANSI, EPA). The book does an excellent job of presenting not only the technical data but also a brief narrative on the material itself, again, in layman's terms. The final section of the book references Chemical Abstract Services (CAS) numbers as well as a cross reference to the chemicals covered in the book. One of the "should be required" publications in any safety professional's library.

DAN KERR

*Groundwater*, by R. Allan Freeze and John A. Cherry, Prentice-Hall, Inc., Englewood Cliffs, NJ 07632, 1979, ISBN 0-13-365312-9, 604 pp., \$84.00 (plus postage).

Although we recognize water as one of the essentials for life and industry, the importance of groundwater often is overlooked. This volume, *from 1979*, authored by two Canadians (Dr. Freeze is with the Department of Geological Sciences, University of British Columbia, and Dr. Cherry is with the Department of Earth Sciences at the University of Waterloo) begins by highlighting the interdisciplinary study of groundwater, and should interest or be essential to geologists, hydrologists, soil scientists, agricultural engineers, petroleum reservoir analysts, and land-utilization scientists and engineers. Since a surprisingly large number of people still use wells as a source of water for domestic use, the importance to human health can hardly be doubted.