

- date needs/technologies preselection
- pyrolysis
- air monitoring/Superfund sites
- air pathway analyses

GARY F. BENNETT

*Environmental Regulatory Glossary*, by Thomas F. Sullivan, Government Institutes, Inc., Rockville, MD, USA, ISBN 0-86587-353-4, 6th ed., 1993, 623 pp., US\$ 65

The explosion of Federal Statutes controlling pollution in the United States has spawned a whole new vocabulary, especially acronyms. Once, for personal interest, I compiled a 13-page list of environmental acronyms, but that list was small compared to this one. The 'explosion' in terms is evidence of the growth in the book to 623 pp. (6th ed.) from 449 pp. (5th ed.). But this book is more than a list of acronyms as it provides definitions of many common terms used in the (legal) statutes, and each definition is followed by a code letter indicating the source from which it came, i.e., 'B' indicates the Clean Air Act and 'K' the Toxic Substance Control Act.

This book is a very useful one and should be in every reference library.

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*Environmental Telephone Directory — 1994 edition*, Government Institutes, Inc., Rockville, MD, USA, ISBN 0-86587-345-3, 1994, 249 pp., US\$ 59

Up-to-date information is provided for both federal and state agencies. Name, addresses, and telephone numbers of both elected and appointed officials are given.

The directory organization is as follows:

1. US senators/representatives/environmental aids
2. US senators and house committees and subcommittees dealing with environmental issues
3. US Environmental Protection Agency
4. Other federal agencies dealing with environmental issues
5. State environmental agencies

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*Preventing Industrial Toxic Hazards: A Guide for Communities*, by M. Wise and L. Kenworthy, Inform, 1993, 199 pp., US\$ 25, ISBN 0-918780-60-8

From the advertising flyer:

"*Preventing Industrial Toxic Hazards* leads community groups step-by-step through a process for encouraging local plants to reduce their use of toxic chemicals and their creation of toxic waste. By

researching the plants and developing a constructive dialogue with plant managers, citizens can help businesses become better, cleaner neighbors.”

To accomplish the goal, the authors give a series of worksheets (which essentially comprise the bulk of the book) to enable community activists to:

- develop a pollution profile of a local plant;
- identify other potential environmental or safety hazards created by the plant;
- gather information from publicly available data bases and other sources;
- focus discussions with plant personnel on source reduction policies and programs.

The book is clearly designed for the citizen activists — and ambitious ones at that, as the development of a company profile is very hard (and extensive work). But, the spotlight of publicity on corporations has caused significant progress in their program to reduce emissions in order to get out of the spotlight.

GARY F. BENNETT

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*Principles and Practices of Waste Encapsulation*, by J.A. Caldwell and C.C. Reith, Lewis Publishers, Chelsea, MI, 1993, xx + 414 pp., US\$ 69.95, ISBN 0-87371-992-1

The title of this book is a little misleading, as it does not deal with what is normally designated as waste encapsulation — solidification/stabilization of wastes — but rather describes the design and construction of total containment landfills for encapsulation of solid or hazardous materials. The authors' major background is in the area of low-level radioactive waste management, and this continually comes through in their philosophies on waste management, but the processes and procedures they present are readily applicable to a wider range of waste types. The book covers the theory behind and the design of most of the predominant methods of landfilling, but most of the book deals with the authors' preferred method — total encapsulation in a multi-layered system. Descriptions are very detailed and easy to follow.

The book begins with a general depiction of a disposal cell and its components, and then moves on to in-depth discussions of the cover system, drains, liners, etc. Numerous charts are presented showing process alternatives, evaluation criteria and design information, making the book useful as a design tool. The graphics are excellent. Monitoring (hydrological, geotechnical and ecological) and maintenance of secure landfills is also described in detail, again with very helpful visuals and tables of evaluation criteria.

Real-world examples are used throughout and the last section of the book is devoted to a case study of a design for a uranium mill tailings landfill. The presentation is detailed enough that the reader can easily follow the authors' thought processes during the design.