

The book is built around, as noted, the reports of 12 accidents which, upon analyses, yielded the foregoing conclusions. Data given for each accident include: year of occurrence; type of accident; type of activity; system involved; mode of operation; substances involved; consequences; description; cause; in almost 70% of the accidents in which the causes are known.

The book is a very welcome addition to the chemical accident/emergency response literature, for as more is learned about the root cause of accidents, better prevention/response systems will evolve. *Major Accident Reporting Systems* should be required reading for industrial safety managers as well as operating managers.

My only criticism of the book is that there is no index. That is not a major problem, but one would have been useful. There are, however, internal (in the texts) summary and classifying data by accident type, and chemical involved.

GARY F. BENNETT

*Storm Water Management Technology*, US Environmental Protection Agency, Noyes Data Corp., Park Ridge, NJ, 1993, 375 pages, price US\$ 48.00, ISBN 0-8155-1327-5

Issued first by the US Environmental Protection Agency in September, 1992, under the title *Storm Water Management for Industrial Activities — Developing Pollution Prevention Plans and Best Management Practices*, the book provides industries with comprehensive guidance on the development of storm water pollution prevention plans and of identification of 'best management practices' (BMPs) (as advertised in the EPA report title). It also provides technical assistance and support to all facilities subject to pollution prevention requirements established under National Pollutant Discharge System (NPDES) permits for storm water point source discharge.

Written as a user's guide, step-by-step directions and worksheets guide the user through the process of developing and implementing a storm water pollution prevention plan.

The book has four chapters and eight appendices. By title, the chapters are:

1. Introduction
2. Storm water pollution prevention plan
3. Activity-specific source control BMPs
4. Site-specific industrial storm water BMPs

GARY F. BENNETT

*Toluene Toxicity — Case Studies on Environmental Medicine, No. 21*, Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, US Department of Health and Human Services, Division of Health Education, E33, 1600 Clifton Rd. NE, Atlanta, GA 30333, 1993, 18 pages, no charge.

Although toluene (also known as toluol or methyl benzene) is one of the most common chemicals, its use is increasing partially because of its popularity as a solvent replacement for benzene. Gasoline contains 5–7% toluene by weight, making toluene a common airborne contaminant in industrialized countries. Although many organic