

5. Comparison of VOC abatement technologies — a discussion of the processes presented in Chapter 3 based on seven design, operating, and cost related parameters that are usually considered during the equipment selection process.

6. Impact of current and future VOC regulations — based on a telephone survey of cooperating organizations and CWRT members.

7. Future trends and practices in VOC abatement — as anticipated by some users and suppliers of VOC control equipment.

8. Economic analysis of selected VOC abatement technologies — my experience is that economic (especially comparative economic) data are scarce. Not so here. The chapter presents the capital and annualized costs of three VOC abatement technologies: thermal oxidizers, carbon adsorbers and biofiltration systems.

9. Alternative VOC abatement strategies — industry process modifications and work practices.

My overall assessment is that this is a very good book — its equipment discussions are very good and the cost data are excellent — especially on biofiltration which is a very new process.

GARY F. BENNETT

Development and Transfer of Pollution Prevention Technology, by Ann Rappaport, Quorum Books, Greenwood Publishing Group, Inc., Westport, CT, 1993, 203 pages, ISBN 0-89930-816-3

Centuries of unorganized, unregulated human activity in the natural environment has created a consistently high level of public and, subsequently, governmental concern. The public and global governments are aware that in each case of pollution the environmental impact was a consequence of technological choices. In the subject book, Ann Rappaport explores ways that technological choices can be modified for a more favorable outcome to the environment. The goal of her study was not to give or gain answers to the pollution problem but to discover how and why development and transfer of pollution prevention technology occurs within multinational corporations that by definition have many plants and employees nationally and internationally.

Ms. Rappaport states that an ‘appropriate technology’ approach has merit; however, it suggests that the export-oriented, pollution-causing manufacturing strategies pursued successfully in developed countries may not be suitable for developing countries; a conclusion that is sound but may carry political implications. Important progress has been made in balancing political factors with technology, environment, and development by the World Commission on Environment and Development (WCED) which observes that multinational corporations can and do have a significant impact both in their home countries as well as countries where their product may be produced, sold, or used. Ms. Rappaport presents a case study of three units or groups (the *Controls Group*, the *Medical Group*, and the *Motors Group*) within a large, unnamed, multinational, US-based corporation

to draw conclusions as to why and how pollution prevention technology is developed and transferred in some situations and not in others. Results from the case study suggested that conditions leading to development of pollution prevention technology are different from conditions that lead to its effective transfer and that there is a relationship between experience with innovation and ability to transfer pollution prevention technology. Ms. Rappaport states that both formal and informal communication opportunities and prior experience lead to success in technology transfer. Pollution prevention technologies were developed in all three groups suggesting that the greatest challenge for managers is to augment the spread of good ideas throughout the organization.

Ms. Rappaport suggests that the best way for managerial staff to effectively spread or transfer new or innovative, helpful ideas is to consider four under-valued components of management: communication, innovation, quality, and cooperation. The real advantage to the corporation occurs when the learning behind new developments and changes can be applied widely throughout the organization, not just in the unit that originally developed the idea, and not just for the same application.

BETH LADD
CURTIS C. TRAVIS

RCRA Corrective Action Manual, in two volumes, by Marc N. Sperber, Contributing Editor; D.P. Flynn, published in approx. 800 pages in two loose-leaf binders, by Thompson Pub. Group, 747 Third Ave., New York, NY 10017, USA, 1994, price US\$ 420.60 (includes postage, handling, and monthly supplements), order from Thompson Publishing Group, 1725 N. Salisbury Blvd., Salisbury, MD 21801-3351, USA, tel. 1-800-925-1878 or fax 1-410-543-2921.

The increasing concern for the 5700 hazardous waste facilities, containing 88000 solid waste management units, doubtlessly will be of serious consideration for many years. This manual, with its appendices and monthly supplements, is designed to assist subscribers understand, use and comply with the statutes, regulations and guidances covering the US Environmental Protection Agency laws. It is primarily intended as a reference book focusing on Subtitle C of the RCRA Act, which governs hazardous waste management, and the regulations implementing the Act's statutory directives.

As noted in the introduction, its purpose is to present usable, accurate, timely, and comprehensive information on federal regulations and EPA guidance. It should be noted that states also have their responsibility and enforcement procedures, which are also noted in some detail.

The context of the 13 'tabs' or chapters suggest the excellent order of approach; (1) Introduction and overview; (2) General provisions; (3) Financial assurance for corrective action; (4) Facility investigations; (5) Corrective measure studies; (6) Remedy selection; (7) Remedy implementation; (8) Waste management; (9) Notice and permit requirements; (10) Closure requirements; (11) Public involvement; (12) Subpart S regulation overview (which recognizes that no one specific action will minimize the