

United Nations and the US Department of Transportation (the four-digit IMCO number).

Following these introductory identifiers is a very brief statement of the utility of the chemical. Finally, in this introductory section, for each entry there is a statement as to carcinogenicity.

Then for each chemical the data available are presented under four different categories:

1. Limits in workplace air
2. Limits in ambient air
3. Limits in water
4. Limits in soil

GARY F. BENNETT

Resources and References: Hazardous Waste and Hazardous Materials Management, by G. Woodside and D.S. Kocurek, Noyes Data Corp., Park Ridge, NJ, 1994, US \$64.00, 295 pp., ISBN 0-8155-1351-8

This book provides a list of books and periodicals dealing with environmental matters with an emphasis on the management of hazardous materials and hazardous waste. Much space is devoted to lists of US EPA reports/publications.

The first 146 pages contain a list of books. The next 50 pages are devoted to (what I feel is the most useful part of the book) lists and short descriptions of video tapes for training and instruction.

The next section describes information services, data bases, libraries, and government agency contacts (addresses and telephone numbers). Technical (environmental) journals are listed in an 18-page section. *The Journal of Hazardous Materials* is conspicuously missing from the list as is Idaho National Engineering Laboratory from the authors' list of Department of Energy Laboratories.

The book ends with a list (addresses and telephone numbers) of book publishers.

GARY F. BENNETT

Transportation of Hazardous Materials: A Guide to Compliance, by N.P. Cheremisinoff, Noyes Data Corp., Park Ridge, NJ, US\$ 54.00, 1994, 262 pp., ISBN 0-8155-1350-X

This book is designed to provide material to assist in training organizations to meet Department of Transportation requirements for hazardous materials transportation. In writing the book, the author had three objectives: (1) to help the reader become familiar with DOT hazardous material regulations; (2) to help the user recognize and identify hazardous material; and (3) to help the user establish training programs for personnel involved in hazardous material transportation.

It is with the above goals that the following nine chapters were written:

1. Introduction
2. Who or what is DOT
3. The key to compliance
4. General hazard awareness
5. How to use the hazardous materials table
6. Understanding the classification terms
7. Determining the proper shipping name
8. Rules for packaging, marking, labeling and placarding
9. Understanding the DOT Emergency Response Guidebook

Approximately the last half of the book is devoted to appendices:

1. Hazard material table; 49 CFR Ch. 1 (10-1-92) Sec 172.101 (a list of chemicals and their related transportation requirements)
2. Subchapter B of 49 CFR (10-1-92); Hazardous Materials Transportation and Pipeline Safety.

GARY F. BENNETT

Mining and its Environmental Impact, by R.E. Hester and R.M. Harrison (Eds.), Royal Society of Chemistry, Letchworth, UK, 1994, 164 pp., ISBN: 0-85404-200-8

Mining and its Environmental Impact is the first monograph in a new series to be published by the Royal Society of Chemistry "in response to the rapid growth of interest in the environment and the acute need for concise, authoritative and up-to-date reviews of topical issues."

This volume contains nine articles written by 20 American and British experts on the issue of concern to the mining industry. By title, these chapters are:

1. Mining Non-ferrous Metals
2. The Environmental Impact of Gold Mining in the Brazilian Amazon
3. Revegetation of Metalliferous Wastes and Land After Metal Mining
4. Vegetative Remediation at Superfund Sites
5. Green Coal Mining
6. Mining Emissions from Coal Mining
7. Constructing Ecosystems and Determining Their Connectivity to the Larger Ecological Landscape
8. The Discharge of Waters from Active and Abandoned Mines
9. Environmental Best-Practice in Metals Production.

Of greatest interest to me was the chapter, "Vegetative Remediation at Superfund Sites" by authors mainly associated with the Great Plains-Rocky Mountain Hazardous Substance Research Center headquartered at Kansas State University. Their articles focussed mainly on mining-generated sites in the American western states of South Dakota and Kansas. The first site is a former gold mining area where arsenic and cadmium are the principle concerns, and the other is a site where lead and zinc sulfide ores were mined and smelted over a long period of time. The chemical and