

## Book reviews

### **Air CFRs Made Easy**

Second ed., Andre R. Cooper, Sr., Government Institutes, Rockville, MD, 2004, US\$ 115.00, 451 pp. (8.5 × 11 in. format), ISBN 0-86587-953-2

To say the least, the number and complexity of the air pollution control laws are intimidating. This book makes that a little less so. The author defines CFR as follows:

*The Code of Federal Regulations* (CFR) is the official compilation of regulations. The CFR codifies the general and permanent rules of executive departments and agencies that have been published in the Federal Register. The CFR is divided into 50 titles that represent broad areas subject to federal regulation. Each title is divided into chapters that usually bear the name of the issuing agency. Each chapter is further subdivided into parts covering specific regulatory areas. Most environmental regulations appear in Title 40. The CFR is revised yearly, with one-fourth of the volumes updated every three months. Title 40 is revised every July 1.

Cooper begins his second edition of *Air CFRs Made Easy* with a newly added Chapter 1 entitled “Suite of Environmental Laws.” In it, he briefly describes all US environmental laws (this chapter is a repeat of one he included in his recently published book *Environmental Compliance Made Easy*; I reviewed this book recently in the journal).

Originally published in 1999, his current revision has four new chapters titled as follows: “Suite of Environmental Laws,” “CAA & CFR Overview,” “Risk Assessments,” and “Training.”

Given that the regulatory literature is voluminous, any simplification, guidance, or suggestion in dealing with environmental regulations is welcome. This book does just that. The author has designed the book to help the user “. . . drill down into the core of air quality regulations and aid (him/her) in finding what (he/she) is looking for quickly and efficiently.”

The material in the book is described on the back cover as:

Organized alphabetically by subject, this user-friendly reference includes air regulations covered in the 12 volumes of CFRs Title 40 Parts 1–86. Each chapter contains an explanation of the elements of the program—including the requirements under federal regulations—and helpful checklists of required items. Subjects covered include accident prevention regulations, acid rain control, emis-

sions offsets, enforcement provisions, hazardous air pollutants, hazard assessments, mobile sources, national ambient air quality standards, permits, and State Implementation Plans (SIPs).

There are 20 chapters; the first three chapters are entitled: “Suite of Environmental Laws”, “Introduction to Air Quality Management”, and “CAA & CFR Overview.” The remaining 17 chapters are arranged in alphabetical order. These chapters are: “Accident Prevention Regulations Hazardous Substances”, “Acid Rain Control”, “Emissions Offsets”, “Enforcement Provisions”, “Federal Responsibility Under the CAA”, “Fuel Specification and Families”, “Hazardous Air Pollutants”, “Hazard Assessments”, “Mobile Sources”, “National Ambient Air Quality Standards”, “National Emission Standards for Asbestos”, “Permits”, “Risk Assessments”, “Radionuclide Emissions”, “State Implementation Plan (SIP)”, “Stratospheric Ozone and Global Climate Protection”, and “Training.”

I am not ordinarily a proponent of the inclusion of numerous and/or long appendices, but this book is an exception (with the possible exclusion of the glossary which contains a great deal of pedestrian information). The other appendices listed here contain much useful information: EPA Contacts and Web References, Environmental Hotlines, Selected EPA Air Quality Programs/Projects, Air Quality Web Sites and Related References, Subject Index to Air Quality CFRs, and Listed Section 112(r) Substances.

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### **A Case for Nuclear-Generated Electricity**

Scott W. Heaberlin, Battelle Press, Columbus, OH, 2004, US\$ 29.95, 326 pp., ISBN 1-57477-136-1

There are few authors whose books I have reviewed with whom I have agreed more, so the reader must be wary of this very positive non-critical analysis. Heaberlin and I agree totally on the need for, and the relative safety of, the production of electricity by nuclear power plants. In my opinion, which agrees with his, there is no alternative to the construction and operation of more nuclear power plants if the world’s energy needs are to be satisfied. The secondary title of this book reveals his point-of-view—“Why I think nuclear power is cool and why it is important that you think so too.” The