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BOOKS RECEIVED

1) *Hazardous Materials Spills Handbook*, by Gary F. Bennett, Frank S. Feates and Ira Wilder. McGraw-Hill Book Co., New York, 1982. Pp. 685. \$67.00 (hardcover).

The materials presented in this book are an accurate, internationally-based approach to handling and preventing spills of hazardous wastes. The laws and regulations of the United States, Canada, Europe and the U.S.S.R. are outlined. Information reporting systems for spills are covered, including a detailed analysis of the U.S. Coast Guard systems. Impacts, assessment of risk, prevention, response, clean-up and special situations (such as spills in waterways and volatile materials) are discussed. Note, however, that the book does not cover the 1984 amendments to the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act.

2) *NIOSH Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards*, Pub. No. 85-114. U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services, National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, September, 1986. Pp. 241. \$5.00 (paperback). Write to: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Gov't Printing Office, Washington D.C. 20402.

The Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards is an abridged reference guide to the most important chemical hazard data. It is geared for quick identification of common hazards to workers and as an analytical tool for health care workers and employers. It presents, in an easy to comprehend chart format, the physical description of the chemical, its name and common synonyms, and permissible exposure limits. It also includes what the chemical may react with, personal protection procedures, which type of respirator is most effective, the route the chemical uses to effect the human body, first aid

and target organs which are effected. In addition, the handbook includes several tables which will explain the various codes used in chemical listings, and several supplemental appendices which elaborate upon the various regulations effecting chemical use.

3) *The McGraw-Hill Environmental Auditing Handbook: A Guide to Corporate and Environmental Risk Management*, by L. Harrison, McGraw-Hill Book Co, New York 1984. Pp. 354. \$59.50 (hardcover).

An environmental audit can be used by corporations and companies to assess the degree to which they are in compliance with the various environmental laws and regulations. There are five parts to this book, each written by experts. Part one is an introduction with a chapter entitled "What an Environmental Audit can Help You Avoid." Part two is titled "Detailing Your Environmental Risks." The Clean Water Act, the Clean Air Act, Superfund, the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act and the Toxic Substances Control Act are covered in this section. Parts three and four discuss the actual process of carrying out an environmental audit and part five is an analysis of government regulation of corporate responsibility for environmental damages.

4) *Respect for Nature: A Theory of Environmental Ethics*, by Paul W. Taylor. Princeton University Press, Princeton, New Jersey, 1986. Pp. 329. \$19.00 (hardcover).

Environmental ethics, according to Mr. Taylor, are the moral relations between humans and the natural world, including animals, plants and ecosystems. This work explores the delicate relationship that exists between humans and the rest of the world: the responsibilities, duties and justifications for moral commitment to preserving the rights of the inhabitants of this planet who are not human. Animal and plant rights and human ethical systems are explored. Although he makes no suggestions, the author hopes this work can help

bring about legal, political and economic changes which will allow people to live more harmoniously with nature.

5) *Legislating for the Wilderness: Rare II and the California National Forests*, by William D. Doran. Associated Faculty Press, Millwood, New York, 1986. Pp. 150. \$25.00 (hardcover).

The second Roadless Area Review and Evaluation was issued by the National Forest Service in 1979. Since then, there has been a great deal of debate over the right of the federal and state governments to allow mining and timbering within the national forest preserves. This book examines the situation in California, where one faction desires total protection of the forests and the other (including the government and many employees) who want commercial development of forest lands to continue. The book focuses on the various provisions of the Wilderness Act of 1964 which established a national wilderness system and elevated wilderness preservation to become a federal concern, and RARE I and II, which attempted to deal with the increasing competition for wilderness lands and the need to control the way they were commercially developed. The book contains an interesting discussion of the economic and political background of these acts and suggests some ways to balance the competing interests.