

integrated pollution control, air pollution, genetically modified organisms, water pollution, waste, external noise, hazardous materials, environmental information, nature conservation and energy conservation.

This is a well-organised, concise, and up-to-date guide, which is a useful tool for both employers and employees so they can know their rights and duties in case of accidents.

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P. Senior, N. Dege (Eds.), Technology of Bottled Water, Second Edition, Blackwell Publishing Ltd, Oxford, UK, 2005 (xvi + 411 pp., £129.95, ISBN 1-4051-2038-X).

Human beings have a fundamental requirement for water, to maintain good health under normal circumstances. As the civilisation and technology developed, there were advancements in the delivery systems supply for the effective and safe supply of this essential commodity. The growing awareness and increasing concerns about the potential pollution of municipal supplies has led to increase in the consumption of bottled waters worldwide.

As per the editor's note, this book is a second edition of the previous book and different chapters have been updated besides inclusion of chapter on cleaning and disinfection. During 1994–2002, the world bottled market has grown from 50 to 144 billion l. The second chapter deals with the market development of bottled water along with historical

and regional influences. Different regions of the world continue to have a wide range of requirements and specifications for bottled water. By examining the views of different legislative requirements in certain markets, an effort is made in chapter third to establish the criteria by which bottled waters are categorized in different parts of world. The book continues with chapters on hydrogeology of bottled waters, water treatments, maintaining safety and integrity, filling equipment and cleaning and disinfection's of bottled water industry.

Quality management is important in any process is important to meet product specifications and bottled waters are no exception to this system. The chapter on quality management addresses the issues like Hazard Analysis Critical Control Point, process control and technical work of a quality assurance laboratory. The process of third party auditing and philosophy behind is described in a separate chapter.

All bottled waters must be safe to drink and are required to be free from any pathogenic microorganisms. There is generally difference in the microbiology status of municipal or mains water and bottled water, when two products are compared. These issues of microbiology with special reference to natural mineral waters and treated bottled water are discussed in the concluding chapters.

The topics in the book are clearly explained and well discussed from global viewpoint. It can be excellent source of information to beverage and packaging technologists, microbiologists, hygiene specialists and persons involved in research and academia.

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