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KEY=GUIDE - OLSON ROLAND

UNEARTHING JUSTICE

HOW TO PROTECT YOUR COMMUNITY FROM THE MINING INDUSTRY

Between the Lines The mining industry continues to be at the forefront of colonial dispossession around the world. It controls information about its intrinsic costs and benefits, propagates myths about its contribution to the economy, shapes government policy and regulation, and deals ruthlessly with its opponents. Brimming with case studies, anecdotes, resources, and illustrations, Unearting Justice exposes the mining process and its externalized impacts on the environment, Indigenous Peoples, communities, workers, and governments. But, most importantly, the book shows how people are fighting back. Whether it is to stop a mine before it starts, to get an abandoned mine cleaned up, to change Laws and policy, or to mount a campaign to influence investors, Unearting Justice is an essential handbook for anyone trying to protect the places and people they love.

AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT

CANADIAN PERSPECTIVES ON A GLOBAL ISSUE

Springer Science & Business Media This book provides a wide overview of the issues related to managing of air quality in Canada. Learn about the air issues that have caused impacts to ecosystems or human health and hence been targeted to be managed. Discover how Canada's national governance involving a federal government along with provincial and territorial governments impacts the air quality management process. Understand how Canadians manage their air quality in context with the USA, their largest and closest neighbour. Benefit from the experience of 43 of Canada's most experienced air quality management professionals who share their insights into the state of air quality in Canada today, how it is managed, as well as giving a glimpse into the future.

LIFE CYCLE IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Springer This book offers a detailed presentation of the principles and practice of life cycle impact assessment. As a volume of the LCA compendium, the book is structured according to the LCIA framework developed by the International Organisation for Standardisation (ISO) passing through the phases of definition or selection of impact categories, category indicators and characterisation models (Classification); calculation of category indicator results (Characterisation); calculating the magnitude of category indicator results relative to reference information (Normalisation); and converting indicator results of different impact categories by using numerical factors based on value-choices (Weighting). Chapter one offers a historical overview of the development of life cycle impact assessment and presents the boundary conditions and the general principles and constraints of characterisation modelling in LCA. The second chapter outlines the considerations underlying the selection of impact categories and the classification or assignment of inventory flows into these categories. Chapters three through thirteen explore all the impact categories that are commonly included in LCIA, discussing the characteristics of each followed by a review of midpoint and endpoint characterisation methods, metrics, uncertainties and new developments, and a discussion of research needs. Chapter-length treatment is accorded to Climate Change; Stratospheric Ozone Depletion; Human Toxicity; Particulate Matter Formation; Photochemical Ozone Formation; Ecotoxicity; Acidification; Eutrophication; Land Use; Water Use; and Abiotic Resource Use. The final two chapters map out the optional LCIA steps of Normalisation and Weighting.

TRANSPORTATION AND AIR QUALITY

This session contains the following paper: Air quality impacts of a regional HOV system (Purvis, class).

DEVELOPMENTS IN THE THEORY AND PRACTICE OF CYBERCARTOGRAPHY

APPLICATIONS AND INDIGENOUS MAPPING

Elsevier Developments in the Theory and Practice of Cybercartography—awarded an Honorable Mention in Earth Science at the Association of American Publishers' 2015 PROSE Awards—examines some of the recent developments in the theory and practice of cybercartography and the substantial changes which have taken place since the first edition published in 2005. It continues to examine the major elements of cybercartography and emphasizes the importance of interaction between theory and practice in developing a paradigm which moves beyond the concept of Geographic Information Systems (GIS) and Geographical Information Science. Cybercartography is a new paradigm for maps and mapping in the information era. Defined as "the organization, presentation, analysis and communication of spatially referenced information on a wide variety of topics of interest to society," cybercartography is presented in an interactive, dynamic, multisensory format with the use of multimedia and multimodal interfaces. The seven major elements of cybercartography outlined in the first edition have been supplemented by six key ideas and the definition of cybercartography has been extended and expanded. The new practice of mapping traditional knowledge in partnership with indigenous people has led to new theoretical understanding as well as innovative cybercartographic atlases. Featuring more than 90% new and revised content, this volume is a result of a multidisciplinary team effort and has benefited from the input of partners from government, industry and aboriginal non-governmental organizations. Honorable Mention in the the 2015 PROSE Awards in Earth Science from the Association of American Publishers Highlights the relationship between cybercartography and critical geography Incorporates several new cybercartographic atlases produced in cooperation with Inuit and First Nations groups Showcases legal, ethical, consent and policy implications of mapping local and traditional knowledge Features an interactive companion web site containing links to related sites, additional color images and illustrations, plus important information to capture the dynamic and interactive elements of cybercartography: <http://booksite.elsevier.com/9780444627131/>

SITTIG'S HANDBOOK OF TOXIC AND HAZARDOUS CHEMICALS AND CARCINOGENS

William Andrew For more than a quarter century, Sittig's Handbook of Toxic and Hazardous Chemicals and Carcinogens has proven to be among the most reliable, easy-to-use and essential reference works on hazardous materials. Sittig's 5th Edition remains the lone comprehensive work providing a vast array of critical information on the 2,100 most heavily used, transported, and regulated chemical substances of both occupational and environmental concern. Information is the most vital resource anyone can have when dealing with potential hazardous substance accidents or acts of terror. Sittig's provides extensive data for each of the 2,100 chemicals in a uniform format, enabling fast and accurate decisions in any situation. The chemicals are presented alphabetically and classified as a carcinogen, hazardous substance, hazardous waste, or toxic pollutant. This new edition contains extensively expanded information in all 28 fields for each chemical (see table of contents) and has been updated to keep pace with world events. Chemicals classified as WMD have been included in the new edition as has more information frequently queried by first responders and frontline industrial safety personnel. Sittig's Handbook is a globally recognized reference source, providing full listings of the 2,000 most common hazardous chemicals - making it the essential handbook for first-line response to chemical spills and day-to-day chemical plant reference. Entries have a full range of synonyms for each chemical, including trade names, to avoid confusion and enable quick and accurate location of the right information. Authoritative and frequently updated, Sittig provides a fully accurate source of information that engineers and emergency response services look to as a highly dependable reference both for emergencies and day-to-day engineering

decisions.

REGULATED CHEMICALS DIRECTORY 1994

Springer Science & Business Media The Regulated Chemicals Directory™ is meant to be a convenient source of information for everyone who needs to keep up-to-date regarding the regulations and recommendations that pertain to chemical substances. The RCDTM is designed to be the first reference book to consult when beginning compliance efforts. Every regulatory or advisory list used in the RCDTM is keyed to its source, to help readers who need more detailed information on regulations, recommendations, or guidelines readily locate source documents. Some organizations now center their compliance efforts on computerized information stored in cross-referenced databases. A unique feature of the RCDTM is the availability of an electronic version suitable for use on IBM-compatible personal computers, download onto mainframes and CD-ROM players. Both the print and electronic versions are updated with the same timeliness. For more information on the electronic versions of the Regulated Chemicals Directory™, contact Chapman & Hall directly (One Penn Plaza, New York, NY 10119, fax-212-564-1505). Many companies working on product development need information on what may be regulated in the future. The RCDTM provides selected information on pending regulations and in-progress testing lists, which can provide a starting place for tracking future regulatory considerations. Information for the RCDTM is continually gathered and updated. Suggestions from readers for information that should be added to the RCDTM or for other ways to improve the book are welcomed by Chapman & Hall. - Patricia L. Dsida, Pres. ChemADVISOR® , Inc. ix Part A. Chemical Lists and Indexes Section 1.

IBM IMS SOLUTIONS FOR AUTOMATING DATABASE MANAGEMENT

IBM Redbooks Over the last few years, IBM® IMSTM and IMS tools have been modernizing the interfaces to IMS and the IMS tools to bring them more in line with the current interface designs. As the mainframe software products are becoming more integrated with the Windows and mobile environments, a common approach to interfaces is becoming more relevant. The traditional 3270 interface with ISPF as the main interface is no longer the only way to do some of these processes. There is also a need to provide more of a common looking interface so the tools do not have a product-specific interface. This allows more cross product integration. Eclipse and web-based interfaces being used in a development environment, tooling using those environments provides productivity improvements in that the interfaces are common and familiar. IMS and IMS tools developers are making use of those environments to provide tooling that will perform some of the standard DBA functions. This book will take some selected processes and show how this new tooling can be used. This will provide some productivity improvements and also provide a more familiar environment for new generations DBAs. Some of the functions normally done by DBA or console operators can now be done in this eclipse-based environment by the application developers. This means that the need to request these services from others can be eliminated. This IBM Redbooks® publication examines specific IMS DBA processes and highlights the new IMS and IMS tools features, which show an alternative way to accomplish those processes. Each chapter highlights a different area of the DBA processes like: PSB creation Starting/stopping a database in an IMS system Recovering a database Cloning a set of databases

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GLOBAL ASSESSMENT OF SOIL POLLUTION

SUMMARY FOR POLICYMAKERS

World soil health is under pressure from erosion, loss of soil organic carbon and biodiversity, pollution, and salinization.

REGULATED CHEMICALS DIRECTORY 1995

Springer Science & Business Media The Regulated Chemicals Directory™ is meant to be a convenient source of information for everyone who needs to keep up-to-date regarding the regulations and recommendations that pertain to chemical substances. The RCDTM is designed to be the first reference book to consult when beginning compliance efforts. Every regulatory or advisory list used in the RCDTM is keyed to its source, to help readers who need more detailed information on regulations, recommendations, or guidelines readily locate source documents. Some organizations now center their compliance efforts on computerized information stored in cross-referenced databases. A unique feature of the RCDTM is the availability of an electronic version suitable for use on IBM-compatible personal computers, download onto mainframes and CD-ROM players. Both the print and electronic versions are updated with the same timeliness. For more information on the electronic versions of the Regulated Chemicals Directory™, contact ChemADVISOR®, Inc. directly (750 William Pitt Way, Pittsburgh, PA 15238, phone 1-800-466-3750). Many companies working on product development need information on what may be regulated in the future. The RCDTM provides selected information on pending regulations and in-progress testing lists, which can provide a starting place for tracking future regulatory considerations. Information for the RCDTM is continually gathered and updated. Suggestions from readers for information that should be added to the RCDTM or for other ways to improve the book are welcomed by Van Nostrand Reinhold. - Patricia L. Dsida, Pres. ChemADVISOR® , Inc. ix Part A. Chemical Lists and Indexes Section 1.

ENVIRONMENTS, RISKS AND HEALTH

SOCIAL PERSPECTIVES

Routledge Much of the scientific work on environmental health research has come from the clinical and biophysical sciences. Yet contributions are being made from the social sciences with respect to economic change, distributional equities, political will, public perceptions and the social geographical challenges of the human health-environments linkages. Offering the first comprehensive and cohesive summary of the input from social science to this field, this book focuses on how humans theorize their relationships to the environment with respect to health and how these ideas are mediated through an evaluation of risk and hazards. Most work on risk has focused primarily on environmental problems. This book extends and synthesizes these works for the field of human health, treating social, economic, cultural and political context as vital. Bringing disparate literatures from across several disciplines together with their own applied research and experience, John Eyles and Jamie Baxter deal with scientific uncertainty in the everyday issues raised and question how social theories and models of the way the world works can contribute to understanding these uncertainties. This book is essential reading for those studying and researching in the fields of health geography and environmental studies as well as environmental sociology, social and applied anthropology, environmental psychology and environmental politics.

ATLAS OF DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS IN BREAST PATHOLOGY

Springer This atlas illustrates the range of breast lesions with detailed correlation of gross and microscopic features. Where relevant, radiological images are incorporated. A description of normal, developmental and physiological breast morphology will serve as introduction to the main content of this atlas. Classification of tumors is based on the latest World Health Organization Classification of Tumors of the Breast, 4th edition, 2012. As immunohistochemistry is a key adjunctive tool in the workup of breast lesions as well as used in prognostic evaluation of breast cancers, appropriate examples are interspersed among the lesions where pertinent.

ENVIRONMENTAL LAW IN CANADA

[Kluwer Law International B.V.](#) Derived from the renowned multi-volume International Encyclopaedia of Laws, this book provides ready access to legislation and practice concerning the environment in Canada. A general introduction covers geographic considerations, political, social and cultural aspects of environmental study, the sources and principles of environmental law, environmental legislation, and the role of public authorities. The main body of the book deals first with laws aimed directly at protecting the environment from pollution in specific areas such as air, water, waste, soil, noise, and radiation. Then, a section on nature and conservation management covers protection of natural and cultural resources such as monuments, landscapes, parks and reserves, wildlife, agriculture, forests, fish, subsoil, and minerals. Further treatment includes the application of zoning and land-use planning, rules on liability, and administrative and judicial remedies to environmental issues. There is also an analysis of the impact of international and regional legislation and treaties on environmental regulation. Its succinct yet scholarly nature, as well as the practical quality of the information it provides, make this book a valuable resource for environmental lawyers handling cases affecting Canada. Academics and researchers, as well as business investors and the various international organizations in the field, will welcome this very useful guide, and will appreciate its value in the study of comparative environmental law and policy.

DRUG POLICY AND THE PUBLIC GOOD

[Oxford University Press](#) Illegal psychoactive substances and illicit prescription drugs are currently used on a daily basis all over the world. Affecting public health and social welfare, illicit drug use is linked to disease, disability, and social problems. Faced with an increase in usage, national and global policymakers are turning to addiction science for guidance on how to create evidence-based drug policy. Drug Policy and the Public Good is an objective analytical basis on which to build global drug policies. It presents the accumulated scientific knowledge on drug use in relation to policy development on a national and international level. By also revealing new epidemiological data on the global dimensions of drug misuse, it questions existing regulations and highlights the growing need for evidence-based, realistic, and coordinated drug policy. A critical review of cumulative scientific evidence, Drug Policy and the Public Good discusses four areas of drug policy; primary prevention programs in schools and other settings; supply reduction programs, including legal enforcement and drug interdiction; treatment interventions and harm reduction approaches; and control of the legal market through prescription drug regimes. In addition, it analyses the current state of global drug policy, and advocates improvements in the drafting of public health policy. Drug Policy and the Public Good is a global source of information and inspiration for policymakers involved in public health and social welfare. Presenting new research on illicit and prescription drug use, it is also an essential tool for academics, and a significant contribution to the translation of addiction research into effective drug policy.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION EVOLVING

FROM FOUNDATIONS TO THE FUTURE

[Routledge](#) Public Administration Evolving: From Foundations to the Future demonstrates how the theory and practice of public administration has evolved since the early decades of the twentieth century. Each chapter approaches the field from a unique perspective and describes the seminal events that have been influential in shaping its evolution. This book presents major trends in theory and practice in the field, provides an overview of its intellectual development, and demonstrates how it has professionalized. The range from modernism to metamodernism is reflected from the perspective of accomplished scholars in the field, each of whom captures the history, environment, and development of a particular dimension of public administration. Taken together, the chapters leave us with an understanding of where we are today and a grounding for forecasting the future.

THE GOVERNMENT'S ALCOHOL STRATEGY

[The Stationery Office](#) This strategy signals a radical change in the approach to irresponsible drinking and resultant criminal and anti-social behaviour and the increasing health problems created by the current levels of alcohol consumption. In 2012-11 there were nearly 1 million alcohol-related violent crimes and 1.2 million alcohol-related hospital admissions. The problem has developed because cheap alcohol is too readily available; increasing numbers of people drink at home before going on a night out ("pre-loading"); the Licensing Act failed to deliver a café culture; too many places cater for people who drink to get drunk regardless of the consequences for themselves or others; and individuals who cause the problems have not been challenged enough over their behaviour. The availability of cheap alcohol will be curtailed through the introduction of a minimum unit price for alcohol. The exact level is to be agreed, but if it was 40p, it is estimated there would be 50,000 fewer crimes each year and 900 fewer alcohol-related deaths by the end of the decade. Consultations will also aim to end multi-buy promotions. Local areas and agencies will be given powers to challenge people's behaviour and make it easier to take action against, and even close down, problem premises. Other measures include early morning restriction orders and a late night levy so that businesses open late contribute to the costs of policing. The drinks industry has a crucial role to play in changing the drinking culture towards positive socialising. And the risks of excessive consumption will be widely circulated.

ONTARIO'S HEALTH SYSTEM

KEY INSIGHTS FOR ENGAGED CITIZENS, PROFESSIONALS AND POLICYMAKERS

50 VETOES

HOW STATES CAN STOP THE OBAMA HEALTH CARE LAW

[Cato Institute](#) The Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (PPACA) remains vulnerable to repeal, largely because Congress and the Supreme Court have granted each state the power to veto major provisions of the law before they take effect in 2014. The PPACA itself empowers states to block the employer mandate, to exempt many of their low- and middle-income taxpayers from the individual mandate, and to reduce federal deficit spending, simply by not establishing a health insurance "exchange." To date, 34 states have refused to create Exchanges and some 16 states have announced they would not expand their Medicaid programs. Yet the Obama administration is trying to coerce states into implementing parts of the expansion that the Court rendered optional. This special White Paper provides a comprehensive review of the process now occurring between states and the Obama Administration, underscoring how a critical mass of states exercising their vetoes over Exchanges and the Medicaid expansion can force Congress to reconsider, and hopefully repeal, the rest of the PPACA.

ECONOMIC ANALYSIS OF ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY

[University of Toronto Press](#) The relationship between economic growth and the environment is at the forefront of public attention and poses serious challenges for policymakers around the world. Economic Analysis of Environmental Policy, a textbook for advanced undergraduate and graduate courses, provides a rigorous and thorough explanation of modern environmental economics, applying this exposition to contemporary issues and policy analysis. Opening with a discussion of contemporary pollution problems, institutional players and the main policy instruments at our disposal, Ross McKittrick develops core theories of environmental valuation and optimal control of pollution. Chapters that follow cover issues like tradable permits, regulatory standards, emission taxes, and polluter liability as well as advanced topics like trade and the environment, sustainability, risk, inequality, and self-monitoring. Throughout, McKittrick uses clear, intuitive, and coherent analytical tools, so that students, academics, and practitioners can develop their policy analysis skills while comprehending the debates and challenges at the frontier of this exciting and rapidly-developing field.

EPA 440/1

ECONOMIC FREEDOM OF NORTH AMERICA

[Fraser Inst](#)

CHEMICAL OXIDATION TREATMENT

SELENIUM IN THE ENVIRONMENT

[CRC Press](#) Discusses the biochemical and geological cycling of selenium (Se), its worldwide distribution, and the factors controlling its fate and transport within and between major environmental media, presenting a global assessment of selenium's complex environmental behaviour. The focus of this work is upon Se management and remediation strategies.

PENSION SYSTEMS AND OLD-AGE INCOME SUPPORT IN EAST AND SOUTHEAST ASIA

OVERVIEW AND REFORM DIRECTIONS

[Routledge](#) Old age income support will be one of the biggest social and economic challenges facing Asia in the twenty-first century. The growing spotlight on old age income support is largely due to exceptionally rapid population aging which is fundamentally reshaping Asia's demographic profile. A young continent reaping the demographic dividend of a large youthful workforce is giving way to a greying continent where the ratio of retirees to workers is on the rise. In contrast to industrialized countries, most Asian countries do not yet have mature, well-functioning pension systems. As a result, they are ill prepared to provide economic security for the large number of retirees who loom on the region's horizon. This book takes a close look at the pension systems of eight countries in East and Southeast Asia - namely, China, Indonesia, Korea, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam - which encompass a wide range of income and development levels. The book provides a comprehensive overview of pension systems in the eight countries, including an in-depth diagnosis to identify their major weaknesses and shortcomings. On the basis of the diagnosis, the book sets forth concrete and specific policy options for reforming Asia's pension systems. Many policy options for reform are country-specific. For example, a top priority in China is to extend the pension system to rural areas. At the same time, a number of reforms - such as the need to extend coverage - resonate across the entire region. Appropriate reform will enable the region's pension systems to deliver affordable, adequate and sustainable old-age economic security.

GUIDELINES FOR CANADIAN DRINKING WATER QUALITY

GUIDELINE TECHNICAL DOCUMENT : 1,4-DIOXANE

A GUIDE TO RESIDENTIAL WOOD HEATING

This publication is intended to help plan a successful installation of a wood-burning heating system and to use the system in the most safe and effective way. Topics covered include: low-emission wood burning technology; wood heating options, including space heaters, wood stoves, conventional and high-efficiency fireplaces, pellet stoves, high thermal mass masonry heaters, and central heating; planning a space heater installation; installation safety; installation of wood stoves and flue pipes; chimneys; avoiding wood smoke spillage; efficient wood combustion; purchasing and preparing the wood supply; calculating costs of heating; and heating system maintenance.

ALBERTA OIL SANDS

ENERGY, INDUSTRY AND THE ENVIRONMENT

[Newnes](#) At 170 billion barrels, Canada's Oil Sands are the third largest reserves of developable oil in the world. The Oil Sands now produce about 1.6 million barrels per day, with production expected to double by 2025 to about 3.7 million barrels per day. The Athabasca Oil Sands Region (AOSR) in northeastern Alberta is the largest of the three oil sands deposits. Bitumen in the oil sands is recovered through one of two primary methods - mining and drilling. About 20 per cent of the reserves are close to the surface and can be mined using large shovels and trucks. Of concern are the effects of the industrial development on the environment. Both human-made and natural sources emit oxides of sulphur and nitrogen, trace elements and persistent organic compounds. Of additional concern are ground level ozone and greenhouse gases. Because of the requirement on operators to comply with the air quality regulatory policies, and to address public concerns, the not-for-profit, multi-stakeholder Wood Buffalo Environmental Association (WBEA) has since 1997 been closely monitoring air quality in AOSR. In 2008, WBEA assembled a distinguished group of international scientists who have been conducting measurements and practical research on various aspects of air emissions and their potential effects on terrestrial receptors. This book is a synthesis of the concepts and results of those on-going studies. It contains 19 chapters ranging from a global perspective of energy production, measurement methodologies and behavior of various air pollutants during fossil fuel production in a boreal forest ecosystem, towards designing and deploying a multi-disciplinary, proactive, and long-term environmental monitoring system that will also meet regulatory expectations. Covers measurement of emissions from very large industrial sources in a region with huge international media profile Validation of measurement technologies can be applied globally The new approaches to ecological monitoring described can be applied in other forested regions

RETHINKING THE OZONE PROBLEM IN URBAN AND REGIONAL AIR POLLUTION

[National Academies Press](#) Despite more than 20 years of regulatory efforts, concern is widespread that ozone pollution in the lower atmosphere, or troposphere, threatens the health of humans, animals, and vegetation. This book discusses how scientific information can be used to develop more effective regulations to control ozone. Rethinking the Ozone Problem in Urban and Regional Air Pollution discusses: The latest data and analysis on how tropospheric ozone is formed. How well our measurement techniques are functioning. Deficiencies in efforts to date to control the problem. Approaches to reducing ozone precursor emissions that hold the most promise. What additional research is needed. With a wealth of technical information, the book discusses atmospheric chemistry, the role of oxides of nitrogen (NOx) and volatile organic compounds (VOCs) in ozone formation, monitoring and modeling the formation and transport processes, and the potential contribution of alternative fuels to solving the tropospheric ozone problem. The committee discusses criteria for designing more effective ozone control efforts. Because of its direct bearing on decisions to be made under the Clean Air Act, this book should be of great interest to environmental advocates, industry, and the regulatory community as well as scientists, faculty, and students.

HUMAN ACTIVITY AND THE ENVIRONMENT

ENVIRONMENTAL RISKS AND CHALLENGES OF ANTHROPOGENIC METALS FLOWS AND CYCLES

[UN](#) "A key question that relates to the very broad and intensive use of metals is whether society needs to be concerned about long-term supplies of any or many of them. This is a many-faceted question that cannot be answered quickly or unequivocally. To address it, the Global Metal Flows Working Group envisions a series of six reports, of which this is the third one addressing environmental risks and challenges of anthropogenic metals flows and cycles. This report, compiled by a group of international experts, focuses on the impact of metals on the environment as well as on their life cycle energy use. Currently, primary metals production is responsible for 7-8% of the total global energy use as well as for severe local environmental impacts. The report suggests to apply best available techniques and to increase recycling of metals, which not only requires significantly less energy per kg metal produced than primary production but also helps decreasing the overall local impacts of mining. However, even if recycling rates are increased, rising global demand for many metals will remain a huge environmental challenge in the next decades worldwide."--Page 4 of cover.

ENVIRONMENT REPORTERS IN THE 21ST CENTURY

[Routledge](#) Environment Reporters in the 21st Century is the story of a relatively new journalistic beat, environmental reporting. This book explores the development of the environmental beat as a specialty during the last thirty years. It also discusses broader trends

within American journalism resulting from technological changes that challenge traditional mediums, especially newspapers and magazines. The book is divided into three parts. The first reviews the literature and explains the methodology. The second describes the results of the authors' research. The third provides in-depth accounts of environment reporters at work. A final chapter puts the research in historical perspective, viewing it in terms of the economic decline of the newspaper business and of local television news. Journalists mediate a constant struggle among thousands of environmental activists, corporate public relations people, government officials, and scientists to shape environmental reporting. This volume tells the story of environmental reporting imaginatively and innovatively.

NATIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR PETROLEUM REFINERY EMISSION REDUCTIONS

The National Framework for Petroleum Refinery Emission Reductions has been developed as a new approach to reduce emissions from the Canadian petroleum refining sector. Introductory sections of this publication outline the goals & development of the Framework and explain the scope of its application. Part 4 describes the four main elements of the Framework: a methodology to assist jurisdictions with prioritizing & setting facility-wide refinery emission caps, including benchmarking analysis, & health prioritization analysis; a strategy to monitor & report on refinery emissions & reductions; a ten-year plan to keep Framework tools updated, measure Framework performance, and report on progress; and jurisdictional management of refineries. Part 5 briefly looks at challenges to implementation and the final part lists dissenting or alternative viewpoints raised by stakeholders that participated in development of the Framework. Appendices include additional details on analysis methods, an emission monitoring & reporting strategy, and a list of recommended elements of reporting practices in the ten-year plan.

CANADIAN WATER QUALITY GUIDELINES FOR THE PROTECTION OF AQUATIC LIFE

NITRATE ION

[National Guidelines and Standards Office](#) This report describes the development of Canadian water quality guidelines for the nitrate ion for the protection of aquatic life. It contains a review of technical background information on the chemical & physical properties of nitrate & nitrate salts, the nitrogen cycle, natural & anthropogenic sources, fate & behaviour of nitrate in the environment, nitrate environmental concentrations, and effects of nitrates on aquatic organisms (including fish, plants, invertebrates, and semi-aquatic mammals & birds). The final section sets out nitrate concentration guidelines to protect fresh & marine water quality and aquatic life, and provides guidance on the application of the guidelines. Appendices include tables that summarize freshwater & marine toxicity studies.

WHO GUIDELINES FOR INDOOR AIR QUALITY

SELECTED POLLUTANTS

[World Health Organization](#) This book presents WHO guidelines for the protection of public health from risks due to a number of chemicals commonly present in indoor air. The substances considered in this review, i.e. benzene, carbon monoxide, formaldehyde, naphthalene, nitrogen dioxide, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (especially benzo[a]pyrene), radon, trichloroethylene and tetrachloroethylene, have indoor sources, are known in respect of their hazardousness to health and are often found indoors in concentrations of health concern. The guidelines are targeted at public health professionals involved in preventing health risks of environmental exposures, as well as specialists and authorities involved in the design and use of buildings, indoor materials and products. They provide a scientific basis for legally enforceable standards.

BIOLOGICAL TEST METHOD

ACUTE LETHALITY TEST USING DAPHNIA SPP

APPROACHES FOR ASSESSING THE ECONOMIC COMPETITIVENESS OF SMALL AND MEDIUM SIZED REACTORS

This report was prepared with the following objectives: (i) to assist existing and potential stakeholders in Member States in understanding the economic competitiveness of small and medium sized reactor (SMR) technologies compared to other energy sources and large reactors (LRs); (ii) to inform available approaches and frameworks to assess the economic competitiveness of advanced SMRs and LRs under specific conditions of their application; and (iii) to share knowledge on positive experiences of several Member States that have introduced SMRs into their energy mix. To make SMRs attractive and competitive, it is necessary to reduce the risk of investment by verifying the technology itself, and by enhancing and incorporating the accumulated experience associated with the implementation of this technology. To satisfy these criteria, it may be necessary to offer those SMR technologies that are currently implemented widely, and already have a track record of success and a developed industrial infrastructure. Newer SMR technologies may need to be deployed first to niche markets in the nuclear power plant supplier countries in order to establish a technological base and related infrastructure prior to offering them to developing countries.

ENVIRONMENT IN THE COURT
