

<<环境治理项目规划与管理>>

图书基本信息

书名：<<环境治理项目规划与管理>>

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前言

Generally, remediation means providing a remedy, so environmental remediation refers to the removal of pollution or contaminants from environmental media such as soil, groundwater, sediment, or surface water for the general protection of human health and the environment or from a brownfield site for redevelopment. Remediation is generally subject to an array of regulatory requirements, and also can be based on assessments of human health and ecological risks where no legislated standards exist or standards are advisory. This textbook is designed to introduce the generally accepted project management knowledge to the students majored in the environmental project management or environmental engineering and educate them about the key elements of an integrated approach to environmental project management that requires expertise in scientific, engineering, legal, public policy, and project management disciplines. Emphasis is focused on the critical factors that are unique to a major environmental project, such as the uncertainty surrounding scope definition for environmental cleanup projects - and the evolving environmental regulation. The students will learn to develop environmental project plans, establish project organization and staffing, define management functions, develop time management approaches, resolve project conflicts, determine project effectiveness, implement integrated project management techniques related to environmental project management, perform pricing and cost estimating, establish cost control, set priorities, and perform tradeoff analyses. A proven environmental project management process is involved in the environmental case study portion of this book to provide the students with a disciplined and structured approach that can be used to analyze and critically evaluate management aspects of environmental remediation projects. Examples of topics covered in this case study format include pollution prevention/waste minimization projects and environmental technology deployment projects.

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内容概要

本书以环境治理项目规划与管理的过程为主线，吸收了国内外最新的环保项目管理的理论和方法，结合案例，完整地阐述了环保项目规划与管理的知识体系。

全书共设14章、1个附录和3个案例。

主要介绍了以下几个方面的内容：我国环保产业的驱动力、复杂性和特征，项目管理理论，环保项目的规划、追踪和控制，环保项目调研及可行性分析，环保项目的设计，环保项目的实施。

本书可作为高等院校环境科学与工程专业的教材，也可作为环保项目管理工作者的学习和参考用书。

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The basic theory is that as long as one of these key factors is missing, then there is no risk of contamination. Once the legislation and regulation comes into force, this risk-based approach to contaminated land will be implemented. Risk assessment is both qualitative (arsenic is dangerous) and quantitative (discharge limit in 2003 is 10 ppb). Qualitative risk assessment involves the use of so-called 'target values'. This of course varies between different countries. The scale is comparative, rather than absolute. By comparing the risk ratings between hazards, and from previous years, the ratings can be used to describe the magnitudes and changes to environmental risk in a meaningful, efficient and effective way. The "zero" that appears in the scale does not imply the complete absence of an environmental hazard. Instead, it implies that environmental risk of a zero-rated hazard is so small as to approach zero in comparison to other risks. Quantitative risk assessment however is site-specific in that a given site (with unique characteristics) is assessed as to the potential for hazards migration. A contaminant "dose" at the receptor is calculated and then compared to toxicological data. If this "magic-number" is exceeded, then there is a risk. To use the analogy of the arsenic, if the limit is 10 ppb (parts per billion - to put that in context, a millimeter in a kilometer is 1 part per million), and you eat 8 ppb then you are not at risk (assuming you excrete the stuff!). Conversely if you eat 12 ppb, then you may well end up - dead! The problem with man-made contamination (as opposed to natural pollution) is that solid contaminants are often distributed in a random manner and are very heterogeneous. The different contaminants on the site may not have all been deposited in a similar manner, hence predicting their distribution and location can be some what difficult.

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