



ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGIES

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KEY SELLING POINTS

- ◆ Caters to the needs of both postgraduate students studying Environmental Science/Engineering as special subject and practising EIA consultants and Environmental Managers in Industrial Regulatory Bodies.

BOOK INFORMATION

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This book is structured into two parts. In the first part the first nine chapters deal with various components of EIA methodologies like identification, prediction and assessment of direct and indirect environmental impacts, while in chapter 10 environmental audit procedures are discussed.

In part two, guidelines for the preparation of EIA for various types of developmental projects are given so that it will be useful as a ready reference for practising Environmental Scientists and Engineers

Contents: Fundamental approach for Environmental Impact Assessment; EIA Methodologies; Assessment of Impacts on Developmental Activities and Land Use; Environmental Impact Assessment on Surface Water Environment; Prediction and Assessment of Impacts on Biological Environment; Prediction and Assessment of Impacts on air Environment; Prediction and Assessment of Impacts on Noise on the Environment; Assessment of Socio-Economic Impacts; Preparation of EIA for Some Typical Developmental Activity; Environmental Audit.

Environmental assessment (EA) is the assessment of the environmental consequences (positive negative) of a plan, policy, program, or actual projects prior to the decision to move forward with the proposed action. In this context, the term "environmental impact assessment" (EIA) is usually used when applied to actual projects by individuals or companies and the term "strategic environmental assessment" (SEA) applies to policies, plans and programmes most often proposed by organs of state. It is a tool Abstract: Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is a tool designed to identify and predict the impact of a project on the living and non-living things. The tool helps to interpret and communicate information about the impact, for the project site. If necessary, it is possible to study various alternatives and provide solution so as to abate/mitigate the negative consequences on human and environment. There are many methodologies available for evaluation and assessment of environmental impacts. Most of the EIA methodologies are complicated and involves many calculations. The basic inputs are subjective and the output may not help to get secondary impacts. It is also not possible to have spatial representation of data and comparison of alternatives. Environmental impact assessment (eia) and environmental impact statement. (eis) 3. history of environmental impact assessment . 4. as a planning tool to minimise adverse impacts caused by a development activity; emphasis is on the methodologies and techniques for identifying, predicting and evaluating the environmental impacts of a proposed project or programme. Increasingly, EIA is also being viewed as a key mechanism for involving the public in the planning process through stakeholder analysis. Environmental Impact Assessment Theory and Practice. Assessment of Impacts of Developmental Activities on Vegetation and Wildlife. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (MSM3208) LECTURE NOTES 2-Basic Concepts for Assessing Environmental Impacts. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (MSM3208) LECTURE NOTES 9-Screening. Decision Making in the EIA Process. Lecture-11-ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT IDENTIFICATION METHODOLOGIES.pdf. Environmental Impact Assessment Report. Guidelines for the Environmental Impact Assessment of Highway or Road Projects. Eia Term Paper. A Handbook of Environmental Impact Assessment. Ad Ho An environmental impact assessment (EIA) is a process to predict the environmental consequences of a project's development. By evaluating the project through the EIA, we can assess the environmental effects of each plan and select the plan that will suit our needs the most. Since nature's well being is a key aspect in maintaining the world balance, the EIA has gained prominence, especially in the petroleum industry [1], for helping limit the human footprint on the natural world. Currently, very few educational and training courses exist in developing countries that properly consider various EIA methodologies available in depth. Information on the legal and regulatory frameworks and institutional arrangements are also necessary.