Dec 18, 2006

Name: _____ Pledge (sign): _____

Envr Studies 201 Test #3

Point Total: 100 pts possible

16 pts 1. Briefly define and describe each of the following acronyms.

(a) NAAQS

(b) NPL

(c) NOAEL

(d) $PM_{2.5}$

10 pts 2. What is photochemical smog? Be brief (3–5 sentences) but as specific as you can.

9 pts 3. List the three major epidemiological methods used to study dose-response of environmental pollutants, and briefly describe each.

8 pts 4. (a) What is the general purpose and the specific goal (emission target) of the Kyoto Protocol? Make sure to be specific.

9 pts (b) What are the three *flexible mechanisms* available to help achieve this goal? List them and briefly describe each.

8 pts 5. Define a *greenhouse gas* (GHG). Which five major GHGs have been most affected by human activity?

10 pts 6. What are *dead zones*, and how are they caused by human activity?

10 pts 7. How do *tropospheric* emissions of the chlorofluoromethanes $CFCl_3$ and CF_2Cl_2 result in the release of chlorine in the *stratosphere*?

20 pts 8. Choose *one* of the following and answer in detail (use the back of this sheet if necessary).

(a) In her article, Beverly Paigen mentions 'type I' and 'type II errors.' What are these, and what role do they play in risk assessment and policy decisions? How do they relate to the *precautionary principle*?

(b) In pollution regulation, what are *tradeable discharge permits*? What are their advantages relative to command-and-control regulation? What are some potential difficulties?