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Book of Abstracts















PREFACE

The 12th International Conference on the Environmental Management of the Enclosed Coastal Seas (EMECS12) is scheduled to be held in Pattaya City, Thailand, on November 4-8, 2018.

EMECS12 is hosted by the International EMECS Center and co-hosted by the Royal Society of Thailand, Chulalongkorn University, King Mongkut's Institute of Technology Ladkrabang, Rajamangala University of Technology Srivijaya, Rambhai Banni Rajabhat University and UNESCO-IOC/WESTPAC.

EMECS12 program is comprise of 3 keynote presentations, 14 invited presentations, 88 oral presentations, and 60 poster presentations in 8 technical sessions, a panel discussion on "Plastic in the Seas", a technical workshop on "Pattaya Beach Restoration", and a special session on "Student partnership". As an excursion, site visitation to HRH Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn's Conservation Project on Samae San Island is scheduled for November 8, 2018.

The Steering Committee and the Program Committee hope that EMECS12 will serve as a platform for an exchange of ideas and perspectives regarding the issues of conservative and environmental management of enclosed coastal seas.

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Chemical contamination caused by various disasters and risk reduction Takeshi Nakano^{1*}, Yuki Haga², Ryosuke Yoshiki², Chisato Matsumura² and Vladimir P. Beškoski³

The IPCC (Inter-governmental Panel on Climate Change) report says that global warming may have caused such abnormal weather increases. Even if it is not abnormal weather, disasters such as strong typhoons, localized heavy rain, earthquake, tsunami, flood, landslide, civil war can interact with serious chemical contamination and occur around the world. In Serbia, NATO bombing caused soil and groundwater contamination. Disasters and chemicals contamination are not independent issues, but are interrelated. Hurricane Katrina hit the southeastern USA in 2005, causing a number of casualties, high crude oil prices, and impacts on the grain market. Flood and landslides caused concentrated torrential rains are occurring frequently around the world. Flood in Thailand (2011) is caused enormous damage in the Chao Phraya River basin.

The earthquake in Japan caused major damage in 1995 and 2011. The impact of the earthquake on the environment was also serious. Osaka Bay Regional Offshore Environmental Improvement Center accepted the disaster waste (about 2.62 million tons) generated in the 1995 Hanshin-Awaji earthquake. The 2011 off the Pacific coast of Tohoku Earthquake that occurred in 2011. The moment magnitude of the earthquake is 9.0 (Mw), the largest earthquake in the observation history of around Japan at the time of occurrence. We will propose environmental management of the enclosed coastal seas from the viewpoint of disaster and POPs pollution.

Keywords: disaster, earthquake, flood, conflict, chemical contamination

*Presenter: E-mail: ntakeshi@jrl.eng.osaka-u.ac.jp

¹ Research Center for Environmental Preservation, Osaka University, 2-4 Yamadaoka, Suita, Osaka 565-0871, Japan

² Hyogo Prefectural Institute of Environmental Sciences, 3-1-18 Yukihira, Suma, Kobe, 654-0037, Japan

³ Faculty of Chemistry, University of Belgrade, Studentski trg 12-16, 11000 Belgrade, Serbia