WORLD ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH DAY

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SCIENCES

FACULTY OF BASIC MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH

LEAD CITY UNIVERSITY

IBADAN

International Federation of Environmental Health declared every 26th of September World Environmental Health Day (WEHD) as a way of sensitising the world about the likely effects of climate change to human being and its environment and this year theme was **'Climate change challenges, time for global Environmental Health to act in unison'**

The umbrellas students body of the department of Environmental Health Science called Environmental Health Students Association of Nigeria (EHSAN) of the Lead City University celebrated this year world environmental health day on 26th of September, 2019 in a grand style manner by roll out several awareness and sensitization programme on this year theme within and outside the university campus in Ibadan, Oyo State of Nigeria. It is pertinent to state here unequivocal that the entire programme was sponsored by the university management and EHSAN

10:00am to 12:00pm- Sensitization and awareness rally within and outside the university campus educating peoples that climate change is happening, it is largely caused by human activities, and it presents a serious threat to nature and people now, and in the future. Also, we also used the medium to educate peoples on how climate change affects vulnerable communities and what EHSAN as a body is doing by adapting strategies and measures to protect communities against the challenges of climate variability at a grassroots level.

12:00pm to 2:00pm- Cleaning and disinfecting of the strategy locations within and outside the university campus.

2:00pm to 5:00pm- Symposium was organised by the department and lectures was given on the theme and prospect of Environmental Health Science graduates in the labour market

Lecture one: Climate change challenges, time for global Environmental Health to act in unison'

As a result of changing in climate and weather, global temperature continuing to rise and exceed 4 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels and this affects the populations and distributions of species, the composition of ecological communities, and nature's provision of goods and services – such as food, fuel and clean water. Climate change also compounds other major threats to biodiversity, such as invasive alien species, habitat fragmentation and overexploitation. In the light of this, all Environmental Health Practitioners should work in earnest to protect the world from impacts of climate change, global warming, green house effects, ozone layer depletion and other global environmental threats. I realise that the world is facing the biggest environmental challenge our species has ever seen. No matter what

we're passionate about, something we care about will be affected by climate change. For better understanding the roles expected from the Environmental Health Scientists, I would discuss the effects of climate change on the following headings;

1. **The impacts of climate change on wildlife**

Global warming is likely to be the greatest cause of species extinctions this century. The IPCC says a 1.5°C average rise may put 20-30% of species at risk of extinction. If the planet warms by more than 2°C, most ecosystems will struggle.

Many of the world's threatened species live in areas that will be severely affected by climate change. And climate change is happening too quickly for many species to adapt.

Climate change is amplified in the polar regions. The earth's north and south extremities are crucial for regulating our planet's climate and are particularly vulnerable to the impacts of global warming, which has global consequences.

2. **Climate change in the Arctic**

Average air temperatures in the region have increased by about 5°C over the last 100 years. Recent data shows that there'll be almost no summer sea ice cover left in the Arctic in the next few decades. The effects won't just be felt by the habitats and species such that rely upon this area - they'll be dramatic in the entire northern hemisphere.

3. **Climate change in Antarctica**

The Antarctic ice sheet is the largest single mass of ice on earth, accounting for around 90% of all fresh water on the earth's surface and spanning almost 14 million sq km. This ice plays a vitally important role in influencing the world's climate, reflecting back the sun's energy and helping to regulate global temperatures. Parts of the west Antarctic Peninsula are among the fastest-warming places on earth. Even small-scale melting is likely to have significant effects on global sea level rise.

4. **Climate change and oceans**

Oceans are vital 'carbon sinks', meaning that they absorb huge amounts of carbon dioxide, preventing it from reaching the upper atmosphere. Increased water temperatures and higher carbon dioxide concentrations than normal, which make oceans more acidic, are already having an impact on oceans.

Oceans are already experiencing large-scale changes at a warming of 1°C, with critical thresholds expected to be reached at 1.5°C and above.

Coral reefs are projected to decline by a further 70-90% at 1.5°C. At a warming of 2°C virtually all coral reefs will be lost. It's not only a tragedy for wildlife: around half a billion people rely on fish from coral reefs as their main source of protein.

5. **Climate change and forests**

Forests are vitally important as they soak up carbon dioxide, the main greenhouse gas responsible for global warming, and help regulate the world's climate. They're also home to countless plant and animal species. We're working with communities, local governments and businesses to ensure the world's forests are protected.

Impacts vary in different kinds of forests. Sub-Arctic boreal forests are likely to be particularly badly affected, with tree lines gradually retreating north as temperatures rise. In tropical forests such as the Amazon, where there's abundant biodiversity, even modest levels of climate change can cause high levels of extinction.

6. **Impacts of deforestation**

When large areas of forest are destroyed it's disastrous for the local species and communities that rely on them. Dying trees emit their stores of carbon dioxide, adding to atmospheric greenhouse gases and setting us on a course for runaway global warming.

7. **Climate change and freshwater**

Climate change is having serious impacts on the world's water systems through more flooding and droughts. Warmer air can hold a higher water content, which makes rainfall patterns more extreme.

Rivers and lakes supply drinking water for people and animals and are a vital resource for farming and industry. Freshwater environments around the world are already under excessive pressure from drainage, dredging, damming, pollution, extraction, silting and invasive species. Climate change only exacerbates the problem and makes this worse. Extremes of drought and flooding will become more common, causing displacement and conflict.

In mountainous regions, melting glaciers are impacting on freshwater ecosystems. Himalayan glaciers feed great Asian rivers such as the Yangtze, Yellow, Ganges, Mekong and Indus. Over a billion people rely on these glaciers for drinking water, sanitation, agriculture and hydroelectric power.

How Environmental Health Scientists can help

Our world is under threat like never before. We're the first generation to know we're destroying the world, but we could be the last that can do anything about it.

We should educate masses on how to restore nature and improve the state of our world for future generations.

1. **Demand action on the climate emergency**

Climate change is wreaking havoc on our wildlife and habitats, while putting more and more people's lives and homes at risk.

2. **Measure your footprint**

We should find out what impact you're having on the world – and how to reduce it.

3. **Change how you live**

All our activities that we know that altered the composition of the natural atmosphporic composition should be stopped.

Lecture two: Prospect of Environmental Health Science graduates in the labour market.

When you've just earned your degree from Lead City University from the department of Environmental Health Science, finding the best environmental health science jobs is naturally going to be a top priority. Ideally you will be confronted with many environmental health careers;

Top 5 Environmental Health Careers

- ✓ Air Pollution Analyst
- ✓ Environmental Health Inspector/Officer
- ✓ Environmental Health Specialist or Manager
- ✓ Environmental Toxicologist
- ✓ Groundwater Protection Specialist

Jobs directly related to your degree include:

- ❖ **Environmental consultant**

If you're passionate about protecting the environment and have an understanding of the realities of running a business, then a career as an environmental consultant could be for you

As an environmental consultant you'll work with organisations on a range of environmental issues. You'll offer expert advisory and assessment services to your clients with the aim of minimising or eliminating environmental damage.

You'll usually be employed by a consultancy firm and work on a range of commercial or government contracts, addressing a variety of environmental issues. You may be responsible for ensuring that your client complies with environmental regulations.

Types of environmental consultant

You may work on a number of environmental issues or specialise in one area, such as:

- air, land and water contamination
- environmental impact assessment and flood risk
- waste management and recycling
- emissions and climate change
- renewable energy opportunities
- environmental management systems.

Responsibilities as environmental consultant

- conduct field surveys and collect data about levels of pollution or contamination on a site or area of consideration
- carry out desk-based research, interpreting data which can include using software-modelling packages
- write reports and share findings with multi-disciplinary colleagues, clients, sub-contractors (such as analytical laboratories) and regulators
- advise on best courses of action based on research findings
- develop conceptual models, which involves identification and consideration of potential contamination
- research previous investigations of a site to provide information to clients considering purchase
- undertake field work to identify previous activities on the site and any contamination
- look at the suitability of new developments, like housing, power stations, wind farms or other large sites that may impact the environment
- manage legislative issues for clients and maintain an awareness of how legislation impacts projects.

- **Environmental education officer**

Successful environmental education officers are passionate about conserving the world around them and can speak and engage with people of all ages

Environmental education work involves making people aware of environmental issues, promoting conservation and sustainability and enhancing public enjoyment of the environment.

You'll do this through teaching and interpreting the natural world. You may work mainly within a specific setting, such as in schools or nature reserves, or you could lead guided nature walks for visitors or organise events and awareness campaigns.

Training volunteers and community groups involved in environmental work such as conservation projects is also a common part of the job.

Responsibilities as environmental health officer

As an environmental education officer, you'll need to:

- research and develop educational programmes and resources for schools, adults, families, community groups or visitors to sites of special environmental interest
- promote educational programmes and resources to the target audience through leaflets, newsletters, websites, and in some cases, social media
- liaise with colleagues, teachers and community groups on the design and delivery of educational programmes
- give talks in schools or to community groups on environmental issues
- teach groups and interpret the natural environment for them on-site by leading guided walks and answering questions
- organise events and activities to raise awareness of environmental issues
- train others, such as teachers, in the use of resources and in delivering educational sessions
- research and collate scientific data
- recruit, supervise and work with volunteers
- manage other members of staff, depending on the organisation's size and structure
- act as a point of contact for teachers, educationalists and colleagues and respond to requests for information on educational issues
- generate income for projects through fundraising activities and investigate and bid for external funding
- evaluate the effectiveness of programmes and write reports for your organisation or funding bodies
- manage budgets for projects and educational programmes
- carry out risk assessments, particularly for outdoor activities
- advise on and draft environmental education policies and strategies - this is usually done at a more senior level.

- **Environmental engineer**

Environmental engineers combine brilliant problem-solving abilities with scientific skills to create technological solutions which protect, restore and preserve the planet

As an environmental engineer you'll be concerned with issues such as climate change, drought, population growth, urbanisation, deforestation and the energy crisis. Using your background in science and engineering, you'll find technology-based solutions to complex problems.

You'll endeavour to provide a healthy environment for the world's population by disposing of waste, providing safe drinking water, controlling environmental hazards, improving recycling and decreasing soil, water and air pollution.

Types of environmental engineering

You may cover specific areas, such as:

- disposal of waste products such as water and plastics, particularly high-volume industrial waste
- environmental compliance - ensuring minimal environmental impact from spills or emissions
- flood risk and drainage
- infrastructure and development
- management of pollutants that can harm the natural environment
- recovery and cleansing of land which has been damaged, for example by mining, landfill or farming
- water supply and sanitation

Responsibilities of environmental engineering

As an environmental engineer, you'll need to:

- gather data from a range of sources through site assessments, environmental monitoring and third party reports
- evaluate the environmental impact of the project, hazard or commercial operation
- write up and present findings, costing, health and safety plans and recommendations on the containment, clean-up process, remediation, recycling and waste disposal, in order to fix environmental issues
- create plans to protect and restore the environment by removing contaminants from water, air and land
- develop site-specific health and safety protocols such as spill contingency plans or methods for loading and transporting raw materials
- provide advice about preventing future difficulties
- implement, manage and supervise the day-to-day tasks of construction and remediation schemes
- communicate with sensitive stakeholders such as local residents in order to minimise the impacts of projects on the community
- regularly liaise with clients and local authorities relating to planning aspects of projects
- provide advice to and work alongside other professionals, such as environmental scientists, planners, construction workers, lawyers, and landowners to address environmental problems and promote environmental sustainability

- **Environmental manager**

Environmental management is a popular and challenging career choice for graduates who have the desire to make a difference through environment and sustainability work

As an environmental manager, or sustainability manager, you'll be responsible for overseeing the environmental performance of private, public and voluntary sector organisations. Your role will involve examining corporate activities to determine where improvements can be made and ensuring compliance with environmental legislation across the organisation.

You'll also create, implement and monitor environmental strategies to promote sustainable development. Your wide remit means you'll review the whole operation, carrying out environmental audits and assessments, identifying and resolving environmental problems and ensuring necessary changes are implemented.

Responsibilities of environmental manager

As an environmental manager, you'll need to:

- develop and implement environmental strategies and action plans, to ensure corporate sustainable development
- take the lead on sustainable procurement for all goods and services
- coordinate all aspects of pollution control, waste management, recycling, environmental health, conservation and renewable energy
- lead the implementation of environmental policies and practices
- ensure compliance with environmental legislation and keep up to date with NESREA, Federal, State and international regulation and legislation
- liaise with relevant bodies such as local authorities, public bodies and competent bodies
- audit, analyse and report environmental performance to internal and external clients and regulatory bodies
- carry out impact assessments to identify, assess and reduce an organisation's environmental risks and financial costs
- promote and raise awareness, at all levels of an organisation, of the impact of emerging environmental issues
- implement best practice in areas of corporate, ethical and social responsibility and address any issues arising
- develop and implement environmental management systems to continually improve the impact of the organisation on the environment
- coordinate public hearings and consultations on environmental matters
- manage relations with the board of directors, senior management and internal staff
- train staff at all levels on environmental issues and responsibilities
- participate in environmental education and research
- negotiate environmental service agreements and manage associated costs and revenues
- write environmental reports, assuming lead responsibility in the company
- set organisational sustainability targets, developing plans to meet those targets and oversee their delivery.

❖ Marine biologist

A career in marine biology would suit you if you're passionate about the environment, want to make a difference to future generations and are driven to stand out in a competitive field

Marine biology is the study of all aspects of life in the sea and the environment on which it depends. This includes marine plants, animals and other organisms, both vertebrate and invertebrate, in deep oceans, shallow seas and the laboratory. The main aims of marine biology are to improve understanding of the marine world and to understand and predict changes in ecosystems affected by human and natural disturbances.

Types of marine biologist

- marine ecologist and dive operations manager
- reef restoration project manager
- marine biology technician
- research assistant
- fishery data manager
- environmental engineer
- oil spill response specialist
- consultant in marine ecology
- marine biotechnologist
- marine policy expert.

Responsibilities of marine biologist

Depending on your area of work, your duties as a marine biologist could include:

- conducting species inventories, testing and monitoring sea creatures exposed to pollutants
- collecting samples and data-using processes such as coring techniques, geographic information systems (GIS), visual recording and sampling
- analysing these samples in a lab and developing new research theories from them
- preserving specimens and samples of unknown species and diseases and mapping the distribution, ranges or movements of marine populations
- designing scientific experiments and collating findings
- preparing detailed reports for agencies, funders, commercial organisations, governmental bodies such as the Department for Petroleum Resources or oil companies drilling on the onshore and offshore
- communicating the latest advances in marine science to help improve the ways in which we look after our oceans through academic publications, conferences or outreach
- carrying out environmental impact assessments evaluating the likely environmental impacts of a proposed project or development, including socio-economic, cultural and human-health impacts

- interviewing local divers, fisherman and stakeholders about animal behaviour and local marine practices
- lecturing or teaching on policy, planning and management of marine activities
- conducting expeditions on fishing and research vessels in polar, temperate and tropical seas
- providing policy makers with the scientific information needed to best manage the marine environment and advocating this in the policy process through government liaison, press and media
- carrying out educational work and raising awareness of issues with the public, governments and commercial organisations
- developing, implementing and managing projects relating to the marine environment
- conducting educational and awareness-raising work by presenting talks to government ministers, the public, fellow academics and commercial employers
- coordinating and tracking of assignments, scopes, schedules budgets and deliverables
- senior level management of existing and new projects within or outside an academic setting
- writing grant proposals, contract negotiations, marketing and business development
- keeping up to date with new research and technologies and attending training courses
- liaising with colleagues across the field including fellow research staff, technicians, ships' crews and research assistants
- lecturing on specialist subjects and supervising Masters and PhD students.

❖ **Nature conservation officer**

If you're passionate about the environment and want to encourage others to enjoy and protect it, a career in nature conservation could be for you

As a nature conservation officer you'll work to protect, manage and enhance the local environment. This can include grassland, woodland, forests, coastal areas, moorland, mountains and rivers. Depending on the region, you might also work in marine habitats.

Responsibilities of conservation officer

As a nature conservation officer, you'll need to:

- educate all sectors of the local community, including local schools and colleges, and raise awareness of environmental issues and nature conservation work
- promote and implement local and national biodiversity action plans in partnership with local and national statutory and voluntary organisations
- contribute to planning and policy development for sustainable management, including input into environmental impact assessments

- provide advice to clients, employers, community groups, landowners, planners and developers
- prepare and implement annual management plans based on ecological surveys and scientific observation
- contribute to the selection of, and assist with casework for, Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) and National Nature Reserves (NNRs)
- evaluate and monitor features of nature conservation interest in habitats
- maintain and develop your own knowledge and skills, especially with regard to the knowledge of developments in policy, legislation and European and international regulations
- promote the concept of sustainability to the public, colleagues and fellow professionals through talks, tours, literature, displays and workshops
- organise, supervise and train supporting paid staff and volunteers
- maintain effective records using IT database systems
- prepare applications to get funding and grants
- assess applications for funding from other organisations
- liaise with the media to publicise organisation or conservation sites
- deal with enquiries from the public
- educate young people, and those considering entering the profession, through talks and seminars to local colleges and universities.

❖ **Recycling officer**

An interest in environmental issues is important if you wish to pursue a career in recycling and waste management

As a recycling officer you'll plan and develop environmental and waste reduction policies, through the management of local recycling schemes, the creation and delivery of educational programmes and by organising community and media liaison initiatives.

You might work for a local authority such as a county, district, borough or metropolitan council in a relevant department, such as environmental services, waste management or community services. Alternatively, you could work in the private sector for recycling contractors or environmental charities.

Responsibilities of recycling officer

As a recycling officer, you'll need to:

- encourage households and businesses to recycle more
- initiate new recycling schemes
- monitor, improve and expand existing schemes and facilities, e.g. recycling banks, kerbside collections and composting
- strategically plan for the management and development of recycling and find new ways to meet local and national targets

- work to 'best practice' schemes and guidelines in order to maximise resources and reduce costs
- collect data, compile statistics and draft reports
- manage budgets, assess tenders and prepare funding bids
- advise and assist local community groups in carrying out their recycling
- prepare, manage and monitor recycling contracts
- manage and promote initiatives through advertising and publicity campaigns
- keep abreast of, and comply with, current recycling legislation and EU policy
- advise local businesses on waste disposal and recycling initiatives
- recruit and train volunteers in community organisations.

❖ Sustainability consultant

If you want to combine your interest in the environment with business and leadership, sustainability consulting could be for you

As a sustainability consultant, you'll promote sustainable solutions for the often conflicting needs of people, the environment, development and successful business. You'll help businesses develop an environmental conscience, while simultaneously saving them money by making choices that positively impact the earth and all who live on it.

Your work will involve evaluating the impact a company is having on the environment (for example, their carbon footprint) and then minimising that impact or planning the use of limited resources. You may be involved in all or some stages of a project from planning and building, through to remediation, restoration and reuse of land and property, for example.

Responsibilities of sustainability consultant

As a sustainability consultant, you'll work closely with clients to help them measure and then improve their sustainability performance. This could involve looking at:

- materials used and the waste produced, including pollutants and noise
- management of energy, water, air and land
- how a building performs in terms of energy use - how much energy is used for power and temperature regulation, and how this energy can be recycled
- impact on local communities and eco-systems
- suppliers and procurement
- sustainable construction strategies
- compliance with environmental legislation.

❖ Waste management officer

Handling responsibility, an interest in the environment and sustainability and the ability to understand complex legislation are just some of the skills you'll need as a waste management officer

In the role of waste management officer, you'll organise and manage waste disposal, collection and recycling facilities. You may also be responsible for waste treatment and street cleaning operations. Some posts combine waste management and recycling functions, while others split them into separate jobs. Waste management companies have to balance providing the best value service for their clients with safe waste disposal (in line with government regulations), increases in landfill tax, packaging regulations and recycling targets.

Responsibilities of waste management officer

As a waste management officer, you'll need to:

- oversee waste management schemes, such as at landfill sites
- supervise the transportation of waste to ensure that it takes place efficiently without contaminating air, land or water sources
- assist with the development, promotion and implementation of new waste disposal schemes
- ensure compliance with current legislation in the transportation, handling and disposal of waste
- formulate and control budgets for waste disposal
- collate statistics and compile reports often to strict deadlines
- monitor the quality and performance of waste services, including contract management of external providers
- assist with the development of information and promotional materials
- aim to meet waste reduction and recycling targets
- deal with enquiries and complaints from members of the public both in person and by phone or email
- investigate and follow up claims of the illegal dumping of waste and work with other waste regulation enforcement staff
- identify and target areas with fly tipping or black bag problems, working to find solutions to eliminate these
- consult with residents, community groups, councillors, housing associations and traders' associations about waste management issues, identify their requirements and provide appropriate solutions
- develop research projects and contribute to the activities of national groups concerned with waste disposal.

❖ Water quality scientist

If you have a scientific and analytical mind you may be suited to a career as a water quality scientist

As a water quality scientist, you'll be concerned with safeguarding all aspects of water quality through scientific analysis, and setting targets and standards in response to specific legislation. You'll compare test results with these standards, investigate shortfalls and take action to remedy problems.

Depending on your employer, you may be involved in providing solutions to water quality problems and water quality regulation. More senior roles may involve significant liaison with businesses, the public and other water industry professionals.

Responsibilities of water quality scientists

As a water quality scientist, you'll need to:

- take water samples (although routine sampling may be carried out by technicians)
- carry out laboratory testing of samples for chemical or microbiological parameters and, in the case of drinking water, assess the quality of taste and clarity
- analyse statistical data on water quality samples
- visit sites of concern, such as potential sources of pollution or contamination, and sources of complaints about drinking water quality
- liaise with customers and representatives from regulatory authorities
- investigate reasons for lapses in water quality and suggest changes or solutions to these problems
- provide advice on avoiding problems, for example, to businesses discharging effluent
- negotiate effluent discharges fees
- contribute to projects concerning water quality improvement
- check customers' premises and the construction of drains
- investigate pollution incidents from a scientific and legal viewpoint
- arrange for emergency action in response to pollution-causing incidents
- conduct research related to water quality and set up field surveys
- share information with water quality professionals from other agencies.

Jobs where your degree would be useful include:

1. Environmental health practitioner

Environmental health practitioners use their scientific and technical ability to ensure people are able to live, work and play in safe, healthy environments

As an environmental health practitioner (EHP) you'll develop, implement and enforce health policies using specialist technical skills and knowledge to maintain and safeguard standards relating to people's health and well-being. You may work in many areas of the industry, or choose to specialise in one of the following:

- environmental protection
- food safety and food standards
- health within the armed services
- housing
- noise control
- occupational health and safety
- pollution control

- public health
- waste management.

2. Estates manager

Excellent leadership, negotiation and time management skills are just some of the skills you'll need to pursue a career in estates management

As an estates manager you'll be concerned with the historical or heritage preservation of a site and your aim will be to enable an estate to run as effectively as possible. Through careful management and coordination, you'll seek to solve problems and maximise financial returns from the estate. You'll also work to improve other areas, such as health outcomes or improved social integration.

3. Geotechnical engineer

For a career in geotechnical engineering, you'll need an in-depth knowledge of soil and rock, combined with an investigative problem-solving approach, for working on diverse infrastructure projects

Working as a geotechnical engineer, you'll support design and construction by carrying out testing and analysis to assess risk to humans and the environment. Risk can arise from natural hazards such as landslides, sinkholes, rock falls and earthquakes. Your assessment will enable you to evaluate the soil and rock and determine the feasibility of a construction or engineering plan.

Geotechnical engineering is closely linked to, and overlaps with, both engineering geology and ground engineering. It's possible to specialise in geotechnics or work for a geotechnical company, but be known as an engineering geologist or a ground engineer.

4. Landscape architect

If you're interested in design and the environment around you, consider a career in landscape architecture

As a landscape architect you'll create landscapes and plan, design and manage open spaces, including both natural and built environments. Your work will provide innovative and aesthetically-pleasing environments for people to enjoy, while ensuring that changes to the natural environment are appropriate, sensitive and sustainable.

Collaborating closely with other professionals, you'll work on a diverse range of projects in both urban and rural settings - from parks, gardens and housing estates to city centre design, sporting sites and motorway construction.

5. Town planner

If you're interested in development, regeneration and sustainability, becoming a town planner could be the career for you

As a town planner, or planner, you'll be involved in the management and development of cities, towns, villages and the countryside. Your aim will be to balance the conflicting demands of housing, industrial development, agriculture, recreation, transport and the environment, in order to allow appropriate development to take place.

Regeneration within towns and cities forms an important part of planning and the often competing views of local businesses and communities are taken into account.

6. Toxicologist

If you have a methodical, scientific mind and enjoy carrying out experiments, a career in toxicology may be for you

As a toxicologist you'll identify, monitor and evaluate the impact of toxic materials, chemicals, potential new medicines and radiation on the environment and human and animal health.

You'll plan and carry out laboratory and field studies, taking into account the potential implications of future technology such as the long-term consequences of gene-editing technologies.

7. Transport planner

You'll need analytical and project management skills to tackle transport problems and plan transport systems

As a transport planner you'll work on policies, projects and plans relating to all kinds of transport systems in your work, focusing on systems such as:

- roads and the use of cars, lorries and buses
- rail networks
- pedestrian systems for walking or cycling
- air travel.

Olanrewaju J. Adedayo
Chairman, Planning Committees
WEHD 2019
Department of Environmental Health Science
Faculty of Basic Medical and Public Health
Lead City University, Ibadan, Nigeria
olanrewajudayo@yahoo.com
+2348034101590