

MASTER OF SCIENCE IN ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH, PLAN A

This program provides graduate students with broad experience in environmental health. Our program is guided by the concepts and principles as delineated by the National Environmental Health Association, which defines environmental health as “the science and practice of preventing human injury and illness and promoting well-being by: identifying and evaluating environmental sources and hazardous agents and limiting exposures to hazardous physical, chemical, and biological agents in air, water, soil, food and other environmental media or settings that may adversely affect human health.” Recognizing that environments may also have beneficial impacts on communities, we also seek to understand the positive impact of built and natural environments on mental and physical health.

The flexible nature of this program allows students to design their graduate coursework to meet specific professional goals and will prepare students to work in a number of settings including public and private sectors as well as academia. Our goal is to provide students with critical analytic tools, subject-matter expertise, and problem-solving skills to be at the forefront of leadership and scholarship in the field of environmental health.

[Learn more about the Master of Science in Environmental Health on the Department of Environmental and Health Sciences website.](#)

[Students interested in graduate work should refer to the Graduate and Professional Bulletin.](#)

Learning Objectives

Upon successful completion, students will be able to:

1. Evaluate, qualitatively and quantitatively, risks of exposures emanating from built and natural environments of public health concern.
2. Anticipate emerging environmental health issues.
3. Assess health impacts of environmental exposures.
4. Interpret control and remediation strategies to mitigate environmental hazards.
5. Describe management strategies for achieving programmatic goals in environmental health.
6. Develop strategies to obtain compliance within an environmental health regulatory framework.
7. Communicate environmental risk to technical and lay populations.