

Research in environmental epidemiology (EE) is crucial for developing effective public health policies. One way to accomplish that is to provide the skills imbedded in international environmental risk assessment (ERA). Our workshop is aimed at sharing with EE colleagues, students, and leaders of entities concerned with environmental management some of the skills for successful adoption of ERA focusing on air and water issues. The workshop will examine several examples from the Philippines, Uganda, and U.S. that focus on water and air quality and aquaculture, climate change perception, infectious waste water risks, and control of radiation risks on Native American lands. We will also discuss how to successfully share ERA findings with local communities, financial lenders, and with governmental decision-makers.

The workshop will be structured to highlight the scientific skills needed for ERA, including the focus on exposure sciences, epidemiology, toxicology and medicine, exposure-response hygiene relationships, risk management, risk communication, and risk perception. Specific examples will be presented on fresh and saltwater aquacultural enterprises in the Philippines; the risks to farmers and municipal workers from infectious surface water contamination in Kampala; the perceptions of increasing hazard from climate change and air pollution differing by proximity to the risk in the U.S.; how environmental leadership of the Navajo Nation (in the U.S.) grappled with radioactive waste from uranium mining; and discussion about effective adoption of ERA by agencies and corporations when presented with the severity of community impacts on health. We will emphasize effective communication with communities, governments, funding bodies, and with responsible corporations leading to clean-ups that produced improved water quality and overall public health. Our workshop expanded its scope to an all-day session in order to include discussion of the new (2017) U.S. National Academy of Medicine report--[Using 21st Century Science to Improve Risk-Related Evaluations](https://www.nap.edu/catalog/24635/using-21st-century-science-to-improve-risk-related-evaluations). ** We plan to examine the chapters touching epidemiology in order to highlight global applications for use by environmental risk assessors. We hope this workshop will encourage the development of new curricula for international ERA, tailored to the needs and input of professionals in environmental epidemiology.

**If you want a copy for our workshop, you can download one for free from the NAS Press website--<https://www.nap.edu/catalog/24635/using-21st-century-science-to-improve-risk-related-evaluations>—and click on Download Free PDF. I urge you to read it before the workshop so that we can have a lively exchange.