

Editorial on Environmental Hazard

Gobene Tafere*

Department of Environmental Science, Sheoli University of Ecography, Sheoli, Ethiopia

***Corresponding author:** Gobene Tafere, Department of Environmental Science, Sheoli University of Ecography, Sheoli, Ethiopia; E-mail: taferebene@gmail.com

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Editorial

An environmental hazard could also be a substance, state or event which has the potential to threaten the encircling natural environment or adversely affect people's health, including pollution and natural disasters such as storms and earthquakes. It can include any single or combination of toxic chemical, biological, or physical agents within the environment, resulting from human activities or natural processes, which will impact the health of exposed subjects, including pollutants like heavy metals, pesticides, biological contaminants, toxic industrial waste, industrial and residential chemicals. Environmental hazard identification is that the initiative in environmental risk assessment, which is that the process of assessing the likelihood, or risk, of adverse effects resulting from a given environmental stressor. Hazard identification is that the determination of whether, and under what conditions, a given environmental stressor has the potential to cause harm. In hazard identification, sources of knowledge on the risks related to prospective hazards are identified. For instance, if a site is understood to be contaminated with a spread of commercial pollutants, hazard identification will determine which of those chemicals could end in adverse human health effects, and what effects they could cause. Risk assessors believe both laboratory (e.g., toxicological) and epidemiological data to form these determinations. Once a conceptual model of exposure is developed for a given hazard, measurements should be taken to work out the presence and quantity of the hazard. These measurements should be compared to appropriate reference levels to work out whether a hazard exists.

For instance, if arsenic is detected in water from a given well, the detected concentrations should be compared with regulatory thresholds for allowable levels of arsenic in beverage. If the detected levels are consistently less than these limits, arsenic might not be a chemical of potential concern for the needs of this risk assessment. When interpreting hazard data, risk assessors must consider the sensitivity of the instrument and method won't to take these measurements, including any relevant detection limits (i.e., rock bottom level of a given substance that an instrument or method is capable of detecting). Chemical hazards are defined within the Globally Harmonized System and within the European Union chemical regulations. They are caused by chemical substances causing significant damage to the environment. The label is especially applicable towards substances with aquatic toxicity. An example is flowers of zinc, a standard paint pigment, which is extremely toxic to aquatic life. A physical hazard may be a sort of hazard that involves environmental hazards which will cause harm with or without contact. Biological hazards, also mentioned as biohazards, ask biological substances that pose a threat to the health of living organisms, primarily that of humans. This can include medical waste or samples of a microorganism, virus or toxin (from a biological source) which can affect human health. Psychosocial hazards include but aren't limited to worry, violence and other workplace stressors. Work is usually beneficial to psychological state and private wellbeing. It provides people with structure and purpose and a way of identity.