

## Environmental Geology

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### EDITORIAL

Environmental geology is the application of geological knowledge to environment research. It supports diagnosis and mitigation of pollution problems, minimizing possible environment degradation or maximizing the possibility of correct use of natural or modified environment. Environmental geology is a branch of science that seeks to comprehend all aspects of the present and ancient Earth. A degree in environmental geology equips you with the abilities you'll need to work in a variety of contexts. Employment in parks and forestry management, museum work, science education, urban and suburban planning, and jobs with natural resource issues, for example, benefit from the gained scientific and mapping skills. Environmental and geotechnical occupations are available for those having BS degrees in geology.

Environmental geology can be described as the interaction of humans with their surroundings in its broadest meaning. Around half of the world's population lives in cities, which account for only 1% of the planet's surface area. The growth of these cities, as well as the rising level of industry, is imposing serious stresses on the environment. Given that the interaction of humans with their geological environment is the emphasis of environmental geology, and given that the majority of humans live in cities, As a result, environmental geology can be seen of as predominantly an urban issue, with the most difficult challenges happening in close proximity to urban areas. Natural resource

exploration and extraction, built environment considerations, waste management, and natural hazard mitigation are the elements that may be extracted from the topic. Increased population density and industrialisation are putting a pressure on many countries' natural environments and resources. As a result, taking precautionary measures to protect the environment and taking remedial action to rectify past damages are top priorities. Surface and groundwater, soil, and air are all resources that must be safeguarded. Landfills and industrial sites, as well as mining facilities such as tailings, conditioning plants, and smelters, oil refineries, distribution facilities and pipelines, petrol stations, and other human-occupied locations, pose a threat to these resources. Waste disposal, mining, and industrial sites are all critical components of an industrial society's infrastructure. New garbage disposal locations, as well as mining and industrial facilities, must be identified. Obtaining political consent is often challenging, and it is only achievable if state-of-the-art procedures are utilised to demonstrate that such locations have layers that can act as barriers, preventing toxins from entering the environment. Landfills and industrial facilities can be built in both consolidated and unconsolidated rock areas. Over the last many decades, knowledge and experience with waste disposal and the environmentally friendly operation of mines and industrial sites have been slowly gained. Numerous abandoned landfills, mining sites, and industrial sites must now be considered dangerous as a result of this information.

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