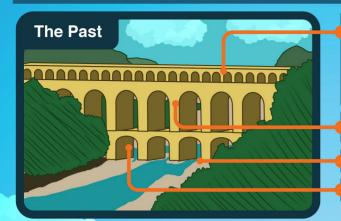


NEEF Engineering & **G**ur Planet

Exploring the past, present and future of environmental problem-solving through science, technology, engineering and math (STEM).



Hydrating Ancient Rome

Ancient Roman engineers built a system of tunnels and channels - called aqueducts - that used the power of gravity to carry fresh water to Rome from surrounding areas



Carried water up to 60 miles

Constructed between 312 BCE and 455 CE

About 260 miles of tunnels



Designing Green Buildings

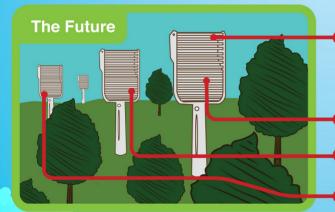
Seattle's Bullitt Center is one of the "greenest" commercial buildings on Earth. Not only does it provide occupants with fresh air, daylight and green space, it is also an innovative space to learn about green building technology



575 solar panels power the entire building

Rainwater is collected on the roof and used throughout the building

Net zero carbon footprint



Capturing Carbon Cleanly

Researchers are developing a device called an air extractor that removes carbon dioxide (CO₂) from the air in a process called engineered chemical sinkage. The device is playfully referred to as an "artificial tree"

O Sodium carbonate on the plastic "leaves" pulls CO, from the air and converts it to baking soda

Air extractor, or "artificial tree," technology could be in large-scale use in 10-20 years



Your Future in Environmental Engineering

The rapidly growing field of environmental engineering offers many opportunities for those with skills and interest in STEM to positively impact the planet

What they do: Use science and engineering principles to solve environmental problems

Median salary: \$78,740 per year

59 universities in the U.S. offer accredited environmental engineering programs



Environmental Engineering jobs are expected to grow at more than double the average job growth rate between 2010-2020

- PBS NOVA Encyclopedia Britannica The Bullitt Foundation

- PBS NewsHourThe Yale Forum on Climate Change & The MediaU.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics