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Perspective

Effects of non-biodegradable plastics on environment

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About the Study

Plastic and its byproducts have long found their application in basically every side of contemporary life—from toys to storage containers, from vehicles to gadgets and substantially more. On account of its light-weight, strength, toughness and capacity to be molded in any structure, it is being widely utilized in electronics, sports and manufacturing enterprises, homes. The items produced using non-biodegradable plastics have added comfort & convenience to daily existence. Be that as it may, plastic wastes do not degrade over time and have a longer-lasting effect on both humans & entire environment in a variety of ways. Their decomposition includes utilization of warmth or fire, which consequently produces heaps of waste, noxious vapor and requires a very long time to deteriorate. Some of the non-biodegradable products include polyethylene, rayon, nylon, lexan, polyester, PVC (Poly Vinyl Chloride) and carbon fibers.

The disposable plastic items that we utilize in general require more than 400 years to bio- degrade. The most durable plastic items like jugs, disposable nappies and brew holders will require 450 years to biodegrade. Diminishing the utilization of items that generate waste material and take long time in landfills to get totally decomposed is significant. Nonetheless, the most reasonable option is to change to biodegradable materials to save Mother Earth from escalating environmental disasters. Long term exposure of synthetic materials to air, water and sunlight cause the release of profoundly toxic pollutants that can drain into water supplies. In addition, after some time these plastics oxidize and give out toxic copper salt that pollute the land and enter the food chain. These toxins are cancer-causing that can cause serious damage to the metabolism of living organisms after they are absorbed. Their consumption can even prove to be fatal for an enormous number of species including Homo sapiens. Steady exposure of plastics to heat melts those resulting in the emission of gases into the environment in a process known as outgassing. Incinerating plastic makes toxic exhaust be released into the atmosphere. Inhaling this polluted air causes various sorts of illnesses like tuberculosis and

different types of respiratory tract infections. Hence destroying them to reduce landfill wastage isn't a choice.

Owing to the unregulated accumulation of cancer-causing compounds, the utilization of plastic bags might permit advances into cancerous diseases. Plastic bags are unloaded indiscriminately into landfills worldwide that occupy tons of hectares of land and emit perilous methane and carbon dioxide gases just as exceptionally harmful leachates from these landfills during their decomposition stage. Waste from plastic bags poses serious environmental risk to human and animal wellbeing. If plastic bags are not appropriately discarded, they can affect the environment by causing littering and storm water drain blockages. Animals may likewise get tangled and suffocate in plastic bags. Animals often confuse the bags for food and consume them, which result in impairment of digestive processes. Animals becoming entanglement in marine debris, including plastic bags, may cause starvation, choking, laceration, infection, reduced reproductive success, and mortality

Plastic bags in ocean waters are a critical and growing global pollution epidemic. It is an increasing source of contaminant, either presented during handling or retained from the atmosphere. Compounds leaching from plastic bags have been observed to be liable for elevated levels of reported toxicity. Leaching toxicity from plastic waste ought to likewise be weighed while determining the effects of plastic pollution in oceans. Plastic bags represent a threat not only to marine life, yet in addition to agricultural land. Plastic bags are responsible for the frailty of the atmosphere and agricultural land, which has inadvertently used up precious earth resources, specifically oil. Disposed plastic bags that have effectively advanced into the field are not only particularly detrimental to farming but also severely harmful. The outcome of this would be the environmental deterioration of the so-called developed global society. When we perceive the harm non-biodegradable products prompt on our planet, we need to track down a smart solution to address these issues. Banishing the production and utilization of such materials is preposterous. Nonetheless, substitute techniques can be embraced to help the planet. Replacing conventional plastics with eco- friendly products is the most practical alternative.

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