

Editorial Note on Chemical Impact on the Environment

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Editorial Note

The principle of Environmental Chemistry is to study the effects of chemicals released from different sources and agents that influence the environment and the living organisms of all species, and to study the effects and implications of chemicals released into the environment.

Sustainable development is a significant subject that is commonly considered these days. Sustainable development is a resource-use pattern that seeks to satisfy human needs while also protecting the natural environment, so that these needs can be fulfilled not only today, but also in the future. The concept was used by the Brundtland Commission, which coined what has become the most widely cited description of sustainable development as growth that meets today's needs without undermining future generations' ability to meet their own needs.

It is important to consider the importance of all people as part of sustainable growth, that their lives and health are as important as our lives and health, and that we share one planet. We will need to make the best possible use of natural resources so that they can be stable for future and future generations. Future generations are just as important as the present one.

In addition to economic growth, we also need a stable atmosphere and a safe life. For any living being, such as animals, plants and humans, the environment is the most significant and fundamental aspect. None of them will live in a safe and stable world if there isn't one.

Organic contaminants are the product of certain chemicals generated and released into the atmosphere by human activities. Some of them are used as pesticides, others as synthetic chemicals and others are chemical or burning methods that are unwanted by-products. Since they remain in the atmosphere, bioaccumulation in human and animal fat tissue, biomagnification in food chains and can be transmitted from mother to foetus, organic contaminants have major impacts on human health and the environment.

Some human products that destroy the ozone layer are called Styrofoam, and some deodorants that are used for fragrance, such as some material used for cups to serve coffee. Not only these, but a slew of other activities take place on a daily basis that harm and thin the ozone layer. With higher rates of skin cancer, eye cataracts and weakened immune systems, this affects human health and also damages the environment, resulting in decreased production of food crops and levels of oceanic plankton.

Pollution, overfishing, the introduction of invasive species, and the overuse of freshwater resources are just a few of the threats to marine environments. Chemical contamination occurs as a result of poorly treated municipal and industrial wastewater, pesticide and fertiliser runoff from agriculture, spills and other ship-related releases, mining, and other sources.

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