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Perspective

Scenarios for Reducing Overall Plastic Pollution are being Evaluated

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INTRODUCTION

Plastic pollution is a serious problem that's only getting worse [1]. To see how effective treatments for minimising plastic pollution are. Plastic pollution is a worldwide issue. It can be found in a variety of places, including seas, lakes, and rivers, soils and sediments, the environment, and animal biomass. This proliferation has been encouraged by a massive increase in plastic manufacturing and consumption, as well as linear economic models that ignore waste externalities [2]. By 2050, the annual mass of unmanaged waste is anticipated to more than double if current levels of plastic manufacturing and rubbish output continue [3]. Plastic pollution appears to have a wide range of harmful repercussions, according to a growing body of studies. There have been reports of about 700 marine animals and more than 50 freshwater species.

Keywords: Pollution; Harmful; Dispose; Drainage; Recycling

Possibilities for reducing plastic pollution

Plastic pollution reduction solutions could be divided into two categories: upstream (preconception, such as reducing demand) and downstream (post consumption, such as collecting and recycling). We determined maximum predicted growth and implementation rates based on historical patterns and expert panel consensus evaluation to parameterize the development of waste management and recycling solutions in the Collect and Dispose, Recycling, and System Change situations [4].

According to our findings, taking immediate and coordinated action that includes both pre- and post-consumption remedies could help to reverse the rising trend of environmental plastic pollution. Although there is no silver bullet, present knowledge and technologies can be used to eliminate 78 percent of the plastic pollution problem by 2040, at a lower net cost for waste management systems than BAU. Even a 78 percent reduction in BAU pollution rates, however, resulted in a significant accumulation of plastic trash in the environment due to extended breakdown durations. Furthermore, even if this system shift is realised, GHG emissions from plastic production and disposal of wastes would continue to be significant [5].

CONCLUSION

Plastic pollution has an impact on human health, including beach visual appeal. drainage, and wastewater engineering systems. Micro plastics are becoming more common in human food systems, yet their health effects are difficult to predict and require more research. As a result, "trash pickers" [the informal collection and recycling sector. Who link the service chain (MSW collection) to the value chain (recycling) in low- and middle-income settings, will play an important role in the attempt to boost household bin collection.

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