

Forestalling and Decreasing Contamination to Improve Air Quality Universally

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INTRODUCTION

Air pollution is that the single greatest environmental risk to human health and one among the most avoidable causes of death and disease globally, with some estimated 6.5 million premature deaths (2016) across the planet attributed to indoor and outdoor pollution. Particularly in developing countries, pollution disproportionately affects women, children and therefore the elderly, especially in low-income populations as they're often exposed to high levels of ambient pollution and indoor contamination from cooking and warming with wood fuel and lampoil.

Air pollution may be a global problem with far reaching impacts due to its transport over long distances. In the absence of aggressive intervention, the amount of premature deaths resulting from ambient pollution is estimated to get on track to extend by quite 50 per cent by 2050

Society bears a high cost of pollution thanks to the negative impacts on the economy, work productivity, healthcare costs and tourism, among others. Hence, the economic benefits of investing in pollution control can't be overestimated, and it must be understood that there's also an economic rationale to act which cost effective solutions exist to address air pollution.

Poor air quality may be a challenge within the context of sustainable development for all countries, especially in cities and concrete areas in developing countries, with levels of pollution that are above the bounds began within the World Health Organization air quality guidelines.:

Some air pollutants, like black carbon, methane and ground level ozone, also are short lived climate pollutants and are liable for a big portion of air pollution related deaths, also as impacts on crops and subsequently food security, so their decrease has a co-benefit for the environment.

Environmental Damage from Air Pollution is reduced

- Lower contamination levels mean less harm to the wellbeing of biological systems.
- Environmental effects of pollution include damage to plants and long-term forest health, soil nutrient deterioration, accumulation of toxics within the organic phenomenon, damage to fish and other aquatic nitrogen enrichment in coastal estuaries, which causes oxygen depletion and harm to fish and other aquatic animal species.
- According to the peer-reviewed March 2011 EPA report, reducing emissions increases crop and timber yields, a boost worth an estimated \$5.5 billion to those industries' welfare in 2010. In 2010, improved visibility conditions in selected national parks and metropolitan areas were reported to be worth \$34 billion. New force plants and industrial facilities utilize present day contamination Control innovation.

The Act requires that when new industrial facilities are designed and built, good pollution control must be a part of the planning. This proposes that as new, cleaner offices are fabricated, the country's modern base becomes cleaner overall. In areas not meeting air quality standards, to avoid making pollution worse, new and modified large plants and factories must meet rock bottom achievable emission rate and acquire offsetting emissions reductions from other sources.

In areas that meet air quality standards, new and modified Large plants and factories must apply the simplest available technology considering cost and avoid causing significant degradation of air quality or visibility impairment in national parks.

State and native permitting authorities usually administer the pre construction permit programs that determine the way to apply these requirements to facilities.

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