

Environmental impacts of plastic waste disposal on public health in South African townships.

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Human behavior in the 21st century continues to escalate environmentally deteriorating activities. This requires environmentally friendly solutions such as waste recycling and disposal to address the growth of waste, especially plastics. The plastic material manufacturing sector, especially packaging, is booming. Only some of the waste is recycled, while others are destroyed and most continue to pollute the environment. Among other waste management activities, the destruction or incineration of plastics (such as energy recovery) is usually subject to strict legal requirements due to its environmental impact. When plastics are destroyed or discarded, if the process is not managed efficiently, they pose serious short-term and long-term challenges to humans and their natural environment. In this article, how the amount of plastic waste is in the town of South Africa, most residents are not recognized or their negative environment and health impact of these measures describes whether you do not take care. This article examines the environmental and health effects of poor plastic disposal in South Africa town, and affects developing countries that are active in the importance of reducing plastic waste days, and human health And the environment can be influenced [1].

Plastics are chemically prepared polymers used in a wide range of materials, including clothes, medical accessories, water bottles, food packaging, electrical objects, and building materials. The last 60 years are mainly taxed on plastics and plastic products from crude oil derivatives mainly due to relatively low production and unmatched usability for continuous technological advances. Therefore, it is not surprising that the researcher proposed it. We give up to 2050 fish as plastic with regard to the weight of the sea, which will be informed by an annual estimated 13 million tons from a 50 billion vinyl bag of the sea and causes the mortality rate of over 100,000 water resources. South Africa, like the rest of the world, is experiencing increasing plastic use and ever-increasing amounts of plastic waste, making plastic waste management, recycling and disposal a major burden. To the environment. Therefore, it is important to further investigate the impact of plastic products and waste on human health and the environment, especially in South African townships. This article does not cover the entire waste management process, but outlines the energy recovery, waste hazards, and adverse effects of plastic waste [2].

Plastic recycling is a complex term for recycling and recovery systems, but it is an important part of the global effort to reduce

the annual tons of 8 million tons of plastic waste flowing into the ocean. There are four types of recycling technology, and the main technology is the technology to mechanically recycle plastic to make a new product of equivalent strength. Next is called secondary technology, which mechanically reprocesses plastic into low-grade products [3]. The third method, called the tertiary method, revolves around the recovery of chemical elements in plastics, while the final method recovers the chemical constituents of plastics. Melting different types of materials, regardless of how the plastic is recycled, often results in phase separations such as oil and water, resulting in a weakened and limited cause of the final product structure. The use of plastic is due to this polymer sequence. This is the situation with the two most commonly manufactured plastics, polypropylene and polyethylene, which are less likely to be recycled.

Population growth affects the distribution of plastic waste, which is ultimately it can lead to pollution of the environment, which is notable for its deterioration Natural environment, aquatic mortality and sewage clogging. In the system, especially in Third World countries Vectors and stinks that cause mosquitoes and other illnesses, poor ventilation Water infiltration results in reduced agricultural land productivity. For example, in Lekwa Parish, we know that people are exposed to it. Identify air, water, and soil hazards through skin, oral, and skin pathways, including: Potential high environmental hygiene risks for the community. Wind blows plastic waste into the river, damaging it Animals and rivers. In addition, points out that plastic waste are mismanaged [4].

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Received: 02-Mar-2022, Manuscript No. AAEWMR-22-56372; Editor assigned: 04-Mar-2022, PreQC No. AAEWMR-22-56372(PQ); Reviewed: 19-Mar-2022, QC No. AAEWMR-22-56372; Revised: 22-Mar-2022, Manuscript No. AAEWMR-22-56372(R); Published: 29-Mar-2022, DOI:10.35841/aeewmr-5.2.107