

Prohibition of Disposables Require Approach Renovation

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Abstract

Publicized Awareness aimed at reduction of disposables usage is a partial concealing of environmental perturbation. The global trend of enhanced disposables usage is undoubtedly significant factor of terrestrial and Aquatic (freshwater and marine) pollution. Although plastics create a severe damage to marine organisms (vertebrates and invertebrates) the terrestrial pollution is esthetic not less than biological-chemical. Vast number of studies were published about the marine and terrestrial degradability of disposables. Available information confirm degradation (followed by chemical pollution,) time range between weeks and centuries. On the other hand, washing of the multi-useable glass, ceramic or metallic made of kitchen utensils, require heavy use of detergents which are immediately flushed into removal systems and sooner into water storages (aquifers, reservoirs). Improvement of global friendly environment suggests reduction of plastic usage and encouragement of the usage of Styrofoam (Polystyrene) (Klecker) matters. Polystyrene matters are fully degraded within centuries and their debris are probably less damageable than Plastic in oceans. The long time (200-500 years) required for decomposition of plastic household/kitchen plastic utensils (cups, drinking straw, water bottles, Coffee pod) debris under marine conditions, was widely reported (Mohee R. and G. Unmar, 2007; deGraft-Johnson K.A., A. Blay, FK Nunoo, and C.C. Amankwah 2010; Ly, C. K. 1980; Oppong-Anash, A. 2020). It is suggested that the disposables degradation time under terrestrial condition is even longer. On the other hand, time frame required for pollution by the very common domestic detergents intrusion into the underground and surface water resources are much shorter and vary between hours to days only. The practical dilemma between detergents and Polystyrene pollution is waiting for scientific response. Conclusively, the environmental impact of disposables is damageable in the oceans but usage reduction of the detergents might be an environmental benefit as water quality improvement.

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