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NURSING

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**WASTE POLLUTION.**

Pollution is waste that is harmful to the environment. Waste is created by all life forms. Solid, gaseous and liquid waste create serious problems for humans and the environment if they are not treated, transported and managed safely. There are different forms of waste pollution. They are: electronic waste pollution, solid waste pollution, liquid waste pollution and gaseous waste pollution.

Electronic pollution is the form of pollution caused by the discarded electrical or electronic devices. Used electronics which are destined for reuse, resale, salvage, recycling, or disposal are also considered e-waste. A phone is filled with so many toxins just like any other electronic device. When it makes its way to a landfill the materials that these electronic devices are made out of can potentially leak. It can cause a whole bunch of problems for the ecosystem, plant life, animals, and even the food supplies. Which will end up causing way more problems than the everyday person needs. Electronics are not the only type of waste that causes a major problem.

Solid waste pollution is a term for man-made waste (basically consisting of plastic litter) discarded in the environment and often found in the sea or along the coastline, either floating on the surface or submerged. Solid waste refers to various varieties of old and used articles for example, stained pins, broken glassware’s, plastic containers, polythene bags, waste papers, ashes and domestic garbage etc. which are discarded and thrown away after use. These are also termed as refuse, garbage and rubbish. These are detrimental to human health causing air pollution because of their obnoxious odor and harboring bacteria, mosquitoes, flies and rodents etc. which help in the spread of diseases like typhoid, diphtheria, diarrhea, cholera and malaria.

Liquid waste pollution can be defined as such Liquids as wastewater, fats, oils or grease, used oil, liquids, solids, gases, and hazardous household liquids. These liquids are hazardous or potentially harmful to human health or the environment. Black water and gray water are produced from domestic dwellings with access to a piped water supply and also from business premises and the various institutions, such as schools and health centers, found in residential areas. The term sewage is used to describe a combination of all these types of liquid waste, frequently also with surface run-off. In many towns and cities in the world, sewage is collected in underground sewers that carry the effluents to a sewage treatment works. The wastewaters from commercial areas comprising business establishments, shops, open market places, restaurants and cafes will mostly resemble those from households. This is because only human-related activities are undertaken in such areas, as opposed to other activities such as industrial production. Effluent from restaurants and cafes may contain high levels of oil from cooking processes but this can be overcome by using a grease trap.

Gaseous wastes are oxides of carbon, sulphur dioxide, oxides of nitrogen, hydrocarbons, aerosols, carbon monoxide, methane, Green house gases like chlorofluorocarbon (CFC). Due to the increase of factories, industrial areas and the number of vehicles, a large amount of gaseous wastes are coming to the atmosphere. Some waste will eventually rot, but not all, and in the process it may smell, or generate methane gas, which is explosive and contributes to the greenhouse effect. Gases from incineration may cause air pollution and contribute to acid rain, while the ash from incinerators may contain heavy metals and other toxins.

In conclusion, not all wastes are harmful to human beings and their environment, but it depends on if waste can be or are disposed of correctly

References: [www.wenku.baidu.com](http://www.wenku.baidu.com), [www.open.edu](http://www.open.edu) and [www.greenchoices.org](http://www.greenchoices.org)