

The little dispose, the better environment

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World Environmental Health Day 2018 theme of 'Global Food Safety and Sustainability' aims to support the provision of more safe food to make use of precious water and nutrient resources. In addition, it drives communities to increasingly value sustainable food production. As we know, food safety is being challenged nowadays by global dimensions of food supply chains (1) and pollution from the environment (i.e., soil, sediments, water, and air). The pollution gets into the food chain by polluting plants or animals that come in contact with environmental pollution. Hazardous wastes are wastes that can cause substantial threats to our world, health, and the environment. Each year more than 400 million tons of waste is produced by humans (2). There have been widespread concerns about three kinds of chemicals that are being produced as follows:

- Very persistent and very bioaccumulative chemicals which break down slowly or not at all, and accumulate in the bodies of wildlife and people
- Endocrine disrupting chemicals which interfere with the hormone systems of animals and people
- Chemicals which cause cancer, reproductive problems, or damage DNA (3)

There are approaches to find out more about the impacts of hazardous chemicals on people and wildlife. One of the methods of pollution control is an environmental assessment (EA). The EA is the major assessment of the environmental as well as

positive and negative consequences of a plan, policy, program, or actual projects prior to the decision-making process to move forward with the proposed action (4). Iranian academic researchers, who work in a laboratory for doing an experimental study, discharge toxic waste to sink and waste container without any control.

Therefore, life cycle analysis must be performed in every experimental research process as an environmental ethic code to analyze the life cycle of the product in terms of sustainability. Moreover, the results obtained from this analysis help decision makers consider the environmental impacts when deciding whether or not to proceed with research (5).

References

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