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Commentary

DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL TECHNOLOGY

Carl San*

Department of Pharmacy, Peking University, Beijing, China

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DESCRIPTION

Environmental technology, also referred to as green technology or clean technology, is the use of one or more of environmental science, green chemistry, environmental monitoring, and electronic devices to track, model, and conserve the natural environment and resources, as well as to reduce the adverse effects of human involvement. The phrase is also used to refer to renewable energy generation methods like photovoltaic and wind turbines. The foundation of environmental technology is sustainable development. Another use of the phrase "environmental technology" is to refer to a group of technological gadgets that can support resource management that is sustainable. The removal of pollutants or toxins from environmental media, including soil, groundwater, sediment, or surface water, is the focus of environmental remediation. In cases where there are no statutory standards or when the standards are advisory, remedial action may also be based on evaluations of the hazards to human health and the environment. Although there are many different types of remediation technologies, they can generally be divided into *ex-situ* and *in-situ* techniques. *Ex-situ* techniques include the excavation of impacted soils and subsequent surface treatment, as well as the extraction of contaminated groundwater and surface treatment. Without removing the soils or groundwater, *in-situ* treatments aim to treat the contamination. Numerous technologies have been developed for the repair of oil-contaminated soil and sediments. Traditional groundwater "pump and treat" techniques and soil extraction and disposal in landfills are traditional rehabilitation methods. *In-situ* technologies have been widely used in the USA and include, but are not limited to: solidification and stabilisation; soil vapour extraction; permeable reactive barriers; monitored natural attenuation; bioremediation-phytoremediation; chemical oxidation; steam-enhanced extraction; and *in situ* thermal desorption. The purification, consumption, reuse, disposal, and treatment of solid waste are all tasks carried out by a city or town's administration or governing body. The procedures and actions necessary to manage trash from its inception to disposal include asset management. This covers waste collection, transportation, treatment, and disposal as well as the oversight and control of the waste management procedure and any legislation, technology, or economic mechanisms that are related to trash.

CONCLUSION

Since industry and transportation use most of the fuel that is consumed globally, pollution and greenhouse gas emissions from these two industries can be reduced globally by investing in efficiency and conservation. Advanced energy-efficient electric motor technology, such as variable speed generators and efficient energy use, can lessen the amount of carbon dioxide and sulphur dioxide that would otherwise be released into the atmosphere if electricity were generated using fossil fuels. These technologies are affordable, which promotes their use. Grease Stock, one of the biggest environmental technology shows in the nation, takes place every year in Yorktown Heights, New York. The adoption of new environmental technologies in countries with highly developed economies has some scholars worried that it could cause social and economic turmoil in countries with less developed economies. The transportation industry is a significant contributor to greenhouse gas emissions. Specifically, in the USA. Transportation is directly responsible for 30 percent or possibly more of the nation's GHG emissions, depending on the location. The largest source of GHGs in the United States is transportation, which is responsible for 47% of the net increase in all U.S. emissions since 1990.

For Correspondence:

carl.sa.@gmail.com