

## A BRIEF NOTE ON ENVIRONMENTAL LEGISLATION AND POLLUTION CONTROL

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### DESCRIPTION

Environmental law is a broad word that refers to all parts of the law that safeguard the environment. A similar but different collection of regulatory regimes focuses on the management of specific natural resources, such as forests, minerals, or fisheries, and is now heavily affected by environmental law ideas. Other parts of environmental law, such as environmental impact assessment, may not cleanly fall into either category, but they are nevertheless significant components of the law.

### Pollution Control

**Air quality:** The emission of air pollutants into the atmosphere is monitored by air quality rules. The quality of air within buildings is regulated by a subset of air quality rules. Air quality rules are frequently enacted to safeguard human health by restricting or eliminating pollution concentrations in the air. Other measures, such as limits on chemicals that deplete the ozone layer and carbon trading systems to combat acid rain and climate change, are aimed at larger ecological issues. Regulatory measures include detecting and categorizing air contaminants, imposing emission limits, and prescribing required or appropriate mitigating technology.

**Water quality:** Waste management regulations regulate the transportation, treatment, storage, and disposal of several forms of waste, including municipal solid waste, hazardous waste, and nuclear waste, among others. Trash laws are aimed to decrease waste creation and encourage or enforce waste recycling, as well as to restrict or eliminate the uncontrolled spread of waste materials into the environment in a way that may cause ecological or biological harm. Identification and categorization of waste kinds, as well as transportation, treatment, storage, and disposal techniques, are all part of regulatory initiatives.

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**Contaminant clean-up:** Pollution or pollutants are removed from environmental media such as soil, sediment, surface water, or ground water under environmental cleaning legislation. Clean-up laws, unlike pollution control laws, are intended to respond to environmental contamination after it has occurred, and as a result, they frequently must identify not just the necessary response measures, but also the parties who may be liable for carrying out (or paying for) such efforts. Rules for emergency response, responsibility allocation, site evaluation, remedial inquiry, feasibility studies, remedial action, post-remedial monitoring, and site reuse are examples of regulatory requirements.

**Chemical safety:** Chemical safety rules control the use of chemicals in human activities, notably in modern industrial applications involving man-made compounds. Chemical control laws, in contrast to media-oriented environmental regulations (e.g., air or water quality legislation), aim to regulate the (possible) pollutants themselves. Pesticides are regulated, and particular chemical ingredients in consumer items are banned (e.g., Bisphenol A in plastic bottles).

### **Resource Conservation and Utilization**

**Impact assessment:** Prior to deciding whether or not to proceed with a planned action, an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) evaluates the environmental repercussions of a plan, policy, programme, or actual project. In this context, the phrase "Environmental Impact Assessment" (EIA) refers to real projects undertaken by people or businesses, whereas "Strategic Environmental Assessment" (SEA) refers to policies, plans, and programmes suggested by government agencies. It is an environmental management tool that is used in the approval and decision-making of projects. Environmental assessments may be susceptible to judicial review and may be controlled by administrative procedural regulations governing public involvement and decision-making documents.

**Water resources:** Management and use of water resources, including surface and ground water, are governed by water resources regulations. Water conservation, usage limits, and ownership regimes are examples of regulatory sectors.

**Mineral resources:** Mineral resource laws encompass a variety of subjects, including mineral resource ownership and can work it. Mining is also influenced by many rules governing miners' health and safety, as well as the impact of mining on the environment.

**Forest resources:** Forest regulations govern activities such as forest management and wood harvesting on specific forest lands. Forest legislation for public forest resources frequently incorporates management practices such as dual use and sustainable production. Forest management is split between the private and public sectors, with public forests belonging solely to the state. Forest law is presently viewed as a worldwide concern.