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Science & Technology

FOR CLEAN AND GREEN ENVIRONMENT

→ Global warming is a reality. It is a growing problem upsetting government and society in general and is endangering health and the environment. one of the ways to fight against global warming is by means of the so-called green technologies. Engineers and scientists around the world are developing technological solutions aimed at reducing and eliminating everything that causes global warming and therefore, climate change.

wastewater treatment - Key developments include membrane filtration, microbial fuel cells, nanotechnology, development of biological treatments and natural treatment systems such as wetlands. All these processes are used to make water drinkable or significantly reduce the presence of pollutants from what is discharged into the sea and rivers. examples - wastewater treatment, 2. Elimination of industrial emissions, 3. Recycling and waste management.

Modern environmental technology has enabled us to capture this naturally occuring energy and convert it into electricity or useful heat through devices such as solar panels, wind water turbines, which reflects a highly positive impact of technology on the environment.

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There are 10 Technological advancements that are helping save our Plant : Lab-grown Food, solar Panels, carbon computing, Graphene, Electric vehicles, CO_2 Absorbing buildings, Air Powered electricity, etc.

Clean technology these involve a conceptual or Procedural approach to Production that demands that all Phases of the life cycle of a Product or of a Process should be addressed with the objective of Prevention or minimization of short- and long-term risks to human health and environment.

CLEANER TECHNOLOGY

Clean technology refers to avoiding environmental damage at the source through use of materials, processes, or Practice to eliminate or reduce the creation of Pollutants or wastes. The following are the attributes clean technologies must gain in order to achieve their goals: raw material conservation, optimal use of raw materials and other materials; optimal use of other valueable ingredients, namely, energy and water; optimization of Production Processes; safe disposal of unwanted waste; maximum possible recycling of ~~avo~~ unavoidable waste; Prevention of accidents; Prevention of Pollution by risk management.