J. Biol. Chem. Chron. 2022, 8(3), 01
ISSN (Print): 2454 – 7468
ISSN (Online): 2454 – 7476
www.eresearchco.com/jbcc/
Commentary

Environmental Chemistry Applications and Indicators

Aishwarya Nair*

Department of Environmental Chemistry, University of Kochi, Tamilnadu

**Correspondence: Aishwarya Nair, Department of Environmental Chemistry, University of Kochi, Tamilnadu, E-mail: aishwaryanair32@gmail.com*

*(**Received:** 01-June-2022, Manuscript No. JBCC-22- 64160; **Editor assigned:** 03-June-2022, PreQC No. JBCC-22-64160 (PQ); **Reviewed:** 17-June-2022, QC No. JBCC-22-64160; **Revised:** 23-June-2022, Manuscript No. JBCC-22-64160 (R); **Published:** 30-June-2022, **DOI:** No. 10.33980/jbcc.2022.v08i03.007)*

DESCRIPTION: The scientific paper of synthetic and metabolic phenomenon in naturalistic environments is known as environmental chemistry. Green chemistry; on the other hand, aim to decrease potential pollution at its source. It is the research of synthetic species' sources, responses, transport, effects, and fates in the atmosphere, soil, and water surroundings, as well as the impacts of human and physiological activity on these. Environmental chemistry is a field of science that includes atmospheric, aquatic, and soil chemistry, and also chemical engineering and being linked to other fields of science. Environmental chemistry begins with understanding how well the uncontaminated environment tends to work, which chemical compounds are normally found in what concentrations, and with what effects. Without it, it would also be impossible to fully study the effects of human releasing endorphins on the surroundings. Environmental chemists use concepts from chemistry as well as other environmental studies to investigate what is occurring to a chemical species in the environment. Understanding chemical changes and equations, solutions, modules, sampling, as well as analytical techniques are all constitutes essential concepts in chemistry. A contaminant is a material that exists in nature at a higher level than constrained or that would not exist otherwise. This could be attributed to human action and bioactivity. The terms contaminant and pollutant are commonly used interchangeably. A pollutant is a substance that has a negative impact on the environment. While a pollutant is sometimes described as a material found in the atmosphere as a result of human activity but with no adverse effects, toxic or harmful effects from contamination may become evident only later. A receptor is a "medium" including such soil or an organism such as fish that is affected by a pollutant or contaminant, whereas a sink is indeed a synthetic medium or species, which maintains and communicates with pollutant, including a carbon sink, as well as its impacts on bacteria. The Environmental Protection agency in England, Oil And natural gas Wales, the United States Environmental Protection Agency, the Association of Public Experts, and other environmental groups and research organisations around the world use environmental composition to locate and recognize the essence and origin of pollutants. These are some examples: Industry-caused heavy metal contamination of land These can be transferred into bodies of water and consumed by living organisms. PAHs (Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons) are found in bodies of water that have been contaminated by oil spillage or leaks. Many of the PAHs are carcinogenic and highly toxic. Environmental chemistry and chromatography lab tests are used to regulate them by concentration (ppb). Nutrients leach from farmland into waterways, causing algal blooms and eutrophication. During rainstorms, pollutants wash off impervious area (roads, parking lots, and rooftops) in cities. Gasoline, motor oil, as well as other hydrocarbon substances, metals, nutrients, and silt are examples of common pollutants (soil). Substances that are organometallic. Classical wet - chemical techniques such as gravimetric, titrimetric, and electrochemical techniques are commonly used for quantitative determinations in environmental chemistry. Inside the analysis of trace metals as well as chemical molecules, more sophisticated methods are used. Atomic spectroscopy and mass spectrometry have been usually used to assess metals: Spectroscopy Spectrophotometry (AAS) and Inferential Coupled Plasma Atomic Emission's (ICP-AES) or Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrometric (ICP-MS) techniques. Organic compounds, which include PAHs, are frequently quantified using mass spectrometric methods such as gas chromatography-mass spectrometry (GC/MS) and column chromatographic spectrometry (LC/MS).

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT: The Author expresses his gratitude to the entire faculty for successful publication of this article.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST: The Author declared that there is no conflict of interest.