









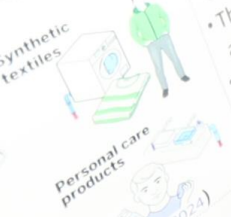






MICROPLASTICS AND NANOPLASTICS

- Microplastics are plastic particles less than 5 mm in size. When they are less than 1mm, they are called nanoplastics.
- The particles could be irregular in shape or could be fibrous or as flakes and beads.
- They could be primary (as manufactured) or secondary (formed due to weathering and disintegration). Primary plastics are generally in the shape of beads or pellets.
- They are everywhere in the environment - air, water, and food materials.
- They enter into the human body either through inhalation or ingestion.
- Micro- and nanoplastics can be potential vectors for the can be potential vectors for the matrix in a plastics-free lab coat, and cellulose filters. Synthetic gas ch



plastics are separated from the matrix in a plastics-free lab coat, and cellulose filters. Synthetic gas ch

per gloves, cotton lab coat, and cellulose filters. Synthetic gas ch

The plastics filtered from water are characterised by optical microscopy, Raman spectroscopy, and Pyrolysis gas ch

transform infrared spectroscopy, Raman spectroscopy, and Pyrolysis gas ch



LOCALITY	PHOTOMICROGRAPH OF MICROPLASTIC
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