Laws of Manufacturing a Hazardous Byproduct

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**Introduction**

The organization was immensely successful in the manufacturing of this product and has taken over various US corporations. Containing the byproduct “Dio-Eathalyne-Ariable Theosophist” also called as DEATH, has conventionally provoked several environmental organizations through its hazardous influence over the environment. Continuing further the process of the byproduct won’t be a good sport for a future long run and Laws won’t be adjusting for the impact. DEATH has taken a reputed value among the brands and brought investors to the spotlight. Given the situation, the byproduct is very expensive to process in the US and adds to the production expenditures, which has significantly shown a constant decrease in their profits. Excreting minimum limit of byproduct and granting a good value among the buyers could find an immediate interest of the organizations. Hence, the process of the DEATH can be very costly in the US, so they have to look up to an alternative approach in safely disposing of the byproduct under the US and international given laws.

**Discussion**

Following their cooperation interest's an environmental cause, they could be looking forward to an international approach. A conventional dialogue between me and the superiors of the organizations have come to a demanding conclusion that they will be authorizing an official contract between their US corporation and the African country’s military government, upholding all the international laws. Their byproduct has a variety of demand among the investors in the west, but it has a disadvantage on environmental conditions and could be hazardous to human life. Disposing of it in a remote area in Africa can help them control the byproduct and provide caution for any hazardous or toxicities contained by the byproduct (Bromley et al. 2012). An immediate spot on is that their demand and transportation cost is way inexpensive than the total cost of processing the byproduct in the US. This could be a beneficial advantage for their company and stabilizing their margin of profits. They can also be looking forward towards an expansion from an international perspective because opening a new project at a remote location means providing new opportunities to the local citizens.

Relating to the cause, their hazardous byproduct can pose a significant threat to human health and environmental surroundings so thus they cannot allow any deviation towards it. It should be their number one priority in finding a suitable disposing of location, particularly remote areas that are far beyond from human interaction. Provide mandatory precaution while going deep underground and keeping the hazardous byproduct toxicities away from the water and water pipelines underground. Safeties precautions should be measured to follow the byproduct radiation controlled and keep it in a friendly atmosphere. DEATH can be flammable, which requires the caution of keeping any incendiary elements away. Gasoline leaks are common in underground pipes and can be a dangerous combination among the byproduct and gas (Takatorige, Hirose, & Nagamatsu, 2019). This could lead to a combustion reaction because of the underground pressure and heat which can cause a fetal radiation explosion. It can expand on an enormous ground creating Human-health issues and poisoning water tables which could lead to food supplies.

An old saying states that one's trash can be another one's treasure, but with an industrial point of vision, one's waste can become other's tragedy, unfortunately (Hasan, Ahmed, Mallick, & Singh, 2018). The US Corporation has grabbed a position among the most reputed organizations for a while now so their legislation towards the byproducts disposing of should be authentic and certified. Also, dashing in the local and national environmental organization of that African country can provide a safe enrollment to control the disposal of the byproduct and can help to deal it in environmentally safe manners. Safety of the life of workers on site should be prioritized and giving a fair compensation in their wages and ensure their long-term insurance. Moreover, every precaution taken along, beginning from the starting of the product to an ending should meet all local laws and should not be breaking any of these laws. African laws can be very strict when it comes to handling new businesses, which is why this company have to be precautious with its affairs, so that human or animal lives do not get endangered during this process of product management.

**Conclusion**

Also organizations such as EPA in the US, EPA international programs protect the natural resources and also serves an integral part of Foreign policy (Dupuy, & Viñuales, 2018). Their agenda is to protect human health and the environment, which leads to economic sustainability and a diverse ecosystem. They provide a long term post-closure of the site of disposal of the byproduct and the safety of the employers working to protect the environment, all under the International Law. It will build their relationship with the Military government of the African Country for future import and export which could lead their cooperation to be reputed internationally. Also, playing a role in natural preservation and not putting human health at any risks. The aforementioned analysis on the laws and international laws outlined in Africa in contrast with the accumulated experiment suggests many alternatives and precautions that can be taken through ethical regard.

**References**

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