Endocrine disrupting chemicals, found in some everyday consumer products, interfere with fertility and hormone receptors in humans and can have adverse effects on biodiversity when exposed to the environment.

Pesticides accidentally kill 0.25–8.9 birds per crop hectare each year.

Continuous use of non-selective highly hazardous pesticides depletes insect and plant populations.

Land degradation caused by unregulated mining – e.g., 20% of gold is mined illegally, often using toxic chemicals like mercury.

Excess nutrients from agriculture run off into aquatic systems causing hypoxic 'dead zones' where no life can survive. There are more than 400 hypoxic dead zones around the world covering more than 245,000 km² - an area larger than the UK.

Over 80% of global wastewater is discharged into the environment without treatment - often containing toxic chemicals and heavy metals which bioaccumulates in food chains.

Marine plastic pollution has increased 10x since 1980 affecting at least 267 animal species, including:

- 86% of marine turtles
- 44% of seabirds
- 43% of marine mammals

Chemical additives in plastics pose mostly unknown additional threats when ingested by living organisms.