

SURENDRANATH COLLEGE



SESSION 2020-2021

SUBJECT – ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES

Topic – Air Pollution

Submitted for Environmental Science for the degree of B.Sc. Honours (Under 1+1+1 2009 Regulations) under the University of Calcutta

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Session :	2020-2021

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I would first like to thank our principal Dr. Indranil Kar for giving me the wonderful opportunity in presenting this project which helped me a lot in learning many new aspects on environmental sciences.

The Head of our Department, Dr. Harishankar Biswas has also helped in developing the project report. The other faculty members are also acknowledged.

At last I would like to thank my parents and also my classmates for helping me willingly with their abilities in this project



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Abstract:-

Air pollution occurs when gases, dust particles, fumes (or smoke) or odour are introduced into the atmosphere in a way that makes it harmful to humans, animals and plant. Air pollution threatens the health of humans and other living beings in our planet. It creates smog and acid rain, causes cancer and respiratory diseases, reduces the ozone layer atmosphere and contributes to global warming.

In this industrial age, air pollution cannot be eliminated completely, but steps can be taken to reduce it. The government has developed, and continues to develop, guidelines for air quality and ordinances to restrict emissions in an effort to control air pollution. On an individual level, we can reduce our contribution to the pollution problem by carpooling or using public transportation. Additionally, buying energy-efficient light bulbs and appliances or otherwise reducing our electricity use will reduce the pollutants released in the production of electricity, which creates the majority of industrial air pollution.

Introduction:-

Air pollution is the introduction into the atmosphere of chemicals, particulates, or biological materials that cause discomfort, disease, or death to humans, damage other living organisms such as food crops, or damage the natural environment or built environment.

A substance in the air that can be adverse to humans and the environment is known as an air pollutant. Pollutants can be in the form of solid particles, liquid droplets, or gases. In addition, they may be natural or man-made. Pollutants can be classified as primary or secondary. Usually, primary pollutants are directly produced from a process, such as ash from a volcanic eruption, the carbon monoxide gas from a motor vehicle exhaust or sulphur dioxide released from factories. Secondary pollutants are not emitted directly.

Rather, they form in the air when primary pollutants react or interact. An important example of a secondary pollutant is ground level ozone – one of the many secondary pollutants that make up photochemical smog. Some pollutants may be both primary and secondary: that is, they are both emitted directly and formed from other primary pollutants.

Major primary pollutants produced by human activity include:



- **Sulphur oxides** (SO_x) - especially sulphur dioxide, a chemical compound with the formula SO_2 . SO_2 is produced by volcanoes and in various industrial processes. Since coal and petroleum often contain sulphur compounds, their combustion generates sulphur dioxide. Further oxidation of SO_2 , usually in the presence of a catalyst such as NO_2 , forms H_2SO_4 , and thus acid rain. This is one of



the causes for concern over the environmental impact of the use of these fuels as power sources.

- **Nitrogen oxides** (NO_x) - especially nitrogen dioxide are expelled from high temperature combustion, and are also produced naturally during thunderstorms by electric discharge. Can be seen as the brown haze dome above or plume downwind of cities. Nitrogen dioxide is the chemical compound with the formula NO_2 . It is one of the several nitrogen oxides. This reddish-brown toxic gas has a characteristic sharp, biting odor. NO_2 is one of the most prominent air pollutants.
- **Carbon monoxide** (CO) - is a colourless, odourless, non-irritating but very poisonous gas. It is a product by incomplete combustion of fuel such as natural gas, coal or wood. Vehicular exhaust is a major source of carbon monoxide.
- **Volatile organic compounds** - VOCs are an important outdoor air pollutant. In this field they are often divided into the separate categories of methane (CH_4) and non-methane (NMVOCs). Methane is an extremely efficient greenhouse gas which contributes to enhance global warming. Other hydrocarbon VOCs are also significant greenhouse gases via their role in creating ozone and in prolonging the life of methane in the atmosphere, although the effect varies depending on local air quality. Within the NMVOCs, the aromatic compounds benzene, toluene and xylene are suspected carcinogens and may lead to leukemia through prolonged exposure. 1, 3-butadiene is another dangerous compound which is often associated with industrial uses.
- **Particulates**, alternatively referred to as particulate matter (PM), atmospheric particulate matter, or fine particles, are tiny particles of solid or liquid suspended in a gas. In contrast, aerosol refers to particles and the gas together. Sources of particulates can be manmade or natural. Some particulates occur naturally, originating from volcanoes, dust storms, forest and grassland fires, living vegetation, and sea spray. Human activities, such as the burning of fossil fuels in vehicles, power plants and various industrial processes also generate significant amounts of aerosols. Averaged over the globe, anthropogenic aerosols—those made by human activities – currently account for about 10 percent of the total amount of aerosols in our atmosphere. Increased levels of fine particles in the air are linked to health hazards such as heart disease, altered lung function and lung cancer.
- **Persistent free radicals** connected to airborne fine particles could cause cardiopulmonary disease.
- Toxic **metals**, such as **lead** and **mercury**, especially their compounds.
- **Chlorofluorocarbons** (CFCs) - harmful to the ozone layer emitted from products currently banned from use.
- **Ammonia** (NH_3) - emitted from agricultural processes. Ammonia is a compound with the formula NH_3 . It is normally encountered as a gas with a characteristic

pungent odor. Ammonia, either directly or indirectly, is also a building block for the synthesis of many pharmaceuticals. Although in wide use, ammonia is both caustic and hazardous.

- **Odors** – such as from garbage, sewage, and industrial processes
- **Radioactive pollutants** – produced by nuclear explosions, nuclear events, war explosives, and natural processes such as the radioactive decay of radon. Secondary pollutants include:
 - **Particulates** created from gaseous primary pollutants and compounds in photochemical smog. Smog is a kind of air pollution; the word "smog" is a portmanteau of smoke and fog. Classic smog results from large amounts of coal burning in an area caused by a mixture of smoke and sulphur dioxide. Modern smog does not usually come from coal but from vehicular and industrial emissions that are acted on in the atmosphere by ultraviolet light from the sun to form secondary pollutants that also combine with the primary emissions to form photochemical smog.
- **Ground level ozone** (O₃) formed from NO_x and VOCs. Ozone (O₃) is a key constituent of the troposphere. It is also an important constituent of certain regions of the stratosphere commonly known as the Ozone layer. Photochemical and chemical reactions involving it drive many of the chemical processes that occur in the atmosphere by day and by night. At abnormally high concentrations brought about by human activities (largely the combustion of fossil fuel), it is a pollutant, and a constituent of smog.

Causes: Factors Responsible for Air Pollution:-

Air pollution can result from both human and natural actions. Natural events that pollute the air include forest fires, volcanic eruptions, wind erosion, pollen dispersal, evaporation of organic compounds and natural radioactivity. Sources of air pollution refer to the various locations, activities or factors which are responsible for the releasing of pollutants into the atmosphere.

Man-made sources mostly related to burning different kinds of fuel.

- "Stationary Sources" include smoke stacks of power plants, manufacturing facilities (factories) and waste incinerators, as well as furnaces and other types of fuel-burning heating devices. In developing and poor countries, traditional biomass burning is the major source of air pollutants; traditional biomass includes wood, crop waste and dung.
- "Mobile Sources" include motor vehicles, marine vessels, aircraft and the effect of sound etc.
- Chemicals, dust and controlled burn practices in agriculture and forestry management. Controlled or prescribed burning is a technique sometimes used in forest management, farming, prairie restoration or greenhouse gas abatement. Fire is a natural part of both forest and grassland ecology and controlled fire can be a tool for foresters. Controlled burning stimulates the germination of some desirable forest trees, thus renewing the forest.
- Fumes from paint, hair spray, varnish, aerosol sprays and other solvents.



- Waste deposition in landfills, which generate methane. Methane is highly flammable and may form explosive mixtures with air.
- Military, such as nuclear weapons, toxic gases, germ warfare and rocketry.

Natural sources

- Dust from natural sources, usually large areas of land with few or no vegetation.
- Methane, emitted by the digestion of food by animals, for example cattle.
- Radon gas from radioactive decay within the Earth's crust. Radon is a colourless, odourless, naturally occurring, radioactive noble gas that is formed from the decay of radium. It is considered to be a health hazard. Radon gas from natural sources can accumulate in buildings, especially in confined areas such as the basement and it is the second most frequent cause of lung cancer, after cigarette smoking.
- Smoke and carbon monoxide from wildfires.
- Vegetation, in some regions, emits environmentally significant amounts of VOCs on warmer days. These VOCs react with primary anthropogenic pollutants – specifically, NO_x, SO₂, and anthropogenic organic carbon compounds – to produce a seasonal haze of secondary pollutants.
- Volcanic activity, which produce sulphur, chlorine, and ash particulates.

A lack of ventilation indoors concentrates air pollution where people often spend the majority of their time. Radon (Rn) gas, a carcinogen, is exuded from the Earth in certain locations and trapped inside houses. Building materials including carpeting and plywood emit formaldehyde (H₂CO) gas. Paint and solvents give off volatile organic compounds

(VOCs) as they dry. Lead paint can degenerate into dust and be inhaled. Intentional air pollution is introduced with the use of air fresheners, incense, and other scented items.

Controlled wood fires in stoves and fireplaces can add significant amounts of smoke particulates into the air, inside and out. Indoor pollution fatalities may be caused by using pesticides and other chemical sprays indoors without proper ventilation.

Carbon monoxide (CO) poisoning and fatalities are often caused by faulty vents and chimneys, or by the burning of charcoal indoors.

Biological sources of air pollution are also found indoors, as gases and airborne particulates. Pets produce dander, people produce dust from minute skin flakes and decomposed hair, dust mites in bedding, carpeting and furniture produce enzymes and micrometre-sized fecal droppings, inhabitants emit methane, mold forms in walls and generates mycotoxins and spores, air conditioning systems can incubate Legionnaires' disease and mold, and houseplants, soil and surrounding gardens can produce pollen, dust, and mold. Indoors, the lack of air circulation allows these airborne pollutants to accumulate more than they would otherwise occur in nature.

Consequences: Effects of Air Pollution:-

Health Effects

Air pollution is a significant risk factor for multiple health conditions including respiratory infections, heart disease, and lung cancer, according to the WHO. The health effects caused by air pollution may include difficulty in breathing, wheezing, coughing, asthma and aggravation of existing respiratory and cardiac conditions. These effects can result in increased medication use, increased doctor or emergency room visits, more hospital admissions and premature death. The human health effects of poor air quality are far reaching, but principally affect the body's respiratory system and the cardiovascular system. Individual reactions to air pollutants depend on the type of pollutant a person is exposed to, the degree of exposure, the individual's health status and genetics.

The most common sources of air pollution include particulates, ozone, nitrogen dioxide, and sulphur dioxide. Both indoor and outdoor air pollution have caused approximately 3.3 million deaths worldwide. Children aged less than five years that live in developing countries are the most vulnerable population in terms of total deaths attributable to indoor and outdoor air pollution. The World Health Organization states that 2.4 million people die each year from causes directly attributable to air pollution, with 1.5 million of these deaths attributable to indoor air pollution.

The worst short term civilian pollution crisis in India was the 1984 Bhopal Disaster.

Leaked industrial vapours from the Union Carbide factory, belonging to Union Carbide,

Inc., U.S.A., killed more than 25,000 people outright and injured anywhere from 150,000 to 600,000. The United Kingdom suffered its worst air pollution event when the December

4 Great Smog of 1952 formed over London. In six days more than 4,000 died, and 8,000 more died within the following months. An accidental leak of anthrax spores from a biological warfare laboratory in the former USSR in 1979 near Sverdlovsk is believed to have been the cause of hundreds of civilian deaths.

Around the world, children living in cities with high exposure to air pollutants are at increased risk of developing asthma, pneumonia and other lower respiratory infections.

Because children are outdoors more and have higher minute ventilation they are more susceptible to the dangers of air pollution. Risks of low initial birth weight are also heightened in such cities.

Environmental Effects

Poisonous air pollutants (toxic chemicals in the air) can form acid rain. It can also form dangerous ground level ozone. These destroy trees, crops, farms, animals and continue to make water bodies harmful to humans and animals that live and depend on water. **Economical Effects**

The effect of air pollution on the economy may be a derived one. In simple language, the economy thrives when people are healthy, and business that depends on cultivated raw materials and natural resources are running at full efficiency. Air pollution reduces agricultural crop and commercial forest yields by billions of money each year. This in addition to people staying off work for health reasons can cost the economy greatly.

Impact of Air Pollution in India

Air pollution, both indoor (household) and outdoor, has had a significant impact on the health of citizens as well as the economy. The adverse effects of air pollution are not just restricted to the urban areas but also impact rural areas, where a majority of the population relies on kerosene and burning of biomass for lighting and cooking purposes respectively.

Air pollution is among the leading causes of death in India

The Global Burden of Disease Report has ranked outdoor air pollution as the fifth leading cause of death in India and indoor air pollution as the third leading cause. Outdoor air pollution was responsible for 6,20,000 deaths in 2010, increasing six-fold from 1,00,000 deaths in 2000. Moreover, a research study by researchers at the University of Chicago, Harvard and Yale estimated that high Particulate Matter (PM) concentration is responsible for reducing the **life expectancy by 3.2 years for 660 million Indians** living in urban conglomerates.

Negative impact on agricultural productivity

A recent research study "*Recent climate and air pollution impacts on Indian agriculture*" by scientists at the University of California, San Diego suggests the adverse impact of air pollution caused by Short-Lived Climate Pollutants (SLCPs) on agricultural productivity. They observed that the yield of wheat in 2010 has reduced by **almost 36%** and that of rice **by 20%** when compared to figures from 1980, negating for climate change. SLCPs such as ozone and black carbon are released into the atmosphere by motor vehicle exhausts and rural cook stoves respectively. These SLCPs remain in the atmosphere for short periods.

Cost of Air pollution amounts to 3% of the GDP

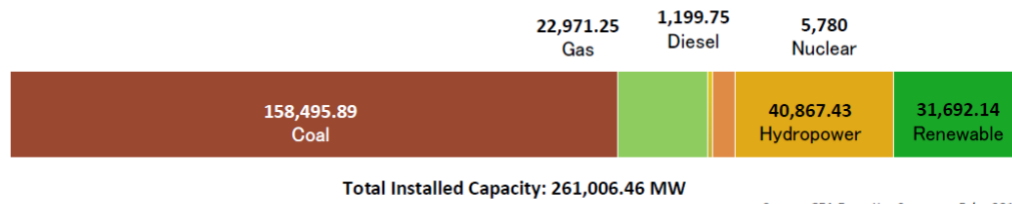
A World Bank report titled 'Diagnostic Assessment of Select Environmental Challenges in India' highlighted that the annual cost of air pollution, specifically pollution from particulate matter (burning of fossil fuels) amounts to 3% of the GDP of the country; outdoor air pollution accounting for 1.7% and indoor air pollution for 1.3%. The report also observed that a 30% reduction in particulate emissions by 2030 would **save India \$105 billion in health-related costs**; a 10% reduction would save \$24 billion. In light of the adverse impacts, coupled with the fact that the concentration of particulate matter in 180 Indian cities is almost six times higher than the standards set by the WHO, the issue of quality of air has become a major concern for the government of India.

Control: Measures to reduce Air Pollution:-

Solution efforts on pollution are always a big problem. This is why prevention interventions are always a better way of controlling air pollution. These prevention methods can either come from government (laws) or by individual actions. In many big cities, monitoring equipment's have been installed at many points in the city. Authorities read them regularly to check the quality of air.

Government (or community) level prevention

- Governments throughout the world have already taken action against air pollution by introducing green energy. Some governments are investing in wind energy and solar energy, as well as other renewable energy, to minimize burning of fossil fuels, which cause heavy air pollution.



- Governments are also forcing companies to be more responsible with their manufacturing activities, so that even though they still cause pollution, they are a lot controlled.
- Companies are also building more energy efficient cars, which pollute less than before.

Summary of key Government Initiatives & Policy Measures to tackle the issue

Amid growing concerns pertaining to rising air pollution, government of India has taken various initiatives as well as introduced policies to address the issue. In order to prevent and control air pollution, the Parliament of India enacted the **Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981** on 29th March 1981, which came into force on the 15th May of the same year. The Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), a statutory organization under the Ministry of Environment & Forests (MoEF) has been entrusted with the responsibility of *ensuring ambient air quality* and has been conferred and assigned the power and functions to achieve the stipulated objective. Thereby, the CPCB in association with various State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs) **monitors the ambient air quality according to the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) with the help of 580 manual stations established in 244 cities, towns and industrial areas.**

Moreover, a total of **42** questions on air pollution, its impact and efforts to check emissions and air pollution have been raised in the last 3 sessions of Parliament (**24 in Lok Sabha & 18 in Rajya Sabha**), which suggests increasing concern among Members of Parliament on the said issue. This section covers the significant government initiatives and policy measures over the past few years that are aimed at curbing both indoor and outdoor air pollution.

Individual Level Prevention

- Encourage your family to use the bus, train or bike when commuting. If we all do this, there will be fewer cars on road and less fumes.
- Use energy (light, water, boiler, kettle and fire woods) wisely. This is because lots of fossil fuels are burned to generate electricity, and so if we can cut down the use, we will also cut down the amount of pollution we create.
- Recycle and re-use things. This will minimize the dependence of producing new things. Remember manufacturing industries create a lot of pollution, so if we can re-use things like shopping plastic bags, clothing, paper and bottles, it can help.

Control devices

The following items are commonly used as pollution control devices by industry or transportation devices. They can either destroy contaminants or remove them from an exhaust stream before it is emitted into the atmosphere.

- **Mechanical collectors** (dust cyclones, multi-cyclones)
- **Electrostatic precipitators:** An electrostatic precipitator (ESP), or electrostatic air cleaner is a particulate collection device that removes particles from a flowing gas (such as air) using the force of an induced electrostatic charge. Electrostatic precipitators are highly efficient filtration devices that minimally impede the flow of gases through the device, and can easily remove fine particulates such as dust and smoke from the air stream.
- **Bag houses:** Designed to handle heavy dust loads, a dust collector consists of a blower, dust filter, a filter-cleaning system, and a dust receptacle or dust removal system (distinguished from air cleaners which utilize disposable filters to remove the dust).
- **Particulate scrubbers:** Wet scrubber is a form of pollution control technology.

The term describes a variety of devices that use pollutants from a furnace flue gas or from other gas streams. In a wet scrubber, the polluted gas stream is brought into contact with the scrubbing liquid, by spraying it with the liquid, by forcing it through a pool of liquid, or by some other contact method, so as to remove the pollutants.

Some Facts and Statistics about Air Pollution

- Air pollution affects kids more than adults due to higher concentrations of polluted air in their systems per body size.
- India is the country with the worst air quality in the world.
- The European Union would save 161 billion Euros a year if deaths caused by air pollution were diminished.
- In large cities, over 80% of fatal pollutants that cause lung damage come from cars, buses, motorcycles and other vehicles on the road.
- According to the World Health Organization, there are as many deaths (1.3 million per year) in the world due to air pollution as there are deaths due to car accidents.
- The average adult breathes 3,000 gallons of air every day.
- The Great Smog of London in 1952 was one of the worst air pollution events in history with over 8,000 deaths.
- The largest cause of air pollution in Europe is road transportation with over 5,000 people dying each year from lung cancer and heart attacks caused by vehicle exhaust fumes.

Conclusion

Air pollution can be prevented only if individuals and businesses stop using toxic substances that cause air pollution in the first place. This would require the cessation of all fossil fuel-burning processes, from industrial manufacturing to home use of air conditioners. This is an unlikely scenario at this time. However, we have to make rules which set stringent regulations on industrial and power supply manufacturing and handling. The regulations are to be designed to further reduce harmful emissions into the Earth's atmosphere.

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