



Topic : Association b/w air pollution and Global Warming

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Course Title : Aerosols and Environmental Health

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Contents

PRIMARY POLLUTANTS VERSUS SECONDARY POLLUTANTS

Air pollutant emitted directly from a source into the atmosphere.	Air pollutant formed in the atmosphere as a result of the chemical or physical interactions between the primary pollutants themselves or between the primary pollutants and other atmospheric components.
Sulfure dioxide (SO ₂), carbon monoxide (CO), nitrogen oxides (NO _x), and particulate matter (PM).	Photochemical oxidants (ozone, nitrogen dioxide, sulfur trioxide) and secondary particulate matter.
Chemical reactants characterized with a direct pollution effect on living beings and ecosystems, and with an indirect effect through the formation of secondary pollutants.	Chemical products, highly reactive when photoactivated, involved in the chemical process of their formation.
Direct control through the reduction of anthropogenic emissions.	Complicated control process: understanding and interrupting the chemical reactions leading to their generation.

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Difference Between .net

➤ Causes of Air Pollution

Air pollution may be caused by various processes, either natural or anthropogenic (man-made). Some of them leave evident traces in the air; others can go unnoticed unless specific tests are conducted - or until you become ill from their effects.

- **Military activities** – may introduce toxic gases through practices and training;
- **Smoking** – emits a series of toxic chemicals including a series of organic and inorganic chemicals, some of which are carcinogenic;
- **Storage and use of household products** such as paint, sprays, varnish, etc that contains organic solvents which volatilize in the air (hence the smell we all feel while using them);
- **Dry cleaned clothes** - may retain and emit in the atmosphere small amounts of chlorinated solvents (such as PCE) or petroleum solvents that have been used by the dry cleaners; this could eventually create a health risk if the clothes returned from the dry cleaners are stored in enclosed indoor spaces.

Air Quality Index		
AQI Category and Color	Index Value	Description of Air Quality
Good Green	0 to 50	Air quality is satisfactory, and air pollution poses little or no risk.
Moderate Yellow	51 to 100	Air quality is acceptable. However, there may be a risk for some people, particularly those who are unusually sensitive to air pollution.
Unhealthy for Sensitive Groups Orange	101 to 150	Members of sensitive groups may experience health effects. The general public is less likely to be affected.
Unhealthy Red	151 to 200	Some members of the general public may experience health effects; members of sensitive groups may experience more serious health effects.
Very Unhealthy Purple	201 to 300	Health alert: The risk of health effects is increased for everyone.
Hazardous Maroon	301 and higher	Health warning of emergency conditions: everyone is more likely to be affected.