

POLLUTION OF AIR & WATER

7

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Air & water are a most important natural resources.

➤ POLLUTIONS

Change in Chemical, Physical & Biological property of substance, known as pollutions.

➤ AIR POLLUTIONS

The contamination of air by the addition of unwanted & harmful substances, known as a air pollution.

➤ AIR POLLUTANTS

The substances which contaminate the air are called air pollutant.

Ex. Fly ash, Carbon monoxide & sulphur dioxide.

◆ Types of air pollutants :

- (1) **Gaseous** : Pollutants which are in the gaseous state at normal temperature state at normal temperature and pressure are called gaseous pollutants.

Example : SO_2 , CO_2 , NO_2 , CO

- (2) **Particulate** : Pollutants that are in the form of tiny particles are called particulate pollutant. They may be solid or liquid. Particulate matter usually remains suspended in the atmosphere and is therefore also termed as **SUSPENDED PARTICULATE MATTER (SPM)**.

◆ Sources of air pollution :

- (1) Natural sources of air pollution
(2) Man-made sources of air pollution

● Natural sources of Air pollution :

- (1) The blowing of strong winds during **dust storms** puts dust particles into the air and pollute it.
(2) **Forest fires** release soot (carbon particles) and ash into the air and pollute the air.



Forest fire leads to air pollution

- (3) **Volcanic eruption** releases various gases and ash into the atmosphere.



Volcanic eruption releases gases and ash

- (4) Decay of organic matter releases **ammonia** gas into the air.
- (5) Decay of organic matter lying under water releases **methane** gas as air pollutant.

- **Man-made sources of Air pollution :**

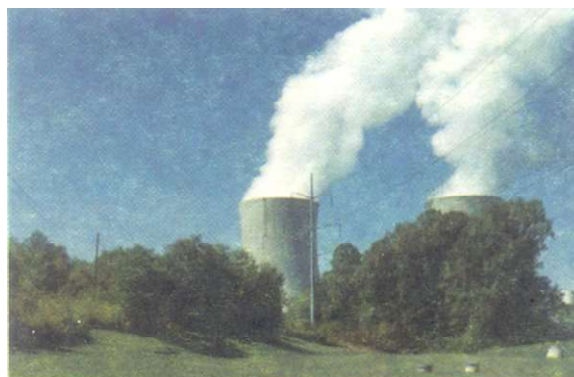
(i) **Burning Fuels :** Burning of fuels like wood, cowdung cake, coal, and kerosene in homes pollute the air by producing pollutants like carbon monoxide (CO), sulphur dioxide (SO₂), carbon dioxide (CO₂) smoke, soot and ash.

(ii) **Vehicles :** Exhaust gases emitted by motor vehicles pollute the air by producing harmful pollutants like sulphur dioxide (SO₂), nitrogen dioxide (NO₂), carbon monoxide (CO), unburnt hydrocarbons, lead compounds and soot.



Vehicular pollution is a major source of air pollution

(iii) **Industries :** Various industries pollute air by releasing pollutants such as SO₂, NO, chlorine, cement dust, asbestos dust, etc.



Industries pollute air

(iv) **Fertilisers and Pesticides :** Use of fertilizers and pesticides in agriculture pollutes the air.

(v) **Deforestation :** Deforestation pollutes air by increasing the amount of carbon dioxide in it.

(vi) **Chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) :** Use of chlorofluorocarbons pollutes air by deplete the ozone layer.

(vii) **Smoking :** Smoking pollutes air by emitting carbon monoxide (CO) and nicotine.

- **Effect of Air pollution :**

(1) **Respiratory Diseases :** It causes several respiratory diseases such as bronchitis, asthma, lung cancer, tuberculosis, pneumonia, chest pain and allergies.

(2) **Carbon Monoxide Poisoning :** Carbon monoxide is a poisonous gas. This combines with the hemoglobin of our blood and forms a stable compound called **carboxy-haemoglobin**. This leads to respiratory problems. It causes suffocation and may even cause death. This is called carbon monoxide poisoning.

(3) **Depletion of Ozone :** Chlorofluorocarbon is a harmful chemical which is widely used in industries. While using, it escapes into the atmosphere and destroys ozone. Ozone gas present in the upper atmosphere absorbs harmful ultraviolet radiations coming from the sun and protects plants and animals on the earth. The ultraviolet radiations cause skin cancer, cataract and damage immune system of our body.

(4) **Greenhouse Effect :** The burning of fossil fuels like coal, and petroleum products in homes, transport and industry releases a lot of carbon dioxide gas into the air.

This process of trapping of radiated heat due to increased concentration of carbon dioxide in the air is called **greenhouse effect**. It leads to increased heating of earth. The phenomenon of rise in temperature of the earth's surface is called **global warming**.

- (5) **Acid Rain** : Atmospheric air is polluted due to high concentration of gases like carbon dioxide, sulphur dioxide, oxides of nitrogen, etc. These gases get dissolved in rainwater and produce what is called. **acid rain**.

● **Harmful Effect of Acid Rain :**

- (1) Acid rain is very corrosive and harmful for both living and non-living things.
- (2) It gradually destroys living tissues, eats up cement, limestone and marble of buildings and corrodes steel and other metals.
- (3) Acid rain damages old statues, old monuments, etc.
- (4) It causes premature leaf fall in plants and makes the soil acidic.

➤ **PREVENTION & CONTROLL OF AIR POLLUTION**

Some of the methods for controlling air pollution are given below :

- (1) Tall chimneys should be installed in factories to reduce air pollution on the ground level.
- (2) Better designed fuel burning equipment should be used in homes and industries so that fuel is burnt completely.
- (3) Reduce vehicular emissions by using non-polluting fuels like CNG.
- (4) Use LPG for domestic use.
- (5) Improve the quality of fuel in automobiles and use catalytic converters in them.
- (6) Make use of renewable alternative sources of energy like solar energy, wind energy and hydro energy.
- (7) Use unleaded petrol.
- (8) Plant and grow more and more trees.

➤ **WATER POLLUTION**

The contamination of water with unwanted & harmful substances such as sewage, toxic,

chemicals, industrial waste, etc, is called water pollutions.

- **Water Pollutants** : Unwanted, harmful substances which pollute water, called water pollutants.

Example : Sewage, industrial waste, chemical waste etc.

➤ **SOURCES OF WATER POLLUTION**

- (1) **Industrial Wastes** : The discharge of untreated, toxic industrial wastes from industries into rivers and lakes are one of the main causes of water pollution.



Industrial discharge pollutes water

- (2) **Sewage** : The dumping of sewage into rivers and lakes is the second major cause of water pollution in big cities. Excreta and cattle dung contain several harmful microbes that can cause diseases.

- (3) **Domestic Waste** : This includes all kinds of wastes like human excreta, food waste, soaps and detergents, garbage, wrappers of eatables, plastics and other materials.

- (4) **Chemical Fertilisers and pesticides** : The excessive use of fertilisers, pesticides and weedicides in the soil causes water pollution because some of these chemicals are washed into the rivers and lakes with rainwater.

- (5) **Petroleum oil** : The leakage of petroleum oil into sea during drilling and shipping operations pollutes sea water.



Oil spill

➤ EFFECT OF WATER POLLUTION

- (1) The polluted water contains a number of disease-causing pathogens like bacteria, protozoa and virus which cause water borne diseases.
- (2) The acids and alkalis present in industrial wastes kill those microorganisms which are the natural cleaning agents of water.
- (3) The sewage and fertilisers present in polluted water are rich in nutrients. This leads to an excessive growth of algae (algal bloom) which cover the whole surface of the waterbody. This process is called eutrophication.
- (4) The industrial wastes of industries like paper, paint, pesticide, metal, etc. Contain toxic chemicals like mercury, lead, copper, cadmium, etc. When polluted water is used, these toxic substances can enter the human body through food chains and affect their health.

➤ PREVENTION OF WATER POLLUTION

Water pollution can be prevented or minimised by adopting following measures -

- (1) The toxic industrial wastes should be treated chemically to neutralise the harmful substances present in it before discharging into rivers and lakes.
- (2) The sewage should not be dumped into rivers. It should first be treated at the sewage treatment plant to remove the organic matter from it in the form of manure.
- (3) The use of excessive fertilisers and pesticides should be avoided.
- (4) The use of synthetic detergent should be minimised or biodegradable detergents should be used.

- (5) Dead bodies of human beings and animals should not be thrown into rivers.
- (6) The excreta and other garbage should be treated in a biogas plant to get fuel as well as manure.
- (7) The water of rivers, streams, ponds and lakes should be purified or cleaned. This can be done both by the industries and the government. One such example is the **Ganga Action Plan** launched by the Indian government.
- (8) Trees and shrubs should be planted along the banks of the rivers.
- (9) There should be general awareness among the masses regarding the harmful effects of water pollution and the ways of preventing it.
- (10) Waste paper, plastics, waste food materials, and rotten food and vegetables should not be thrown into open drains.

➤ POTABLE WATER

Water which is suitable for drinking by human being is called potable water.

➤ PURIFICATION OF WATER

People in big cities get purified river or lake water through a network of water pipe lines. The three main processes that water undergoes during purification are sedimentation, filtration, and chlorination. Let us study about these processes.

Sedimentation :

Water is pumped from a river into a large tank and allowed to stand for some time. The heavy suspended particles settle down at the bottom of the tank as sediments. This process is called sedimentation. The upper layer of water is then sent for filtration.

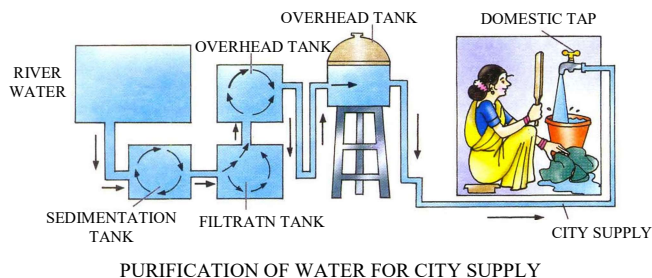
Filtration :

After sedimentation, the water is filtered through thick layers of sand and gravel. In this process the remaining suspended impurities are removed.

Chlorination :

The filtered water is chlorinated by adding **chlorine** or **bleaching powder**. Chlorine kills all the harmful germs. This process of adding chlorine to filtered water to kill germs is known as **chlorination**.

The purified and chlorinated water is then supplied for human use through a network of pipes. Different states in the purification of city water supply is shown in figure.



EXERCISE # 1

A. Single Choice Type Questions

- Q.1** Eutrophication is caused due to the presence of excessive -
 (A) nitrates in water
 (B) phosphates in water
 (C) both (A) and (B)
 (D) none of these
- Q.2** The accumulation of harmful pesticides in the living body is known as -
 (A) eutrophication
 (B) bio-concentration
 (C) none of these
 (D) both (a) and (b)
- Q.3** Ganga Action Plan deals with -
 (A) Cleaning the Ganga
 (B) purify water
 (C) supplying water
 (D) all of these
- Q.4** Greenhouse effect is caused due to excessive release of -
 (A) methane (B) carbon dioxide
 (C) both (A) and (B) (D) all of them
- Q.5** Acid rain damages -
 (A) old manuments (B) old statues
 (C) both (A) and (B) (D) none of these
- Q.6** Which one of the following is a SPM ?
 (A) flyash
 (B) ozone
 (C) methane
 (D) carbon dioxide
- Q.7** Which of the following is not a greenhouse gas ?

- (A) carbon dioxide (B) nitrogen
 (C) methane (D) carbon monoxide

- Q.8** Which one of the following disease is caused by the air pollution ?
 (A) bronchitis (B) typhoid
 (C) malaria (D) jaundice
- Q.9** Which one of the following is the preventive measure of water pollution ?
 (A) Excessive use of fertilizers should be avoided
 (B) Wastes should not be thrown into open drain
 (C) The sewage should not be dumped into rivers
 (D) All of these
- Q.10** In cities and towns water should be purified by -
 (A) sedimentation (B) fitration
 (C) chlorination (D) all of these

B. Fill In The Blanks

- Q.11** Hydrogen sulphide silver object.
- Q.12** Greenhouse effect is produced due to increase in
- Q.13** Acid rains damage old and old
- Q.14** Luxuriant growth of algae in a waterbody is called
- Q.15** is a greenhouse gas.

C. True or False Type Questions

- Q.16** Water pollution is hazardous to all forms of life.
- Q.17** Pure drinking water has a distinct taste.

- Q.18** Sulphur dioxide gas eat up limestone and marble of buildings.
- Q.19** Acid rains are harmful for aquatic life.
- Q.20** Bioconcentration is useful for living organisms.

EXERCISE # 2

A. Very Short Answer Types Questions

- Q.1** Which gases are emitted from auto-exhaust ?
- Q.2** Which is the major source of air pollution in metro cities ?
- Q.3** Which should sewage not be dumped into the rivers ?
- Q.4** What is potable water ?
- Q.5** What are greenhouse gases ?
- Q.6** Name one measure to reduce air pollution at the individual level.
- Q.7** Name the gas which is responsible for global warming.
- Q.8** Name four pollutants which causes water pollution.
- Q.9** What substance are commonly used in Indian villages to purify water ?
- Q.10** Why is pesticide harmful for aquatic animals ?

B. Short Answer Types Questions

- Q.11** Define the terms : pollution and pollutant.
- Q.12** List four sources of water pollution.

- Q.13** What is two harmful effects of air pollution.

- Q.14** What is bioconcentration of pesticides ?

- Q.15** What is eutrophication ?

- Q.16** State two harmful effects of water pollution.

- Q.17** What is SPM ? Why is SPM pollutant considered very dangerous ?

- Q.18** What is the function of catalytic converter in the vehicles ?

C. Long Answer Types Questions

- Q.19** How is acid rain produced ? What damage can it do ?

- Q.20** What is meant by carbon monoxide poisoning ? Explain.

- Q.21** Explain the following terms : Global warming, ozone depletion, greenhouse gases.

- Q.22** Write four methods to prevent water pollution.

- Q.23** Describe methods to purify water supplied to our houses.

- Q.24** What are the harmful effects of water position ?

Q.25 What is acid rain ? How does it affect old monuments ?

Q.26 What is global warming ?