

Pollution in urban in rural homes assignment



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Indoor pollution sources that release gases or particles into the air are the primary cause of indoor air quality problems in homes. Inadequate ventilation can increase indoor pollutant levels by not bringing in enough outdoor air to dilute emissions from indoor sources and by not carrying indoor air pollutants out of the home. High temperature and humidity levels can also increase concentrations of some pollutants. It is stated in “1)degrees. Tier” that Air pollutants consist of gaseous pollutants, odors, and SUMP, (suspended particulate matter) such as dust, fumes, mist, and smoke.

The concentration of these in and near the urban areas causes severe pollution to the surroundings. The largest sources of human-created air pollution are energy generation, transportation, and industries that use a great deal of energy sources. Depending on their source and interactions with other components of the air, they can have different chemical compositions and health impacts. Since these pollutants are generally concentrated in and around urban areas, the outdoor urban pollution levels are far higher than in the rural areas.

Indoor air pollution can be particularly hazardous to health as it is released in close proximity to people. It is stated that a pollutant released indoors is many times more likely to reach the lung than that released outdoors. It can lead to many health problems some sign of air pollutant exposure include irritation of the eyes, nose, and throat, headaches, dizziness, and fatigue. Symptoms of some diseases, including asthma, hypersensitivity pneumonia's, and humidifier fever, may also show up soon after exposure to some indoor air pollutants. From “caps” we learn that there re many sources of indoor air pollution in any home.

These include combustion sources such as oil, gas, kerosene, coal, wood, and tobacco products; building materials and furnishings as diverse as deteriorated, asbestos-containing insulation, wet or damp carpet, and cabinetry or furniture made of certain pressed wood products; products for household cleaning and maintenance, personal care, or hobbies; central heating and cooling systems and humidification devices; and outdoor sources such as radon, pesticides, and outdoor air pollution. If too little outdoor air enters a home, pollutants can accumulate to levels that can pose health and comfort problems.

Too much time indoors with little outdoor air is health problems. We see in urban areas people spend most of their time indoors with close doors, close windows. Outdoor air enters and leaves a house by: infiltration, natural ventilation, and mechanical ventilation. In a process known as infiltration, outdoor air flows into the house through openings, joints, and cracks in walls, floors, and ceilings, and around windows and doors. In natural ventilation, air moves through opened windows and doors. The rate at which outdoor air replaces indoor air is described as the air exchange rate.

When there is little infiltration, natural ventilation, or mechanical ventilation, the air exchange rate is low and pollutant levels can increase. “ In addition to environmental tobacco smoke, other sources of combustion products are invented kerosene and gas space heaters, woodstoves, fireplaces, and gas stoves. The major pollutants released are carbon monoxide, nitrogen dioxide, and particles. Invented kerosene heaters may also generate acid aerosols. Combustion gases and particles also come from chimneys and flues

that are improperly installed or maintained and cracked furnace heat exchangers.

Pollutants from fireplaces and woodstoves with no dedicated outdoor air supply can be “back-drafted” from the chimney into the living space particularly in weathered homes”. (caps). According to “Hulling, Caligula and Amnesia” Health effects of indoor pollution have been investigated overall in urban areas. To compare the potential effect of home air pollutants on asthma in urban and rural houses; during 1 week, nitrogen dioxide, fine particles, and volatile organic compounds (formaldehyde, acetone, benzene, toluene, ethylene’s, and xylenes) were assessed at home.

Urban dwellings were found to be more polluted than rural ones, with concentrations up to two times higher. In the urban population, the association with toluene was significant in children studied during winter, and with toluene, xylenes, and ethylene’s when cases were restricted to current asthmatics. To conclude we can say indoor pollution can be found anywhere and that they are hazardous to the health. It is due to many things that we use, rough, or found in our homes.

Urban areas have a lot of pollutant because of big industries, over population, also the fact that people in cities use too many accommodations to make their life easy, free and fun. Like my grandma would say staying indoor all day is prison in many ways: your mind, your health, your freedom. Based on the above facts we can say that indoor pollution is a greater problem than in urban areas. It can be prevented, it can be reduced we just

have to take the Steps to that not wait for people to do for us. Safety starts at home.