Pollution and its control assignment

The major forms of pollution are listed below along with the particular pollutants relevant to each of them: Forms of pollution Air pollution, the release of chemicals and particulates into the atmosphere. Common gaseous pollutants include carbon monoxide, sulfur dioxide, chlorofluorocarbons (CIFS) and nitrogen oxides produced by industry and motor vehicles. Photochemical ozone and smog are created as nitrogen oxides and hydrocarbons react to sunlight.

Particulate matter, or fine dust is characterized by their micrometer size IMO to PM. 5. ; Light pollution, includes light trespass, over-illumination and astronomical interference. Noise pollution, which encompasses roadway noise, aircraft noise, industrial goose as well as high-intensity sonar. ; Soil contamination occurs when chemicals are released intentionally, by spill or underground leakage. Among the most significant soil contaminants are hydrocarbons, heavy metals, METE,[9]herbicides, pesticides and chlorinated hydrocarbons. Radioactive contamination, resulting from 20th century activities in atomic physics, such as nuclear power generation and nuclear weapons research, manufacture and deployment. (See alpha emitters and actinides in the environment.) ; Thermal pollution, is a temperature change in natural water bodies caused by unman influence, such as use of water as coolant in a power plant. ; Visual pollution, which can refer to the presence of overhead power lines, motorway billboards, scarred landforms (as from strip mining), open storage of trash or municipal solid waste. Water pollution, by the discharge of wastewater from commercial and industrial waste (intentionally or through spills) into surface waters; discharges of untreated domestic sewage, and chemical contaminants, such as chlorine, from treated

sewage; release of waste and contaminants into surface runoff flowing to surface waters (including urban info and agricultural runoff, which may contain chemical fertilizers and pesticides); waste disposal and leaching into groundwater; transportation and littering. ; Pollution control ; Pollution control is a term used in environmental management.

It means the control of emissions and effluents into air, water or soil. Without pollution control, the waste products from consumption, heating, agriculture, mining, manufacturing, transportation and other human activities, whether they accumulate or disperse, will degrade the environment. In the hierarchy of intros, pollution prevention and waste minimization are more desirable than pollution control. In the field of land development, low impact development is a similar technique for the prevention of urban runoff. Natural resources occur naturally within environments that exist relatively undisturbed by mankind, in a natural form.

A natural resource is often characterized by amounts of biodiversity and extroversion existent in various ecosystems. Natural resources are derived from the environment. Many of them are essential for our survival while others are used for satisfying our ants. Natural resources may be further classified in different ways. On the basis of origin, resources may be divided into: ; Biotic – Biotic resources are obtained from the biosphere, such as forests and their products, animals, birds and their products, fish and other marine organisms.

Mineral fuels such as coal and petroleum are also included in this category because they are formed from decayed organic matter. ; Biotic -?? Biotic

resources include non-living things. Examples include land, water, air and minerals including rest such as gold, iron, copper, silver etc. To conserve habitat in terrestrial secretions and stop deforestation is a goal widely shared by many groups with a wide variety Of motivations. ; To protect sea life from extinction due to overfeeding is another commonly stated goal of conservation -?? ensuring that “ some will be available for our children” to continue a way of life. The consumer conservation ethic is sometimes expressed by the four RSI: ‘ I Rethink, Reduce, Recycle, repair” This social ethic primarily relates to local purchasing, moral purchasing, the sustained, and efficient use of renewable resources, the moderation of destructive use of finite resources, and the prevention of harm to common resources such as air and water quality, the natural functions of a living earth, and cultural values in a built environment. The principal value underlying most expressions of the conservation ethic is that the natural world has intrinsic and intangible worth along with utilitarian value -?? a view carried forward by the scientific conservation movement and some of the older Romantic schools of ecology movement.