Effect of Air Pollution

- Effect on Human Health
- Effect on Vegetation
- Effect on Materials

Effect on Human Health

Pollutant	Sources	Effect
SO ₂	Coal & oil combustion	It cases problem to chest head cut vomiting sensate & Respiratory problems
No	Coal combustion automobiles exhaust	Causes problem of lungs & respiratory track
СО	Burning of coal gasoline, vehicle exhaust	It reduces the oxygen carrying capacity of blood
H ₂ S	From chemical industries, Refineries roasting operation	Effect to nausea, irritation to eyes & throat problem

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Pollutant	Sources	Effect
HCN	fumigation from	Damage neural system produce dry the throat, Damage vision & Headache
Ammonia	Explosions, Dyes making industries fertilizer industries	In flames offer respiratory passage problems
Phosgene	Chemical & dye making Industries	Induce coughing fatal
Aldehydes	• /	It damages respiratory system & cause irritation in eyes

Pollutant	Sources	Effect
Arsenic		Damages red Blood cells, damage kidney & causes jaundices
Lead		Effect the blood system & leads to death
Nickel		Nickel particles causes damage to the respirators system & leads to lung cancer
Mercury	The state of the s	Cause damages to nervous system, brain & Kidney



	Pollutant	Level (ppm) and Exposure	Effect
	SO_2	0.3-0.5 for several days	Bleached spots, chlorosis, injury to spinach & other leafy vegetables
	NO ₂	0.25 for eight moths	Increases abscission & reduce yield in citric acid plants
		0.5 for 10 - 12 days	Suppressed growth of tomatoes
		3.5 for 21 Hrs	Spot mild necrosis on cotton and bean plants
		25 for 1 hr	Actuate leaf injury
	Ozone	0.03 for 8 hours	Fleck on upper surface, Necrosis & bleaching, Damage to tobacco leaves



PAN	0.01 to 0.05 for few Hrs.	Damages to sensitive plants, young leaves more susceptible to damage
HF	0.01 for 7 – 21 days	Damage grape plants.
Ethylene	0.1 for several hours or 0.05 for several weeks	Flower dropping





Effect on Materials

The damage cursed by atmospheric pollutions to the materials is well known process.	
The most poisonous pollution responsible for	
metallic corrosion is SO ₂ . • The corrosion of hard metals such as steel is begins	
at annual mean concentration of 0.02 ppm.	
 At a level of 0.09 to 1 ppm, SO₂ effects fabrics leather & paint. 	
• SO ₂ is readily absorb by leather & causes	
disintegration.	
 Paper is decolorized by SO₂ gas & becomes brittle (Soft) & fragile. 	
• H ₂ SO ₄ mist in the atmosphere causes damage to the	
materials such as marbles & limestone' • Many priceless marble sculptures and buildings have	
suffered such as Taj Mahal, charminar etc.	
• Ozone is a very reactive substance.	
Much of degradation of materials such as fabrics & rubber is courses due to	
ozone gas	
Ozone causes cracking of synthetic	
rubber at atmospheric level of 0.01 to	
0.02 ppm.	
 Ozone also attacks fabric fibers such as cotton, nylon, polyester, & acetate. 	
• The fading of fibers & cracking of	
rubber is due to ozone's oxidizing ability	
It has been observed that particulate	
nitrate attack & damage nickel-brass	
alloys in the presence of moisture.	