

The background of the slide is a dramatic landscape photograph. It shows a dark, stormy sky with heavy, dark clouds. Sunlight is breaking through the clouds in several places, creating bright, glowing rays of light that illuminate the scene. Below the sky is a body of water, possibly a lake or a wide river, which reflects the light from the sky. In the distance, there are dark, silhouetted mountains or hills. The overall mood is somber and powerful, fitting the theme of the seminar report on acid rain.

SEMINAR REPORT ON ACID RAIN & ITS IMPACT ON ENVIRONMENT

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Definition of Acid Rain

- Precipitation that has a pH of less than that of natural rainwater (which is about 5.6 due to dissolved carbon dioxide).
- It is formed when sulphur dioxides and nitrogen oxides, as gases or fine particles in the atmosphere, combine with water vapour and precipitate as sulphuric acid or nitric acid in rain, snow, or fog.



Causes of Acid Rain

■ Natural Sources

- Emissions from volcanoes and from biological processes that occur on the land, in wetlands, and in the oceans contribute acid-producing gases to the atmosphere
- Effects of acidic deposits have been detected in glacial ice thousands of years old in remote parts of the globe

Causes of Acid Rain

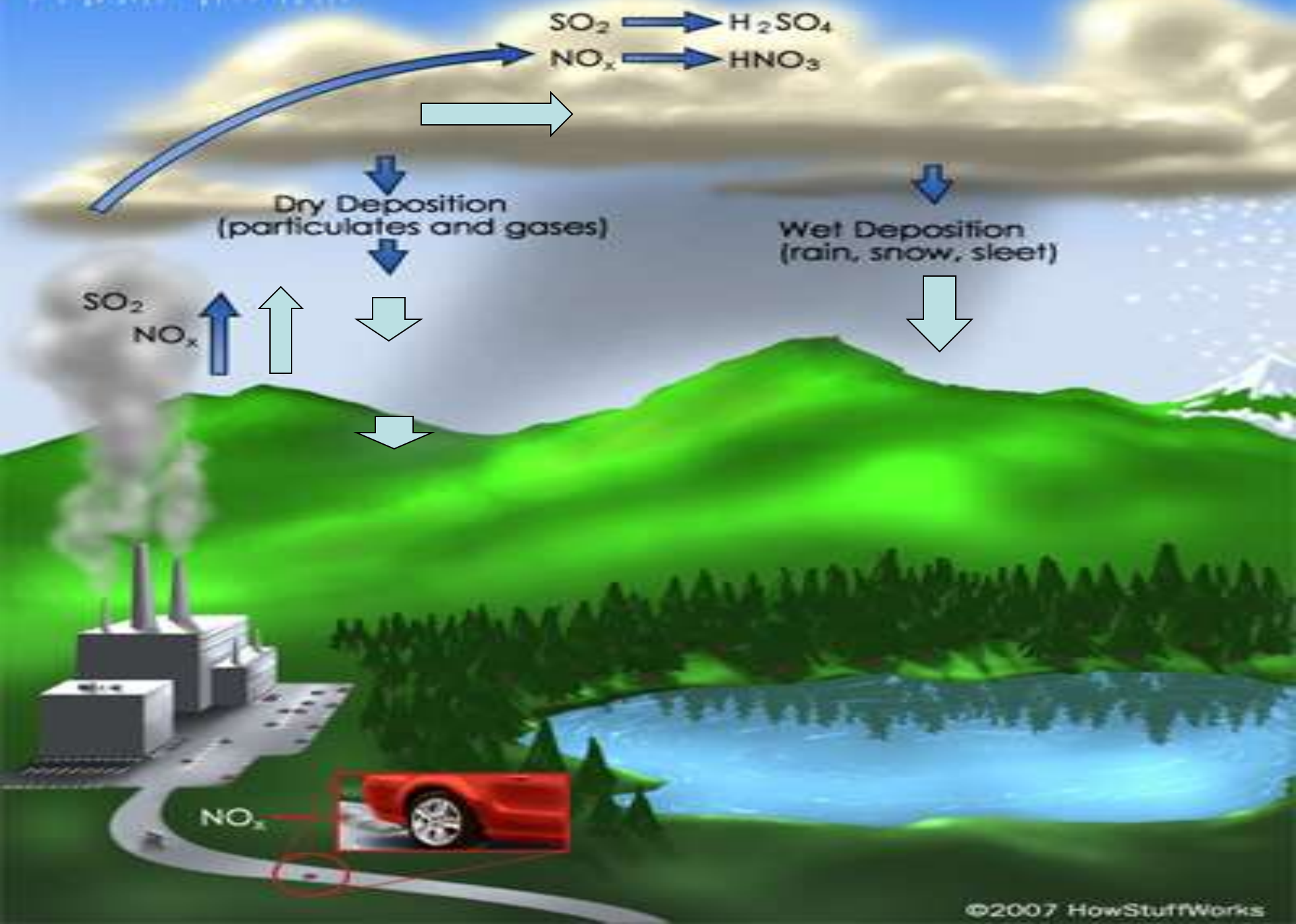
- The principal cause of acid rain is from human sources
 - Industrial factories, power-generating plants and vehicles
 - Sulphur dioxide and oxides of nitrogen are released during the fuel burning process (i.e. combustion)

Formation of Acid Rain

- When water vapour condenses, or as the rain falls, they dissolve in the water to form sulphuric acid (H_2SO_4) and nitric acid (HNO_3).
- While the air is cleaned of the pollutants in this way, it also causes precipitation to become acidic, forming acid rain



ACID RAIN



Affected Areas

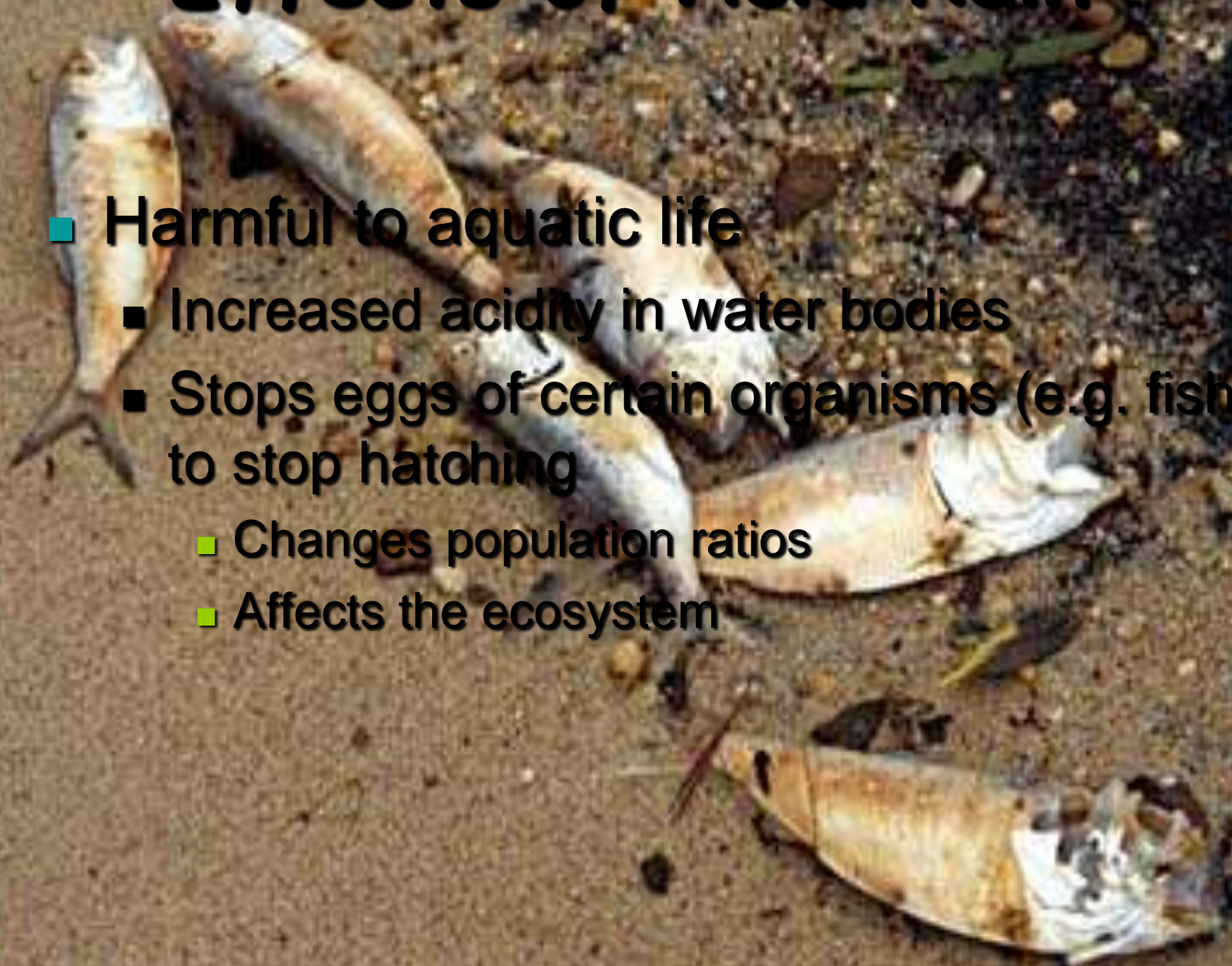
- Canada
 - Acid rain is a problem in Canada
 - Water and soil systems lack natural alkalinity such as lime base
 - Cannot neutralize acid
 - Canada consists of susceptible hard rock such as granite
 - Do not have the capacity to effectively neutralize acid rain

Affected Areas

- Industrial acid rain is a substantial problem in China, Eastern Europe and Russia and areas down-wind from them.
- Acid rain from power plants in the Midwest United States has also harmed the forests of upstate New York and New England.
- This shows that the effects of acid rain can spread over a large area, far from the source of the pollution

Effects of Acid Rain

- Harmful to aquatic life
 - Increased acidity in water bodies
 - Stops eggs of certain organisms (e.g. fish) to stop hatching
 - Changes population ratios
 - Affects the ecosystem



Effects of Acid Rain

- Harmful to vegetation
 - Increased acidity in soil
 - Leeches nutrients from soil, slowing plant growth
 - Leeches toxins from soil, poisoning plants
 - Creates brown spots in leaves of trees, impeding photosynthesis
 - Allows organisms to infect through broken leaves



Effects of Acid Rain

- Accelerates weathering in metal and stone structures
 - Eg. Parthenon in Athens, Greece; Taj Mahal in Agra, India





Effects of Acid Rain

- **Affects human health**
 - Respiratory problems, asthma, dry coughs, headaches and throat irritations
 - Leeching of toxins from the soil by acid rain can be absorbed by plants and animals. When consumed, these toxins affect humans severely.
 - Brain damage, kidney problems, and Alzheimer's disease has been linked to people eating "toxic" animals/plants.



Preventive Measures

- Reduce amount of sulphur dioxide and oxides of nitrogen released into the atmosphere
 - Use less energy (hence less fuel burnt)
 - Use cleaner fuels
 - Remove oxides of sulphur and oxides of nitrogen before releasing
 - Flue gas desulphurization
 - Catalytic Converters



Preventive Measures

- **Flue Gas Desulphurization (FGD)**
 - Removes sulphur dioxide from flue gas (waste gases)
 - Consists of a wet scrubber and a reaction tower equipped with a fan that extracts hot smoky stack gases from a power plant into the tower
 - Lime or limestone (calcium carbonate) in slurry form is injected into the tower to mix with the stack gases and reacts with the sulphur dioxide present



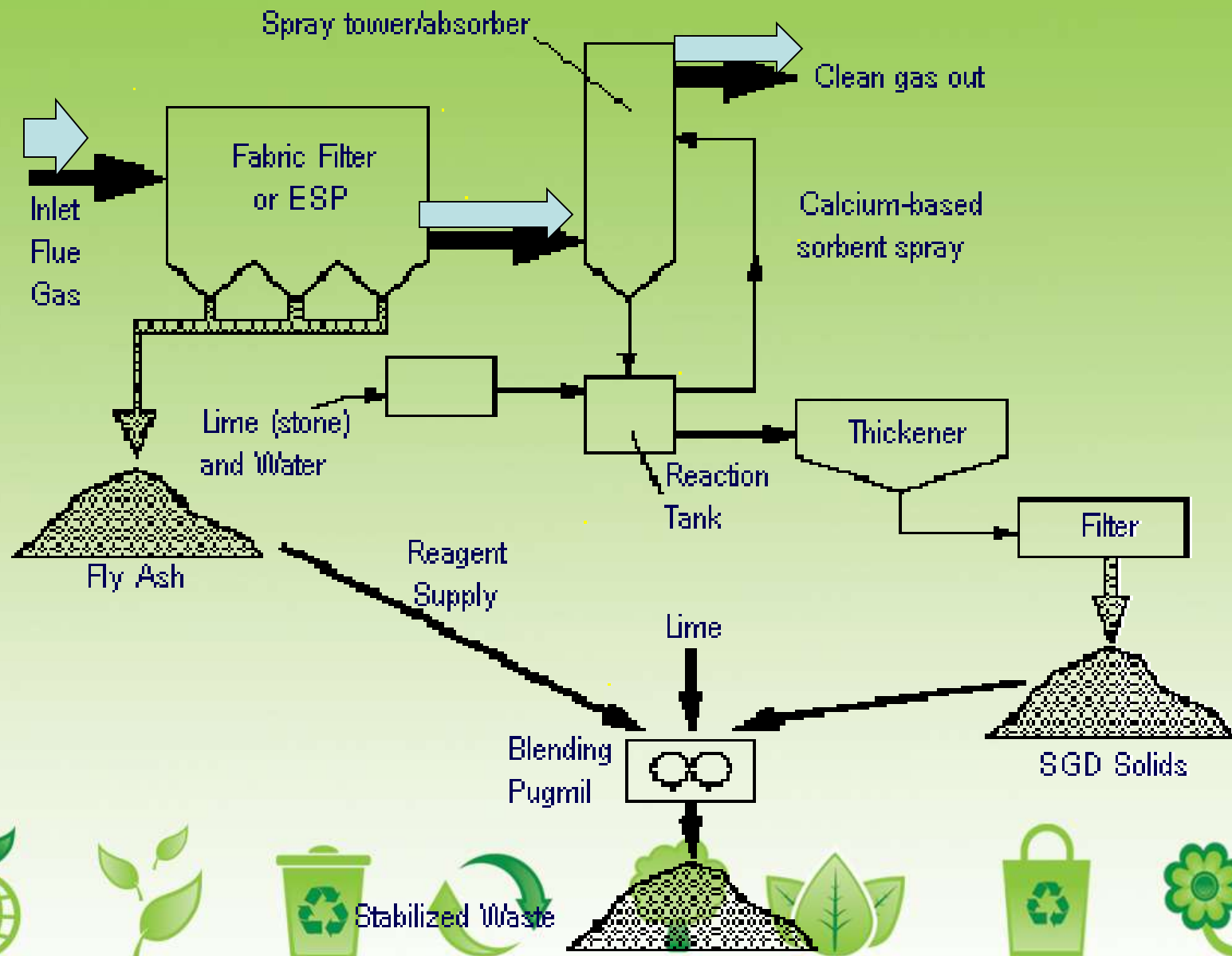
Preventive Measures

- (continued)
 - Produces pH-neutral calcium sulphate that is physically removed from the scrubber
 - Sulphates can be used for industrial purposes



Scrubber at work





Preventive Measures

- Use other sources of electricity (i.e. nuclear power, hydro-electricity, wind energy, geothermal energy, and solar energy)
 - Issue of cost



Reducing the effects of Acid Rain

A yellow and red biplane is shown in flight, releasing a large, dense plume of white powder or lime from its wings. The plane is flying over a forested area, and the powder is being dispersed over the trees. The background shows a dense forest of evergreen trees under a clear sky.

■ Liming

- Powdered limestone/limewater added to water and soil to neutralize acid
- Used extensively in Norway and Sweden
- Expensive, short-term remedy

suggestion

The following are some more specific suggestion on what we, as an individual can do:

In the home

- Run the dishwasher only with full load
- Run the washing machine with full load
- Buy energy-efficient appliances.
- Avoid the use of air conditioner altogether



suggestion

- Turn out the lights in empty rooms & when away from home
- Consider installing compact fluorescent bulbs instead of high-wattage incandescent bulbs
- Turn off the hot water tank when going away for extended period of time
- Install additional insulation on hot water tank & pipes



Suggestion

While shopping

Look for product bearing the EcoLogo. They minimize the use of environmentally hazardous substance & maximize energy efficiency & the use of recycled materials



Suggestion

Transportation

- Have your vehicle engine tuned at least once every six months
- Use alternative fuels, such as propane or natural gas
- Avoid unnecessary idling
- Drive at moderate speeds
- Take the train or bus on long trips
- Go CFC-free



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Thank You

