

# CHEMICAL POLLUTION

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# What is pollution?

- Pollution is the introduction of harmful substances or products into the environment
- Main types of pollution
  - Water Pollution
  - Air Pollution
  - Soil Pollution
  - Biological
  - Nuclear

# Water Pollution



# Causes of Water Pollution

- Factors that contribute to water pollution can be categorized into two different groups
  - Point sources
  - Non-point sources
- Point sources are the easiest to identify and control
- Non point sources are ambiguously defined and harder to control

# Point Sources

- Some point sources of water pollution include
  - Factories
  - Sewage system
  - Power plants
  - Underground coalmines
  - Oil wells
- Are direct sources of water pollution and can be reduced and monitored

Example of a point source



# Non-point Sources

- The term non-point source encompasses a large range of sources such as:
  - when rain or snow moves through the ground and picks up pollutants as it moves towards a major body of water
  - the runoff of fertilizers from farm animals and crop land
  - air pollutants getting washed or deposited to earth
  - storm water drainage from lawns, parking lots, and streets



# Agricultural runoff



# Kinds of water pollutants

- Inorganic Pollutants
- Organic Pollutants
- Biological Pollutants

# Inorganic Pollutants

- Pb in gasoline
- Radionuclides
- Phosphorus, nitrogen (Great Lakes)

## Inorganic Trace Contaminants-

- Mercury—methyl Hg and dimethyl Hg in fish—  
Minamata Bay, Japan, 1950's
- Lead—toxicity has been known for a long time
  - Tetraethyl lead—anti-knock additive for gas, 1930-1966

# Phosphates and Nitrates

- Phosphates—mostly a result of sewage outflow and phosphate detergents
  - Additional phosphate grows excess algae...oxygen depletion
- Nitrates—sewage and fertilizers

# Organic Pollutants

- Three classes of compounds
  - Pesticides and Herbicides
  - Materials for common household and industrial use
  - Materials for industrial use

# Pesticides

- Chlorinated hydrocarbons
  - DDT, heptachlor, etc—2-15 years
- Organophosphates
  - Malathion, methyl parathion—1-2 weeks
- Carbamates
  - Carbaryl, maneb, aldicarb—days to weeks
- Pyrethroids
  - Pemethrin, decamethrin—days to weeks

# Herbicides

- Triazines—e.g. atrazine, paraquat  
(interfere with photosynthesis)
- Systemic—phenoxy compounds, N  
compounds, Alar, glyphosate  
(create excess growth hormones)
- Soil sterilants  
trifluralin, dalapon  
(kill soil microorganisms)

# Chemicals responsible for water pollution

- Each year 700-800 new chemicals are produced
- 55 million tons of hazardous chemical wastes are produced in the US each year
- The 20 most abundant compounds in groundwater at industrial waste disposal sites include TCE, benzene, vinyl chloride...all are carcinogens, and also affect liver, brain, and nervous system
- Polychlorinated biphenyls- Byproducts of plastic, lubricant, rubber & Paper Industry.

# Air Pollution





# Causes of Air Pollution

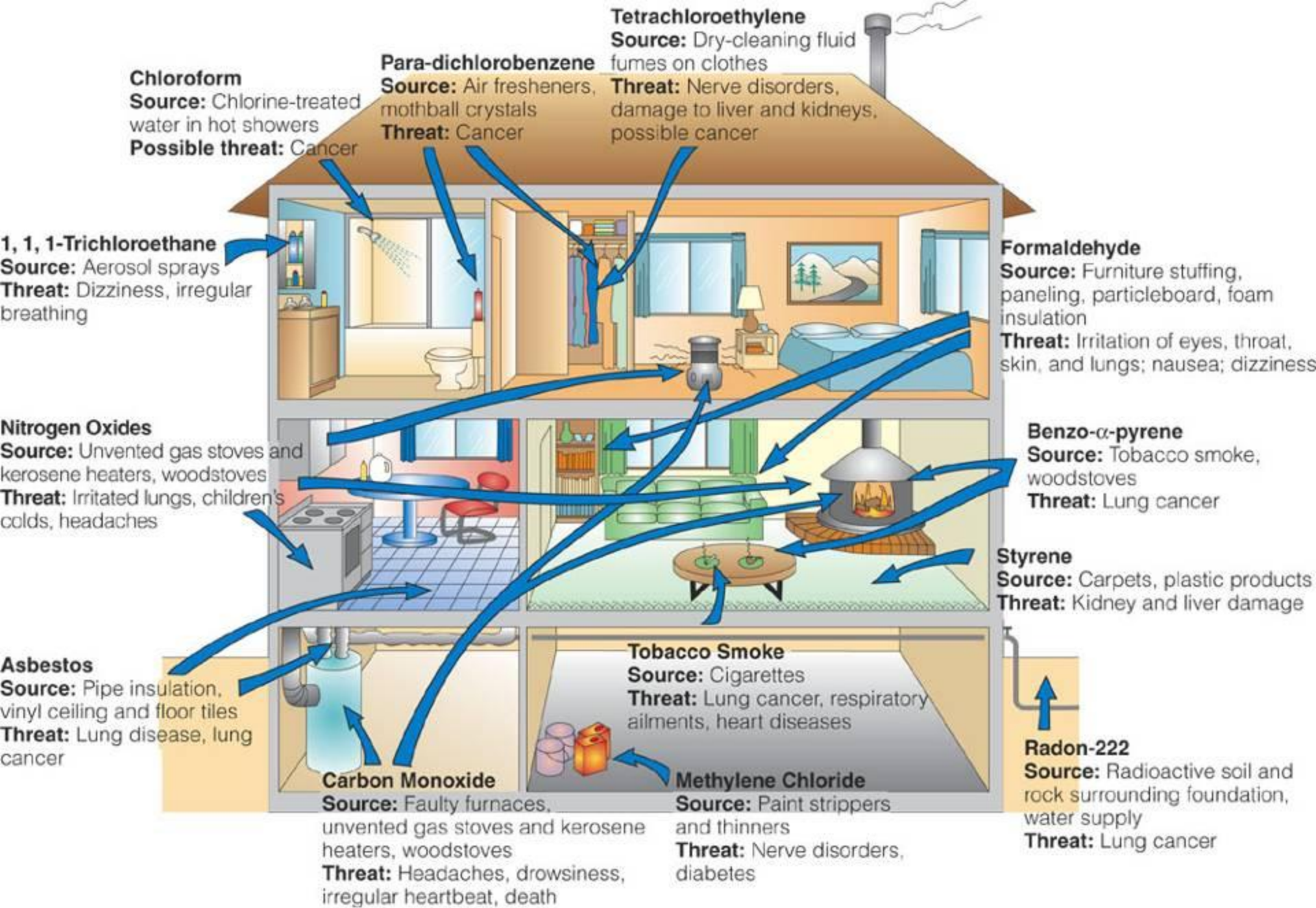
- carbon dioxide -Deforestation and fossil fuel burning
- Sulfur dioxide -burning of sulfur containing compounds of fossil fuels.
- Chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) reduces the amount of ozone. CFCs come from
  - the burning of plastic foam items
  - leaking refrigerator equipment
  - spray cans

- Hydrocarbons- from petrol engines
- NO<sub>x</sub>- from burning of fossil fuels
- Suspended particulate matter- by diesel engines, thermal power plants
- Lead compounds- from petrol engines

# Natural Air Pollutants

- Natural air pollutants can include:
  - Smoke from wild fires
  - Methane released from live stock
  - Volcanic eruptions

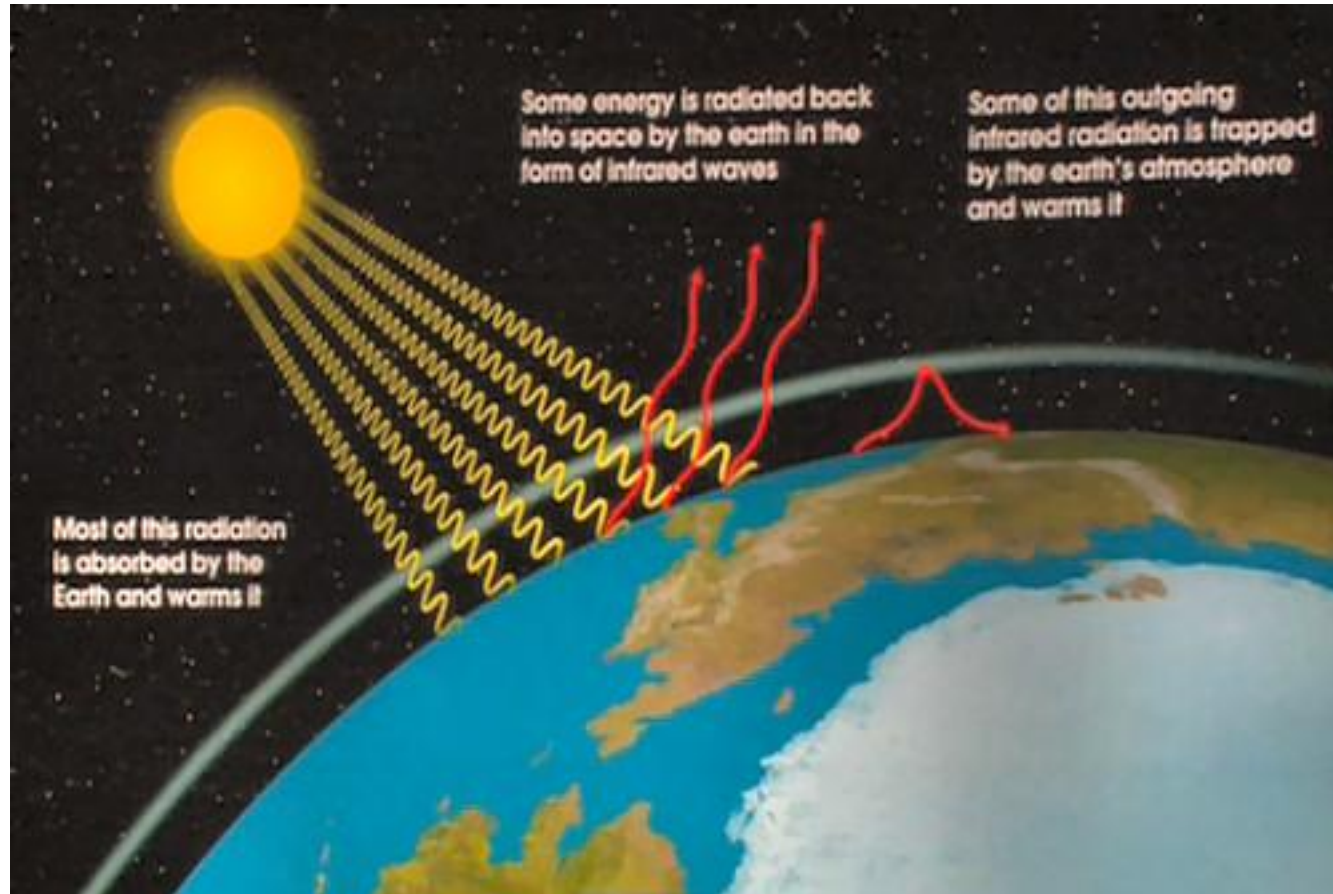




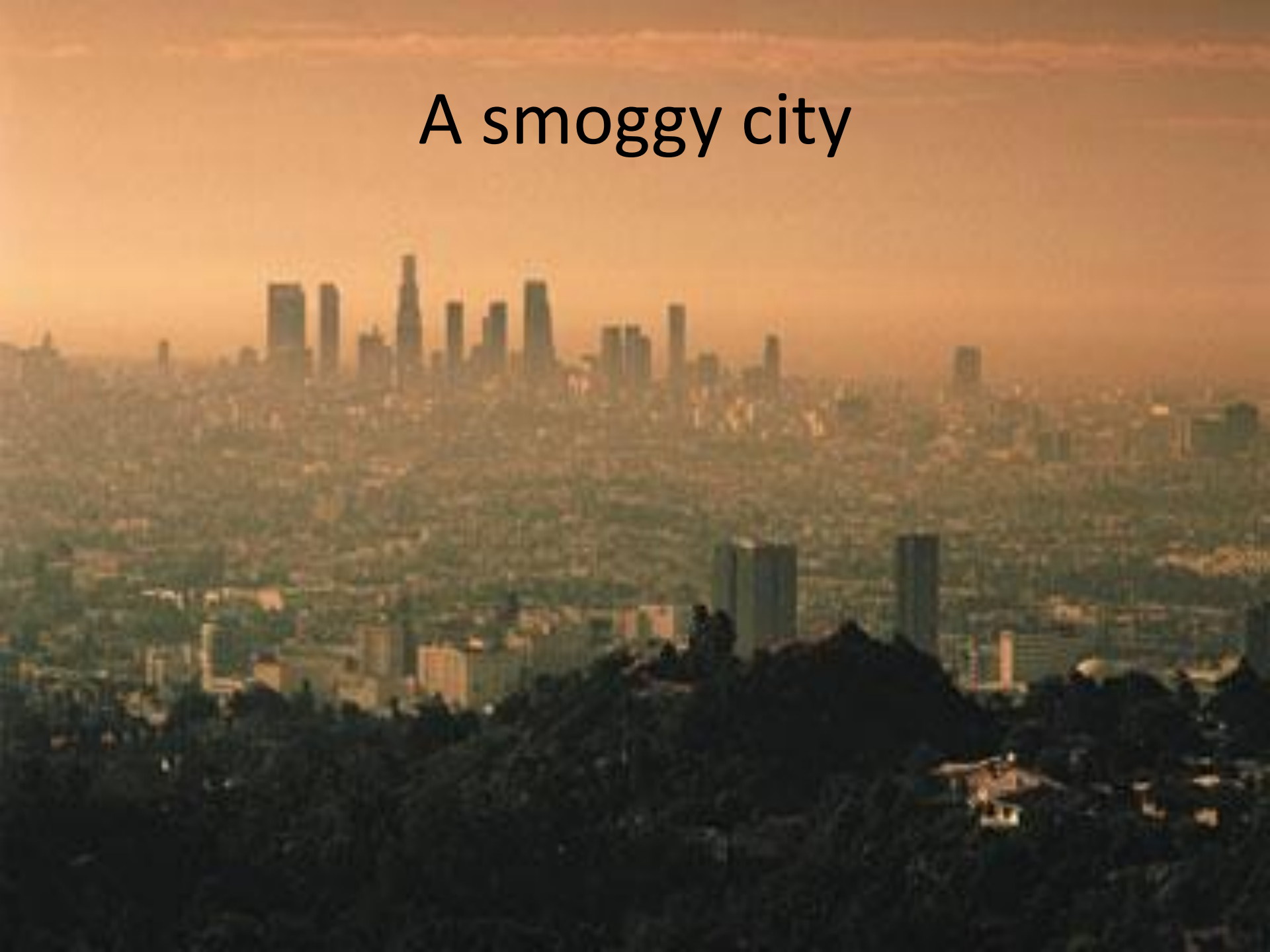
# Consequences of Air Pollution

- CO<sub>2</sub> is a good transmitter of sunlight, but it also partially restricts infrared radiation going back from the earth into space, which produces the so-called greenhouse effect that prevents a drastic cooling of the Earth during the night
- Increasing the amount of CO<sub>2</sub> in the atmosphere reinforces this effect and is expected to result in a warming of the Earth's surface
- CO<sub>2</sub> in atmosphere → GLOBAL WARMING

# The Greenhouse Effect



# A smoggy city



# Photochemical Smog

- Sulfur dioxide, nitrogen oxides, ozone and peroxyacetyl nitrates (PANs), give rise to photochemical smog, irritates eyes and lungs.
- Chronic exposure of leaves and needles to air pollutants can also break down the waxy coating that helps prevent excessive water loss and damage from diseases, pests, drought and frost



# Soil Pollution



# Causes of Soil Pollution

- Contamination of soil system by considerable quantity of chemicals or other substances resulting in reduction of its fertility.
- Four Main causes of Soil pollution
  - Construction
  - Agriculture
  - Domestic waste
  - Industrial Waste

# Chemicals causing soil pollution

- Metallic pollutants- textiles, dyes, soaps, detergents, drugs, cement, rubber, paper, metal industries release Fe, Pb, Cu, Zn, Hg, Cd, CN, acids, alkalies etc.
- Agro chemicals- Fertilizers, pesticides, insecticides, weedicides, rodenticides, fumigants release toxic chemicals like Pb, As, Cd, Hg, Co etc.
- Radioactive Chemicals

# Biological Pollution

- Disturbance of the ecological balance by the accidental or deliberate introduction of a foreign organism, animal or plant species into an environment.
- an individual organism (internal biological pollution by parasites or pathogens)
- A population (by genetic change)

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- a community
- a habitat (by modification of physical-chemical conditions),
- An ecosystem (by alteration of energy and organic material flow).
- Biopollution may also cause decline in naturalness of nature conservation areas.

# Biological Agents

- Soil gets human, animal & bird excreta
- Digested sewage sludge
- Heavy applications of manure to soil

## Scale of Biologic Contaminant Problem:

- Major cause of infant deaths in third world
- Diarrhea kills 4-15 million children/year
- Bacteria, viruses, parasites

# Radiological & Nuclear pollution

- Special form of physical pollution of air, water and soil with radioactive materials.
- Radioactivity- Property of certain elements like Ra, Th, U etc to spontaneously emit alpha, beta & gamma rays by disintegration of atomic nuclei.

# Sources

- Nuclear explosions and detonations of nuclear weapons – U-235, Pu-239 for fission, H & Li for fusion. Fallouts contain Sr-90, Cs-137, I-131
- Defense weapon production- C-14, I-125, P-32
- Nuclear waste handling and disposal- high level & low level



# Sources

- Mining – radioactive gases like radon
- Nuclear accidents
- Medical X-Rays- from diagnostic X-rays & radiation therapy for cancer.
- Nuclear reactors- U-235, U-238, Th-232

# Effects of nuclear pollution

- The effects vary from organism to organism and from level of radioactivity of nuclear isotopes. The radiations destroy the cells in human body and causes cancer.
- A longer exposure to radioactive radiations can damage the **DNA** cells that results in cancer, genetic defects for the generations to come and even death.

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- Kills foetus in the womb
- Affects animals, some species preferentially accumulate specific radioactive materials- oysters deposit Zn-65, fish Fe-55, marine animals Sr-90.

# Chemical Warfare agents

- A chemical used in warfare is called a *chemical warfare agent (CWA)*.
- These agents may be in liquid, gas or solid form. Liquid agents are generally designed to evaporate quickly; such liquids are said to be *volatile* or have a *high vapour pressure*.
- In July 1917, the Germans employed mustard gas. Mustard gas easily penetrates leather and fabric to inflict painful burns on the skin.

- Chemical warfare agents are divided - into *lethal* and *incapacitating* categories. A substance is classified as incapacitating if less than 1/100 of the lethal dose causes incapacitation, e.g., through nausea or visual problems.
- Choking Agents (e.g., phosgene, chlorine)
- Blister Agents (e.g., nitrogen mustard, Lewisite)
- Nerve Agents (e.g., tabun, sarin, VX)
- The most commonly used chemicals are four lung-destroying poisons: chlorine, chloropicrin, phosgene, and trichloromethyl chloroformate, along with a skin-blistering agent known as mustard gas, or bis (2-chloroethyl) sulfide.

A lush, green bamboo forest with tall, slender stalks and dense foliage. In the center background, a traditional Chinese pavilion with a multi-tiered roof is visible through the trees. The overall atmosphere is serene and natural.

THANK YOU ALL