

AIR POLLUTION

PRESENTATION TEMPLATE



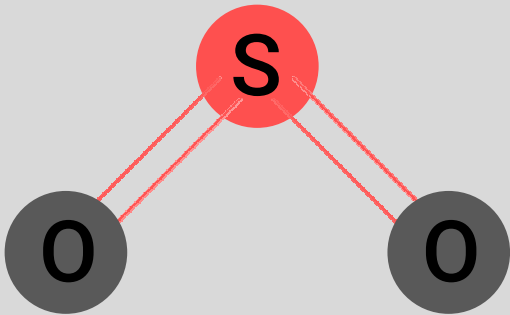


DEFINITION

Air pollution is a gas (or a liquid or solid dispersed through ordinary air) released in a big enough quantity to harm the health of people or other animals, kill plants or stop them growing properly, damage or disrupt some other aspect of the environment (such as making buildings crumble), or cause some other kind of nuisance (reduced visibility, perhaps, or an unpleasant odor)

CHEMICAL POLLUTANTS

SULFUR DIOXIDE



Coal, petroleum, and other fuels are often impure and contain sulfur as well as organic (carbon-based) compounds. When sulfur burns with oxygen from the air, sulfur dioxide (SO₂) is produced.

CARBON MONOXIDE



This highly dangerous gas forms when fuels have too little oxygen to burn completely. It spews out in car exhausts, and it can also build up to dangerous levels inside your home if you have a poorly maintained gas fuel-burning appliance.

CARBON DIOXIDE



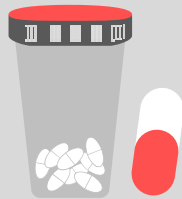
This gas is central to everyday life and isn't normally considered a pollutant. However, carbon dioxide is also a greenhouse gas released by engines and power plants.

VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS (VOCS)

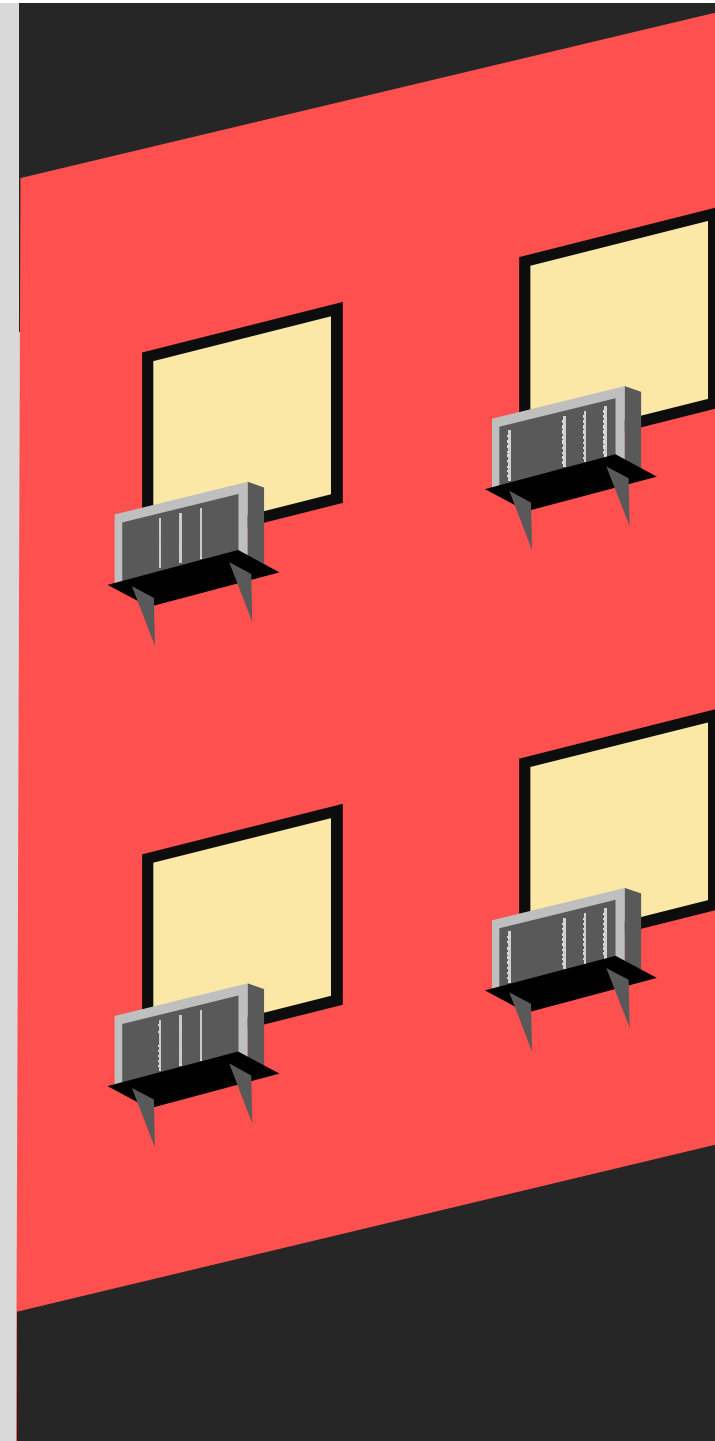
Volatile organic compounds are compounds that have a high vapor pressure and low water solubility. Many VOCs are human-made chemicals that are used and produced in the manufacture of paints, pharmaceuticals, and refrigerants.



PAINT SOLVENTS

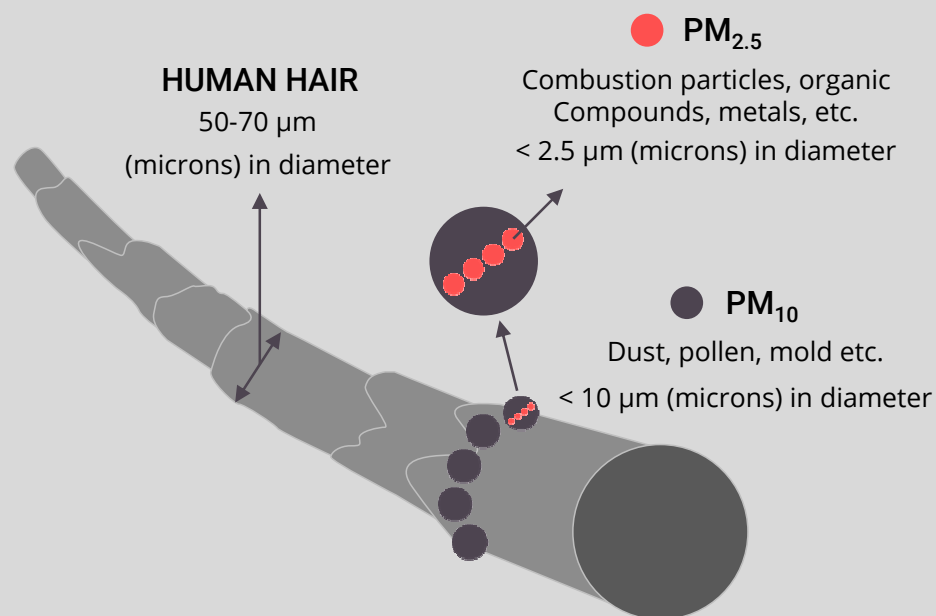


PHARMACEUTICALS



PARTICULATES

Particle pollution — also called particulate matter (PM) — is made up of particles (tiny pieces) of solids or liquids that are in the air. Particulates of different sizes are often referred to by the letters PM followed by a number, so PM_{10} means soot particles of less than 10 microns. The smaller the particulates, the deeper they travel into our lungs and the more dangerous they are. $PM_{2.5}$ particulates are much more dangerous.





OZONE LAYER



STRATOSPHERE

The stratosphere is a layer of Earth's atmosphere. It is the second layer of the atmosphere as you go upward

TROPOSPHERE

The troposphere is the lowest layer of Earth's atmosphere. Most of the mass (about 75-80%) of the atmosphere is in the troposphere.



MAIN CAUSES OF AIR POLLUTION

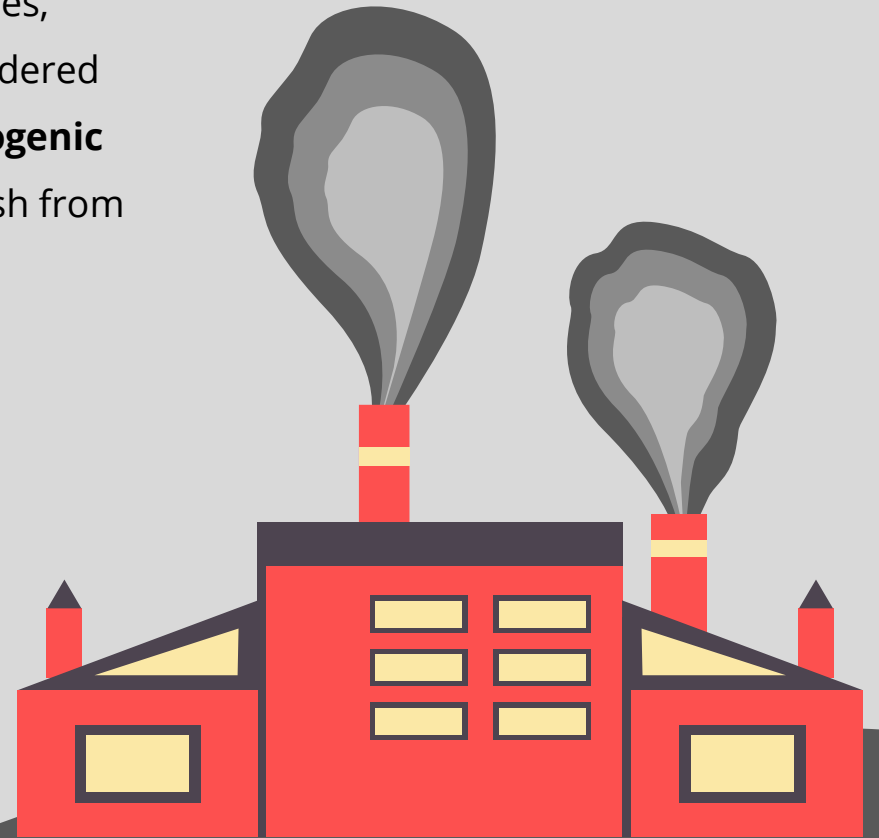
Pollution enters the Earth's atmosphere in many different ways. Most air pollution is created by people, taking the form of emissions from factories, cars, planes, or aerosol cans. Second-hand cigarette smoke is also considered air pollution. These man-made sources of pollution are called **anthropogenic sources**. Some types of air pollution, such as smoke from wildfires or ash from volcanoes, occur naturally. These are called **natural sources**.

01 FOREST FIRE

03 VOLCANO'S

02 TRAFFIC

04 POWER PLANTS



FOREST FIRE

A wildfire, forest fire, bushfire, wildland fire or rural fire is an unplanned, uncontrolled and unpredictable fire in an area of combustible vegetation starting in rural and urban areas. Forests fires are as old as the forests themselves. They pose a threat not only to the forest wealth but also to the entire regime to fauna and flora seriously disturbing the bio-diversity and the ecology and environment of a region.



TRAFFIC AIR POLLUTION

Traffic congestion increases vehicle emissions and degrades ambient air quality, and recent studies have shown excess morbidity and mortality for drivers, commuters and individuals living near major roadways.

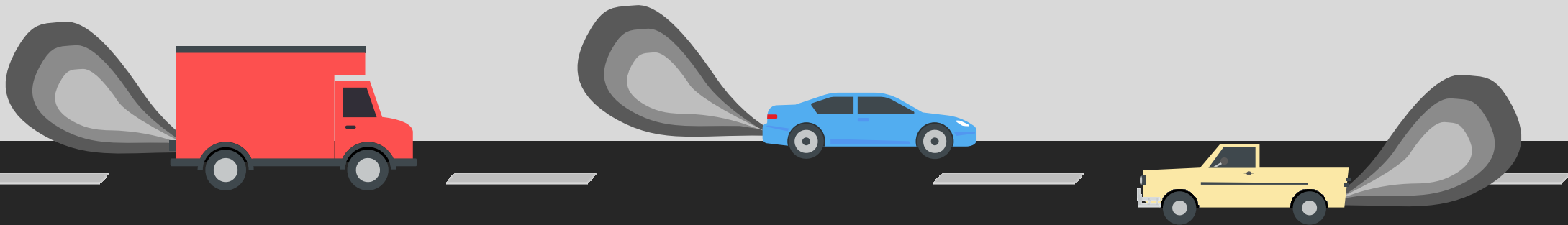
CAUSES

LONG TRAFFIC LIGHTS

ROAD BLOCKS

CROWDED PLACES

BIG TRUCKS



VOLCANIC ERUPTIONS

Volcanic gases that pose the greatest potential hazards are sulfur dioxide, carbon dioxide, and hydrogen fluoride.

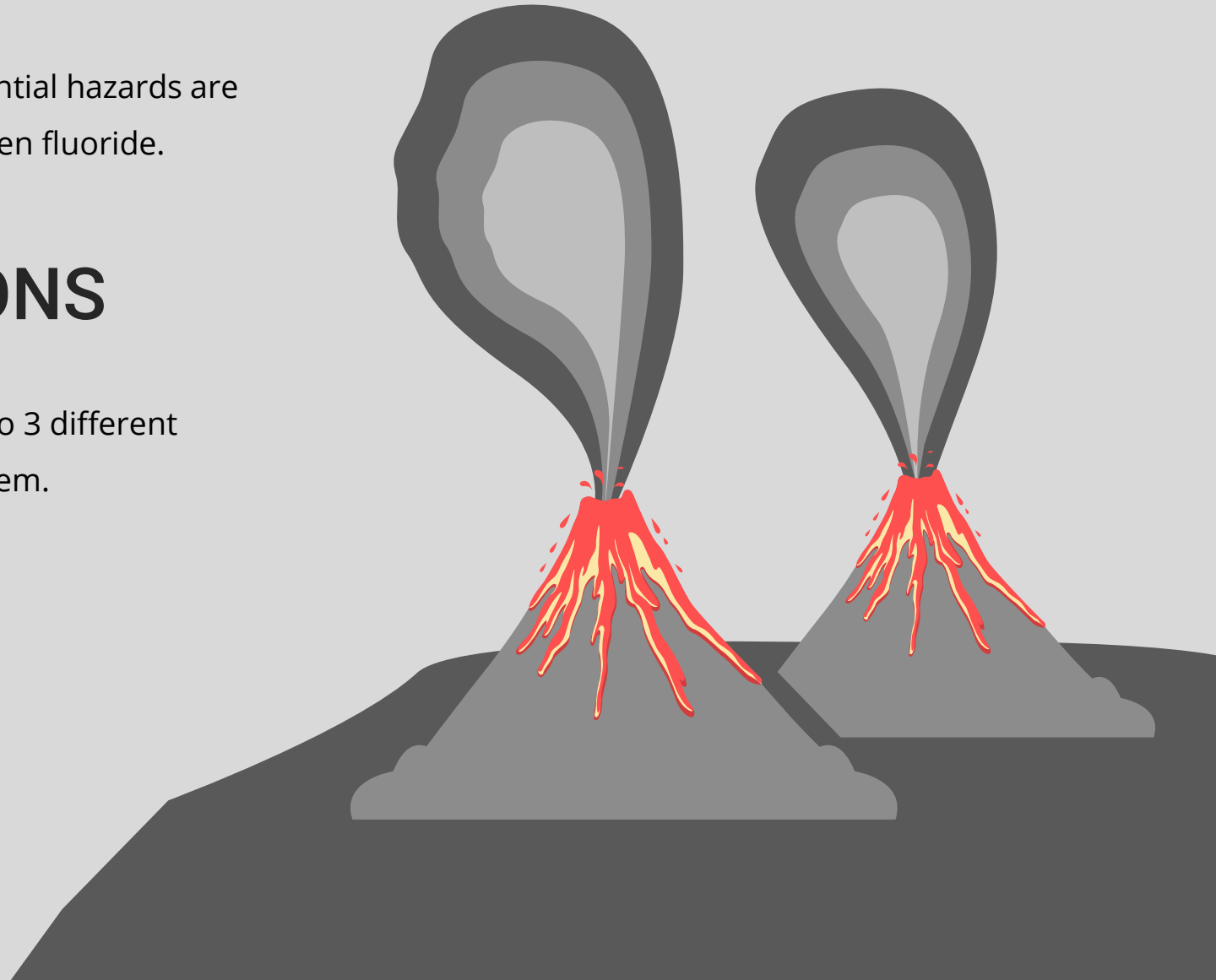
TYPES OF ERUPTIONS

Volcanic Eruptions are mainly classified into 3 different categories depending upon what drives them.

PHREATIC

MAGMATIC

PHREATOMAGMATIC





POWER PLANTS

They emit harmful pollutants, including mercury, non-mercury metallic toxics, acid gases, and organic air toxics such as dioxin. Power plants are currently the dominant emitters of mercury (50 percent), acid gases (over 75 percent) and many toxic metals (20-60 percent) in the United States (see graphic at right).

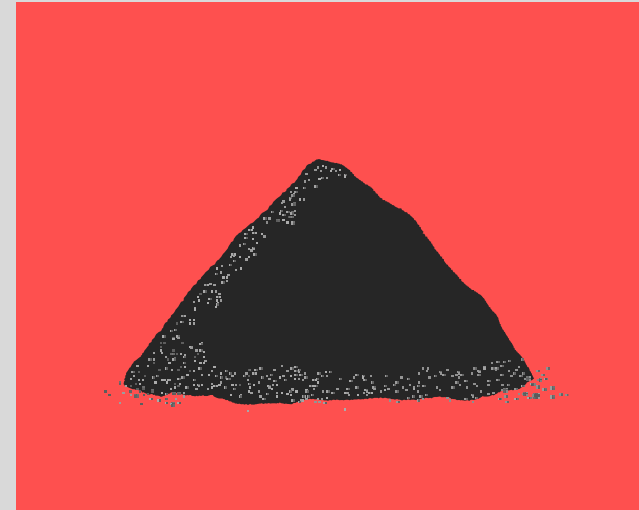
SMOG



- Smog occurs when emissions from combusting fossil fuels react with sunlight.
- Sed ut perspiciatis unde omnis iste natus error sit voluptatem accusantium.
- Ut enim ad minima veniam, quis nostrum exercitationem ullam corporis.

VS

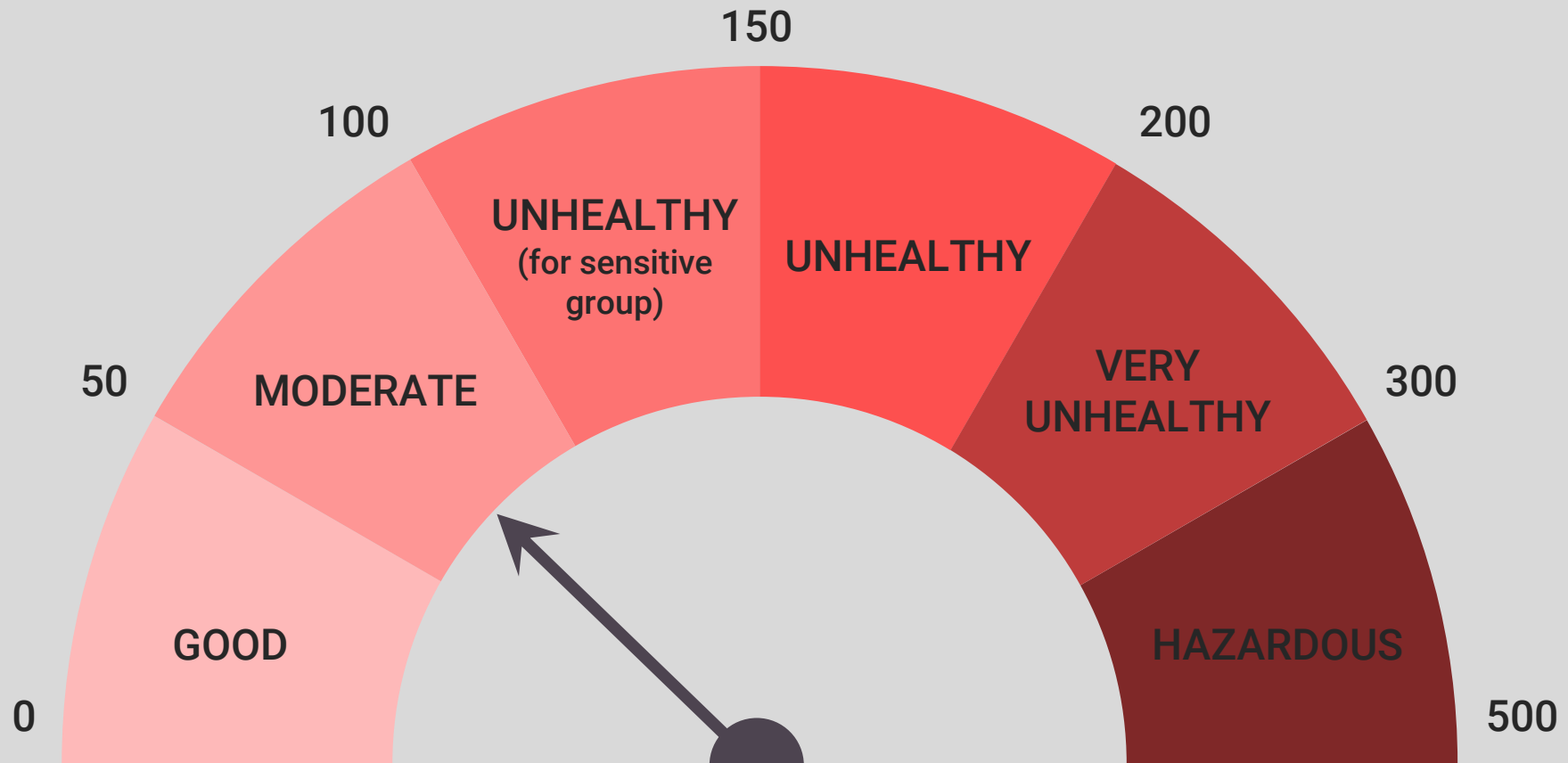
SOOT



- Soot is made up of tiny particles of chemicals, soil, smoke, dust, or allergens.
- Nemo enim ipsam voluptatem quia voluptas sit aspernatur aut odit aut fugit.
- Quis autem vel eum iure reprehenderit qui in ea voluptate velit esse quam nihil.

AIR QUALITY INDEX

AQI values at or below 100 are generally thought of as satisfactory. When AQI values are above 100, air quality is unhealthy: at first for certain sensitive groups of people, then for everyone as AQI values get higher.



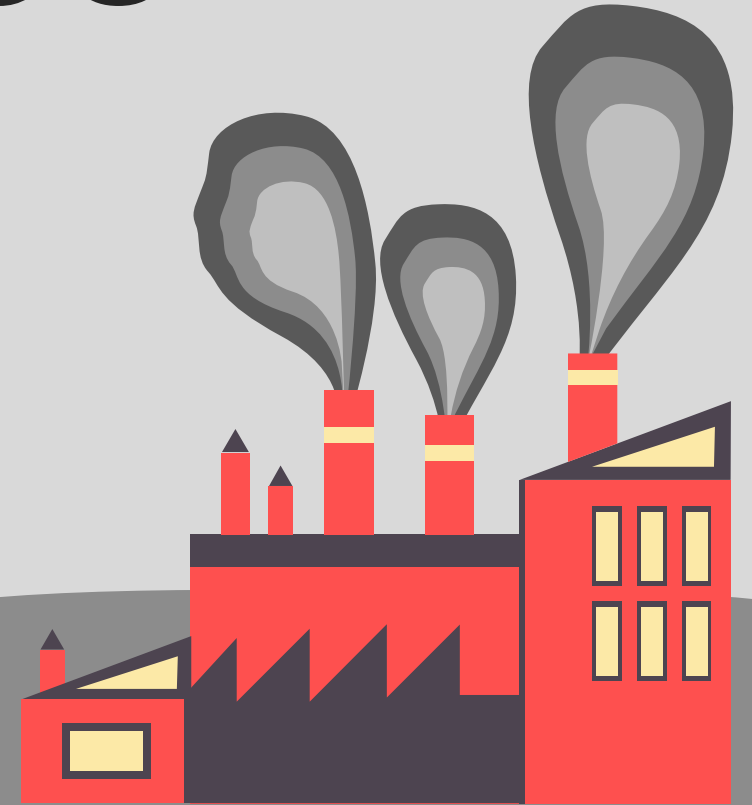
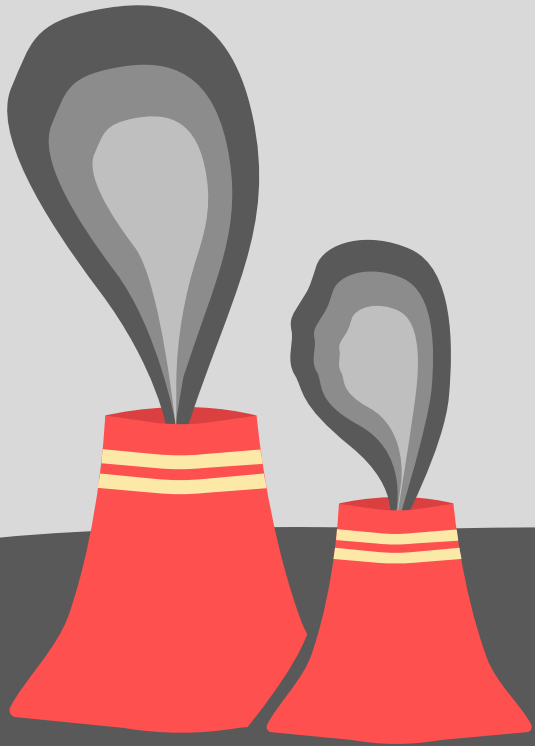
HEALTH EFFECTS TABLE

Exposure to high levels of air pollution can cause a variety of adverse health outcomes. It increases the risk of respiratory infections, heart disease and lung cancer.

Organs	Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5
Ear, Nose & Throat	Irritation				
Lungs		Asthma & Coughing			
Heart			Heart Attack & Failure		
Brain				Dementia & Memory Impairment	

THANK YOU

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