

Environmental Chemistry

* Atmospheric Pollution



↳ Tropospheric pollution.

Gaseous

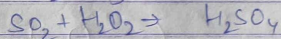
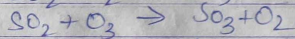
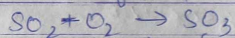
↳ SO_2 , NO_2 , CO_2 , H_2S , Hydrocarbons, Ozone, and other oxidants.

Particulate pollutants:

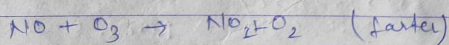
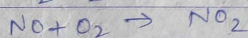
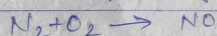
↳ dust, mist, fumes, smoke, smog, etc.

Gaseous pollutants:-

(A) Oxides of Sulphur



(B) Oxides of Nitrogen



(C) Hydrocarbons: Produced by incomplete combustion of fuel.

↳ Carcinogenic (cause of cancer)

(D) Oxides of Carbon

↳ CO → colourless, odourless, tasteless poisonous gas.

↳ forms Carboxyhaemoglobin in blood which causes death.

↳ CO_2 used in photosynthesis.

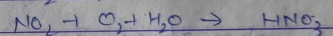
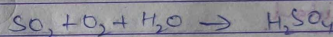
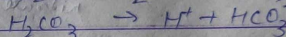
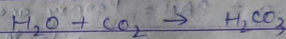
Global Warming

Green house gases:

CO_2 , CH_4 , CFC, O_3 , N_2O , H_2O vapour.

Acid Rain

pH of rain water is near about 5.6.



Particulate Pollutants

SMOg

Classical

① Occurs in cool humid climate

② Smoke + fog + SO_2

③ Reducing smog

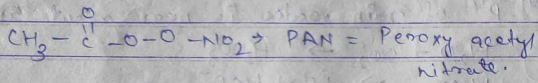
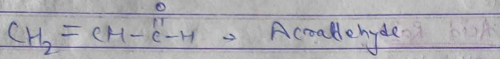
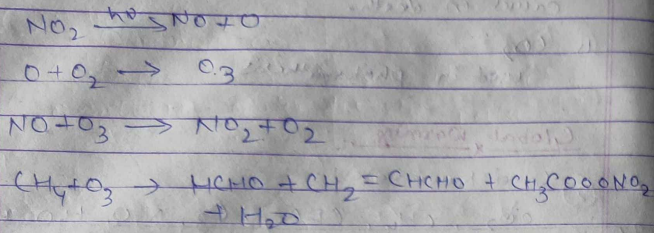
Photochemical

① occurs in warm, dry and sunny climate

② Smoke + fog + H.C. + Nitrogen hydrocarbon oxide

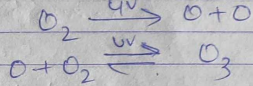
③ Oxidising smog

Photochemical smog



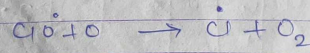
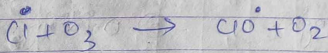
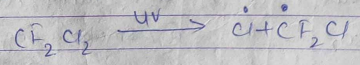
Stratospheric Pollutant

→ Formation and breakdown of ozone.

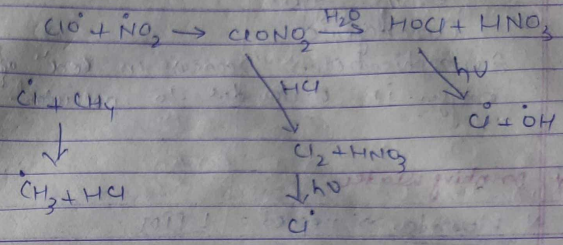


→ Free Radical

Chain Reaction



The Ozone hole



* Water Pollution

→ Pathogens → disease causing agent
 ↳ Human excreta → contains bacteria
 ↳ Escherichia coli & Streptococcus faecalis which cause gastrointestinal disease.

→ Organic Waste: leaves, grass, trash, etc.
 ↳ Excessive growth of phytoplankton.
 ↳ Biodegradable Waste.

→ If dissolved oxygen is below 6 ppm, growth of fish inhibited.

→ D.O. in cold water = 10 ppm | air = 200k ppm

* **BOD** = Biochemical oxygen Demand. → Amt of oxygen required by bacteria to break down the organic matter present in a certain volume of a sample of water.

Clean water - BOD less than 5 ppm

Polluted water → BOD → more than 17 ppm

- * → PCB → Polychlorinated biphenyls
 - # Cleansing agent
 - # Carcinogenic
- * Eutrophication → Decrease in concⁿ of oxygen in water due to pollutant.

* Drinking Water

- ✓ Fluoride: → needed = 1 PPM.
deficiency → teeth decay.
over 2 ppm → brown mottling of teeth
over 10 ppm → harmful for bones and teeth.
- * Lead :- Upper limit = 50 PPb (per billion).
Can damage: kidney, liver, reproductive system.

2) * Sulphate = Limit = < 500 ppm.
(504) Excessive → cause laxative effect (loose motion)

* Nitrate → max limit = 50 ppm
Excess → causes methemoglobinemia ('blue baby' syndrome)

		Unit
Kadly	Cd	= 0.005 ppm
Main	Mn	= 0.05 ppm
Fe	Fe	= 0.2 ppm
Al	Al	= 0.2 ppm
Turn	Cu	= 3 ppm
Yaga	Zn	= 5 ppm

Soil pollution

- * Pesticides → DDT
 - ↳ Organic toxin
 - ↳ Aknin
 - ↳ Dieldrin
 - ⇒ water insoluble
 - ⇒ Non-biodegradable.

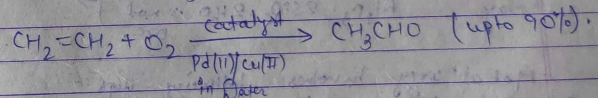
Herbicides :- NaClO_2 and Na_2AsO_3
↳ toxic to mammals
↳ biodegradable.

* Bleaching of Paper:

→ Chlorine gas was used earlier → Now replaced by H_2O_2 .

* Synthesis of chemicals

Ethanol ($\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}$): Commercial preparation =



- * Powder of kernel of tamarind seeds used to clean waste water. → non-toxic, biodegradable
present practice → alum is used at its place.
cause disease. (↳ toxic)