

Air Pollutants

Pollutant	Description	Examples of Sources	Health & Environmental Effects	Other Information
Particle Pollution	 very small particles of soot, dirt, or droplets of liquids that make the air look hazy 	 construction mining, farming burning gasoline, coal, wood cars and trucks 	 decreases visibility eye, nose, throat, lung irritation increases deaths and hospitalization due to lung and heart problems 	 causes haze problems in national parks can be carried over long distances by wind
Carbon Monoxide (CO)	 colorless, odorless gas 	 inefficient burning of fuel broken furnaces cars and trucks 	 bad headache; tired because oxygen cannot get into the blood 	 can be both an indoor and outdoor pollutant
Radon	 radioactive gas 	soilbasements	 second leading cause of lung cancer 	 highest amounts are in lowest levels of the home
Air Toxics	 dangerous air pollutants mercury volatile organic compounds (VOCs) 	 chemical plants, power plants, oil refineries dry cleaners hazardous waste sites 	 cancer diseases VOCs help form ozone 	 mercury gets into fish and then humans MI schools are getting rid of mercury
Sulfur Dioxide (SO ₂)	 gas that travels on the wind colorless gas with an odor 	 smokestacks from coal-burning power plants (that make electricity) 	 makes it hard to breathe becomes acid rain—hurts fish, animals and trees eats away statues and buildings 	 can ride wind for hundreds of miles scrubbers try to catch it
Nitrogen Oxide (NO _x)	 gaseous compounds made of nitrogen and oxygen 	 enters air when cars, planes, trucks, and power plants burn fuel 	 makes lungs hurt causes brown color in smog helps form ground-level ozone 	 contributes to acid rain and bad ozone
Ozone (O₃) (Ground-Level)	 smog near the ground formed from other air pollutants in the presence of sunlight, NO_x, and VOCs 	Other air pollutants that contribute come from: • vehicle exhaust • power plants • gasoline and solvents	 eyes burn headache damages lungs makes asthma worse reduces growth of crops and forests 	 peak levels typically occur during hot, dry, stagnant summertime conditions



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Chloro- fluorocarbons (CFCs)	 ozone depleters made of chlorine, fluorine, and carbon also a greenhouse gas 	 coolants refrigerators air conditioners in homes and cars 	If good ozone is destroyed, increased UV light will cause— • plants to die • an increase skin cancer and eye disease	 destroys good ozone contributes to global climate change also a greenhouse gas
Carbon Dioxide (CO ₂)	 greenhouse gas colorless, odorless 	 burning power plants cars and trucks cutting down trees 	 this and other gases contribute to increases in Earth's temperature 	 levels are steadily increasing not a "bad" gas in the right amount
Lead (Pb)	 metallic element compounds of this were used in gasoline 	 very old vehicles that burn leaded gasoline metal refineries old paint and plumbing pipes 	 brain and kidney damage learning problems 	 took the lead out of gasoline and paint levels now very low

